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# New York State Museum Bulletin

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Published monthly by The University of the State of New York

237, 238

ALBANY, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1920

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## The University of the State of New York New York State Museum

JOHN M. CLARKE, Director

### THE ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK

BY ARTHUR C. PARKER, ARCHEOLOGIST

#### Part 2

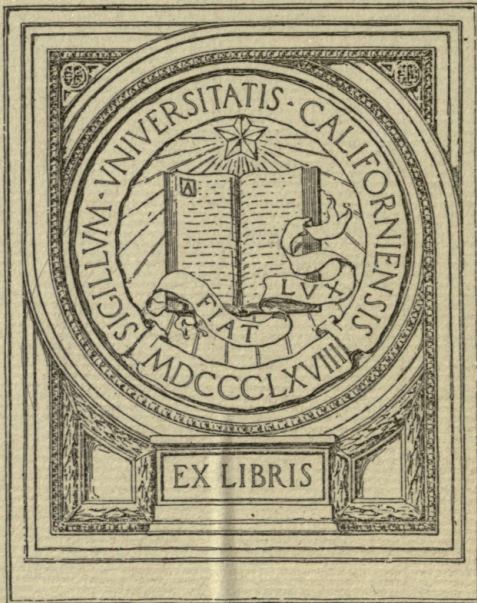
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ALBANY

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New York State Museum

John M. Clarke, Director

## THE ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK

BY ARTHUR C. PARKER, ARCHEOLOGIST

PART 2

VI

### ARCHEOLOGICAL LOCALITIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, DIAGRAMS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

In presenting this atlas of aboriginal localities the compiler is fully aware of its limitations. To obtain information the records of numerous informants were sought. Some informants were accurate and sufficiently versed in archeology and geography to be able to give correct descriptions. Others were more or less unfamiliar with our requirements. At best this effort, though it supplements Doctor Beauchamp's "Aboriginal Occupation," must be regarded only as a preliminary attempt to record aboriginal localities in New York. It is expected that numerous errors will be found in the location of sites and in the descriptive text, but every effort has been made to have such errors as few as possible, considering our sources of information and the type of base map used. Of the great majority of citations we are positive, and in general the maps and descriptions may be considered reliable.

NOTE For part I see N. Y. State Museum Bulletin 235,236.

[471]

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A partial list of those assisting in the gathering of information leading to the location of the archeological localities here given follows:

*Albany County*

Frederick S. Sill, Cohoes	Hugh P. Graham, Cohoes*
Theodore Cassavant, Albany*	William T. Ford, Cohoes*
C. E. Stine, Albany*	Howard A. Lansing, Menands (deceased)

*Allegany County*

G. M. Ellis, Alfred	George E. Spring, Franklinville
James D. Bennehoff, Alfred	George L. Tucker, Belmont*
Everett I. Weaver, Angelica	Doctor Allen, Alfred*
Susan S. Jennings, Belfast	Philip Walters, Belmont*
W. I. Miller, Canaseraga	Rev. John W. Sanborn, Friendship
John S. Minard, Cuba	Edwin Minard, Fillmore*
Mary E. Crowley, Fillmore	W. V. Smith, Flint, Mich.*
George E. Brown, Wellsville	

*Bronx County*

Alanson Skinner, New York	W. R. Blackie, Williamsbridge*
---------------------------	--------------------------------

*Broome County*

H. J. Walter, Whitney Point	William Hakes, Binghamton*
-----------------------------	----------------------------

*Cattaraugus County*

F. W. Wagner, Limestone*	Maud D. Brooks, Olean
M. F. Trippe, Salamanca	W. T. Fenton, Connewango Valley*
A. L. Liedy, Olean	Dr Frederick Larkin, Randolph

*Cayuga County*

Irving D. Smith, Harriman	E. H. Gohl, Auburn*
Dexter Wheeler, Poplar Ridge	Frank H. Lowe, Port Byron*
Thomas Crane, Port Byron	H. L. Hayden, Port Byron*
George Brown, Port Byron	A. C. Brown, Port Byron*

