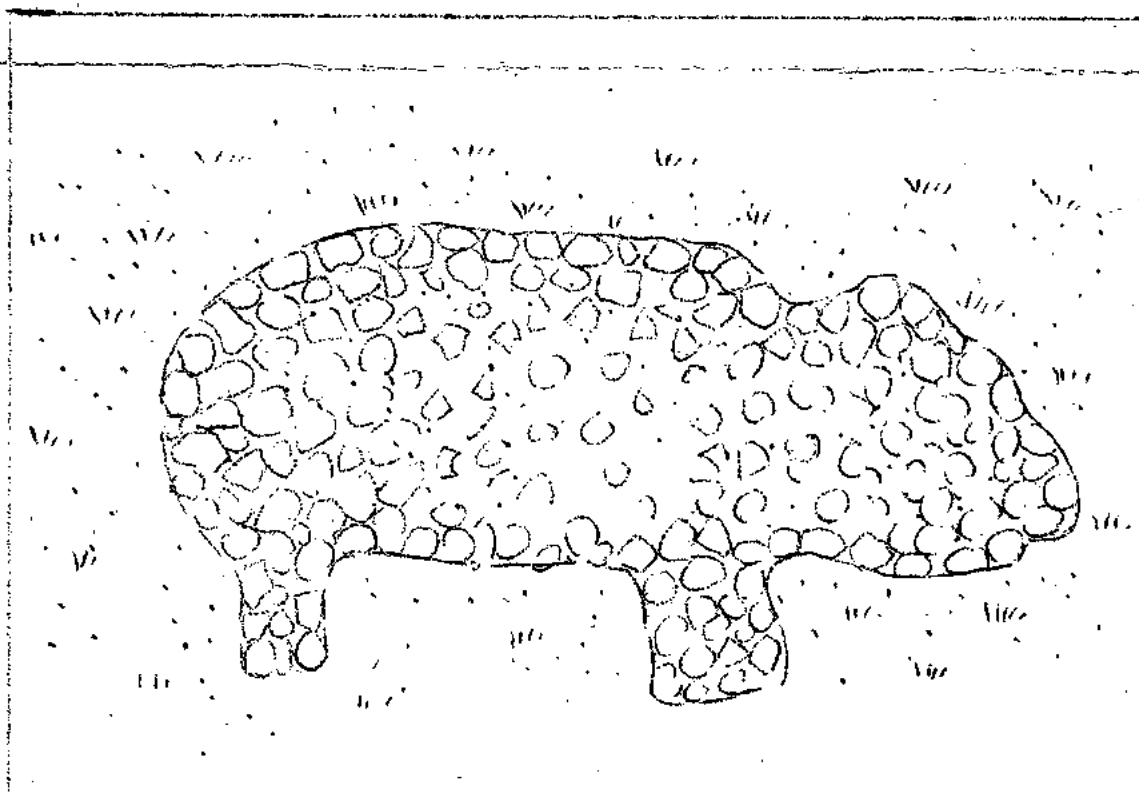


THE BULLETIN OF  
 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
 OF CENTRAL NEW YORK  
 DIVISIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY



Stone Bear Effigy of Levanna,  
 Cayuga Co., N.Y. It is one of sev-  
 eral effigies; is composed of fired  
 cobble stones and is over fifteen  
 feet in length.

K. WRIGHT

VOL. V

JANUARY

NUMBER 1

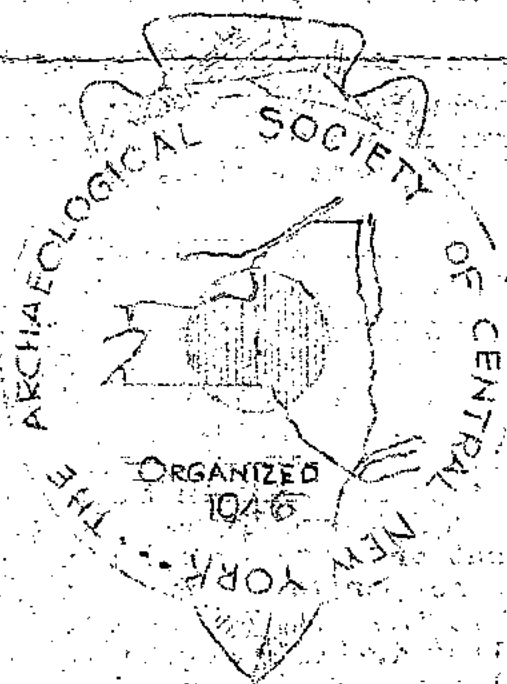
1950

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, N. Y.

