

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CENTRAL NEW YORK BULLETIN

ARCHAEOLOGY

HISTORY

EIGHTH



YEAR

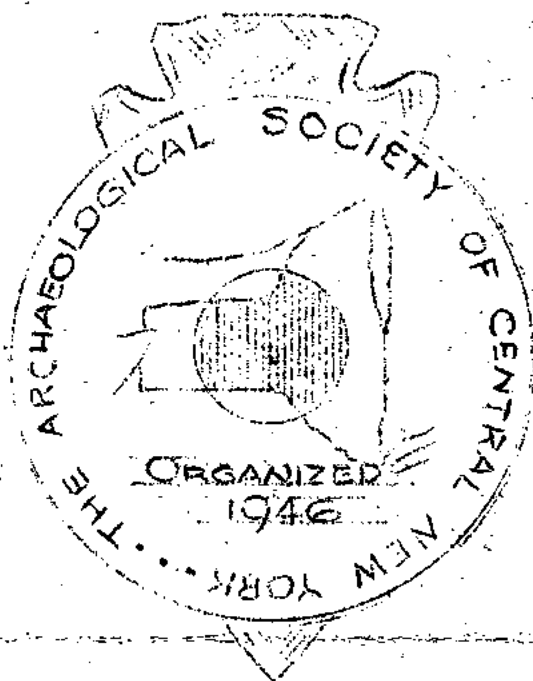
VOL. EIGHT NUMBER ONE

JANUARY, 1953

The BULLETIN of the Archaeological Society of Central New York is published monthly, except during July and August, in the interest of all phases of archaeological and historical endeavor pertaining to central New York State. Regular meetings of the A.S.C.N.Y. are convened at 8:00 P.M. on the second Thursday of each month at the Cayuga Museum of History and Art, Auburn, N. Y.

The A.S.C.N.Y. is affiliated with the Division of Anthropology of Cayuga Museum of History and Art, Auburn, N. Y.

Active Membership \$2.00 ~ Sustaining Membership \$5.00 per year



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COMMUNICATIONS FROM HARRISON C. FOEBETT

Lima, New York

On Nov. 15th, 1952, Gordon Wright of Pittsford, N. Y. made an archaeological expedition into Cayuga County. On his return to Cayuga, he stopped to pay his respects to James Ward, who escorted him to the ancient Algonkian Village site at Mud Lock located upon the northeast corner of Cayuga Lake, where in recent days, by a grading project, the burial ground of the village site had been scraped down to the bed rock by a bulldozer.

In 1916, Dr. Alanson Skinner and Donald Cadzow, under the auspices of the Museum of the American Indian of New York City, excavated upon the site. Burials opened by them produced several native copper implements. Skeletons were found two to three feet below the surface, resting in a sepulchre eight inches deep hued out of the solid rock bottom, in which the skeleton lay in a full flexed position.

As Mr. Ward had in years past hunted over the surface of the village site many times, or as often as it was cultivated, he seldom failed to find many artifacts, symbolic of the life of the ancient people who once lived upon the spot.

As they arrived at the place where the burials once lay, Ward pointed out two spots which he had previously discovered, indicating where one had probably been resting in one of the above described sepulchres, if the monster bulldozer had not completely pulverized or swept it away beyond reach.

The first pit was devoid of anything except powdered human skeletal remains. From the other one, Wright recovered from among pulverized human bones part of the lower jaw of a dog that had been ground and highly polished, and one of the molar teeth likewise associated with it. Also 111 Olaveana shell beads and two bear tusks cut diagonally at the point where the enamel formed. These articles were probably parts of a necklace that adorned the inmate.

The reader who is not acquainted with Mr. Ward, past president of the Archaeological Society, will probably wonder why he did not recover the articles before. His modesty and respects for the deceased Indian is well known among his archaeological pals. It is therefore deemed proper that his noble character be cited. However, let it also be known that if the Indian accidentally lost his pipe or treasured implement in the garbage pile (refuse), or upon the village area where the farmer's plow brought it out of oblivion, they were promptly confiscated by him.

