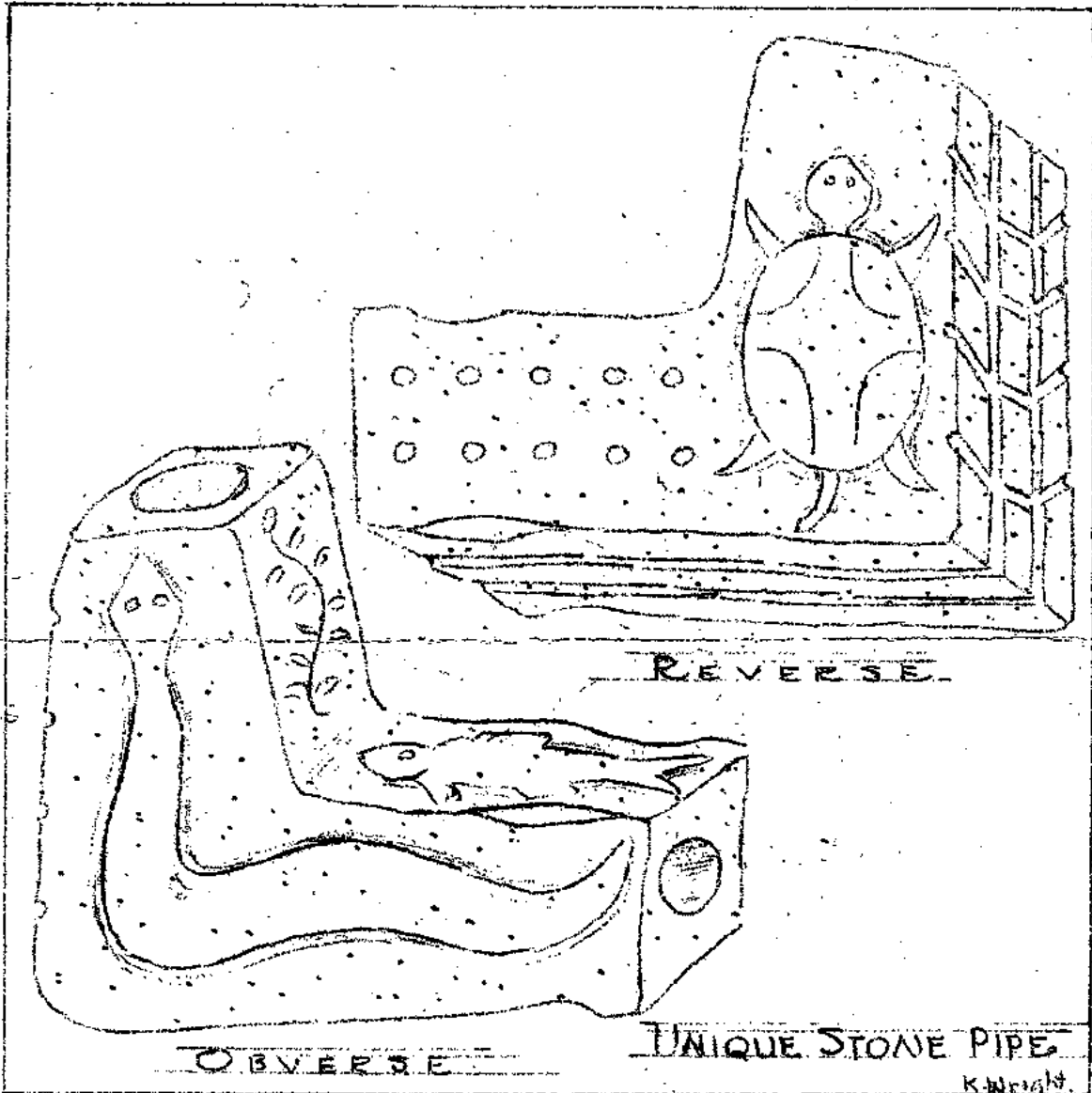


THE **BULLETIN** OF
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF CENTRAL NEW YORK
DIVISIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY



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

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

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

ERRORS THAT ARE VITAL TO CAMPAIGN HISTORY

~~H.C.F. There can be no question as to the exact location of the site named. The citation of this site as the Choharo of 1779 and the St. Stephen of 1672 or any other time is definitely error and is one of the basic causes of considerable of the existing confusion in the campaign history. No Jesuit or European articles are known to have been found here, and none could be expected, for the reason that the Indian Village site here is of an ancient Algonkian culture. Choharo, Thioharo, and the Jesuit Mission site were one and one-quarter miles north of this place. For full information on the exploration of this site, see the monograph by Dr. A. D. Skinner, published by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, of New York City, 1916.~~

In reference to the article in Bulletin 32 - 1900 A.D. Dr. Skinner writes, "Dr. Beauchamp, keen observer that he is, was unable to visit this site personally while engaged in the task of locating the aboriginal remains within the boundaries of New York State". H.C.F. Regardless of this, twenty years after, the same articles as quoted in Bulletin 238.

