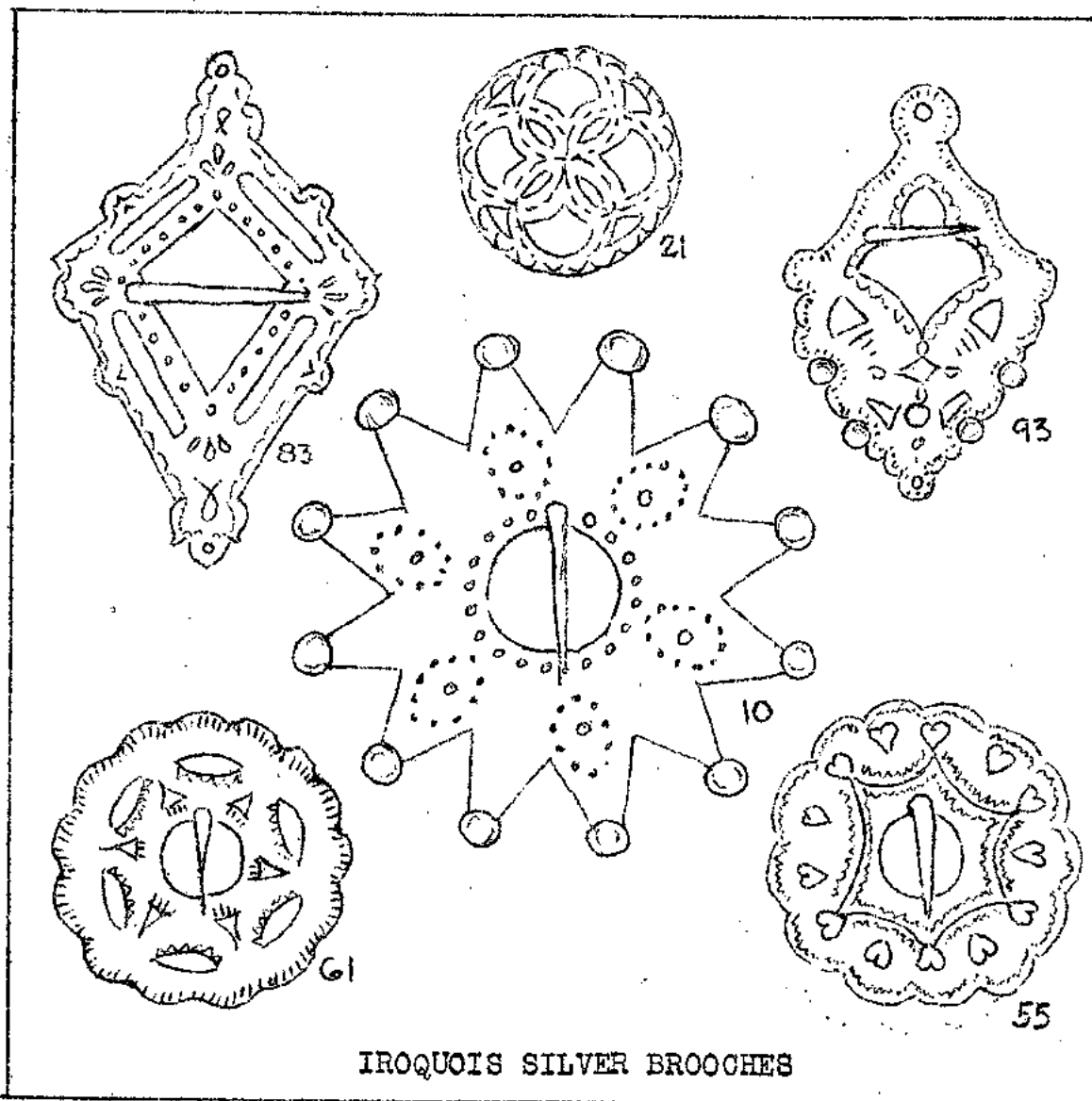


THE BULLETIN OF
 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
 OF CENTRAL NEW YORK
 DIVISIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY



