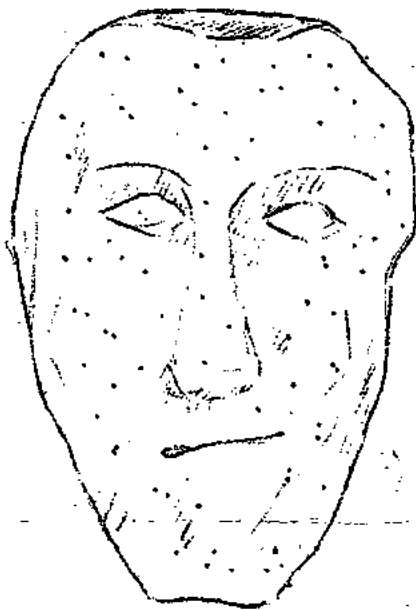
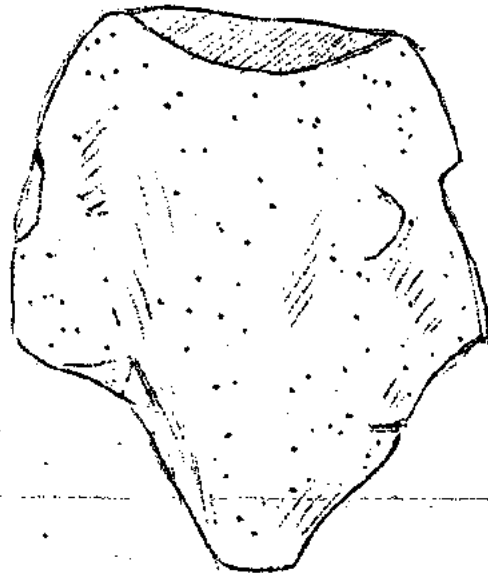


THE BULLETIN OF
 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
 OF CENTRAL NEW YORK
 DIVISIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY



FRONT



SIDE

CLAY PIPE BOWL DISCOVERED IN ASSOCIATION WITH FOSSILIZED BONES OF PREHISTORIC ANIMALS AT LIME CREEK SITE, REPUBLICAN RIVER, NEAR CAMBRIDGE, NEBRASKA.

(DRAWN ACTUAL SIZE)

From the Collection of James V. Stowell, Elmira, N. Y.

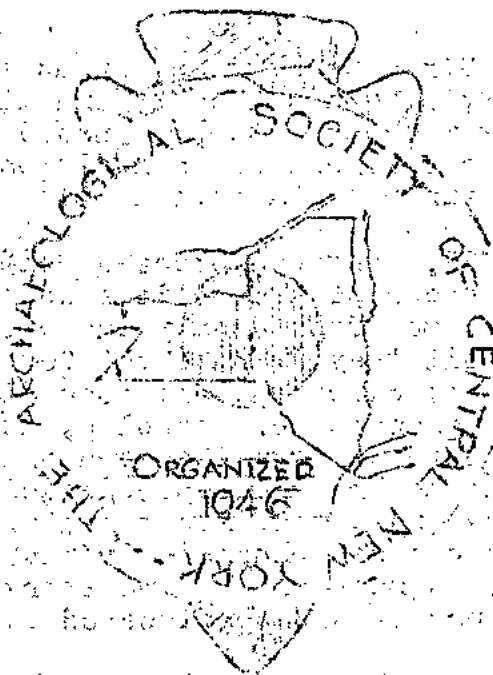
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The A. S. C. N. Y. is part of the Division of Anthropology of Cayuga Museum of History and Art, Auburn, N. Y.



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APPENDIX TO THE SULLIVAN EXPEDITION, 1779

THE EXPEDITION ALONG THE WEST SHORE OF CAYUGA LAKE

UNDER COMMAND OF LIEUT. COL. HENRY DEARBORN

THE OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTION---Continued

It was discovered that Sir John Johnson was carrying on a correspondence, through the Indians, with Guy Johnson and was keeping him informed of all the movements of the colonists. The letters were carried by the Indians concealed in the handles of their tomahawks or concealed about their person.

Subsequently, Sir John went so far as to commence preparations for fortifying Johnson Hall, and it was reported that when this work was completed, he would garrison the Hall with three hundred Indians, in addition to the large number of armed retainers with whom he was surrounded.