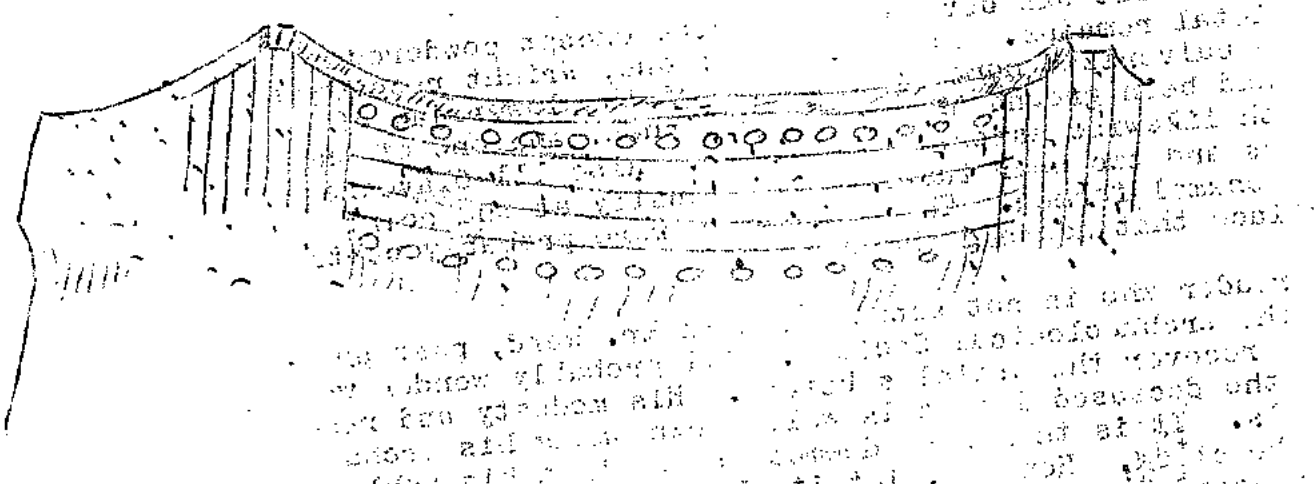
His collection over a period of many years is the envy of many collectors.

As the writer mentally visits this site, he sees the little monument just across the driveway from the burial site, partly buried by tall grass and weeds, where it was erected by the State of New York in 1929 -- still awaiting the successful zealous ancient history historian to have it removed to the site where it belongs a mile distant to the north.

Will it ever be accomplished? Why should the archaeological society members devote their time and energy to resurrect from oblivion, annals of the past that definitely point out the errors such as this monument, which is but a fragment of those throughout the county and country that should be corrected. Nearly ten years have passed since the writer began to urge a movement to clarify these erroneous citations, discouraging as well as shameful.

As excavations upon the prehistoric Cayuga Indian Village site at Clifton Springs have now been completed, and the results are of such importance, and the records so extensive, that it is deemed wise for various good and sufficient reasons to withhold them temporarily or to include a full report in the Archaeological History of the entire region of western New York, now nearly completed. However, as Mr. Arthur Seelye courteously supplied the writer with a diagram of part of the pot which he found there associated together, in broken pieces in 1951, and restored the whole pot by assembling them as the broken egg fit together.

The diagram herewith is from the above pot and like many sherds since recovered from the site by Paul Mann, his daughter Rosemary and Gordon Wright, exhibit such improved art in design and form, that few along with other unique artifacts or implements which definitely substantiate the writer's deduction that the inhabitants of this site were descendants of the ancient Reed Fort site of circa 1450, although from that time they had occupied several other sites in the intervening area.



In 1951, Mr. Seelye with Mr. Newton Farwell, discovered post holes which established the fact that the village site was palisaded on the northern side. It is a site quite convenient to both of these students of archaeology, where they dig as time permitted. In 1952, Gordon Wright in his zeal of curiosity, came upon it and unearthed a line of twelve moulds, and during this period Mr. Mann found several at a distance, but on an approximately due west course.