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President: Newton E. Farwell      Secretary: Kenneth N. E. Wright  
Geneva, New York                      Auburn, New York

Vice Pres: Prof. W. K. Long      Treasurer: George F. Dobbs  
Auburn, New York                      Auburn, New York

Chairman, Editorial Committee  
Kenneth N. E. Wright  
9 Adams Street, 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

INTRODUCTION TO THE CAMPAIGN HISTORY PUBLISHED BY THE  
 STATE OF NEW YORK IN 1887, WITH A FOREWORD BY THE AUTHOR.

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H.C.F. Mr. John S. Conover was a resident of Geneva, N. Y. and was known as a person well versed in the subject of Indian history of the local region.

#### THE INTRODUCTION

Page XIII of the Introduction as written by Mr. John S. Conover to The Secretary of the State, The Hon. Frederick Cook. Mr. Conover was selected by the Secretary to compile the material for the publication.

Quote: "Great pains has been taken to procure copies of all the Journals of the officers and soldiers of General Sullivan's army that are extant, and some new ones have been procured that have not hereto before been published. In all cases where possible the text of the original Journals has been literally followed, (in ortography, punctuations and uses of capitals.) and much care has been taken to make the copies exact.

The propriety of such a cause may possibly be question-  
~~ed by some, but to the antiquarian and the diligent student of~~  
 early history, any alteration of text (written perhaps in some cases by men of limited education) might involve a serious change of a meaning on some point, however trifling it may appear at the time and might be the means of changing the idea originally intended to be conveyed and thus the object of perpetuating a fact or circumstance as narrated would in

a great measure be frustrated while the promiscuous use of capital letters and the task of proper attention to punctuation (one prominent Journal was not being punctuated at all) may tend in some instances ambiguity or to mislead the casual reader yet it is often the case that some obscure point of history can only be elucidated by a reference to the original document, however imperfectly written or quaint it may have been, the reader will not overlook the fact that the keeping of a daily diary Journal while an army is upon the march, must at its best be surmounted with many difficulties.

In some cases the original Journals having been destroyed, it has been necessary to follow the copy which has been published, and while in such cases the language may be found to be more grammatical, it has undoubtedly been made so by the editor, some of the Journals so published are accompanied with footnotes by the editor and some of these are now known to be erroneous and others quite likely to mislead. They have all been omitted, one exception, however, has been made. The Journal of John Hardenburg, with small portion of some other Journal published in 1879 by the Cayuga County Historical Society, has appended thereto copious footnotes by General John S. Clark and as these were the result of a two years patient investigation and a personal and critical inspection and examination of all the points by one thoroughly competent for the task, it is thought best to retain the same in full.

On page 293 of the Journals of the Military Expedition of Major General John Sullivan, by Frederick Cook, printed by Knapp, Peck and Thompson, Auburn, N. Y. 1887 is the following letter from General John S. Clark, relative to the copies of the maps included in this book:

Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1886

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to report, that on Thursday last I visited the rooms of the New York Historical Society, and examined carefully the four volumes of maps relating to the revolutionary period known as the DeWitt and Erskine maps, several of which related to General Sullivan's campaign of 1779. Five of these maps were by Lieutenant Lodge who, with compass and chain, surveyed the route of the army from Easton over the mountains to Wyoming and from present Sunbury, Pa., along the Susquehanna to Wyoming and thence to the Genesee River, including the return route of Col. William Butler along the east shore of Cayuga Lake. As illustrating the routes of the several detachments of Gen'l Sullivan's army, these maps are exceedingly interesting and valuable. The following is a brief description of each.