On Dec. 30, 1775, Congress ordered General Schuyler, with the combined forces of the militia under General Herkimer, to proceed to Tryon County and disarm the loyalists. At Johnson Hall they found about 600 men, mostly highlanders, whom they disarmed, and took Sir John Johnson a prisoner. The defendants were paroled, and Sir John was sent to Fishkill, where he was liberated on parole. However, in the following May he broke his pledge and left for Montreal with a large number of his tenants. There he organized a company known as Johnson's Greens. During the war he was a leader in many of the predatory excursions on the border. His property was confiscated and sold.

In June, 1776, another council was held at German Flats by General Schuyler and the compact between the Six Nations and the colonies was renewed. Here the Iroquois solemnly pledged themselves not to take part in the struggle already commenced. In the winter following, a large number of Indians gathered at Oquago (Owego), on the Susquehanna. Colonel Harper visited them to ascertain their intentions. He found them peaceably disposed, and the reports of a possible invasion of the settlements untrue.

Soon after this, Brant came to Oquago, and in June, 1777, he went to Unadilla with about 75 warriors. He sent for the officer of militia of the district and informed him that he was in need of provisions, which he must have even if he had to obtain them by force. He said their agreement with the King was a strong one, and they were not so unprincipled that they would break it.

Their wants were supplied and they soon departed, but their presence in the region brought fear to the colonists, who immediately removed their families and property to a more secure place.

News of the presence of Brant having been conveyed to General Herkimer, he went in July to Unadilla, at the head of a force of 380 militia. When he met Brant and 130 warriors, Brant reiterated the complaint he had made before, but when asked if he would remain neutral if these things were righted, he replied that "The Indians were in concert with the King, as their fathers and grandfathers had been; the King's belts were yet lodged with them, and they would not falsefy their pledge."

"General Herkimer and the rest had joined the Boston people against the King. The Boston people were resolute, but the King would humble them. Mr. Schuyler, or General, or what you please to call him, was very smart on the Indians at German Flats, but was not at the same time able to afford the smallest article of clothing. The Indians had formerly made war on the white people all united; and now they were divided. The Indians were not frightened."

Colonel Cox, who had accompanied General Herkimer, when he heard Brant's declaration that he should hear to the cause of the King, imprudently remarked that if such was his determination; that ended the matter. Brant took offense at this remark and spoke to his warriors, who, running to their camp a mile distant, raised the warwhoop, and firing several guns, immediately returned. But Brant quieted them when General Herkimer assured him that he did not come to fight. The Chief was insolent and threatening, however, and determined that Mr. Stewart, the missionary to the Mohawks, and the wife of Col. Butler should be permitted to pass to the Upper Mohawk Castle.

To this General Herkimer assented, but demanded that the Tories and deserters should be given up to him. Brant refused and threatened to go to Oswego and treat with Col. Butler. The termination of the interview was marked by a singular occurrence. "It was early in July, and the sun shone brightly forth without a cloud to obscure it". When suddenly a violent storm of hail and rain came up, which drove each party to seek shelter.

At this interview, Brant is said to have boasted that he had a superior force of 500 warriors at his back, and that he could crush General Herkimer and his forces, but, said he, "We are old neighbors and friends, and I will not do it." He also said at the conclusion of the interview,

"We are old friends. I can do no less than to let you return home unmolested, although you are entirely within my power." This interview was the last effort on the part of the Americans to prevent the Indians from engaging in the war, and soon after, Brant went, as he had threatened to do, to Oswego.

Prior to this for some time, the Johnsons and the Butlers had been despatching runners to all the tribes of the Six Nations, inviting them to a great council at this place, and through their constant intrigues, misrepresentations, and lavish gifts, succeeded in inducing the Indians to attend the council.

~~It was held in July, 1777. All of the tribes were~~ fully represented, and the council being opened, the Indians were harangued by Walter Butler. They were told that their services were needed to help subdue the rebels, who had taken up arms against their good father the King, and were about to rob him of a great part of his possessions and wealth. Ample reward, it was hinted, would be made for these services.

The Chiefs, in reply, stated the nature of the treaty which they had made the year previously, with the colonies, and informed the loyalists that they could not now violate their pledges and take up the hatchet against them.

The British continued their importunities, but they were wholly unavailing, and it was not until the avarice of the Indians was excited, that they showed any signs of yielding. The Indians were assured that the "rebels" were few in number and would be easily subdued. The rebels had been disobedient and richly deserved all of the punishment that it was possible for the English and the Indians to inflict upon them. The King, on the other hand, they declared to be rich and powerful, his rum as plentiful as the water in Lake Ontario, and his men as numerous as the sands upon the beach. More than this, if the Indians would lend their assistance, they should never want for money or goods. This appeal to their avarice overcame the scruples of the Indians, and with the exception of the larger portions of the Oneidas, they concluded a treaty with the British agents, in which they engaged to take up arms against the colonists, and to continue in the service of the King until the rebels were subdued.