*Chautauqua County*

J. D. Burdick, Dunkirk	Miss M. E. Swift, Mayville
Hon. Obed Edson, Sinclairville*	Frank C. Dawley, Silver Creek*
Elizabeth A. Bemus, Bemus Point	Abner Hazeltine, Jamestown*
Theodore A. Case, Ellington	Albert H. Godard, Mayville*
Newell Cheney, Kennedy	L. B. Eacker, Silver Creek*
William L. Zweiger, Waupum, Wis.*	George I. Button, Fredonia*
George R. Hemenway, Elmira*	E. R. Burmaster, Irving*
A. G. Saxton, Sherman*	John Walker, Silver Creek*

*Chemung County*

W. E. Bryan, Elmira*	C. W. Sleeper, Millport*
George R. Hemenway, Elmira	Ira Payne, Horseheads*
Edgar M. Wixson, Elmira*	L. D. Shoemaker, Elmira*
T. A. Wales, Elmira	James Ayers, Elmira*

\* Names marked with an asterisk reported to have collections.

*Chenango County*

Harry W. Bagg, New Berlin*	Clyde Richmond, Mount Upton
A. C. Thayer, Mount Upton*	Paul W. Arkyus, Sherburne
R. E. Van Valkenburg, Mount Upton*	B. G. Henery, Mount Upton
C. A. Holmes, New Berlin*	A. J. Bramer, Norwich
Marshall G. Hill, Afton*	B. B. Andrews, Norwich*
Mrs Ralph W. Kinby, Bainbridge	E. O. Bailey, New Berlin
Fred B. Skinner, Greene	

*Clinton County*

James Rogers, Ausable Forks	Mrs John Martin, Plattsburg*
J. K. Otis, Rouses Point*	Mr McClellan, Champlain*
W. N. Perkins, Rouses Point	W. S. Brown, Elizabethtown*
John Scales, Rouses Point*	D. S. Kellogg, Plattsburg*
Walter Graves, Rouses Point*	Nate Chilton, Rouses Point*

*Columbia County*

Mrs Samuel Berry, Canaan	H. Hageman, Claverack
--------------------------	-----------------------

*Delaware County*

I. W. Seymour, Hancock	Charles S. Watrous, Walton
Edgar V. Woolheater, Margaretville*	Ralph J. Ives, Roxbury*
Lincoln R. Long, Margaretville*	J. Francis Murphy, Arkville*
	Ralph Ives, Roxbury*

*Dutchess County*

Alice C. Lossing, Dover Plains	Charles E. Benton, New Bedford, Mass.
James E. Dean, Fishkill	Bery Hammond, Fishkill
Eugene W. Wood, Fishkill	Amy DuBois
Rev. R. V. K. Harris, Red Hook	H. C. Wintringham, Millerton
Daniel Ashworth, Wappinger Falls	

*Erie County*

Frederick Houghton, Buffalo	A. L. Benedict, Buffalo
M. D. Stevens, Orchard Park	Everett R. Burmaster, Irving*
J. Albert Hobbie, Tonawanda	

*Essex County*

James Rogers	E. D. Wiley, Ticonderoga*
Henry Van Howenburg, Lake Placid	Fred Amaton, Ticonderoga*
Frank B. Wicks, Ticonderoga	R. C. Lanelsa, Ticonderoga*
Thomas Lee, Westport	H. P. Pell, Ticonderoga*

*Fulton County*

James P. Rosa, Broadalbin	B. D. Smith, Johnstown
Donald McMartin, Johnstown	Percy Van Epps, Glenville

*Genesee County*

John R. Palmer, Oakfield	Harry C. Follett, Rochester*
George K. Staples, Buffalo	Frank Parker, Akron

\* Names marked with an asterisk reported to have collections.