This palisade, unlike most others, (perhaps one exception, that at the Locke Fort site of the same family near the village of Locke in Cayuga County, circa 1585,) was erected at the base of the sharp drop in the bank on the north side of the site where the heavy deposit of refuse occurred, but not completely exhausted in so far as artifacts are involved. An unusual occurrence was recently found by Mr. Mann in the palisade line where a heavy deposit of clear white ash had solidified. Upon its removal, five of the palisade moulds were found open as though dug but a short time before. Beside one of these moulds a whole pot broken into sherds lay as it had been cast there by the Indian. The rim sherds of this pot when matched together, measure sixteen inches across the center, thus indicating it as one of the largest pots known of from any Iroquois site. It was presumably a corn storage vessel.

Several sherds have been found with holes drilled through them, but apparently not for the purpose of mending a crack as are found on late sites, when the inhabitants possessed iron wire. They are suggestive of holes by which thongs were inserted to answer for a bail to carry water from the spring to the village. Wood or thongs would not be of use on a cooking vessel over an open fire such as the primitive Indian used.

The following article is a copy from a pamphlet issued as a reprint from American Antiquity, Vol. 18, No. 1, July 1952, entitled, "The Huron and Lalonde Occupation of Ontario" by Frank Ridley, in two parts.

It is to the writer a wonderful piece of work and so well coincides with the present day explorations upon Iroquois sites in Erie County and especially that of the prehistoric site at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

It is regrettable that space and facilities will not permit a reprint of the whole work, therefore we must be content with using only a page of Mr. Ridley's conclusions which sum up and to a great extent clarify a problem that has remained as such to the amateurs of this region for a long time. Members of the Archaeological Society of Central New York who may desire these pamphlets may obtain them by remitting one dollar to the following address---Dora Hoods, Book Room 720, Spadina Ave., Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada. Fifteen cents extra if a check is remitted in payment.

The conclusion reads, "Many students of northeastern archaeology seem disinclined to separate prehistoric Iroquoian manifestations from the historic tribal terminology of the common area. This is a conclusion based on the assumption of a shallow time depth for Iroquoian occupation."

"In Ontario certain vessels of the Point Peninsula focus, Woodland pattern, carry several of the fundamental Iroquoian pottery designs. For example, the pseudo-scallop shell vessel, marker type of the Point Peninsula people, has in succession starting at the lip: Short oblique lines, horizontal annular lines and finally body chevrons, the latter outlined with a complicated stylus. This is a decorative pattern that is found in Iroquoian stations up to the contact period. Recently, radiocarbon dates of 3000 and 2000 years have been recorded for Point Peninsula. Having deducted time for a Owasco aspect from the radiocarbon average of 2500 years for Point Peninsula, how much time should reasonably be allowed to an Iroquoian development?"

"In view of the few Woodlands people and the apparently endless villages of varying Iroquoian type, a suggestion of a short development period for the latter would be to presume an enormous stimulus to aboriginal population. Agricultural Owasco people did not multiply to the extent of spreading an appreciable population north of Lake Ontario. For these reasons, a supposition of a long period of Iroquoian development is tenable."

"The theory that suggests a late migration of the Iroquois people that came up the Ohio Valley to settle in Ontario and New York State, seems completely discarded for lack of archaeological evidence. Local prehistoric movements of Iroquois, such as the migration from Hochelaga to the Mohawk-Onondaga area, and the prehistoric similarities on each side of the Niagara River have been recognized for many years. Griffin (1946) suggests that the Iroquois complex developed in the lower Great Lakes area from a Woodlands background. This idea is shared by Ritchie. It was a search for origins of New York Indian types that prompted Ritchie's recent work in Ontario." (Presumably pot sherds from the hill site in Bristol Valley. See writer's migration chart and text in conjunction with it.)