Upon the conclusion of the treaty, each warrior was presented with a suit of clothes, a brass kettle, a gun, a tomahawk, a scalping knife, a quantity of powder and lead, and a piece of gold. The crowning infamy of the British was the promise of a bounty on every scalp which the Indians should bring in.

The evidence certainly is sufficient to prove the guilt of the English in encouraging the Indians to scalp their victims regardless of all of the denials that the English have offered to the contrary.

The poverty of the colonies was such that they had nothing to offer the Indians and therefore could only appeal to their friendship. This the British did not hesitate to take advantage of.

Col. John Butler, having followed Guy Johnson to Canada, as before stated, soon fixed his residence in the vicinity of Niagara, where he became the leader of the Tory refugees. Brant was at this time located at Lewiston, with nearly the entire Mohawk tribe, and this point became the headquarters from which emanated the various predatory raids to the settlements of the Mohawk and Susquehanna Valleys. Plans were here perfected, and then, having notified the various forces which were expected to take part in the raid, they would camp at a point near the ill-fated settlements which they planned to visit. Oswego was their headquarters for raids to the Mohawk Valley, Oquago (Owego) and Little Beards Town on the Genesee river took care of the Susquehanna river area.

An expedition from Canada moved down by the old French trail to Lake Champlain under General Burgoyne, numbering about ten thousand British and Indians, following-up his success to near the Hudson river. Meanwhile as a part of the preplanned movement Colonel St. Ledger had been sent by another route to lay waste the Mohawk Valley. He was accompanied by Johnson and Butler, with their rangers, and Brant was at the head of the Mohawk warriors. These combined forces laid siege to Fort Stanwix which was defended by two New York regiments under Gansevoort and Willett. General Herkimer hastened to their relief with a body of Tryon County militia, but fell into an ambush near the fort, which is known as the battle of Oriskany. Col. Ledger, on his march from Oswego, had induced a large force of the Iroquois, said to consist of 1000 warriors, (doubtful in number), to join his ranks, not to fight, but just to sit down, smoke their pipes and look on while he whipped the rebels. After a hotly fought battle the British forces were driven to their camp.

That many of the Indians were from Little Beard's Town is evidenced by Mary Jamison, the white woman captive, who stated that the Indians had many killed and wounded. She said that there were thirty-six killed and many wounded from the village.

This was the real beginning of the warfare and from then on is a dreary, dismal tale of murderous cruelty and desolation. The Indians hung, as it is quoted, like a scythe of death, on the borders of New York and Pennsylvania, and spread terror throughout the settlements.

Springfield near the head of Otsego Lake was destroyed by Brant; Cobleskill and the various settlements of the Schoharie region were all destroyed and all slain that could be found. The whole Mohawk valley was repeatedly traversed by the Indians and Tory rangers. Far down into the Susquehanna valley desolation and death took place.

In July, 1778, the memorable massacre of Wyoming was perpetrated. Such was the spot selected by Colonel John Butler for the perpetration of deeds that has consigned his name to lasting infamy.

This expedition was organized at Niagara, and passing across the Genesee Country to the Chemung river, moved downstream to the Susquehanna, thence floated down to a point 20 miles above Wyoming. Then almost before the inhabitants of the valley knew of the approaching danger, the foe fell upon them. They fled to their forts, but these were quickly captured, and the inhabitants were at the mercy of a savage and relentless foe.

The men who were vainly endeavoring to protect their homes were relentlessly murdered. The tomahawk and scalping knife reeked with blood, and the savage warwhoop mingled with the shrieks and groans of the dying. The foe had no mercy. A Tory brutally tomahawked his own brother as he pleaded for life. A captive was burned in the embers of the fort, and others were subjected to tortures and lingering death. The Indians carried away over two hundred scalps as ghastly trophies of their victory.

The autumn of the same year saw the horrors and cruelty of Wyoming repeated at Cherry Valley.

After the massacre of the former place, Brant hovered about the branches of the Susquehanna until autumn, when he left for winter quarters at Niagara. Brant always denied that he participated in the Wyoming massacre, and the weight of evidence seems to exonerate him from any share in it.

Meanwhile, Col. Butler, who had returned to Niagara with his rangers, had yielded to the importunities of his son, Captain Walter Butler, and given him command of a portion of his regiment, with permission to employ the warriors under Brant.

At this time Walter Butler was smarting under wrongs which he fancied had been done him by the citizens of Tryon County who had imprisoned him in Albany early in the summer of that year. It was late in the season, but Butler determined to make an excursion into Tryon County, to avenge himself for the imprisonment.