103 A. Route of the western army under Gen'l Sullivan in 1779 from Easton over the mountains to Wyoming. 20 x 29½ inches, 2 miles to an inch

103 A. 2nd. ditto. Sunbury to Nanticoke creek, 20 x 29½ inches, 2 mi. to an inch

103 B. Ditto, Nanticoke Creek to Chemung 20 x 29½ in. 2 mi. to an inch

103 C. Ditto, Chemung to Kanandasaga including Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, 20 x 34 inches, 2 miles to an inch

103 D. Ditto, Kanandasaga to Chinnissee Castle, 20 x 29½ inches, 2 mi. to the inch

~~This series is complete and includes all the routes of which regular surveys were made by Lieut. Lodge. General Dearborn's route on the west side of Cayuga Lake, and General Clinton's descent of the N. E. branch of the Susquehanna from Canajoharie to Tioga Point, do not appear to have been surveyed.~~

The route of Gen'l Clinton is well illustrated by a map entitled. Draft of a part of Schoharie and the west bank of the Delaware with Col. William Butler's line of March, Oct. 2 to Nov. 16, 1778. 19 x 14 in. with a letter from Capt. William Gray of the 4th Pa. Reg't to Robert Erskine giving an account of the expedition.

This map with the five previously mentioned will be almost invaluable as illustrating the several journals to be printed by the state. Besides these are 40 other maps generally of a larger scale and apparently the first draughts from the original notes, but covering the same ground as the five first mentioned. These should be carefully examined, to ascertain if any material facts have been omitted from the more perfect copies. The writing on most of these maps is so faded that they cannot be photographed. Copies should be made by tracing from which lithographic or Photo Lithographic copies could be made.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant, John S. Clark

Page 294. Letter of Clark's transmitting copies of maps to Honorable Frederick Cook,

Hon. Frederick Cook  
Secretary of State  
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I send to-day six maps for the forth coming volume relating to the Sullivan Campaign of 1779 about to be published by the State. They were copied from what is known as the

Simeon DeWitt Collection, in the archives of the New York Historical Society, but are in fact, the manuscript maps and surveys of Robert Erskine Geographer to the American army and his assistants made during the revolutionary war. As Mr. DeWitt succeeded Mr. Erskine in that position, the maps and manuscripts fell into his hands officially, and were subsequently bound in four large volumes and designated the DeWitt Maps.

Of this collection forty-four are illustrative of the routes of the several detachments of Gen'l Sullivan's army in 1779. Thirty-seven of these are rough drafts and were evidently made from the original field notes of the surveys by Lieut. Lodge, The Geographer of the Western army. These are generally on a scale of two miles to an inch. These rough drafts were consolidated into five on a scale of two miles to an inch, apparently under the supervision of Mr. Erskine and were entered in the index as the maps of Lieut. Lodge. I examined the rough drafts with care and compared them with the consolidated copies. The copies herewith furnished for publication are in facsimile of the five originals with a few additions of names and legends found in the rough drafts that were not entered in the consolidated copies.

As you will see they cover the route of the army from Easton to Wyoming over the mountains, from Sunbury up the Susquehanna to Wyoming, from Wyoming up the Susquehanna and thru Central New York to the Great Seneca Castle on the Genesee, the route of Col. Dayton for thirteen miles up the Chemung river above present Elmira and the return route of Col. William Butler along the east side of Cayuga Lake.

The map made by Capt. William Gray was made especially to illustrate the campaign in the autumn of 1778 against the Tories and Indians on the Delaware and Susquehanna, made by Col. Wm. Butler, but is of great value in representing the locations of Indian villages and giving names of places often mentioned in the Sullivan Journals, in giving the account of General Clinton's descent of the Susquehanna to join Gen'l Sullivan at Tioga point. The maps of Capt. Gray will compensate in part for the absence of any official survey of Gen'l Clinton's route.

I am very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
John S. Clark.

#### INTRODUCTION TO THE CAMPAIGN FROM THE JOURNALS

BY THE AUTHOR, H.C.F.

The condition of the maps and manuscript as explained in General Clark's letter is sufficient to render it obvious that

it is essential to clarify the errors heretofore cited and those to follow, before an accurate history could be written.

The Journals of the officers and soldiers combined with the science of archaeology has succeeded in rendering a history that it is thought can be relied upon as accurate.

