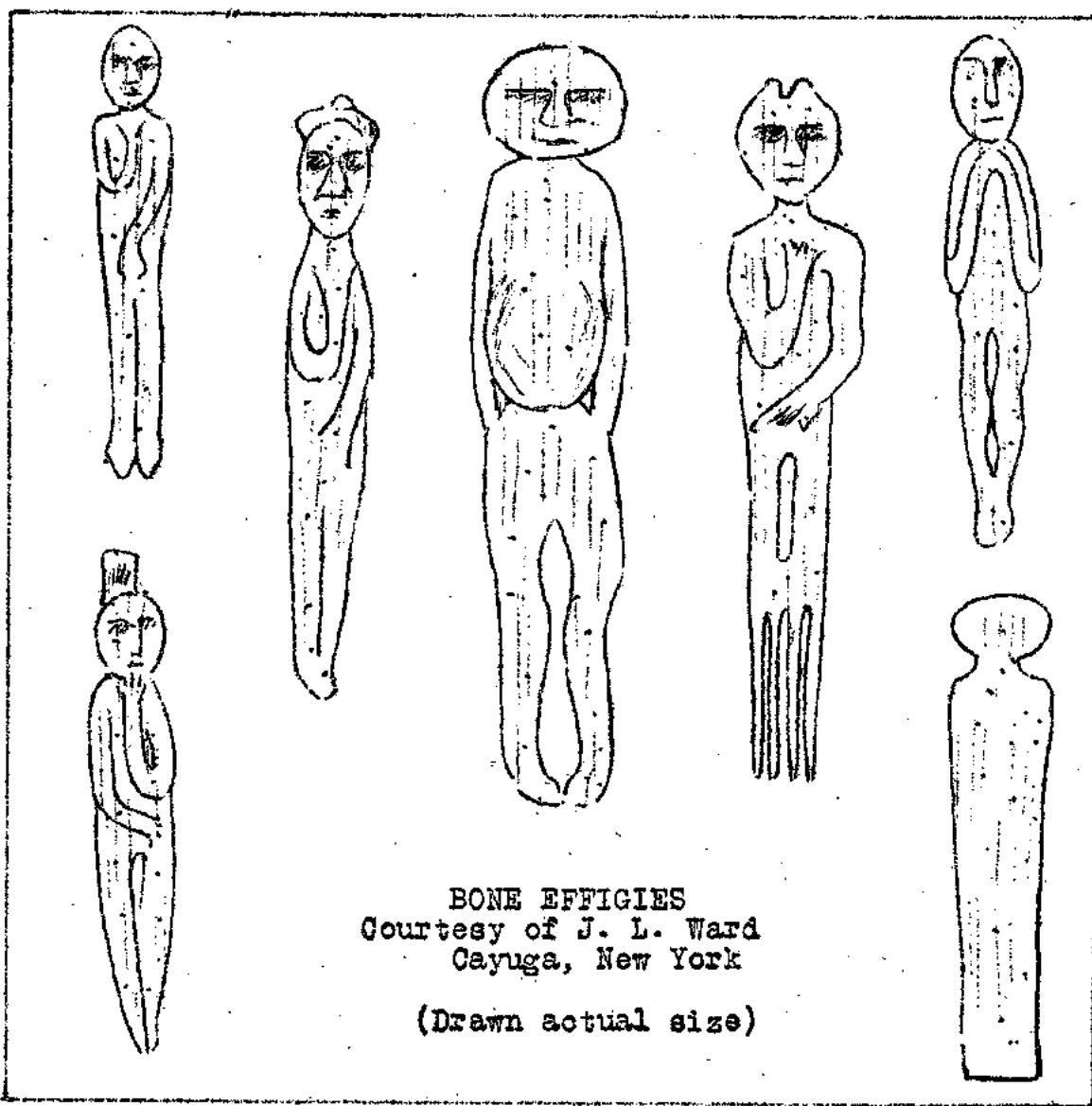


THE BULLETIN OF
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF CENTRAL NEW YORK
DIVISIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY



VOL. V.