On his way east he met Brant, who was much displeased at being placed under Walter Butler, but yielded to his entreaties and joined the expedition. Brant had under his command at that time five hundred Indians, and Butler's rangers numbered two hundred.

This time the settlers had ample warning, but placed little confidence in the rumors which reached them. Hence they were surprised by finding the foe upon them.

Colonel Ichabod Alden, stationed at Cherry Valley, was notified on the 6th of November, 1778 of the intent of the Indians and of the approaching danger, but the warning was disregarded.

On the morning of the 11th, during a heavy mist, Butler and Brant led their forces into the valley, and before the inhabitants discovered their presence, the principal houses had been surrounded. The history of this massacre is well known. Very few of the inhabitants escaped being murdered and scalped. Some, however, were taken prisoner, doomed to suffer in the remote wilderness or perish by frightful tortures.

The massacres at Wyoming and Cherry Valley were but the beginning of frequent horrible events along the whole frontier. These were the savage allies of the British. Their blood-curdling yell ever echoing the tomahawk and scalping knife, was a constant menace to the settlements. Such was the warfare the English ministry had instigated. Yet, later in two world wars, England and America fought side by side.

In 1779, after much delay, General Sullivan's raid against the Iroquois took place. This raid, in conjunction with raids in other sections, thoroughly subdued the Indians.

THE END

The exhibits of Indian Material now on display at Cayuga Museum of History and Art include four very well mounted cases of pottery recovered from Hunter's Home Site near Savanna by Mr. Arthur J. Seelye of Wolcott, N. Y.

Following the usual custom, the Bulletin will not be published during July and August, however, do not hesitate to send in interesting articles during those months to be used in a large Bulletin in September.

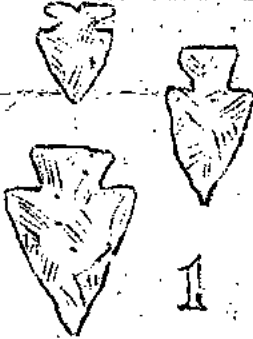
FRONTIER CULTURE COMPLEX
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA

by

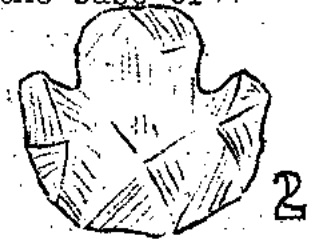
James V. Stowell

The following article is a paper read by Mr. Stowell before the regular monthly meeting of the Society on May 11, 1950.

While we are on the subject of ancient man in America let us go now to the region of our own U.S.A. where we are finding more and more of the real facts concerning the time when ancient man lived and how he lived. I refer now to the region of southwest Nebraska where I spent some time during April, 1949 working under the privileged guidance of one of the great paleontologists of our time, Dr. Bertrand Schultz, Curator and Director of Paleontology at the University of Nebraska. This gentleman is not only a field man of years of experience, but is without doubt our leading Paleontologist in the country today.

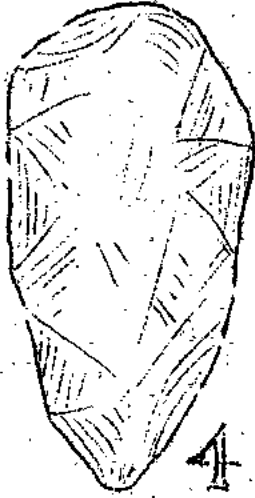


We find the work of Dr. Schultz and the University of Nebraska taking place early in the Spring of 1947 near Cambridge, Nebraska, where, at the beginning of a new Government reclamation project, fossils and artifacts were found in the site at the base of a fifty foot terrace on Lime Creek and Medicine Creek, both tributaries of the Republican River in Southwest Nebraska. Here were discovered a large amount of faunal material of the late Pleocene Age, including many new kinds of extinct animals. Then came the type artifacts of early man associated with the remains of Pleistocene Mammals. To break down the stratographic distribution of Pleistocene mammals in Nebraska is a rather superhuman task, especially in the short time I have with you. Some seventy or more completely different mammal species have been discovered in this Lime Creek area. Those most familiar to all of us are the American Mastodon, the Mammoth, the primitive horse, the camel, the llama, the bison, the tiger, and so on down the scale of animal life to include extinct species of the rabbit, beaver, wolf, weasel, and even the small pocket mouse.