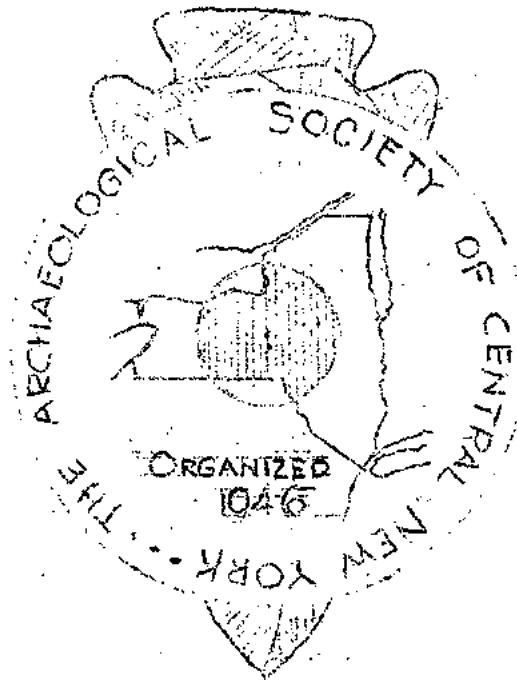
IROQUOIS SILVER BROOCHES

VOL. V FEBRUARY NUMBER 2

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.

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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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

* * * * *

HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN BY THE JOURNALS

Journal of Lieut. Robert Parker dated Sept. 20th, 1779.
 "A detachment of 100 men and the command being ordered
 to force a march on Fort Schuyler, I agreed to go with them
 and accordingly we set out at 3 o'clock P.M. leaving the
 army encamped passed the end of Seneca Lake to the outlet at
 the place we had crossed as we advanced, then proceeded down
 the river, encamped at Scawyace."

H.C.F. The camp from which they left was located about 1 mile south of the Indian town called Kanadasaga which was located west of the present city of Geneva. It will be noted that they left this camp, which was the headquarters of the army, in advance of Col. Butler's troops and that they were separate from his detachments, which is contrary to the State publication.

"This has been an Indian Village and contained about 20 houses, which were burnt previous to our coming by a detachment of the army, it is situated on the bank of the Seneca outlet which at this place forms a beautiful river of about 50 yards wide.

"Here we got plenty of vegetables of almost every kind, potatoes in particular as we had not plenty of fresh beef and flour with us, we made an elegant repast such as for a long time we had been stranger to.

"About dark Colonel Butler arrived with a detachment of 600 men on an expedition against the Cayuga settlements.

Dist. 9 miles".

H.C.F. The buildings in the town were destroyed by a detachment from the army as they reached the foot of Seneca Lake on their westward march. Corn was cut down and left for complete destruction on their return here. The 9 mile march from their former camp, places them in camp about one mile west of the Indian town which was located just west of Virginia St. in the village of Waterloo.

Sept. 21. "Marched at sunrise, the country open and free from hills and withal very fertile for 6 miles then we crossed some low land and deep swamp arrived at the Cayuga Lake 10 o'clock distance, 10 miles."

H.C.F. They left Scawyace (Waterloo) far in advance of Butler's forces as the next Journal indicates, which eliminates all speculation regarding the statements quoted in history of Gansevoort's forces leaving Butler's detachments anywhere along the east side of Cayuga Lake.

The mileage as quoted must have been or is an estimate, for their traverse from the foot of Cayuga Lake was not surveyed, insofar as is known. The quotation agrees with the correct mileage from the point where his camp was located. He plainly mentions arriving at the lake....and as note in the other Journals, the mention of the lake led the compilers of the State history to believe that it must have been at the point known as Mud Lock, which was obviously not the foot of the lake 108 years prior to their deductions.

Journal, cont. "Cross the mouth of the lake which was about 400 yards wide ("1200 feet") and in most places four feet deep with at least a foot of mud in the bottom, then passed up the lake about a mile, struck off near a N.E. corner".

H.C.F. Here is conclusive evidence that the lake extended in 1779 far north of Mud Lock. It probably commenced to narrow near Mud Lock, where, as evidenced by hills to the east, the corner mentioned above existed, from which they turned off and followed an old trail which must have existed at the time and extended from the west to Onondago via the foot of Owasco Lake. Unfortunately the pioneers did not have any use for a roadway over it.