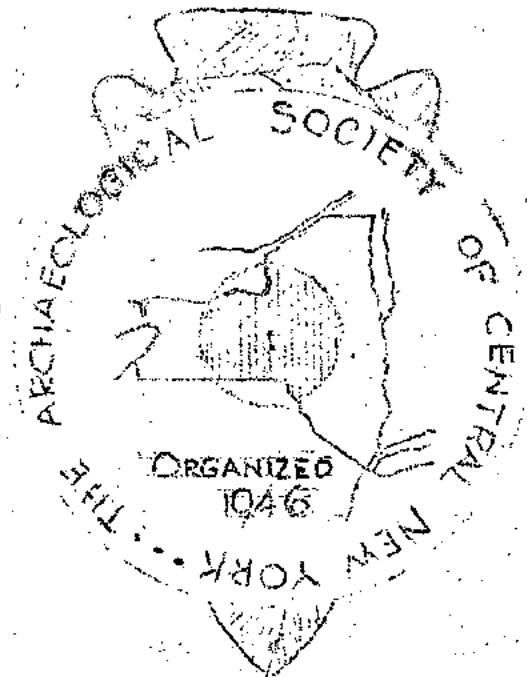
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The BULLETIN of the Archaeological Society of Central New York is published monthly, except during July and August, in the interest of all phases of archaeological and historical endeavor pertaining to central New York State. Regular meetings of the 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.

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

INTRODUCTION TO THE CAMPAIGN FROM THE JOURNALS

Several of the Journals of the soldiers and officers mention the despatch of the troops to the Cayuga campaign, most of which is mere repetition and often in conjunction with subjects that do not relate to the Cayuga campaign. Only the portion with reference thereto is here quoted.

Lieut. Col. Adam Hubley, commander of the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment quoted in part. Sept. 20.

"The greater part of the day was spent at headquarters in holding a council in consequence of the intercession made by some Oneida Indians ("Our friends") in favor of the Cayuga tribes who have been for sometime past in alliance with the Senecas and acted with them and are now desirous to make peace within. The Council decided no treaty should be held with them and a command of 500 men infantry with Major Parrs rifle corps were immediately detached and sent to Cayuga Lake on which their settlements lay with orders to lay waste and destroy their towns, corn, etc., and receive them but in character of prisoners of war."

H.C.F. The headquarters camp was then located south of Kanadasaga west of the present city of Geneva.

Lieut. Jenkins "In two parts".

"Lieut. Gore went on a command with Lieut. Col. Butler to the Cayuga Lake to destroy several towns and the corn belonging to the Cayuga Nation who a few days ago sent a request to the General to have their crops saved."

H.C.F. This was written in the camps at the foot of Seneca lake.

"Sept. 28. Encamped at Fort Reed. (Near Elmira). Col. Butler returned from the Cayuga Country and informed us that he had destroyed five towns and about 150 acres of corn, a large quantity of beans, potatoes, and other vegetables."

H.C.F. The main army, after Col. Dearborn had been despatched up the west side of Cayuga Lake, marched up the east side of Seneca lake over the same route by which they entered the region on their way to the Genesee Castle.

Lieut. Col. Henry Dearborn, commanding the third New Hampshire.

"Sept. 20. 500 men are detached under Col. Wm. Butler who is to march around Kaiguga lake and destroy the Kaiguga settlement at the East side of the lake. 100 men under the command of Col. Gansevoort are ordered to go and destroy the Mohawk Castle on the Mohawk river and proceed from there to Albany."

Major Jeremiah Frogg of Col. Poor's Regiment.

"Sept. 20. Two detachments one of 600 men commanded by Col. Wm. Butler was sent to the east side of Cayuga lake to destroy the settlements and the other under command of Col. Gansevoort of 100 men to the Mohawk Country for the same purpose."

H.C.F. There has been much dispute in reference to the number of troops under Col. Wm. Butler. The Journals render it quite evident that while 600 men were despatched, but 500 of them were with Butler and the other 100 went with Gansevoort.

Wm. McKenry, Lieut. and Quarter Master in Col. Alden's sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

"The General detached a party under the command of Col. Gansevoort to proceed for Albany after the baggage that was left at that place."

Captain John Livermore. (and Daniel the same).

"Sept. 20th. This day a detachment is sent up to Fort Stanwix under the command of Col. Vanchort, another detachment is sent off this day to Tiago lake commanded by Col. Wm. Butler to make excursions to that part of the country."

Lieut. Wm. Barton. In part. "At the head of Kihuga is a remarkable salt spring, where the Indians get a supply of salt, it is said two quarts of water will produce one of salt."

H.C.F. Some salt springs?

Dr. Jacob Canfield. Surgeon in Spencer's 5th N. J. Reg. In part. detached 500 men to move across the mouth of Cayuga lake proceed to the Indian settlements on the east side of that lake and destroy them then join the army at Tioga Branch, also detached under Col. Gansevoort to some other settlements near Albany."