The history begins by quoting from the Journals of Thomas Grant, George Grant and Lieut. Robert Parker in order as each division left their camps, and as each Journal is cited, continuing to the end, instead of reverting from one to the other along the surveyed route, as the published history has done. By pursuing this system, the reader, it is thought, will find the history more clearly stated and more satisfactory in every respect than heretofore rendered.

~~There are a number of Journals each of which in some manner mention the dispatch of the troops to Cayuga and otherwise, most of which is duplication. While all of the Journals are recorded, matter not referring to the campaign against the Cayugas is eliminated. Therefore but three of the Journals are in sufficient detail to be of account. They are quoted verbatim as copied from the State History publication of 1887.~~

The Journals used in defining the Campaign are quoted by paragraphs and after each quoting will be the writer's analysis of the records, so that the reader has an opportunity to clearly understand the points involved as they coincide or disagree with research.

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#### THE DECEMBER MEETING

The December meeting of the Society was fairly well attended regardless of the snow and slippery roads.

The main business of the evening was the election of officers for 1950. All the officers who served during 1949 were re-elected: ~~Newton E. Farwell of Geneva, president;~~ Prof. Walter K. Long of Auburn, vice-president and program chairman; Kenneth N. E. Wright of Auburn, secretary and chairman of the editorial committee; and George F. Dobbs of Auburn, treasurer.

Following the meeting, the members present viewed the collection of the late D. Sands Titus which was recently presented to the Division of Anthropology of Cayuga Museum of History and Art by his sister Mrs. Frederic Allen of Auburn.

Photographers and reporters were present from the Syracuse Herald-Journal and the Syracuse Post-Standard.

## THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

The fourth year of the existence of our Society has rolled by, and we are looking forward to the fifth. The same set of officers will again try to attain the aims as set forth in our constitution.

During 1949, we published one hundred and fourteen pages of Bulletin, more by at least one third than in any other year. This is a satisfaction which can only be dimmed by a glance at the Treasurer's report. We almost finished the publication of Harrison C. Follett's manuscript on the Sullivan-Clinton's campaign against the Iroquois, in which many errors in the accepted history have been brought to the attention of the public. The expanded work of the Society into the field of Anthropology has been very well done by the Editor, Kenneth N. E. Wright and much excellent work has been contributed by H. L. Davie. I am sure that all of you, our members, have been well satisfied with the Bulletin during 1949.

Our plans for 1950 are to not diminish or make less worthy in any way, the Bulletin. We also plan to have interesting meetings, with varied programs on the second Thursday of every month. Prof. Long has arranged the excellent programs for 1949 and will do just as well in 1950. We also plan to have archaeological expeditions in which our members may take part, when possible.

We are not sure as to how we will meet the deficit incurred during 1949. We are not going to increase the price of the dubs for 1950. Those who feel that the Bulletin and the associations of the Society are worth more to them than the membership fee of \$2.00, are privileged to pay the sustaining membership fee of \$5.00. You can also help by bringing in new members. Early payment of your membership fee will be greatly appreciated.

The bulk of the work involved has been done by the Secretary and editor, Ken. Wright; by the vice president and program chairman, Prof. Long; and by the treasurer, George Dobbs. To them a great deal of credit should be given; let us all stand behind them during 1950.

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## Ed. Note:

As this opportunity presents itself, a word must be said about our president, Newton E. Farwell. Mr. Farwell is not only one of our most enthusiastic students of archaeology, but one who, regardless of the condition of the twenty-five miles of road between Geneva and Auburn, never fails to be present to lead our meetings. We can also be grateful to him for several new memberships who are fast becoming enthusiastic society workers and excellent contributors to the Bulletin.



ASH PITS AT HUNTER HOME  
ARTHUR SEELEY

This site has been known for many years and has been explored in recent years by Harold Secour, Jim Ward, Newton Farwell, George Dobbs and the author. No doubt many other collectors have also used a shovel here but if so we have no record of their findings.

The village site occupies an area of about one hundred square feet on land about six feet above the swamp. It lies about one half mile south east of the village of Savannah in the county of Wayne.