*Greene County*

Orin Q. Flint, Athens	George H. Chadwick, Catskill
Egbert R. Beardley, Catskill*	Jefferson D. Ray, Coxsackie
C. D. Mulbury, Windham	

*Hamilton County*

James J. Dadd, Long Lake	Herbert Lloyd, New York*
--------------------------	--------------------------

*Herkimer County*

William F. Lansing, Little Falls	Daniel I. DeVoe, Fort Plain*
E. R. Mitchell, Herkimer	Mrs Willard Keller, Little Falls
Mrs C. W. Caruin, Jordanville	Addison Eysaman, Mohawk*
D. H. Burrell, jr., Little Falls	Mary E. Teckey, West Winfield*
M. W. Crandall, West Winfield	M. M. Hatch, South Columbia*

*Jefferson County*

Walter B. Camp, Sacketts Harbor	Fred Cuppermill, Clayton*
Jenry H. Northrop, Three Mile Bay	Henry Woodruff, East Watertown*
William R. Montaney, Watertown*	Doctor Getman, Chaumont*
Fred Howland, Black River	George B. Howe, Black River*
C. M. Woodward, Black River*	A. E. Ketch, Clayton*
William E. Leonard, Dexter*	George Baxter, Dexter*
J. C. Colligan, Watertown	H. Waltz, Dexter*
Horatio Walts, Dexter*	John Nichols, Three Mile Bay*
C. A. Collins, Cape Vincent	Dr R. W. Amadon, Chaumont*
William J. Ross, Clayton	M. R. Harrington, New York
Charles E. Rees, Clayton	

*Lewis County*

W. J. Mulligan, Lowville	LeRoy Crawford, Lowville
--------------------------	--------------------------

*Livingston County*

Harry G. Bender, Dansville*	Monroe D. Baker, Mount Morris
F. H. Crofoot, Sonyea*	W. A. Brodie, Geneseo
A. O. Bennett, Dansville	H. C. Follett, Rochester*
William Hamilton, Caledonia	A. G. Baxter, Rochester*
S. E. Hitchcock, Conesus	A. H. Dewey, Rochester*
Charles D. Weller, Greigsville	John W. White, Mount Morris*
L. H. Moses, Lima	

*Madison County*

E. R. Bradley, Cazenovia	C. G. Olcott, Oneida
E. A. McAllister, Erieville	Eugene Davis, Canastota
Dwane W. Cole, Oneida	

*Monroe County*

Courtland Avery, Rochester*	Prof. S. P. Moulthrop, Rochester*
M. S. Baxter, Rochester*	Shelley G. Crump, Pittsford*
George W. Kellogg, Rochester	George R. Mills, Rochester*
Alvin H. Dewey, Rochester*	Edward D. Putnam, Rochester*
W. W. Walker, Rochester*	Walter H. Cassebeer, Rochester*
J. G. O. D'Olier, Rochester*	H. C. Follett, Rochester

\* Names marked with an asterisk reported to have collections.



*Montgomery County*

D. S. Bussing, Amsterdam	Robert M. Hartley, Amsterdam*
Anna L. Greene, Fort Plain*	Percy Van Epps, Glenville

*Nassau County*

F. De L. King, Cedarhurst	Irving Cox, New York*
George J. Price, Glen Cove*	Walter Hicks, Roslyn*
Dr Joseph H. Bogart, Roslyn	

*New York County*

R. P. Bolton, New York	W. L. Calver, Bronx
H. Wheelan, New York	Alanson Skinner, New York

*Niagara County*

Arthur D. Pease, Wilson	Albert Hobbie, Tonawanda
C. H. Tugwell, Wilson	C. N. Markle, Wilson
J. L. Davidson, Lockport*	William Dailey, Olcott Beach*
A. R. Beck, Lockport	Mrs George Lombard, Olcott*
Maud L. Butterfield, Newfane	Mrs D. Stout, Olcott Beach*
John Mackay, Niagara Falls	Hon. Peter A. Porter, Niagara Falls*

*Oneida County*

John O. Evans, Verona	C. W. Klock, Oneida Castle
William M. Smith, Knoxboro	Horace B. Case, Rome*
Seth W. Pride, Holland Patent*	Evan T. Evan, Sauquoit
Mrs M. L. Sanford, Utica	James Sturling, Oneida Valley*
J. Graham Bronson, Vernon Center	David Hoffman, Knoxboro*
J. E. Taft, Verona*	James Dungey, Oriskany Falls*
M. J. Pechtel, Knoxboro	George Wells, Augusta*
John O. Evans, Verona	