Lieut. Rudolph Vanhounsburgh, 4th N.Y. Reg.

"Sept. 20. Sufficient command was sent to burn the corn that we cut down in our advancing which received no damage as yet. One command was sent by way of Fort Schuyler from Clinton's Brigade consisting of 100 men under the command of Col. Gansevoort to bring on the baggage of the brigade. Col. Butler with a command to destroy the Cayuga Nation."

Lieut. Jno. Hardenburgh.

"Monday Sept. 20. Col. Gansevoort sent with 100 men to Fort Stanwix ("foot note by Gen'l Clark").

H.C.F. No account has been found of the exact route taken by the detachment. It is supposed they followed the regular Indian trail, the line which was afterward substantially adopted for the Seneca turnpike, which passed through Auburn and Onondaga to Fort Stanwix, on to the Mohawk on the site of the present city of Rome, Oneida County, N. Y.

On the way the party passed through the Oneida and Tuscarora towns, where every mark of hospitality was shown to them. They reached Fort Stanwix on the 25th.

Contrary to this, the monument citing Gansevoort's route was placed on the Cayuga lake road, just south of the N.Y.C. & H.R.R., which is definitely the wrong route. The Journal referred to or one which specifically cites the proper route was recently recovered and is that of Lieut. Parker first cited showing Gansevoort's route and the first of the army to come into the Cayuga Country. The Seneca Turnpike of course, as well as the route cited by the monument is mere speculation. How many years after the campaign the Seneca turnpike was established is immaterial.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL SULLIVAN.

"The Country of the Cayugas being yet unpenetrated I thought it necessary to return as soon as possible in order to effect the destruction of the settlements in that quarter.

The army therefore began its march to Kanadasaga I then detached Col. Butler with 600 men to destroy the Cayugas Country and with him sent all of the Indian warriors who said if they could find the Cayugas they would endeavor to persuade them to deliver themselves up as prisoners. The Chief of them called Teguttelawana being a near relative of the Sachem.

I then crossed the Seneca river and detached Colonel Dearborn to the west side of Cayuga lake to destroy all the settlements which might be found there, and to intercept the Cayugas if they attempted to escape.

Colonel Butler destroyed in the Cayuga Country five principal towns and a number of scattering houses. The whole making about 100 in number exceedingly large and well built, he also destroyed 200 acres of excellent corn with a number of orchards one of which had in it 1500 peach trees.

I trust the steps I have taken with respect to the Oneidas, Mohawks, and Cayugas will prove satisfactory and here I beg leave to mention that in reaching the houses of the pretended neutral the "Cayugas" a number of scalps were found which appeared to have been taken lately which Colonel Butler showed to the Oneidas who said that they were then convinced of the Justice of the steps I had taken.

The Oneidas say that as no Indians were discovered by Col. Butler at Cayuga, they are of the opinion they have gone to their Castle and that their Chiefs will persuade them to come in and surrender themselves on the terms I have proposed."

H.C.F. By this report it is evident that some of it was written before they reached Kanadasaga. The Cayugas did not return to surrender, but in the following year, 1780, established a village south of the mouth of McFarland Creek two miles north of Union Springs, where they remained as a Castle until about 1795. There were small settlements on Howland's Point, Farley's Point, and the place later known as the Mines Reservation.

As we look back upon this destruction, we should look forward to the future; it is but a survival of the strongest.

CAUSES LEADING TO THE IMPLICATION OF THE INDIANS IN THE WAR.

As history indicates, the Johnson family was responsible for the part played by the Six Nations in taking up arms against the Colonies. The Indians intended to remain neutral, as their many councils prove, but as is known, they were so allied with Wm. Johnson that presents, deceit, and rum influenced some of all the tribes to join with the British. The greatest number of any of the Nations that refused to be influenced were the Oneidas, many of whom joined Sullivan's Army and rendered valuable service as guides.

However, it probably would have been but a short time before hostilities would have broken out between the whites and the Indians owing to the constant encroachments of the settlers upon the domain of the Indian. The cause of subsequent wars with the Indians was invariably due to aggression, and is a vital subject of discussion among the nations of the world at the present time.

It was but a short time after Sullivan's campaign before the greater portion of the State was under cultivation by the aggressive white men, just another case of survival of the strongest.