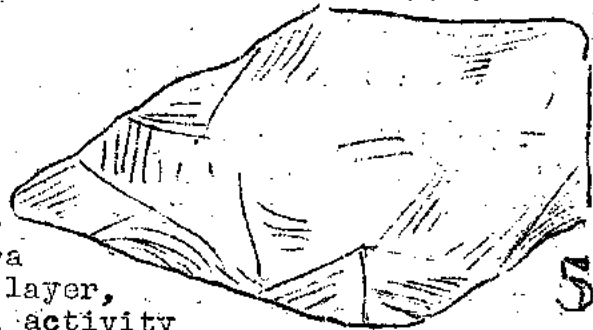
It is quite natural in the course of paleontological and geological explorations that the fossil hunter often discovers evidence of man's early occupation. Artifacts and other cultural evidence are frequently found in direct association with the fossilized bones of various species of animals. Some of these

remains represent extinct species, while others can be referred to those found in North America today. The material which I have here on display represents a rather unrelated group of material artifacts, but they do represent by and large the



material which is found in and around the various terraces along the Republican River system and so indicative of early man in that region. For the want of a better name the University of Nebraska has in its preliminary reports covering this area, chosen to describe the material as The Frontier Culture Complex. Far be it from me to decide otherwise. All of this material is from the base of the great bluff, fifty feet below the top of the terrace, and also from occupational zones at various levels up to nine and one half feet from the top. The photographs here displayed show you the tremendous height and slicing through of this terrace site. The task of removing fifty feet of overburden was tremendous. It was not a new problem for the Museum, however, because frequently it has been necessary to remove similar amounts from other fossil quarries. In fact, power machinery has been used for this purpose for over fifteen years. Dynamite was first used to loosen up soil in the first thirty-five foot section before the seven and one half ton bulldozer was brought in to push the loose material away. This overburden was removed to about four and one half feet above the bone-artifact zone. This latter amount was removed by hand when each five foot square was excavated. This was the sight I had been patiently waiting to see---the exposure of a bone and flint cultural horizon before my own eyes and one which even now seems like a dream.

Imagine, if you will, these small excavated five foot areas yielding on the average some one hundred identifiable artifacts of bone, flint and stone. Points and scrapers made of the finest workmanship of red and gray Chalcedony, displaying the finest of ribbon flaking. Numerous types of flakers and small scrapers were found all over the place, all one needed was a small pocket knife to pry them loose; various types of blades were found in abundance, all material here described being found in site and associated with the bones of prehistoric mammals in the terrace field. Very little shell material was noticed---some small gastropod shells and hackberry seeds occurred in concentrations throughout the occupation layer, but their association with human activity is doubtful.



Virtually all the large mammal bones showed signs of human activity. They were cut, broken, scratched and otherwise reduced to fragments. There seemed to be a preponderance of bison bones and little evidence of campfires. There were no prepared hearths so far as I know or observed during my stay there.

Whatever, if any, relationship these Lime Creek artifacts may bear to the Folsom or Yuma concept is not for me to say. So-called Folsom type points were discovered in this area, and small projectile type points were indicative of the Yuma type flaking. This by no means conveys the ideas that the Lime Creek area is in the Folsom or Yuma complex. On the contrary, we can best summarize the elements of this Frontier Culture as one of somewhat crude workmanship, especially in the workmanship of tools and the abundance of scraper material. Other characteristics of this culture would indicate that they were intermittently occupied camp sites, with unprepared hearths, located in windrows, containing large mammal bones and random cultural debris. Much of the debris and material had undoubtedly sifted itself down through one cultural level after another. The changes due to erosion and shifting storms upon these terraces left material scattered throughout its sides, and then gradually winding up in a conglomerate mixture down at the very bottom of the fill. Dr. Schultz advised that it was his impression, subject to revision and further study, that much of this occupied area places and stratification and occupation to a period extending from 10,000 to 900 years ago. On the basis of all this current archaeological research out there, this so-called Frontier Complex must be considered as "floating" chronologically somewhere in the vast span of time of the Plains Archaic Period. The exact delineation of this period and the details of the cultural relations within it will, necessarily, have to await further and more intensive study. It may be many years before even a portion of these problems may be solved, but new finds are constantly being made and new techniques being perfected not only in archaeology but in other fields. Archaeology is not and never can be entirely independent, but must rely upon other sciences, and ever increasing association and cooperation with the geologist, the paleontologist, the botanist, and other scientific sources. To find the answer one must first have sufficient knowledge to formulate the question.

All the artifacts illustrated above were found at the bottom of the fifty foot cut and associated with the fossilized pre-historic mammal bones. Illustrations all drawn actual size.

