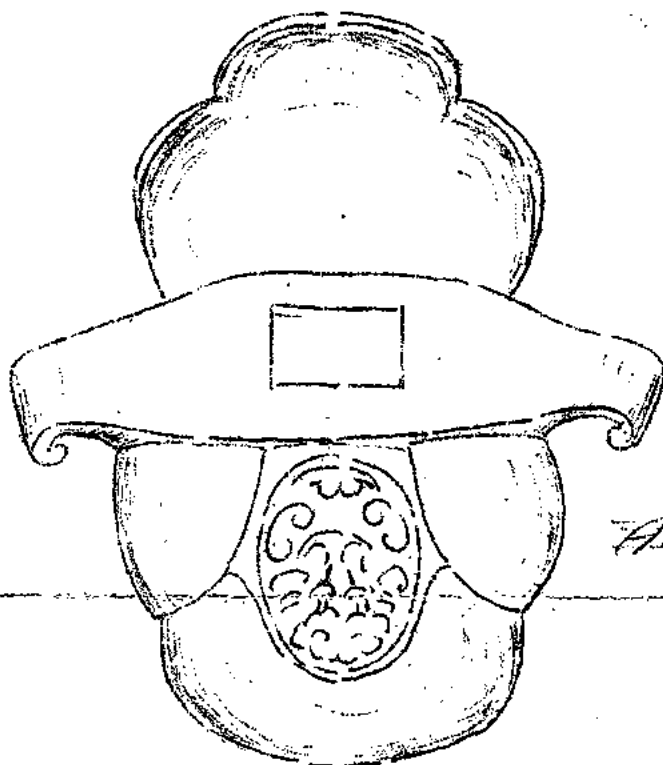


THE **BULLETIN** OF  
 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
 OF CENTRAL NEW YORK

DIVISIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY



*Actual  
 Size*

*Brass Shield Probably from Dagger  
 or Small Sword found at René Menard  
 Bridge Site — Finney Collection at  
 Cayuga Museum*

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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.

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~~Kenneth N. E. Wright~~

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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, New York.

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AMENDED HISTORY OF THE SULLIVAN-CLINTON CAMPAIGN

IN CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YORK, UNDER COMMAND OF COL. WM. BUTLER

WITH APPENDIX OF THE CAMPAIGN UPON THE WEST SIDE OF CAYUGA LAKE

COMMANDED BY LIEUT. COL. HENRY DEARBORN, 1779

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Compiled by Harrison C. Follett, Aurora, N. Y., 1928-1948

LOCATION OF MONUMENTS ALONG THE TRAIL, INSCRIPTIONS THEREON AND CITATION OF ERRORS.

The first one is located at Mud Lock. The inscription reads: "A Village of the Cayuga Nation stood here where the Great Iroquois Trail and later the northern branch of the Geneva Turnpike crossed the Seneca River", "A Jesuit Mission, St. Stephen, was established at this village in the seventeenth century. Here passed on the morning of Sept. 21st. 1779 a detachment of 600 men from General Sullivan's Army commanded by Lieut. Col. Wm. Butler, marching to the Cayuga Castle at the Great Gully south of Union Springs, which they took and destroyed Sept. 22nd. 1779." Erected in 1929.

H.C.F. First it is essential that the reader understands the foundations of the erroneous citations that follow, pertaining to the inscriptions, and the writer's opinion of the origin or cause of the errors as cited.

This monument appears to have been erected at this point from the information taken from article 16 of the Bulletin published by the State Museum in 1920, and the citations made by General Clark in the History of the Campaign published by the State of New York in 1887.

The Great Iroquois Trail did not cross the Seneca River at Mud Lock. It crossed at the same place that the Trail of 100 years later did, and the same place that the present highway crosses, at Rene Menard Bridge, one and one quarter miles north of Mud Lock. The Indian village cited in the inscription as that of the Cayugas, is ancient Algonkian. The Mission site of St. Stephen was located one mile north of the monument.