The refuse west of the deep ash bed and pits is quite extensive. Most of it has been trenched and is noted for the number of pot shreds and hammer stones found. A few barbed harpoons, shreds of steatite pottery, bolo stones, clam shells, pipe fragments and several steatite effigies have been found. Notched net sinkers are plentiful. Small bone awls and celts are also found but are few in number and very crude.

The pot shreds indicate that the site was occupied at different periods by at least two cultures. The pits and heavy ash deposits plainly indicate that it was extensively used as a place for curing fish and game.

No evidence of the Indians having corn has been found but a few mortars, mullers and pestles are found here. It is almost unbelievable that with the great deposit of ash so few artifacts are found.

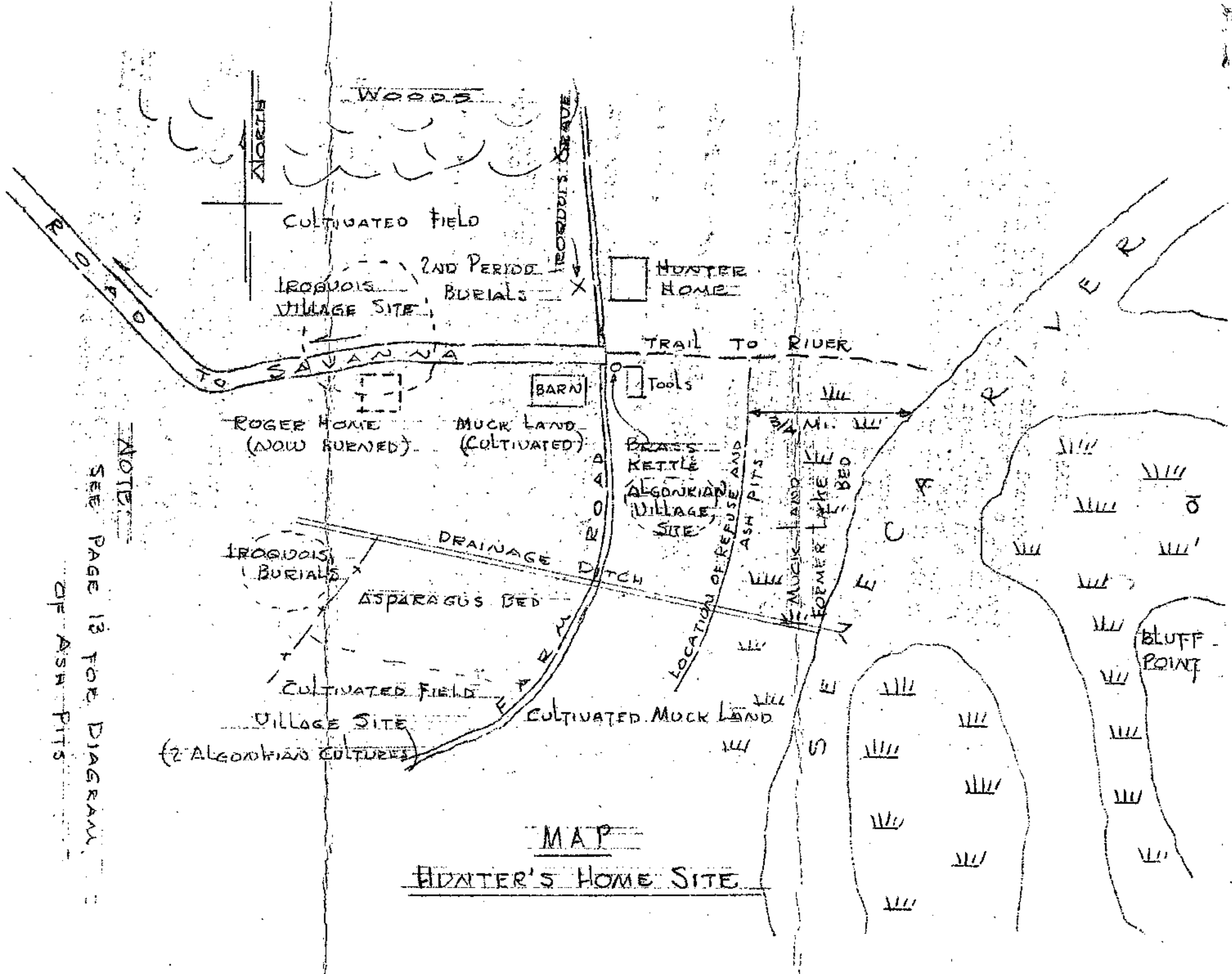
The arrow points found consist of crude argelite, native flint and varying colors of jasper. No evidence of ornamentation have been found. Animal bones consist principally of bear, deer and a few elk.