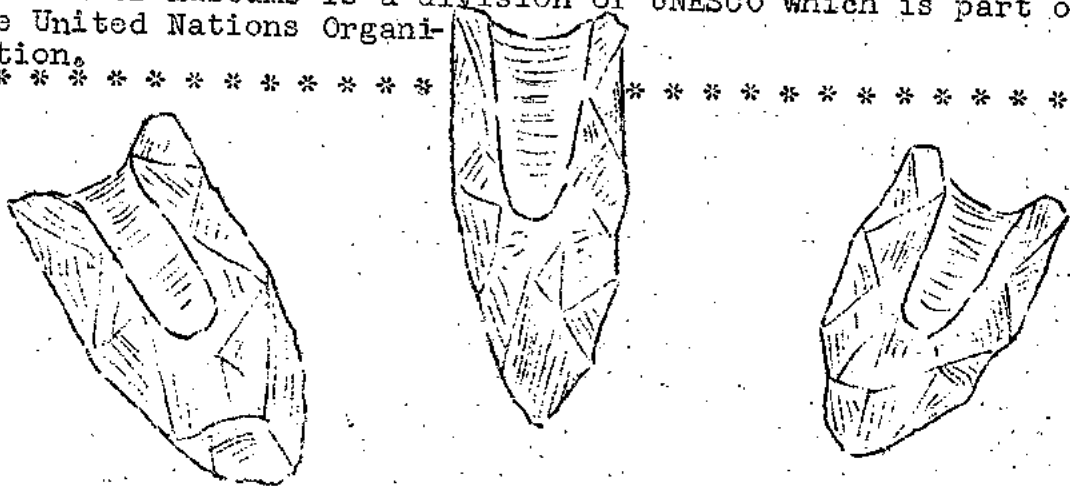
- (1) Group of small arrow points, (2) Chalcedony blunt,
- (3) Scraper made of petrified wood, (4) Scraper of Jasper,
- (5) Knife of Jasper.

PROF. LONG TO ATTEND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND

The Second Biennial Conference of UNESCO and the International Council of Museums will be held in London July 17 through 22nd, 1950. Five days will be devoted to group studies and discourses on various subjects pertaining to Museum work and the part the Museum can play in establishing of permanent peace.

Prof. Walter K. Long, Director of Cayuga Museum of History and Art and Secretary and Treasurer of the Northeastern Conference of Museums of United States and Eastern Canada will take part in several panels. He will represent the small museums in America and will call attention to the problems as well as services that a small museum in the average community can render to it's people. The Cayuga Museum of History and Art has gained an enviable reputation for having an active program and providing headquarters for cultural organizations of the community it serves. Fourteen participating societies meet at the Museum, Divisions of Art, Music, History, Anthropology and Children's Creative Activity do outstanding work and contribute greatly to the welfare of Auburn and Cayuga County and the entire Finger Lake Region.

Prof. Long will follow the ICOM Conference of UNESCO in London by meetings in Glasgow and Paris carrying on the theme of the small museums and it's part in community life. Excursions have been planned for the delegates into Northern England, Southern France and in Germany. Prof. Long plans to take pictures and bring back the story of the small museum and it's work in other countries. The International Council of Museums is a division of UNESCO which is part of the United Nations Organization.



Three excellent examples of the Folsom Type Point found by Arthur J. Seelye of Wolcott, N. Y. One point was found on his farm and the other two were found within half a mile to the west of his place along a creek bed.

OUR ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION

by

James V. Stowell

This is the second paper read by Mr. Stowell at the May meeting of the Society.

Since the remote days when man appeared upon the earth he has been writing his own history. These writings were but scratches upon the earth's surface, yet some of them have withstood the test of the ages and have remained for us to see.

It is the archaeologist who locates these spots where this buried history is hidden and who lifts the accumulated debris of centuries for translation into the language that men of today can understand. This story of ancient man and his activities is of great importance and interest to all of us. It gives us a better understanding of where he came from and of his existence in the life that he lived.

To discuss here this evening the advent of primitive man in America would be a lengthy subject in itself, and almost impossible. Neither is it possible to go into the study of the immigration of stocks or tribes or the diversity of languages. We do know, however, that early man immigrated to North America via the Bering Sea and the waterways adjacent to it, separating as he did to cover the extremes of Arctic America, then south along the Pacific coast to form the great Empire of Mexico, Guatemala and all of Central America. Then came the great eastern migration covering the middle west and the Mississippi Valley; then eastward to the Atlantic seaboard.