Reservations were established for what remained of the Indians, but even then we find a constant encroachment, and as happened in Cayuga County, the Governor of the State ordered the burning of some 40 houses that had been erected on the reservation.

After the sale of the reservation to the State, which they are still paying \$2500 per year for, and are bound to forever, the Indians fast disappeared. By the year 1800 there were but very few if any left in this region. The last to remain were a few Tuscaroras who lived on or near Farley's Point on the shores of Cayuga Lake.

Most of the Cayuga descendents now live on the Catteraugus reservation. There are about 500 in Oklahoma and there are some in Canada.

As late as 1897, a survey failed to find but a half dozen full bloods left among the Six Nations.

There are many Christian Indians who adhere to the faith, and have their separate burying grounds, but it is said that they often on their bed request the rites of their pagan ancestors in conjunction with the Christian rites, to make more sure of the future.

The destruction of their domain might be called just retribution. However, we should ponder before giving forth to such thought, for what nation might rise that in after years would judge the conqueror of the Indian likewise.

CLOSING WORD.

In this work as submitted, every effort possible has been exhausted by the writer together with his co-workers to thoroughly analyze every error cited that affects the campaign history, with a keen desire to furnish for the present and future generations a history of the campaign, combined to a limited extent with archaeology, which is true, factual, and lasting. The errors have so grossly affected the history that the facts as here presented may have appeared to some readers to be themselves erroneous.

It is thought that it will and should put an end to oratorical speculation.

Nothing known has been omitted that renders it necessary for speculation, which is considered an antique method of solving the problems of history that may be remaining in oblivion.

WE HAD OUR MINDS CENTERED ON FIGURINES

by

James L. Ward
Cayuga, New York

Genoa Fort explorations are the center of much activity. From the writer's home at Cayuga, N. Y., the fort is located twenty-six miles away in a southeasterly direction. Sometimes I take the lake road south through the village of Union Springs then turn left at Levanna; in this way I pass Harrison Follett's old home in a grove of tall oaks and hickories where he spent many years at research and in the restoration of a village occupied by an Algonkian people a thousand years ago. By this route too, I had an excellent view of the west slope of the site at Scipioville and could observe as to whether or not any plowing had been done and note in my mind the possibility of good surface hunting. I turned right past these extensive Indian fields and on southward through Historic Sherwood, thence left at Poplar Ridge. Venice Center lies four miles east in the Salmon Creek valley. One-half mile above that village I turned right on the Indian Field road and then south along this upper western rim of the valley.

It was a picturesque drive, more beautiful to me, perhaps, in my anticipation of a happy day's hunt at the fort. As I looked down over the valley and its checkerboard of fields, green and brown, its hidden brooklets tumbling down wooded ravines to flow in the Big Salmon below, I thought of it as the valley of the Cayugas. There are historical markers along the way and from these same fields, the Indians harvested from patches, planted irregularly, their corn, beans and squash.

One mile south of the Genoa-Kings Ferry intersection, I turned in at the Dean farm and continued through the field along the hogrow. It was mid-summer and the ground was quite dry and firm. I came to a halt at the woods, near the trail, and as I removed my digging tools and lunch, I noticed Carl Ambruster's car.

The trail dips down slightly then up a steep incline; on reaching the summit, I usually rest; sometimes stepping a few yards to the left for the wonderful view up the gorge and always I can visualize an Indian sentry at this point of highest elevation, keeping vigil over a sleeping village three hundred years ago.

I gathered up my tools and again started on; I looked ahead to a point where the trail turns abruptly to the left along the south end of the terraces, and saw Carl standing to the right, his long shovel saddled in his arm, leaving

both hands free. In one hand he held something and with the other palm was carefully rubbing it after the manner of bringing out the luster of a once highly polished bone piece. He seemed to be deep in thought, I hesitated momentarily, then went on to where he was. After greetings, he handed me the object of his interest saying, "carried by the medicine man". It was a figurine in an excellent state of preservation. The figurine was a peculiar one as the abdomen had been neatly cut away, leaving the upper and lower extremities of the body held together at the spine by a wide thin portion of bone.

To our knowledge, it was the first figurine found on the occupational area. Some had been recovered from burials in the open field and Carl had one of these which he had acquired through trade.

Carl took back the effigy for further examination, then handed it to me again saying, "it's yours, the chances are, you will never find one". Carl insisted that I keep it and with no strings attached. One of the reasons I mention this is to bring out our opinion of the rarity of these choice pieces of Indian art.