Journal cont. "The country continued open for 10 miles and the timber chiefly oak, then we entered thick birch and elm land, crossed the outlet of it and camped on the bank. This lake is about a mile and a half in width and the length uncertain...Some say 30 miles - this is a beautiful beach of trees a great extent, the outlet forms a considerable stream of gentle descent. Distance today 30 miles."

H.C.F. The 10-mile trek brought them to Owasco Lake. The 30 miles quoted as having traveled that day is definitely error and obviously includes the distance traveled the previous day. The open country traversed is in accord with the description quoted by the Jesuit missionaries in 1672, and also the growth of oak trees, which to this day is extensive in that particular region.

It is evident that as he does not name the lake at this time, it was not generally known, however, as they reached Skaneateles Lake he mentions it again as Wasco. The Moravians in 1750 called it Achsgo which in their interpretation of the Indian language means the same. (The white man in later years merely prefixed the letter "o". The abundant beech trees conformed to the growth in the vicinity to this day.

Definitely, not by any other route could the mileage be made to agree with that quoted. Also it was the most direct route via Onondago in 1779. Had they crossed at Mud Lock the distance would have been but 26 3/4 miles, which is further evidence that Mud Lock should be eliminated from the history.

For a copy of this valuable Journal, the writer is indebted to Leonard H. Searing, Esq., president of the Cayuga County Historical Society. This Journal could not be located in 1887 to assist the compiler of the history. It is an extract from the Journal of Lieut. Robert Parker of the 2nd Continental Artillery, printed in the Pennsylvania Magazine Vol. XXVIII P. 18-20, resurrected by Dr. Alexander C. Flick while he was New York State Historian.

Journal of Thomas Grant. "The detachment marched this morning at 7 o'clock A.M. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles to A Smawl Indian Settlement 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles Short of Cayuga Castle where we encamped for the night. At 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles crossed the outlet of Cayuga Lak which in Breuth was 70 Perches and more than Middle Deep to the Men, Neer the outlet Destroyed Two Indian Housis the name of the Place Choharo and Destroyed on the Lak in different Plasis Housis and Acros of Corn but saw no Enemy. The general Course since we Crossed the outlet Nearly South, the Road not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ A mile from the Lak at furthest, the land Middling."

H.C.F. The houses destroyed were in the village named Choharo (Thio haro) and since they were near to where they crossed, it is further evidenced that Mud Lock as the crossing place should be eliminated from history. The spelling and use of capital letters by Thomas Grant are quoted as per the Journal.

The Journal continued "September 22, Marched this day at 6 o'clock AM two Miles to Cayuga Castle an Indian town of the name containing in Number About 15 very large Square log Housis think the Buldings superior to any Heve seen. Cattle were killed and three Days. Beef issued to the trupes the Fatigue parties were sent out to Destroy the Corn to the Amount of About 110 Acros the not all Destroyed this Day.

H.C.F. The two mile march to the Castle and the trail as per Map 96 G indicates plainly where the Castle existed and coincides with Archeological research.

Journal contd. "Two Oather towns were Discovered one 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Seneca Lak which we call Upper Cayuga containing 14 Large Housis."

H.C.F. Here occurs a definite error as it is 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Seneca Lake at the point where the survey begins to where the town was located. By referring to map 96G it will be seen that the 25 mile point is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the site charted as Upper Cayuga. Reference to map 103 C will disclose the 23 mile point just south of where Great Gully is charted, but by noting that this point is two miles short of where it should be, plainly indicates that the figure 3 should be 5. However, regardless of this, the two mile error is definite.

Journal Contd. "The Oather About two Miles east of the Castle which we call Cayuga Containing 13 Housis."

H.C.F. This is the paragraph that is undoubtedly responsible for the charting of East Cayuga two miles from the lake and a mile north of Great Gully which is definitely error. It is accounted for by the two mile error in the lineal line and description as East from the Castle. It is definitely certain that there was no village at the point charted and no mention of any East Cayuga or Old Town. In making up the map the word Castle as it is quoted should have been Camp, or the word camp was misinterpreted for Castle, also, that the site is needed to account for the tree sites that existed at Great Gully and are so named in the Journals. Further explanation is that Thomas Grant's camp was two miles from the site at Great Gully called Cayuga and Cayuga was east from the Castle. In the Journal of George Grant to follow, he calls all three sites one commodious town, therefore, if there had been a town two miles distant, it would not have been considered in the group and would have been mentioned separately.