The area embraced by the State of New York seems always to have been designed as a great Natural Empire. Its geographical position, its physical features and its natural resources have from early times been most favorable to human occupation. Its very soil in different forms has afforded the growing bed for all types of vegetation and the eventual feeding of mankind. One only has to study the river systems and the watersheds to realize the great bearing they had on their routes of travel. So it is that we find the great travel routes of the Finger Lakes Region as a natural and desirable place in which to live. This area teemed with animal life; there were large numbers of bears, wolves, beaver, panther and other fourfooted creatures that were valuable as furs and for food. The big game animals bestowed upon man another important gift and one seldom considered. In their seasonal migrations they tracked deeply into the earth worm paths. We find that early man followed these paths in reaching territories that they came to occupy. The reason is easy to find. The animals found the lands that would provide them with food, water and salt. Man wanted the animals for food, and followed their trails, finding the country ideally suited for their needs.

This Central New York region of yours presents an inviting field for archaeological investigation. It is not the most prolific field, to be sure, but it does offer much in its early occupation for study and research. Several large collections of aboriginal material were made long before students of natural sciences had any adequate idea of the cultural significance of the objects discovered. To the early collector these curious implements of the Indians were simply "relics", and no special effort was made to record anything about them except to give the name of the collector and the date of finding, both of these facts being relatively unimportant. Most of these collections have become scattered and lost. Many found by farmers likewise have been lost, to say nothing of the mounds that were tampered with--dug and destroyed.

Today, however, in the pursuit of more exhaustive knowledge, collectors are better informed, and the cultural remains of the race are carefully preserved, catalogued and labeled. Science has taken the lead in the pursuit of facts. Every artifact left in the soil by these vanished people may be of importance if associated facts are properly recorded. New York State for better than a century has been systematically hunting for relics, but only during the past sixty years has any scientific method been pursued to record the fact. This fact alone should be of great interest to all present here tonight. Stop and think for a minute, if you will, what priceless material would have long since been scattered to the winds if the interested people of your community had not banded together and produced the material not contained within your buildings of History and Art. Think what group collections of this nature mean to your community to your young people growing up, and to the invaluable source of study material it offers to old and young alike.

It has been my privilege to have observed the beginning of a number of such societies as yours; some have gone ahead and prospered; others have failed because of lack of vision and poor guidance in their affairs. I have seen valuable collections of material lost for all time due to improper handling because of lack of funds, improper correlation of facts, and lack of vision necessary in good museum directorship. For this Cayuga Museum you should feel justly proud, and particularly so to have the vision and intelligence of your director, Prof. Walter Long. It is to men like Prof. Long that we owe so much for keeping the boat steady and his eyes on the horizon ahead, and I know with your backing and understanding of his many problems, he will continue to keep building the kind of museum facilities that all of you can be proud of. I also wish to pay tribute to the invaluable work which is being done by your Central New York Archaeological Society. It takes courage and unlimited hard work to carry on the job they are doing. It is true, in part, that many of the Society's members are individual collectors themselves, and thereby have gradually through the years formulated for themselves extremely valuable collections of archaeological material from the Central New York region. However, theirs

is by no means a selfish reason, for one of the chief aims of the Society's work is to bring to public view from time to time group collections for study and display through the facilities of your museum. Knowing as I do the countless hours of field work necessary to produce such material, I pay the greatest compliment and respect to their efforts by saying that no where in any travels have I seen a finer series of group collections, nor do I know of a more intelligent and sincere group of individuals than are found in the members of the Central New York Archaeological Society. I consider it a privilege to be a member.

As part of the Society's work let me pay tribute also to the Monthly Bulletin. I wonder if you all realize just how important this publication really is? I have watched with great interest its growth from a very small pamphlet idea to a full-sized series of well-written and directed historical facts, every one of which are deserving of finding their way into best bookshelves of homes and libraries for the finest in research source material. It takes men of the calibre of Harrison Follett, with his vast knowledge of the early Jesuit and Cayuga history, to put together the wonderful documentary series which has for so long a time been a feature of your Archaeological Bulletin. To men like Ken Wright, Newt Farwell, Walter Long, George Dobbs, and other fine workers on this publication, you owe much for its success, and I know with proper support and the untiring efforts of these men that this publication will continue to be, as it now is, one of the finest and most intelligently prepared vehicles of its kind.

Now let me resume our discussion regarding primitive man here in New York State.

As suitable as the Central New York region is, and in ancient time was, for human occupancy, there is little evidence that there were any human beings here in very remote times. We have never known any implements from the State that could be known as paleoliths, as are known in Europe and elsewhere.