~~The next monument is located on the west side of Lake St. in the village of Cayuga. The inscription reads: "An expedition against the hostile Indians which checked the aggression of the English and Indians on the frontier of New York and Pennsylvania extending westward the domain of the United States.~~

#### CAYUGA

"Here passed on Sept. 21st., 1779 a detachment from the army of General Sullivan commanded by Colonel Butler about 600 men on their way to the Cayuga stronghold at the Great Gully south of Union Springs which they took and destroyed Sept. 22 and 23, 1779. This force had crossed the Seneca river on the Great Iroquois Trail two miles north of this place ("Mud Lock"), they were accompanied by a detachment of about 100 New York troops commanded by Col. Peter Gansevoort under orders to proceed to the Mohawk and Albany, who left Butler's forces two miles south of this monument following the Great Trail.

"Erected by the State of New York, 1929."

H.C.F. Col. Gansevoort was not with Butler's troops and did not follow this trail south of Mud Lock. By reference to the 1887 State publication it will be seen that General Clark, under the heading of Hardenberg's Journal, quotes Gansevoort leaving the trail at Cayuga, ~~going east over the Seneca Turnpike through Auburn. The inscription in reference to Gansevoort is very evidently pure speculation by General Clark and by whomever wrote the inscription, which is further evidenced by the monument two miles farther south, upon the south side of the N.Y.C. & H.R.R. crossing of the lake road. (See Journal of Lieut. Parker.)~~

The inscription on this monument reads: "Here, where the Great Iroquois Trail turned east, there passed on the 21st. day of September, 1779 Lieut. Col. William Butler's forces of 600 men from Major General Sullivan's Army on their march to Cayuga Castle on the Great Gully and the detachment of Col. Peter Gansevoort consisting of 100 men of the New York troops which had accompanied Colonel Butler's forces from the foot of Seneca Lake, now left and proceeded eastwardly along the trail to the Mohawk and Albany. Erected in 1929."

H.C.F. It is noted that contrary to General Clark's statement someone thought that they could better the guess by citing a more direct trail to the foot of Owasco Lake, as long as they had brought

Col. Gansevoort so far off his route; he had to be disposed of some- way and here appeared a logical point because a modern highway con- verged with the lake road at this particular point. As previously indicated, Gansevoort had passed off the lake road trail near Mud Lock and far ahead of Butler's troops.

The next monument occurs in the village of Union Springs in the park on Main St. in front of the old school house. The inscription reads:

GE-WA-GA

"A village of the Cayuga Nation stood near this spot. It was occupied and destroyed by a detachment from the army of General Sullivan, commanded by Col. Wm. Butler, which bivouaced here on Sept. 21st., 1779 before proceeding to the capture and destruction of the main Cayuga village at Great Gully  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of this place on the next day. Erected in 1929."

H.C.F. GE-WA-GA, if such a place existed certainly it was not at this point. How it became involved in the campaign history is questioned, for it is not mentioned in a single instance in the army Journals. The Journals obviously indicate that one division of Butler's troops bivouaced three quarters of a mile south of Union Springs where there was a small settlement, and the other division bivouaced one mile further south where there were two or three huts one mile from the Castle. The distance quoted as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles should be  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles. GE-WA-GA was a small village that was established after 1779. The name is given in Morgan's "League of the Iroquois", and is defined by Dr. Wm. Beauchamp as meaning a promontory. How- land's Point and Farley's Point, satisfy the definition, but surely not Union Springs. (It is unfortunate that the town was not built on an ancient Cayuga village site.)

The next monument is situated north of Great Gully on the lake road side. It was erected by the Catholic Society and interested parties in 1929. The inscription reads, "To the brave French Jesuit Missionaries almost without parallel, Joseph Chaumont and Rene Menard, who, as guests of Chief Saconchiogwa, built here in 1656 the first house of Christian worship in western New York; Stephen de Carheil, who for nine years was interested here and his co-laborer Peter Raffiex, this monument is respectfully erected."

H.C.F. What a terrible mistake! There is but one source to which it is traceable, viz., the foot notes in Dr. C. W. Hawley's publication by General Clark, and the oration by Dr. Hawley published in the campaign history by the State of New York in 1887, which definitely quotes the mission site as existing at Great Gully nearby in 1779, 95 years after the mission ceased to exist, and 40 years before the Cayugas ventured to establish a village here.