Journal contd. "The trupes were all employed this Day in Destroying corn until Darke, we found at this town apples, Peaches, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Pumpkins, Squashes, Vegetables of various Kinds in Great Plenty.
Sept. 23. This Day trupes were employed until 3 o'clock P.M. in Furnishing Destruction of the Corn and Burning the Aforementioned Towns Within. Marched 5 Miles to nother town by the name of Chonodote Remarkable for a Large Peach Orchard containing Hundreds fine thriving Peach trees. Likewise Acres of Corn the town contained About 12 or 14 Housis chiefly Old Buildings; Part of the Corn was Destroyed this evening."

H.C.F. The five mile march is quoted from his camp. The buildings appearing old does not necessarily mean the town was old; bark houses would naturally appear old. The town was not established until after 1766 or about 1768. It was not there in 1766 when the Moravians passed through the region. If the five mile point as quoted was from the Castle, then Chonodote by the line of survey would have been within the present village of Aurora, which is not likely.

Journal contd. Sept. 24. "This morning the trupes were employed in Furnishing the Destruction of the Corn and Peach trees, at 10 o'clock AM fire was set to the town and the Detachment went of the ground. Marched this day 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles and Camped on a Pleasant Hill near a fine creek About $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after Darke."

H.C.F. This move took them far beyond the limits of Cayuga County and they are here left to be carried on by the Tompkins County Historian.

Journal of George Grant. "Sept. 21 Early this morning a party of two hundred men under the command of Major Scott was dispatched to destroy corn etc at Scawyace, the remainder with Co. Butler proceeded on forward. Seven miles of the road was very bad. the land poor and barren and no water they then entered on an excellant swamp which produced fine timber. The land exceedingly rich and fertile, This extended 4 miles when they reached the Cayuga Lake, This they Crossed at a place wading into their breasts in the water, then they halted waiting for Major Scott and his party to come up, Soon as they had Joined, proceeded along the lake-side. Thus the evidence is conclusive of their divisions.

H.C.F. It surely is amusing to note the variation in observation of the country between Parker and Grant. The distance he quotes 11 miles is certainly error for his camp 1 mile west of Waterloo to the ford is but 9 miles. However, it is certain that it was not across the swamp to Mud Lock. He makes no mention of the destruction of Choharo or of any other places along the lake, which is presumptive evidence that Thomas Grant's division had finished the project before George Grant's division had arrived.

Journal contd. "The land excellant the timber large the Country level and well watered, came to a habitation one mile of Cayga town and camped 18 miles from Scawyace. Sept. 22 Marched to Cayuga one mile distant this town is large and comodious consisting of 50 houses mostly well built. The party went immediately to destroying corn etc. with which this place aboundes, but the water very bad and scarce."

H.C.F. Three towns named by Thomas Grant are called commodious town indicating that they were near each other and not scattered as history has quoted. The scarcity of water is not understandable when they were so near the lake. However, there is no evidence of any springs in the vicinity and it is likely that at this time of the year both creeks nearby were dry.

Journal contd. "Here was found some salt of the Indians making from the salt springs which are in the country. Found several muskets here branded with the brand of the United States also a few regimental coates, blue faced with white."

H.C.F. The salt springs were all located in the Montezuma Marsh. Fresh human scalps were also found which fact was mentioned in later quoted Journals.

Journal contd. "Sept. 23 Most part of the day taken up in destroying corn etc within two or three miles all around the town, About 4 o'clock marched for another town distant 4 miles, but could not learn any name for it and hear halted for the night."

H.C.F. Note that Thomas Grant's party left at 3 o'clock, plainly indicating that there were two divisions traveling, camping and working separately. The four mile march by map 96G would bring them at the point where Chonadote is cited if quoted from the Castle.