The many rock shelters and camp sites I have examined in over thirty years of field work, while yielding some rude flints, do not indicate any remarkable antiquity. I do not wish to imply that man was not here at some early time; and it may be that some day such evidence will come to light in this region to show that man did live here during and immediately after the last glacial period. Man certainly was on Earth 50,000 years ago as attested to by conclusive evidence by our present day geologists, but so far as our own neighborhood is concerned, we have evidence only to point back to some 1,000 or 1,500 years ago.

In many cases it would be mere guesswork to say how old or how recent some of our known occupation sites are. On some of the sites we find the relics greatly weathered. Certain sites near our Finger Lakes region yield many crude flints and hatchets from stone that have plainly been weathered for centuries. But even in this case we can only say the relics appear to be among the eldest. This antiquity of artifacts is clearly shown

by the results of many years in excavation of the Algonkian site at Lake Lamoka--a site which in itself is representative of the oldest culture found anywhere within New York State boundaries.

There are two other sites comparable to the same cultural aspect as Lamoka--one but a short distance from the City of Geneva on the east shore of Seneca Lake, in the Township of Fayette, Seneca County, and the other on the ridges near the Village of Scottsville, New York, southwest of Rochester. Material culture found upon the sites are identical and thus far have been proven to be productive of the earliest work of man in the State of New York.

The Lamoka site has been productive for years of some of the finest polished bone material known--the finest craftsmanship displayed in bone awls, harpoons, knives, whistles, needles and punches; productive likewise of thousands of projectile and small well-formed war points showing marked facility of splendid workmanship in flint. There, too, we uncover many fine examples of polished stone articles such as the sharp-edged hatchet or celt, the remarkable problematical stones we speak of as the banner stone, the utility of which has never been properly designated.

We cannot pass over the subject of research at Lamoka without mention of the work conducted there by the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences or by the original investigations made there by that great archaeologist, Harrison Follett of Lima, New York. In the past ten years work on this site has steadily pushed forward under the direction of our own Elmira authorities, Mr. Frank Barrott, Mr. John Lown, and Dr. Raymond Stevens of Elmira College. These gentlemen, in cooperation with my own research, have made it possible for Elmira to lay claim to the most comprehensive and complete collection in private hands of Lamoka material now in existence.

In mentioning the Lamoka site, I do so only to point out its relationship to the antiquity aspect of our early occupation within the area in which we live. There are hundreds of other occupied sites of later culture which are just as important to archaeological research, many of which are within a few miles of the City of Auburn--sites which are productive of various stages of both Algonkian and Iroquoian culture--and each year we find the evidence of remains scattered through our valleys and terraces. It is from this evidence shown from these early sites that man's interest has progressed from a mere idle curiosity to a serious desire to preserve and to interpret the specimens that are brought to light. Perhaps it is because the search for archaeological specimens, and the subsequent efforts to make a correct interpretation of them, so develops observation and clear thinking, that business and professional men manifest so keen an interest in the pursuit of this work. Aside from all this, there is the zest of the out-of-door exercise bringing health as well as wisdom. It is a human science awakening the imagination; it cultivates the attention to small details thereby stimulating observation;

THE TOTEM POLE



The absence at our May meeting of one of our most faithful attendents to all Society functions, Mr. Lynn H. Keeler of Auburn was explained by an article in the Auburn paper which stated that he was attending the International Convention of Kiwanis in Miami, Florida.

Mr. Keeler has attended every International and District Kiwanis convention since he became a member of that organization several years ago.

JUNIOR MEMBER DOES O. K.

One of our junior members, Jason Dobbs of Auburn, it was learned in a recent Auburn Citizen-Advertiser, is not only interested in Indians as a hobby.

Jason won first prize (\$10.00) in a photo contest sponsored by the local S. P. C. A.

Congratulations, Jay.

Jason recently presented the editor with an excellent photo of the Society outing at Kipps last fall. He succeeded to get a good picture when some other's efforts failed.

We were all glad to welcome Mr. Frank Barrott of Elmira to the May meeting. Mr. Barrott came along with Jim Stowell.

Mr. Barrott is one of the real old timers in the field of archaeology and is considered a top authority by all diggers who know him. Together with John Lown, Dr. Stevens and Jim Stowell, they have accumulated probably the largest collection of Lamoka material outside of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences.

STOWELL*-Continued:

and as an outdoor study it cultivates also a keen appreciation of the land and neighborhood in which one lives. Truly, it gives us all a better understanding of man, and does, I feel certain, afford us likewise a better knowledge of man's history through the years. So keep your eyes on the plowed fields when the springtime rolls around.