"Let us now examine the possibility of developing a Lalonde focus which can be fitted into the story of Iroquoian developments. A Woodland population centered north of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario were possessors of the concepts of Iroquoian pottery. Unpublished material in the writer's collection suggests these Woodlands people (Algonkian) developed a push-pull pottery decoration technique from their linear punctate pottery style, and regulated embossing, stamping, and cord marking to a minor quantity. This push-pull complex evolved into a flourishing incised and trailed line pottery technique that can be designated Iroquoian. Collections in the Hamilton,

Grand River area are rife with the material. Nevertheless the pottery still carries a minor quantity of the earlier traits, such as shell edge incising and conoid bases."

"The pottery of these people also contains, in great contrast, the first definite intrusion of shape and ware technique of the aboriginal development of the Mississippi Valley (Ritchie 1946).

"The Uren and the Webb sites illustrate the complex. The writer is confident that this occupation is ancestral to the proposed Lalonde focus."

"That the Lalonde people flourished and expanded, continuing the use of ancestral pipe and pottery types and developing their high collar pottery, is attested by numerous village sites they left. It is probably that the Lalonde focus was undergoing ever increasing influence from the changes of the Mississippi Valley."

"In pottery this would tend toward a globular, short necked vessel of thin, well fired ware. Iroquoian sites in Prince Edward country, and the material illustrated from Roebuck both suggest that this influence affects the Lalonde artifact complex. This also suggests an eastward migration from the Lalonde population center. As the migrants moved farther from the Mississippi influence the artifacts were little changed as they continued around the foot of Lake Ontario toward New York State. Such an invasion of Lalonde people into New York would be the foundation of the historic eastern Iroquois."

"The trumpet pipe, of smoothed light brown ware, and the basic high collar vessel were not discarded by the eastern Iroquois. The idea of high collar, together with the basic decoration traveled southerly to the valley of the Susquehanna River."

"That the eastern Iroquois were invaders of New York State, is suggested by their earthworks, a feature lacking in the Iroquoian in central southern Ontario."

"Returning to the Lalonde center in Ontario, we find the closer Mississippi influence continuing over a long period until it nearly overwhelmed the ancestral artifact types of the Lalonde focus. The once dominate high collar disappeared unless the contact Huron flat top ear with its incised lip is a remnant."

"A large quantity of effigy and modeled pipes were introduced from an unknown source, and very little of the old Lalonde pipe complex survived. The sole survivor seems to be the ringed acorn pipe, upon the bowl of which is the Lalonde barrel, annular lines, and punctuate decoration."

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"For some unknown reason, another movement southerly into New York State began. This was over the Niagara River. These migrants, being invaders, also built earthworks on their village sites. Ultimately the intruders crystallized into the Seneca, Erie, and Neutral divisions. Remaining in the old Lalonde homeland were the northerly Neutrals and the Hurons."

H.C.F.: To thoroughly understand this comprehensive conclusion, the reader must of course be familiar to some extent with the subject of archaeology. Ere long will appear an article on exploration of a site in central New York that fully substantiates Mr. Ridley's conclusions.

At least his writing is not bound up in a maze of hyphenated and purposely selected words that require an encyclopedia plus a dictionary and stenographer to decipher.

MACNEISH'S NEW BOOK AVAILABLE

"Iroquois Pottery Types" by Dr. Richard MacNeish is now available. It has been published by the National Museum of Canada.

The cost is \$1.50 (wrappers) and remittance is to be made payable to the RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA, and forwarded to the National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.

Dr. MacNeish gives a detailed analysis of Cayuga pottery and gives full credit to all the local individuals who are involved.

THINKS LIKE INDIAN TO FIND CAMP SITES

The following article was published in the Syracuse POST-STANDARD, Sunday, January 4, 1953.

"PLYMOUTH, Mass. Former Vice-President Jesse Brewer of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society has a simple formula for discovering Indian camp sites. He has found 84 in a half century."

"You've just got to think like an Indian," says Brewer. "They had to be near a good source of fresh water, and they favored a south or southeast slope to get the sun fairly early in the morning. The Indian, just like everyone else, liked to be comfortable. So we put ourselves in Indians' moccasins, so to speak, and poke around."