Journal contd. "Sept. 24 This morning went to destroying about 1500 peach trees besides apples and other fruit trees. This town consisted of 13 houses. We then marched for 18 miles."

H.C.F. Neither of these Journals mentioned any such place as Ge-Wa-Ga or East Cayuga or any towns in a lateral line from the line of march and therefore should leave no doubt in the minds of the reader as to the erroneous history which has been quoted. The 18 mile march brought them to the north side of Salmon Creek. It was on the following morning Sept. 25 that Col. Dearborn, who had passed up the west side of Cayuga Lake, reached and destroyed Cororognel, and Indian town southwest of Ithaca, occupied by Neutral Tetelos and Delewares, protegés of the Cayugas.

THE JANUARY MEETING

1950 started out with fifteen members attending the first meeting at the Cayuga Museum of History and Art on January 12th.

After the usual business was finished, Prof. Long, the program chairman, announced that the program for the evening was in the hands of the members and that he would call on several for five minute talks, starting with President Newton E. Farwell of Geneva.

1. Mr. Farwell: A few months ago the Bulletin published an article by James L. Ward of Cayuga, about a wedding ring which he found at the Traver's site. When member Harry Schoff, of Honeoye Falls read the article, he remembered loosing a silver band ring on some site, so Mr. Ward sent the ring by Mr. Farwell to Mr. Schoff to identify it. Upon trying the ring on, he found that it wasn't his long lost ring and sent it back to Mr. Ward.

Mr. Farwell returned the ring to Mr. Ward as his five minutes part of program, so now, we are happy to state that Jim's article about the ring still stands.

Pres. Farwell displayed probably the largest accumulation of chert drills from one site ever seen by any of those present. They were nearly all broken and were recently presented to him.

2. Prof. Walter K. Long, **vice president**: Prof. Long spoke briefly about a recent discussion with Dr. Erl Bates of Ithaca regarding the discoveries on the Buck Farm near South Lansing and expressed his desire for an organized expedition to the site in the spring to try to determine some conclusions as to the occupancy of the site.

3. Kenneth N. E. Wright, **secretary**: Recent association with members of the Montour Falls Historical Society and archaeological enthusiasts of that region were discussed. Mr. Wright has spent the last several months in Montour Falls on the reconstruction of old Cook Academy which has been taken over by the Franciscan Friars to be known as the St. John's Attonement Seminary.

An invitation to our group was extended from some of the Montour members to explore several interesting sites in the region.

4. George F. Dobbs, **treasurer**: The three sites within two miles of the Museum were the subject of Mr. Dobbs' discussion. The sites are the one at the foot of Owasco Lake from which the "Owasco Focus" was derived; the Pierce Farm site on North Street and the Paul site on Columbus St., both within the City of Auburn.

Mr. Dobbs believes we should thoroughly study these three sites to ascertain their respective places in the archaeological picture of this region.

5. Dudley F. Palmer: Mr. Palmer, one of our charter members and one whose archaeological interest centers mainly around the story of Logan, whose biography he is spending much time in research, spoke on the region about Tioga Point near Athens, Pa. He proposed a trip for the society to the Tioga Point Museum in the near future to view the very outstanding collection of Indian material there.

6. James L. Ward: Mr. Ward spoke on the importance of saving and mounting broken artifacts found on all sites. He brought out the fact that much of the broken material is more rare than what may be found in the perfect state and that much can be learned about the manufacture of the articles.

Mr. Ward stated that during the past winter he has mounted about 45 boards and exhibited several to bring out his point.

DISCUSSION ON THE BOW AND ARROW

by

Joel Swart

Hoffmans, New York

How can one be qualified to judge if not learned in certain arts and mechanics of that to be judged?

Did you ever become curious as to the ways of how the bow and arrow were developed and of how to use them? I did, and started from the pole, throwing it as once our ancestors did the javelin. I then whittled our several atlatles or throwing sticks, this now becomes something of interest for, while fletching and trying out different weights for the tips one gains in the mechanics. Finally, we get to the bow and arrow and here is where it becomes related to our archaeology. All of this is done so that we may be better able to distinguish whether the points we find were used for hand thrust spear, atlatl thrown arrows or those propelled by a bow.