A short distance north of this occurs a historical marker equal- ly as erroneous. A few rods south of this marker is the most expen- sive monument along the lake. Upon the face thereof is a relief map citing the routes of Sullivan and Clinton's armies in New York State. The inscription on the face of the monument reads: "Route of the Army of General John Sullivan and General James Clinton 1779 an ex- pedition against the hostile Indian Nations which checked the aggress- ion of the English and Indians of the frontier of New York and

Pennsylvania extending westward the domain of the United States,  
Erected by the State of New York 1929"

The inscription on the east side reads:  
GOI-O-GOUEN

The Cayuga Capitol of the Cayuga Nation and outlying villages extended from this spot eastward mainly on Great Gully to Scipioville and Mapleton. Here in 1656 labored the Jesuit Missionaries Chaumont and Menard, later Lemoyne, de Carheil, and Rafflex. They built here the first house of Christian worship west of Onondaga, hither came also the Moravian Missionaries Cammerhoff and Ziesberger first, later Sir William Johnson. The Cayuga Reservation was here. The last Cayugas and Tuscaroras departed about 1800. The Cayuga Castle and nearby towns were taken and destroyed by a detachment from General Sullivan's Army commanded by Col. Wm. Butler on Sept. 22-23, 1779.

H.C.F. In regard to the inscription on the east side, the writer states that Goi-o-Gouen was not located within  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles of this point. The Moravian Missionaries had no mission among the Cayugas at anytime and no other denomination had a mission here after 1684. There were no villages known of between here and Scipioville; in fact, none existed east of the vicinity after 1740. This whole erroneous citation is attributed to General Clark, Rev. C. W. Hawley and W. W. Adams which is confirmed by the map following Plate 2, which is erroneous in every respect insofar as it relates to the habitations of the Cayuga Indians.

Notes regarding the maps exhibited at this point. These maps are exhibited in this volume only to indicate the possible source of some of the erroneous citations. They appear to be the result of a vivid imagination and are not to be considered near accurate or authentic in any respect. Upon Plate 1 is a site charted that is the Castle site of 1780 and is so marked by the writer. However, it is so extended by house sites on the map that it appears more like a modern city. The maps are credited by Miss Yawger to General Clark and W. W. Adams, and coincide with considerable other ridiculous citations made by W. W. Adams, especially, whose knowledge of archaeology appears to have been very deficient.

The sixth and last of the monuments along the lake road is located at the extreme northern end of the village of Augora, and strange as it may appear, the writer has no criticism to offer in reference to it.

The writer can only suggest that the inscriptions be changed on the Mud Lock monument and that it be moved to a spot near the present highway; move and change the inscription on the marker at Cayuga; move or change the inscription on the marker at Union Springs; move the one at the N.Y.C.&H.R.R. crossing to the Thioharo, (St. Stephen) of 1672, changing the inscription; move the Catholic monument to Mapleton; change the inscription on the east side of the Great Gully monument, and place historical markers for Cayuga, the Castle and Upper Cayuga.

OTHER ERRORS THAT ARE VITAL TO THE CAMPAIGN HISTORY

The errors here quoted will without doubt appear to the reader as a great surprise, for the sources from which they originate are such that it seems impossible that they could have occurred.

In 1900, the late Dr. Wm. Beauchamp of Syracuse compiled a Bulletin no. 32 which was published by the University of the State of New York, John M. Clarke, Director. (Not General J. S. Clark), which cited the location of the sites of the aboriginal inhabitants of New York State. The citations are about the same as appear in Bulletin 238, second part, in 1920 entitled, "The Archaeological History of New York State" by Dr. Arthur C. Parker, who was then State Archaeologist. From this bulletin pages 503-504 are quoted articles here as they appear, to which exceptions are taken.

Article 16. "North Cayuga, St. Stephen or Thioharo, was two miles north of Cayuga Village, on lot 24, Aurelius. The site occupies 3 or 4 acres east of the canal and north of the highway. Jesuit rings and European articles are found. In an early cache nearby was found a plate of mica and other curious articles. This and most of the following sites were reported by W. W. Adams of Mapleton, N. Y. General Clark said that The Choharo was the Tichere or St. Stephen of the Jesuit Relations, said to signify the place of rushes, at the foot of Cayuga Lake, on the east side at the exact point where the bridge of the middle turnpike left the east shore. The trail across the marsh followed the north bank of an ancient channel of the Seneca River. The salt springs mentioned by Father Raffeix in 1672 were on the west side of the marsh about a half mile north of the N.Y.C.&H.R.R bridge."

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James L. Ward of Cayuga Summarizes his activities in Archaeology for the past season.