The pit charted as excavated September 4th 1949 while interesting was disappointing as to artifacts. I hope to make a more extensive report on this pit at a later date.

Types of pottery found on this site are Point Peninsula pointed pots, rocker stamped, scalloped shell, common and Vinette dentate, types of corded pottery as of Jacks Reef, Kip Island and Lavanna, also found were horizontal corded and fabric marked and several unidentified types. The oldest was the point Peninsula pot which had a pointed base. The more recent culture resemble the early second period Algonkian that are found in the upper rim region sites. Future excavation will undoubtedly reveal considerable more information.

Other excavation over the area shows a small Iroquois habitation which might have been used as a fishing camp. This site is about one fourth mile south west of the pits.

Evidence that this whole area was, in the not to distant past, a part of the lake bed of Cayuga Lake. The area beginning at the foot of the upland extends about twenty-five feet out and the full length of the area shown.



NOTE:  
SEE PAGE 13 FOR DIAGRAM  
OF ASH PITS

MAP  
HIWATEE'S HOME SITE

# THE TOTEM POLE

## SURFACING IN 1950

The unusual weather on January 2nd was too much of a temptation for four members of the Society. Jim Ward of Cayuga, George Debbs and son Jason and Ken. Wright of Auburn. Probably several other groups were in the field to give a start to 1950.

This group first surfaced at Travers' site near Menard Bridge on Route 5 and 30 where the picking wasn't so good; only a few glass beads were found. Later they spent an hour or so at the Pierce Farm site on North Street, within the City of Auburn where about twenty-five third period arrows were recovered, mostly broken but a few in excellent condition.

Please let the editor know of your field activities. It's news.

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Many thanks to Prof. Walter K. Long for arranging for the use of a dark room in which to print and develop the picture insert in the December Bulletin. Several evenings were spent in doing this work by Prof. Long, Lee Davie, George Debbs and his Daughter Louise.

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### BULLETIN CHANGES

Readers will undoubtedly notice several changes in the arrangement of this month's Bulletin. During 1949 the cost of our enlarged Bulletin was not covered by the amount taken in through annual dues, the only revenue of the Society.

By using both sides of each page and by mimeographing the complete cover instead of having it printed will cut the cost about fifty dollars a year.

We do not intend to reduce the size of our publication and all of the members who live close to Auburn are going to help in every possible way with the increased amount of labor involved.



EMBLEM ON PAGE TWO

The emblem of the Society shown on page two of this month's Bulletin was designed by Kenneth Wright, chairman of the editorial committee, and was first used on the program for the annual banquet in April, 1949.

At the January, 1950 meeting of the Society, this emblem was officially accepted for the Society and hereafter will be used on the second page of each Bulletin.

It is hoped that in the future, the emblem may be used for lapel pins, stationary heading, membership cards and in many other places where society emblems are usually used.

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NEW BROCHURE ON CHAMPLAIN BATTLE

"Samuel de Champlain's Incursion Against the Onondaga Nation" by Mansfield Joseph French of Syracuse, N. Y. is now available at the Onondaga Historical Association, Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y. or directly from Mr. French, 707 Sumner Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. The cost of the brochure is fifty cents per copy plus five cents postage.

Several of the members have read this publication and it excellently written. Mr. French gives many good arguments on the location of the Onondaga Fort being located at the foot of Onondaga Lake. The brochure is a fine addition to any archaeological and Historical library.