We know that the Iroquois Mohawks were expert in archery and skilled as trackers; compare the points found on their camps sites with those of earlier occupations and form your own conclusions. The Mohawk tip for balance and secondary flaking is ideal.

To make it more interesting, try making a bow; I found that I could not pull a good bow so made cross bows that give iniform thrust to the arrows; one is a short steel bow giving a powerful short thrust and another, a long steel bow gives a slower but longer thrust somewhat comparable with our modern high power rifle and those of yesteryear.

As to the arrow, search for straight sprouts around two feet long and when dry try fletching and fastening points; by this time you will believe our Red Man had one good quality, patience.

The so called bang bow used in our sport of archery was not known to our Red Man and the method of holding the arrow was also different. Catlin writes that the Mandans cut off the first joint of the right index finger to give a firmer grip on the arrow.

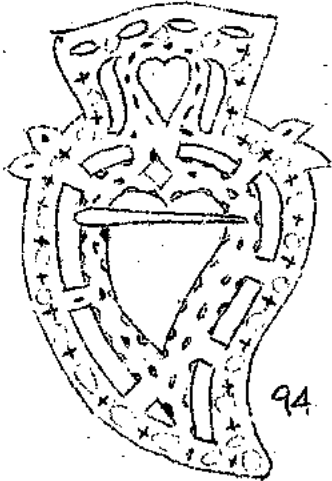
If you will try some of these experiments, you will get a better idea of our Indian and I am sure that it will lead you to further investigations into pottery manufacture, agriculture and even the habitations; the field is unlimited and hasn't been scratched.

SILVER BROOCHES OF THE IROQUOIS

by

Kenneth N. E. Wright

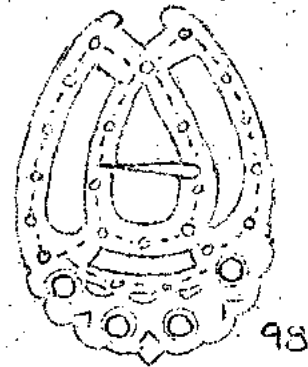
Much of this article was taken from the New York State Museum Bulletin 73, "Metallic Ornaments of the New York Indians" by Wm. M. Beauchamp, 1903.



About the beginning of the 18th century, Iroquois taste in ornament took a decided turn. Glass and porcelain beads were still in favor, but the brass and bronze ornaments began to give place to silver. The change came gradually, but very decidedly, and in the end affected all Indian tribes. Loskiel said: "The rich adorn their heads with a number of silver trinkets of considerable weight. This mode of finery is not so common among the Delawares as the Iroquois, who, by studying dress and ornament more than any other Indian nation, are allowed to dictate the fashion to the rest."

By the middle of that century the Indians had everywhere become critical in this matter. The matter of rival trade as between New York and Canada, was a burning question, and the latter had the disadvantage of position in winter, enhancing the price of the goods. There was a wish to imitate the English in the trifles they sold to the savages, such as silver bracelets, etc. The Indians compared and weighed them as the storekeeper at Niagara stated, and the Choeguen (Oswego) bracelets were found to be heavier, of a purer silver and more elegant, and only cost them two beavers, whilst those that the King's posts wanted to sell them were ten beavers. Thus the Canadian traders were discredited and their silver ware remained a pure loss in the King's stores.

William Smith published in his History of New York in 1756, "Many of them are fond of ornaments, and their taste is singular. I have seen rings affixed not only to their ears, but to their noses. Bracelets of silver and brass round their wrists, are very common."



Heckewelder described the funeral of a woman in 1768: "Her garments, all new, were set with rows of silver brooches, one row joining another; over the sleeves of her new ruffled shirt were broad silver spangles." A good deal of wampum and many silver ornaments were placed elsewhere. A note says of the brooches, "a kind of round buckle with

with a tongue, which the Indians fasten to their shirts. The traders call them brooches. They are placed in rows at the distance of about the breadth of a finger one from the other."



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In Col. Proctor's journal of May 3, 1781, he relates his visit to the Onondaga village three miles east of Buffalo. They had twenty-eight cabins, and were "well clothed, particularly the women, some of whom dressed so richly, with silken stroud, etc., and ornamented with so many silver trappings, that one suit must be of the value of an least thirty pounds."