At the September meeting our President, Mr. Newton Farwell requested each of those present to send to the editing committee a summary of his Archaeological activities for the year. On first thought it seemed that I had little to write that would be of interest but looking back and taking stock from the first of the year, including many small activities and finds over a period of time add up, so I will endeavor to give you these in some detail.

About Jan. 1st., as a house project, I decided to mount some of the things I had on hand. I attached these with a fine gauge copper wire to heavy mounting board and placed a site record on the back of each. I mounted twenty-six of these boards and found this work interesting.

Late last year a portion of the Mud Lock site was plowed and early this spring, after the ground had settled I made several trips there and found a few fair arrow points, a mound builder's knife (small) a small notched scraper and a shaft like arrow point of a white material, a blue chert drill and a very nice grey chert drill (flat type), a sizable flake of green jasper and several pieces of red and yellow jasper, some of which were broken artifacts. Because of finding this colored material, I arranged a board of them which proved to be very colorful and interesting.

I spent considerable time during the spring and summer on the "Rene Menard Bridge Site" and found many arrow points of various types, two fine drills and a number of scrapers, a mound builder's knife (pink and white), a yellow jasper triangle Owasco type arrow point and fragments of celts, banner stone, amulet and an unfinished plummet stone. On the hill top were found six brass triangular points an iron harpoon, a pewter pipe stem, quantities of trade beads, a Jesuit ring and an unusual brass conical point three inches in length and perforated through the base. In the colonial area were found a silver band ring, an interesting button, a brass belt hook, fragments of brass and broken glass from early rum bottles.

In company with George Dobbs, at least one trip was made to Genoa Fort Site and as I recall, nothing was found except parched corn and beans and a few pieces of pottery.

About three trips were made to the Myers Station where we found a few beads, a few arrow points of both chert and brass, an iron kettle bail with brass ears attached that had fallen down an embankment from a burial which had been disturbed by a power shovel while digging out gravel for road work.

George and I made several trips to Kipp Island and usually came away with something. On one trip we recovered two bear skulls and at other times we found antler knife handles, arrow points and nearly every trip a few nice pieces of pottery. We found these things in the refuge and fire pits beneath the white sand of an ancient shore line. On one of these trips to Kipp Island, Lee Davie went along and took several pictures.

Several trips were taken to Hunter's Home Site and several times George Dobbs took along his son Jason. Jason is ten years old, a Junior member of the Society and enjoys hunting for Indian relics. He is learning how to classify the artifacts which he recovers and is going to be a valuable member in time to come.

Recently our good friend Bill Finney arrived in Auburn from Arizona. Bill wished to again experience the feel of Cayuga County soft soil under his moccasins so we journeyed to the Gladiola Field Site north of Montezuma where a pleasant two hours were spent surfacing; each of us picked up several nice arrow points.

On September 4th, four of the group visited the Paul Site located on Crane Brook where the refuse gives up much pottery and bone. I feel sure that this expedition will be reported by another member.

#### A Thought:

A thousand years hence if not destroyed by the activities of man, archaeologists and others may be on some of these same aboriginal sites searching for evidence of early occupancy. The blackened earth will still be in evidence as will the ash, the flint chips and the burned stone of ancient fire pits and refuse.