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

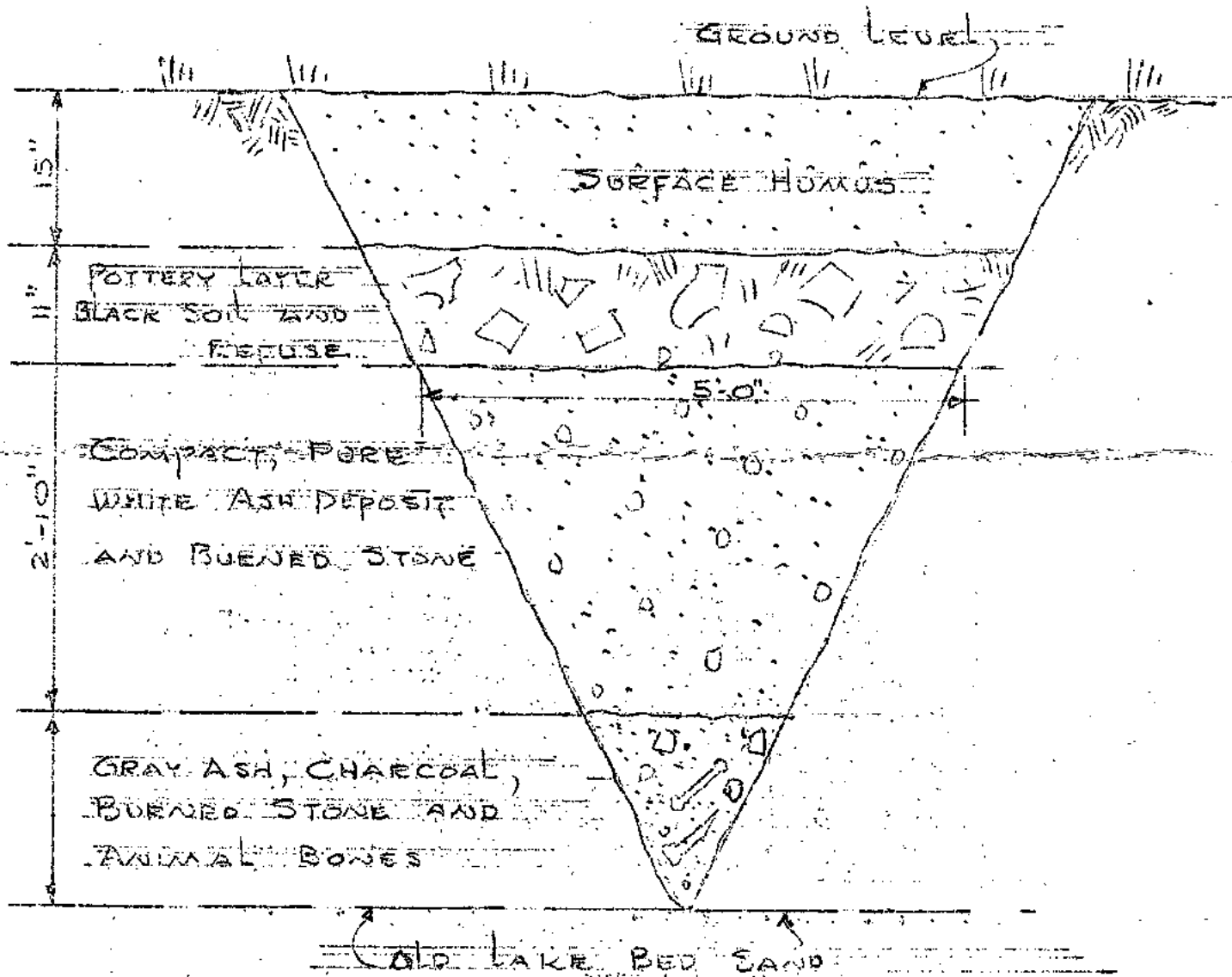
The Stone Bear Effigy of Levanna, in Cayuga County is only one of the archaeological wonders at that site.

Harrison C. Follett, honorary president of the Society, was responsible for the preservation of these effigies and it is hoped that when our friend, Mr. Follett, views the cover, he will send in one of his well written articles on Levanna site to the editor for publication in an early Bulletin.

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DUES FOR 1950

George Dobbs, our treasurer, reports that dues are not coming in as fast as they should. If you haven't sent yours in, please do so now while you have it in mind. We need money to carry on our activities, especially the Bulletin. Thank you.



ASH PITS COVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 20' X 60'

DIAGRAM OF ASH PITS

HUNTER'S HOME SITE