A few days after this, I was digging near the north bank of the plateau and just as Garland "Pete" Austin came over to see how I was making out, I recovered another figurine; it was in excellent condition and highly polished. I now gave Carl back the one he had so generously given me. He was reluctant to accept but I insisted. I myself, now had found a figurine.

In the following months or perhaps over a period of two years, Carl recovered seven figurines including one block and I had found five more including one block. One of these I had recovered at the edge of the wooded area of the Myer's Station site not far distant.

I do not write of these things boastfully; we just happened to be at a place where they could be found and perhaps we had our minds centered on figurines. Had I found but one of these effigies, I would have considered myself fortunate indeed.

Word soon got around about the figurines being found on the Genoa Farm Site and at length I received the following form letter from one Edmond Carpenter of Rochester, N. Y.

97 Middlesex Road
Rochester, New York

Dear Sir:

Several years ago J. Selden Fisher who was then with the Rochester Municipal Museum began a study of Iroquoian fig-

urines. Mr. Fisher was forced to give up this work and turned his notes over to me.

I have enclosed several questionnaires in regard to these bone effigies with the hope that you have some in your collection and will be able to help me in a study of them. If you have some and can have them photographed, I will gladly pay for the photographs, or if you know of any collectors who might own figurines, I would appreciate your sending me their names.

The study of figurines becomes more and more interesting every day. I have located several that were found on prehistoric sites and others of such fine workmanship it seems hard to believe that they were made with the crude tools of the aborigines.

Thank you for the assistance you have rendered me.

Yours truly,

Edmond Carpenter.

As I recall the questionnaires, figurines were listed under three categories, Male, Female and Neutral and there was other information requested such as location found, depth under surface, position of hands, location of perforations if any and many other things. I filled in the desired information and returned the questionnaires to Mr. Carpenter.

In due time, I received another letter from him. He seemed puzzled that the figurines I reported on had been found on the site of occupation. He wrote that of about seventy, only two are reported from positions other than graves and added, "Mr. Stephen Austin reported one from the Genoa site that came from six inches below the surface".

Here I will add that Mr. William Warder of Geneva, N.Y., recovered one from a position near the trail.

I sent Mr. Carpenter a copy of a snap shot Dr. Wm. Ritchie, formerly of Rochester Museum, had taken of our combined figurines and some other things found at Genoa.

Later on I received another interesting letter from Mr. Carpenter and I quote in part; "Here is the dope, such as it is on figurines. There are seventy-four that I have notes on. They can be divided into two classes; the nude female effigies that have the hands in varied positions and wear the hair with either a headdress or braid or both in about 50% of the examples; these belong to contact Seneca or Cayuga sites; the Cayugas have the headdresses. They are found in graves

of children of about six years, when they occurred in true sites. The explanation for years must be that they were discarded when the child grew up. The other class is everything, all sizes, shapes, material, tribe and culture manifestation. However, they have their place."

These letters were written in 1940.

I never heard from Carpenter again but recently I learned that as the war came along he became a member of the armed forces and on his return home, completed this paper and that it appeared in the publication "Antiquities" and that a reproduction from the photograph of a figurine Carl had found appeared on the cover. Its peculiarities were in its greater size and one in which the sculptor had portrayed the female of the species in agony.

My own humble deductions for the presence of effigies at Genoa had been that of an artistic endeavor on the part of the Indians during a period of prosperity.

Following the migration of the Cayugas up the valley there is an apparent absence of figurines but on the Young farm on the Great Gulley and at Scipioville, effigies of the bear and beaver in stone, and stone maskettes were found on the surface of the fields. Perhaps these also have a purpose other than being items of ornament.

* * * * *

MEMBER BILL WOOD OF RED CREEK NOW IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

Following is a letter received by the editor from Bill Wood who has been a member since the forming of the Society.

Box 711, College Station
Pullman, Washington
February 18, 1950

Dear Ken:

Received the January issue of the BULLETIN today which reminded me to send in my check for dues for 1950.

I am studying geology at Washington State College and expect to get a master's degree next January.

My field work this summer will be in the area between Springdale and Chewelah, about forty miles north-west of Spokane. I'll try to keep an eye open for anything of archaeological interest.

Please give my regards to the gang.

Sincerely,

Bill Wood

FEBRUARY MEETING ADDRESSED BY STATE HISTORIAN

There was no business meeting during February due to the importance of the program arranged for that evening.

The program was made possible through the combined efforts of the Cayuga Museum of History and Art; the Cayuga Historical Society and the A. S. C. N. Y.