RESPONSE REGARDING "HISTORIC LANDMARK JOURNEYS"

Only six of the Society's 100 members responded to the Editor's request for appreciation notes regarding the "Historic Landmark Journeys in New York State". This is hardly enough to forward to the New York Telephone Co., to show our appreciation for their generosity.

IT SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN HERE

by

James L. Ward - Cayuga, N. Y.

The whistle illustrated here was found on the Backus Site located on Cayuga Lake two miles north of Union Springs, N. Y. This requires a little explanation. The Site is well known as prehistoric, probably of Owasco culture. The area is small, containing, I would say, less than an acre of ground. There is evidence of a congested or long occupation, deep fire pits, extensive refuse areas of unusual depth, many harpoons, some bone awls, flaking tools, needles, antler knife handles, chert drills and triangular arrow points (some very large) and smoking pipes were found in the refuse pits.



The Pewter Whistle

The burial plot adjoins the site on the east and was located on a slight knoll or ledge overlooking the lake. This seems to have been thoroughly excavated some years before digging in the refuse got under way. The writer had found side rubbed periwinkles, nice shell beads, discoid beads, and some large conch shell beads (most fragmentary) on the surface above the disturbed burials.

The whistle is of pewter and was found on the site surface. I recall finding a few glass trade beads on the surface and from a fire pit. I had recovered a small brass harp of a type found at Scipioville, then later on I found a brass ring on the surface above a disturbed burial. Mr. Herber Bigford of Munsville found articles in the refuse that he considered of Iroquois origin, especially a stone fish effigy and some bone material. Considering these things you will agree that there is evidence of a slight late contact occupation. I believe the pewter whistle to have been a trade article.

Similarly on the Genoa Fort Site (circa 1600-1610) the writer recovered a hand blown bottle. Few of these are found intact and usually occur on later sites. At the time I asked Mr. Earl Mann of Jordan if he thought the bottle an authentic trade item, He replied, "Certainly, those people could have had one bottle just as well as they could have had one of many things." Later on I found other things that led me to believe that there had been a slight secondary occupation.

So it is, we find something on a site that seems of another period, then you think, or some one with you will say, "It shouldn't have been found here."

No question about these little pottery graters. They were found on the Genoa Fort Site and are made from a rather soft native shale. Source of material supply was shale ledges that

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THE DECEMBER MEETING

At the regular meeting of the Society held at Cayuga Museum of History and Art on December 11, 1952 the following officers were elected to lead the Society for 1953: president, Prof. Walter K. Long of Auburn; 1st vice president, Floyd Johnston of Geneva; 2nd vice president, John H. Phillips of Geneva; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. S. Davis of South Lansing. The following officers were re-elected: secretary, Mrs. Hazel J. Wright; treasurer, George F. Dobbs; chairman of editorial committee, Kenneth N. E. Wright; all of Auburn.

The Hon. Leonard H. Searing, president of the Cayuga County Historical Society and also member of the A. S. C. N. Y. was the speaker of the evening. He chose for his subject, "Indian Reservations and the Military Tract."

Judge Searing explained the distribution of land in Central New York by grants to soldiers of the Revolutionary War. The Counties of Cayuga, Tompkins, Seneca and Wayne are included in the tract which contained 60,000 acres.

He stated that the grants to the veterans were, in area, according to the rank of the soldier receiving it. The federal grants were 100 acres for an enlisted man, 200 for an ensign, 300 for a captain and increasing amounts according to rank. The state increased each grant to New York veterans with an extra 500 acres each.

The land making up the military tract was ceded to the government by the Indians of the Six Nations just following the Revolutionary War. However, the treaties stipulated certain areas to be retained by the Indians for reservations. The principal reserved areas were the present Onondaga Reservation near Syracuse and the Cayuga Reservation which was later sold to the white settlers.

The speaker described the old Cayuga Reservation which contained 100 square miles situated on both sides of Cayuga Lake and the Seneca River. Aurora, Union Springs, Cayuga and Montezuma are within the area of this reservation.

Judge Searing quoted from the papers of Gen. John Clark who was an accepted authority on the grants and treaties of this region.