This is the place generally known as Mud Lock. The writer has made several excavations here and in the surrounding territory, and discovered nothing but what is known as archaic and middle period Algonkian artifacts.

Mr. J. L. Ward of Cayuga has hunted the surface of the site and dug into the kitchen midden without ever finding an Iroquois article.

Any reference to the Great Trail of the fording point of Sullivan's army detachments at this point is definitely erroneous.

The evidence appears quite conclusive that Dr. Beauchamp depended upon the report by General Clark and W. W. Adams as being authentic, and Dr. Parker depended upon Dr. Beauchamp, and the late historians upon all three. If Dr. Parker or Dr. Beauchamp had investigated the site their knowledge of archaeology would not have tolerated such a report. ~~And likewise with the following reports which are attributed to the same cause, all of which tend to exempt the late historians, who are not archaeologists, and consequently have no alternative other than to accept the records as authority.~~

It, however, is not understandable how Dr. Skinner's report was ignored, not only by the local historians, but by the State of New York in placing the monuments along the lake road in 1929.

ARTICLE 23. Morgan says that Gayagaauha, the principal village, was on Salmon Creek, three miles south of Union Springs. H.C.F. This report is obviously erroneous, Salmon Creek being intended for Great Gully. However, it may be it adds to the confusion and should be disregarded.

ARTICLE 24. General Clark speaks of Cayuga Castle as an Indian town containing fifteen very large houses of squared logs on the south line of Springport, on the north bank of Great Gully Brook and from one to two miles from the lake. H.C.F. To clarify this according to Dr. Beauchamp's report is rather difficult, as it is not known what map or report he refers to. It is charted on the Army map no. 4-1030 herewith on the south line of Springport, on the north bank of Great Gully, which is error as previously indicated. ~~By using the scale of the map, which is very unreliable in lateral distances, it is charted one and one-half miles from the lake.~~ For correct location, see map 96G.

In "The Indian and Pioneer" by Rose M. Yawger, previously exhibited, are sites charted in error, which may be those referred to by Dr. Beauchamp, and which may account for the erroneous charting on the 238 Bulletin map. Substantiating this is his statement in the Beginning that the Cayuga sites were reported by Adams and that the map referred to above was supplied by him to Miss Yawger. In all cases it is definitely error. (see full report under the Castle site).

ARTICLE 25. A site on lot 114, Ledyard, is supposed to have been Upper Cayuga. There are a few fire places and a few graves containing European relics and copper fishhooks. General Clark speaks of Upper Cayuga as an Indian Town of Fourteen very large houses, near the north line of Ledyard, on the south bank of Great Gully Brook, and it appears on the map between one and two miles from the lake. The distance is actually more than three miles.

THE TOTEM POLE

CLAIR LICK OF MORAVIA DIES

It was a great shock to the members of the Society who knew Clair Lick of Moravia to learn of his sudden death on November third.

Mr. Lick was a member of the Society since its organization and was considered an outstanding authority on Archaeology in souther Cayuga County. It was Mr. Lick who recently discovered the fifteen foot dugout canoe in Lake Como which is now on exhibit at the Heye Foundation, Museum of the American Indian in New York City.

The Society extends its deepest sympathy to Mrs. Lick and the members of his family in their sad bereavement.

THIS MONTH'S COVER

The cover on this issue of the Bulletin is a carved stone pipe of Schuyler County origin. The drawing is actual size and it is very difficult to draw all faces so as to fully show the excellent and very interesting symbolical carving.

The pipe is on display at the Montour Falls Library Museum and is part of the fast growing collection of the Montour Falls Historical Society. We appreciate being able to use it for our cover design.

Unaccustomed to public speaking as he is, the Society secretary, Ken. Wright, addressed the Montour Falls Historical Society on Thursday, October 29th at the Montour Falls Library. There were about sixty people present.

The subject of the address was "Trade Material" and the Jesuit Mission site of 1656-1684 was the featured site. Trade Material from the St. Joseph site was exhibited and the Montour Falls Indian Collection was viewed and discussed.

A few back numbers of the Bulletin were distributed as well as several pamphlets from Cayuga Museum of History and Art.