NOTES ON PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

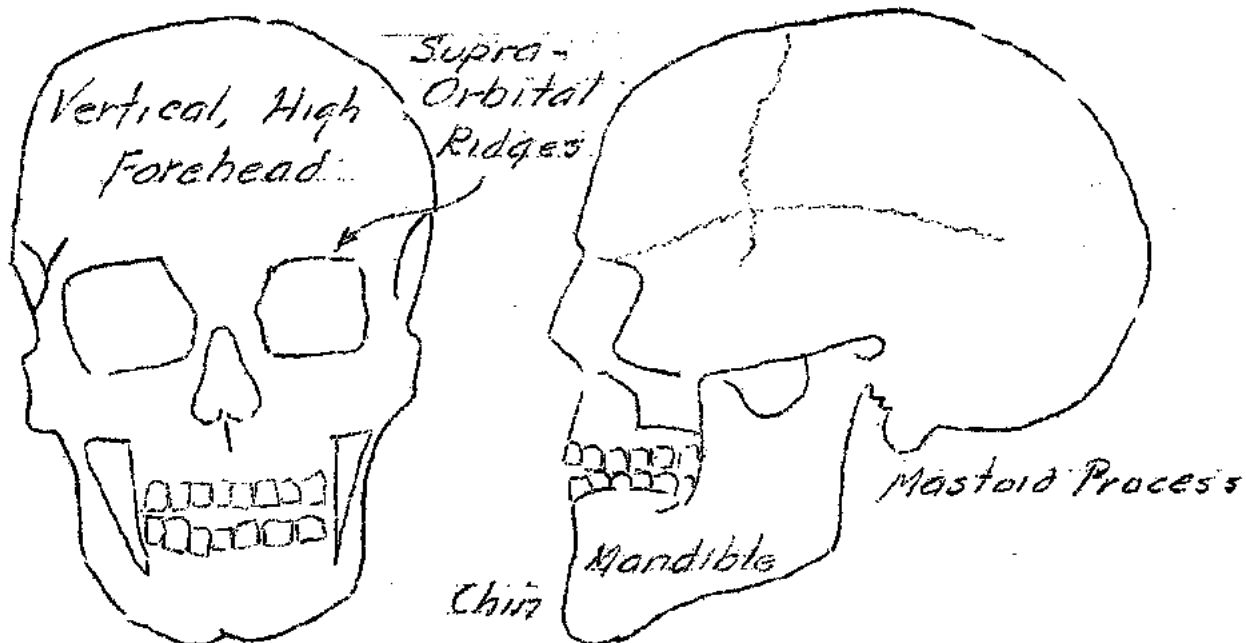
by

Herbert L. Davie

Part Seven - - - - Human - Anthropoid Differences

MAN

The skull of Modern Man has an average capacity of 1450 cc. The foramen magnum is located well under the center of the skull. The skull is well balanced and the head is carried erectly upon the spinal column. The mastoid process, which furnishes attachment for the muscles that have the function of holding the head erect, is large and well developed.



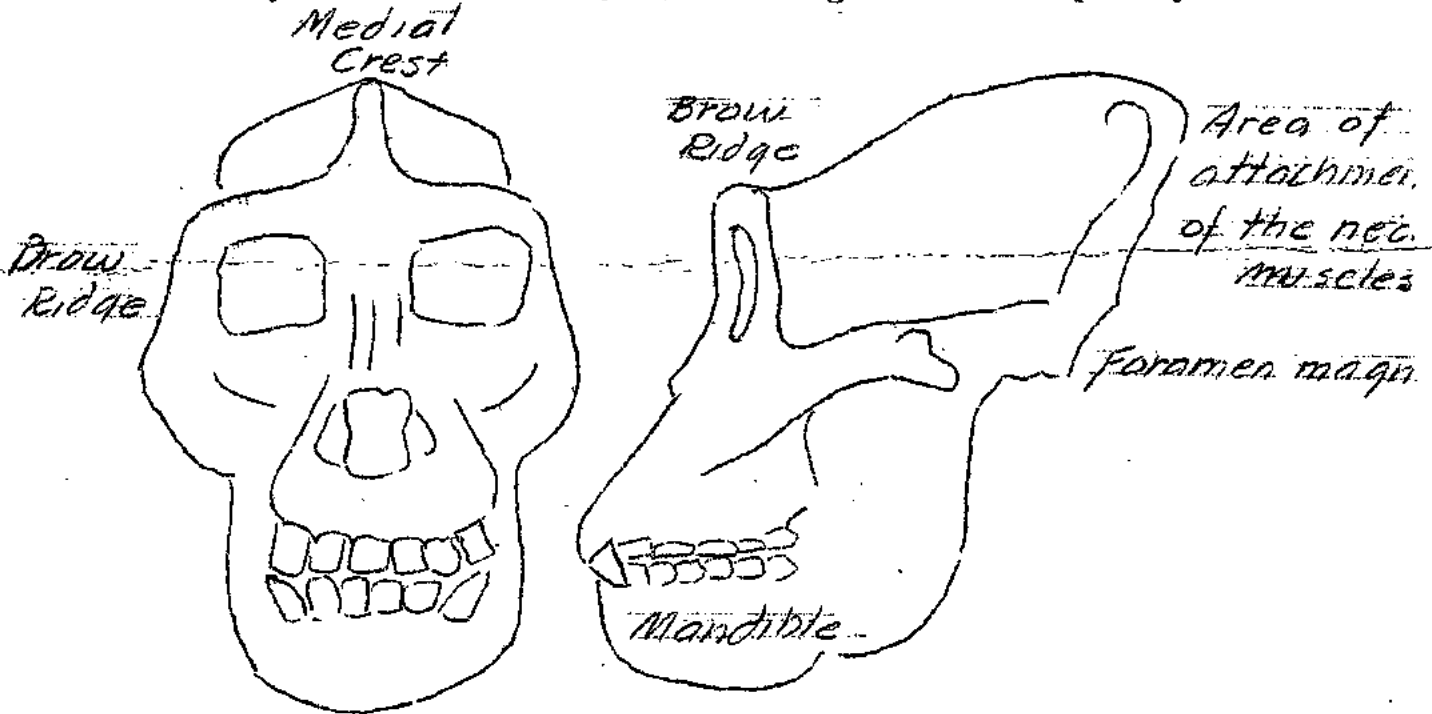
The mandible is delicately formed compared with that of the Gorilla. Man has a chin, a feature, entirely human and possessed by none of the apes. The chin furnishes additional strength to the lower jaw as does the Gorilla's Simian Shelf.