Following the address of the evening, several records of authentic Indian music were enjoyed. The records are from the collection of Mrs. Robert Wesselman, a Geneva member of the Society, and are from the Archives of American Folksong of the Library of Congress.

Following the meeting refreshments were served by Mrs. Hazel Wright, Mrs. Arthur Seelye, Miss Ann Louise Dobbs, Mrs. George Treeter and Miss Betty Mae Wright.

THE CAYUGA TREATY OF 1789

Contributed by

The Hon. Leonard H. Searing, Auburn, N. Y.

This Treaty is recorded in the Land Office, Department of State, Albany, New York. Volume II of Indian Deeds and Treaties Pages 160-166.

"At a Treaty held in the City of Albany in the State of New York by His Excellency George Clinton Esquire Governor of the said State, the Honorable Pierre VanCortlandt Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Said State, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Abraham Ten Broeck, John Hathorn, Samuel Jones, Peter Ganswoort Junior and Egbert Benson Esquires (Commissioners authorized for that purpose by and on behalf of the People of the State of New York) with several of the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Tribe of Nation of Indians Called the Cayugas for and on behalf of the said Nation; it is on this twenty-fifth day of February in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and Eighty-Nine covenanted and concluded as follows: FIRST the Cayugas Do Cede and Grant all their lands to the People of the State of New York forever. Secondly the Cayugas shall of the said ceded Lands hold to themselves and to their posterity forever for their own Use and Cultivation but not to be sold leased or in any other manner aliened or disposed of to others All that Tract of Land Beginning at the Cayuga Salt Spring on the Seneca River and running thence southerly to intersect the middle of a Line to be drawn from the Outlet of Cayuga to the Outlet of Waskongh Lake and from the said Place of Intersection Southerly the general Course of the Eastern Bank of the Cayuga Lake, thence Westerly to intersect a line running on the West side of the Cayuga Lake at the mean distance of three miles from the Western Bank thereof, and from the said Point of Intersection along the said Line so running on the West Side of the Cayuga Lake thence through the said Lake to the Outlet thereof thence further down the said Seneca River to the place of Beginning so as to Comprehend within the Limits aforesaid and exclusive of the Water of Cayuga Lake the quantity of one hundred square miles. Also the place in the Seneca River at or near a place called Skayes where the Cayugas have heretofore taken Eel and a competent Piece of Land on the Southern side of the River at the said Place sufficient for the Cayugas to Land and Encamp on and to cure their Eel. Excepted nevertheless out of the said Lands so reserved one mile square at the Cayuga Ferry. Thirdly the Cayugas and their Posterity forever shall enjoy the Free right of Hunting in every part of the said ceded lands and of fishing in all the Waters within the same. Fourthly in Consideration of the said Cession and Grant of People of the State of New York Do at this present Treaty pay to the Cayugas five hundred Dollars in Silver (the Receipt whereof the Cayugas do