These accounts fully show the abundance of silver ornaments among the Indians during the eighteenth century."

Many excellent examples of Indian silver ornaments may be seen in the Haberle Collection at the Onondaga Historical Association Building on Montgomery Street in Syracuse, N. Y.

The illustrations of Iroquois Silver Ornaments shown on this month's cover and in the above article were taken from the New York State Museum Bulletin 73 and the identifying numbers are given for reference to the reader.

FORUM ON CHAMPLAIN'S BATTLE IN 1615

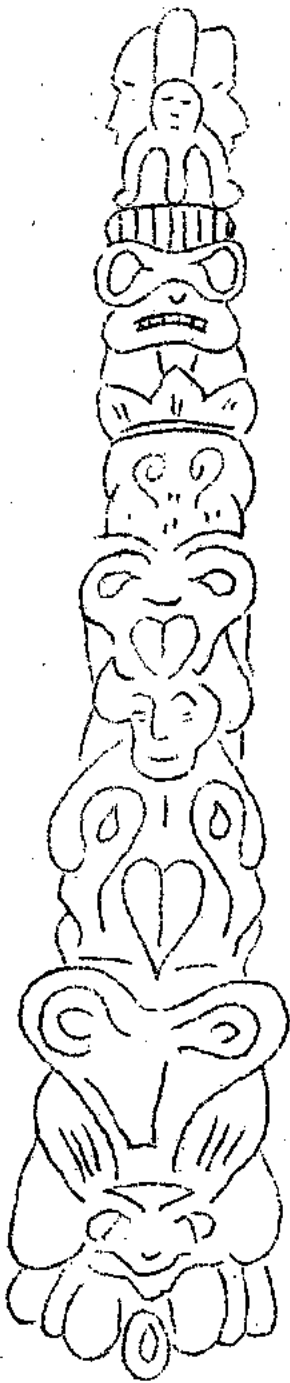
On Jan. 13th several society members attended a interesting Forum of Champlain's Battle with the Onondagas in 1615 at the Onondaga Historical Association in Syracuse, N. Y.

The principal speakers were Mansfield Joseph French, author of the recent brochure, "Samuel de Champlain's Incursion against the Onondaga Nation" and Morris Bishop of Cornell University, author of "Champlain, the Life of Fortitude."

Other speakers were Dr. Hamilton of the State Historian's office in Albany; William Gallipeau, curator of Fort of Sainte Marrie de Ganentaha on Onondaga Lake; Gordon Wright of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences; W. Glenn Norris, Tompkins County Historian and many others who are interested in the Champlain Campaign.

The A. S. C. N. Y. was represented by Pres. Newton E. Farwell, H. Lee Davie and George F. Dobbs. Cayuga Museum of History and Art was represented by Kenneth M. E. Wright, chairman, Division of Anthropology.

THE TOTEM POLE



JIM STOWELL TO ADDRESS MARCH MEETING

A recent letter from Jim Stowell of Elmira advises us that he will be at the March 9th meeting and will give us a talk on his recent experiences in Nebraska, where the University of Nebraska is recovering many new and unknown pre-historic animal remains. Jim has many pictures and specimens to illustrate his talk.

As an extra feature we will again see his movies of several expeditions to Lamoka; these have been added to considerably since we last had the pleasure of seeing them.

Be sure to come and bring your friends.

ANNUAL BANQUET

As has become the custom, the April meeting will become the Annual Banquet.

The speaker and other details will be announced to the membership by a special letter in the near future. Plan to be present.

A letter was recently received from Mr. E. J. Young who is wintering at Sebring, Florida. Mr. Young expressed his appreciation for the publishing of his article in the January Bulletin regarding his theories on the Indian site on the Young Farm on Great Gully in Cayuga County.

This is the site where Mr. Young and his grandson, Stanley Chase erected the monument last year in memory of the Indians and Early White Settlers of that vicinity!

DUES

DUES

DUES

If you haven't sent in your dues for 1950 please do so.

Active member \$2.00

Sustaining member \$5.00