The human skull has a well formed forehead and the anterior portion of the brain is highly developed. The facial profile is relatively vertical. There is little if any forward thrust or prognathism to the jaws. The jaw muscles are slight and thin. Their movement can be felt in the temporal region. The human bite is distinctly without the force exerted by the jaws of the Gorilla.

The construction of the human skull indicates that it belongs to a creature who stands and walks erect, has the power of organized speech, the use of tools and is capable of solving problems unaided by previous experience.



The differences between the skeleton of the Gorilla and that of Man are those which are due, primarily, to the difference in posture. The skeleton of this ape resembles, remarkably, that of Man, but is more primitive in form. The skull is no exception, it is much more massive and ruggedly built. The head slopes abruptly to the rear; there is little if any forehead. The anterior portion of the brain, seat of the higher faculties, lacks the development attained by the human brain. The average cranial capacity is



about 500 cc. or approximately one third that of modern man.

The foramen magnum and the area of attachment of the neck muscles are high on the back of the skull. The skull rests on the spinal column in a manner which puts it out of balance and causes the head to hang forward. The bony ridges around the eyes are exceedingly heavy and protruberant and completely encircle the eye sockets. A heavy ridge of bone called the median crest runs along the center of the top of the skull in the same place and direction as does the sagittal suture on the human skull. This crest furnishes a method of attachment for the very heavy muscles which operate the mandible or lower jaw. These muscles are often two or three inches in thickness. The Gorilla takes a very powerfull bite, using his jaws, not only for feeding, but, also, for fighting. The heavy brow ridges, the powerfull upper and lower jaws are designed to withstand the strain of biting. The lower jaw is given additional strength by a plate of bone called the Simian Shelf. It is located under the tongue in the forward angle of the jaw, in a space which, in Man is occupied by additional tongue muscles.

The facial profile slopes abruptly to the rear. The jaws are thrust forward. Prognathism is very pronounced.

# THE TOTEM POLE

## E. Walker Leonard, Society Member, Dies

E. Walker Leonard of Skaneateles, who has been a member of our Society for the past two years, died on Oct. 13th at Auburn City Hospital due to a heart condition.

Mr. Leonard was widely known in this vicinity and participated in many local activities. Besides his interest in local archaeology and history, he was popular as a musician and sportsman.

The Archaeological Society extends its deepest sympathy to the members of his family.

### Ed. Note:

Slight delays in the publishing of the Bulletin in the past two months are regretted by the chairman of the editorial committee. The delay is due to the fact that the chairman has been working away from Auburn on construction work.

However, in the near future, it is believed, an article will be in the Bulletin of much interest to students of Central New York Archaeology. Several contacts with local enthusiasts are being made at Montour Falls and Watkins Glenn and an enlightening article by Mr. Myron Bates of the Montour Falls Historical Society on the life of Catherine Montour and the Seneca Indians will soon be forth coming.

Considerable time has been spent in the Library and small museum at Montour Falls viewing the fine collection of books, documents and artifacts pertinent to the region. Some of the Indian material is being drawn for illustration in the Bulletin.

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The Editorial Committee is in receipt of several fine articles on the activities of members during the past season. These articles will all appear in the Bulletin as soon as they can be arranged for publication. Please keep them coming in as they are most interesting to the readers.