hereby acknowledge) and the People of the State of New York shall pay to the Cayugas on the first day of June next at Fort Schuyler formerly called Fort Stanwix, the farther Sum of One thousand Six hundred and twenty-five dollars. And also the People of the State of New York shall annually pay to the Cayugas and their posterity forever on the first day of June in every Year thereafter at Fort Schuyler aforesaid five hundred Dollars in Silver. But if the Cayugas or their posterity shall at any time hereafter elect that the whole or any part of the said annual Payment of five hundred dollars shall be paid in Clothing or provisions and give six weeks Notice thereof to the Governor of the said State for the time being then so much of the annual payment shall for that time be in Clothing or provisions as the Cayugas or their posterity shall elect, and at the price which the same shall cost the People of the State of New York at Fort Schuyler aforesaid. And as a farther consideration to the Cayugas the People of the State of New York shall grant to their adopted Child Peter Rychman whom they have expressed a desire should reside near them to assist them, and as a Benevolence from them the Cayugas to him and in return for services rendered by him to their Nation, the said Tract on one mile square at the Cayuga Ferry excepted out of the said Lands reserved to the Cayugas for their own Use and Cultivation. That of the Tract Beginning on the West Bank of the Seneca Lake thence running due West (passing one Chain North of an house lately erected and now in the Occupation of the said Peter Ryckman) to the Line of partition between this State of New York and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of the Lands ceded to each other, thence due South along the said Line of partition, thence due East to the Seneca Lake thence Northerly along the Bank of the said Lake to the place of Beginning so as to contain sixteen thousand acres the People of the State of New York shall grant three hundred and twenty acres to a white person married to a daughter of a Cayuga names Thaniowes including the present settlement of the said Person on the South Side of Caghion Creek and that the People of the State of New York shall grant the residue of the said Tract of sixteen thousand acres to the said Peter Ryckman. Fifthly the People of the State of New York may at all times hereafter in such manner and by such means as they shall deem proper prevent any persons except the Cayugas and their adopted Brethern the Paanese from residing or settling on the Lands to be held by the Cayugas and their posterity for their own Use and Cultivation, and if any persons shall without the consent of the People of the State of New York come to reside or settle on the said Lands or any other of the Lands so ceded as aforesaid, the Cayugas and their posterity shall forthwith give notice of such intrusions to the Governor of the said State for the time being. And further the Cayugas and their posterity forever shall at the request of the Governor of the said State be aiding to the People of the State of New York in removing all such Intruders, and Apprehending not only such Intruders but Felons and other Offenders who may happen to be on the said ceded Lands to the

End that such Intruders Felons and other Offenders may be brought to Justice. Notwithstanding the said Reservation herein above specified to the Cayugas it is declared to be the intent of the parties that the Cayuga called the Fish carrier shall have a mile square of the said reserved Lands for the separate use of himself and for the separate Use of his family forever. In Testimony Whereof as well the Sachems Chiefs Warriors Governesses and others of the Cayugas on Behalf of their Tribe or Nation, as the said Governor and other commissioners on behalf of the People of the State of New York have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their Seals the day and Year first above written.

*****Before Sealing and delivery hereof it was for the greater certainty declared to be the intent of the parties that this grant and Cession is only of the Lands Eastward of the partition Line above mentioned between this State of New York and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and that with respect to such part of their Country as is to the Westward of the said partition Line, the Right and property of the Cayugas to be the same as if this grant and Cession had not been made. The Cayuga Salt Spring and Land to the Extent of one mile around the same to remain for the common Use and Benefit of the People of the State of New York and of the Cayugas and their posterity forever. And the Land to be reserved at the Fishing place near Skayes shall be of the Extent of one mile on each side of the River the above reservation of Land on the Southern side of the River only notwithstanding."

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Edwin M. Waterbury of Oswego, N. Y. He had been a member of the A. S. C. N. Y. since January of 1952.

Mr. Waterbury died in Oswego Hospital following a short illness on December 30th, 1952. He was the publisher of the Oswego Palladium Times.

IT SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN HERE.

crop out along ravines that literally surround the site. Some of these are pointed; some have narrow chisle like bits; while others have wider bits and resemble celts in miniature. The contact part of these artifacts are polished.

With these little tools in hand the potters at Genoa Fort Site brought forth many beautiful designs which occur on pot sherds found in pits and refuse and are scattered throughout the soil and are lasting mementos of their creative ability and artistic skill.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CENTRAL NEW YORK

To Members of the Archaeological Society:

I consider it a great honor and pleasure to take over the presidency of the Archaeological Society of Central New York this year. Remembering the splendid programs and successful years of the past, it is my hope that the officers serving with me may be able to present another year to be long remembered in the history of this society.

That it is a growing organization is attested to by the increase in membership and the renewed interest in the phases of archaeology and history which we embrace. Serving Central New York the society is reaching out and filling a great need in the field of archaeology.

The program chairman, Mr. Floyd Johnston, has prepared a splendid series of interesting meetings with the help of an able committee working diligently with your interest in mind. The theme chosen for this year is "Trailways of Central New York." Our members, as well as invited guest speakers, will build on this theme, and by its related subjects present an enjoyable year of exploring the trails of yesterday through this region.