Dr. Albert T. Corey, New York State Historian was the guest speaker and his illustrated address described the historical buildings which his department is so excellently restoring and refurnishing in the authentic original condition.

Dr. Corey's colored slides were outstanding for their color, composition and detail.

Mr. Raymond T. Starr, president of Cayuga Museum, opened the program with remarks about the activities of the museum and the affiliated groups.

Mr. R. C. S. Drummond, Cayuga County Historian, spoke briefly, outlining the excellent work of the State Historical Association in its restoration efforts. He also lauded the work of the A. S. C. N. Y. especially its efforts to record and publish the archaeological history of the region.

Mr. Leonard Searing, president of the Historical Society introduced Dr. Corey.

Some of the historical buildings illustrated and described by Dr. Corey were: Philipse Manor, Yonkers; Washington's Headquarters at Newburg; Clinton House, Poughkeepsie; Senate House, Kingston; Fort Craillo, Rensselaer and Schuyler Mansion in Albany.

Leaving the Hudson River, Dr. Corey continued through the Mohawk Valley with Johnson Hall, the home of Sir William Johnson at Johnstown; Herkimer Home at Little Falls and the Steuben Home at Remsen.

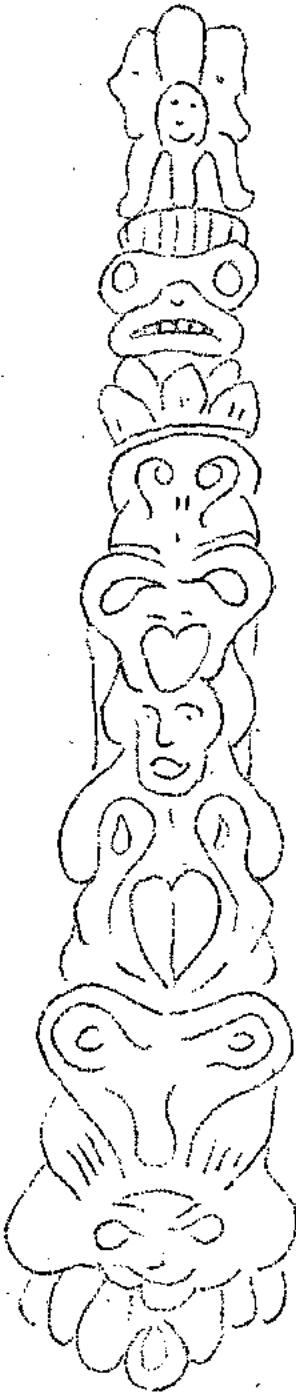
These buildings have been completely restored and are open to the public for inspection. There are many more notable places in New York State which will probably be acquired by the Association.

Dr. Corey explained the value of the County Historical Societies in obtaining records and photographs of historical places and that much valuable data has been discovered and preserved by such organizations.

The west gallery of the Museum was filled to capacity including a good turnout of A. S. C. N. Y. members and friends.

THE TOTEM POLE

HE LIVED WITH THE SIOUX



The A. S. C. N. Y. welcomes Mr. George E. French, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Montour Falls, N. Y., as a member of the Society.

Mr. French was associated with the United States Government from 1909 to 1914 as an instructor on a Sioux Reservation in Nebraska, teaching power farming to the Indians.

To spend an evening as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. French is a privilege and a real pleasure not to be forgotten. To inspect his collection of Sioux material is an education. Mr. French's den is about one half of the ground floor of his home and is decorated almost completely with his mementoes of the west.

The walls are adorned with beautiful serapes from old Mexico; rare Indian pipes; beaded ceremonial aprons of excellent design; moccasins, and other wearing apparel of both quill and bead ornamentation.

Mr. French has been adopted into the Sioux nation and speaks their language fluently.

We look forward to an interesting article in the Bulletin on Mr. French's experiences with the Sioux in the near future.

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A recent letter from member Gordon Wright of Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences notified the secretary that the A. S. C. N. Y. has been placed on the exchange list for

publications of the Morgan Chapter of the New York Archaeological Association.

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The A. S. C. N. Y. welcomes new members:
 Judge Leonard H. Searing, president, Cayuga County Historical Society, Auburn, N. Y.
 Mr. John M. Longyear, Hamilton, N. Y.
 Mr. Stanley H. Young, Westfield, Conn.
 Mr. Herman Kufs, Auburn, N. Y.