The officers of this organization join me in pledging you our full support in the work to be accomplished in the next twelve months. Your attendance at the meetings and your efforts to enlarge our membership by enlisting your friends will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Prof. Walter K. Long
President, Archaeological Society
Director, Cayuga Museum of
History and Art

Walter K. Long - President

Prof. Walter K. Long of Auburn was elected president of the Archaeological Society of Central New York at the annual meeting December 11, 1952. I feel it a rare privilege to have so capable a person head our organization for the coming year. I could write extensively on the life work of our exceptional museum director, leader of organizations

and instructor in arts and sciences, but I have at hand an honorable citation bestowed upon him by the Museum Association at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences and from which I wish to quote:

"Citation of Walter K. Long, M.F.A., F.R.M.
Follow of Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences)

Walter K. Long, sculptor; portrait painter; medical illustrator; muralist; designer of stained glass windows, medals and industrial and medical instruments; teacher of art; and museum founder-director was born in Auburn, New York. He received his bachelor of arts and master of arts degrees from the University of Syracuse. His educational activities included helping to start art departments in the University of Illinois and in the University of Florida.

In 1936 he became founding director of the Cayuga Museum of History and Art in Auburn, where he has developed monthly changes of displays and devised a rotating series of art exhibits, the Finger Lakes Rotaries, that go to many museums.

His teaching of art in the University of Syracuse, the Cayuga Museum, Nazareth College and the Rochester Institute of Technology was interrupted by the Second World War when he worked on range scales and allied defense work with Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. Of late he has resumed his teaching in these several institutions. In addition to directing his museum, he is also engaged in designing medical instruments for the Welch-Allyn Company of Auburn.

In consideration of these accomplishments in the arts and in art education for colleges and museums, the Rochester Museum is proud to declare him a Follow."

For seven years he has been an ICOM (International Council of Museums) representative of UNESCO, a division of United Nations, attending conferences in Mexico and five countries in Europe.

His archaeological experiences in southwestern United States, Mexico and Europe have broadened his interests in this field.

He is an active member of the Biblical Archaeological Society of America, also the National Society of Art and Archaeology and follows the research carefully. We are indeed fortunate that with all his duties Dr. Long has accepted the presidency of our society,

Mrs. Ieland G. Closo
Past President,
Archaeological Society.

YEAR'S PROGRAM
"TRAILWAYS THROUGH CENTRAL NEW YORK"

January 8, 1953

- Discussion meeting of program for year
- Installation of 1953 Officers
- Bulletin Review

February 12, 1953

- "Seminoles Indians" - a motion picture review
- "75 Miles with Sullivan" - George L. Trocter
- "Egypt and It's People" - Laila Surky

March 12, 1953

- "Geology of Central New York" - Claude Smith
- "Butlers Cut Off" - Kenneth N. E. Wright
- Collectors Oddities Exhibit and Mineral Display

April 9, 1953

- Annual Banquet for Members and Guests
- "Eskimo Summer" - color movie with comments -
James Stowell
- Indian Music during Intermission

May 14, 1953

- "Finger Lakes Trailways" - Glenn V. Norris
- "An Eastern Trailway" - Newton Farwell
- Display and discussion of members' surface finds

June 11, 1953

- "Rug Exhibit" - Display of Oriental Rugs -
N. M. Firoozi
- "Know Your Bones" - H. Leo Davie

July - Field Trip

August - Visit to Collector's Home

September 17, 1953

- "Old Timers of Ontario County" - Edward Bristol
- "Trail Sites along Cayuga Lake" - Harrison Follett
- Summer material exhibited

October 8, 1953

- "Indian Trails to our south & west" - Charles Wray
and Harry Schoof
- "Indian Trails to our north & east" - Stanley Gifford
- View of Annual Exhibit of Artifacts

November 12, 1953

- "Stories along the Trail" - Glenn Rogers, WGVA
- Display and discussion of member's collections
- Brief report on recent excavations

December 10, 1953

- Year's Report - Election of Officers
- President's evening