*Onondaga County*

George H. Slocum, East Onondaga	C. O. Richards, Solvay
Mary E. Lecky, West Winfield	Luke Fitch, Manlius*
Fred H. Downey, Elbridge	Otis M. Bigelow, Baldwinsville*
Harry L. Preston, Jordan	W. M. Beauchamp, Syracuse*
F. H. Broadfield, Manlius	Harry S. Reichard, Syracuse*
C. R. Wilford, Skaneateles	

*Ontario County*

Mrs C. Olmstead, Livonia	Charles Mason, Livonia*
Fred H. Hamlin, East Bloomfield*	Alvah Reed, Livonia*
Mrs Kate Wheeler, Holcomb	Charles Olmstead, Livonia*
P. Pitts Barnard, Livonia	A. H. Dewey, Rochester*
F. B. Allen, Honeoye	H. C. Follett, Rochester*
Eleanor B. Densmore, Geneva	D. D. Luther, Naples*
Albert Van Buren, Honeoye*	C. F. Milliken, Cannadaigua

*Orange County*

Thomas Taft, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	W. F. Crans, Circleville
Capt. Theodore Faurot, Highland Falls	J. P. Lloyd, Highland Falls*

\* Names marked with an asterisk reported to have collections.

*Orleans County*

L. H. Beach, Albion  
Walter A. Tuttle, Buffalo

F. H. Lattin, Albion

*Oswego County*

Charles B. Cauruthers, Altmar  
William K. Bentley, Pulaski\*  
Dr Joseph Cogswell, Orwell

M. D. Bumpus, Pulaski  
Thomas Soule, Altmar\*  
James Hydorn, Altmar\*

*Otsego County*

Susie L. Thomas, Mount Upton  
Henry U. Swinnerton, Cherry Valley  
William L. McEvan, Cooperstown  
S. B. Eason, Schuyler Lake  
G. B. Henry, Mount Upton  
M. E. Baldwin, Schenevus  
Ellen Chapin, Morris

E. E. Carpenter, Morris  
D. R. Dorn, Cooperstown\*  
John R. Skinner, Oneonta  
J. L. Duesler, Springfield Center  
Claude M. Balson, Schenevus\*  
Willard Yager, Oneonta\*  
Adrian A. Pierson, Cooperstown\*

*Putnam County*

James Nelson, Cold Spring

Murray H. Gardiner, Brewster

*Rensselaer County*

F. W. Borden, Schaghticoke  
Aux D. Bauker, Schaghticoke  
Albert C. Hurd, Albany\*

O. C. Auringer, Forestport\*  
Arthur C. Cheney, Castleton  
Frank S. Hutchinson, Castleton\*

*Richmond County*

Alanson Skinner, Brooklyn

George H. Pepper, New York

*Rockland County*

R. H. Fenton, Nyack  
Oswald N. Bauer, Sparkill\*  
W. H. Hanking, Congers  
Walter Tomkins, Tompkins Cove  
Rutledge I. Odell, Stony Point  
J. J. Gasell, Piermont\*  
J. M. Blauvelt, Sparkill\*

J. V. Clarke, Sparkill\*  
Carlton De Groot, Nyack\*  
Renwick Blauvelt, Nyack\*  
Alzamore Clark, Peekskill  
Brewster J. Allison, Stony Point  
Sylvestus Bulsen, Stony Point

*St. Lawrence County*

E. E. Hellegas, De Kalb Junction  
James C. Dolan, Gouverneur

James W. Atchinson, Madrid  
Howe G. Atwater, Norfolk

*Saratoga County*

E. A. Haskins, Mechanicville

Thomas Lee, Westport

*Schenectady County*

James H. Stoller, Schenectady

Langdon Gibson, Schenectady

\* Names marked with an asterisk reported to have collections.

*Schoharie County*

Paul Brown Mattice, Middleburg*	E. R. Armstrong, Sharon Springs
J. Schuyler Vroman, Middleburg	A. E. Richard, Middleburg*
Chester Whittaker, Middleburg*	Mott. O. Lawyer, Fultonham*
F. W. Larkin, Sharon Springs	Elmer Borst, Middleburg*

*Schuyler County*

Mrs L. L. Clawson, Montour Falls	John Yeetsel, Montour Falls*
O. P. Hurd, Watkins	Robert Everts, Montour Falls*
M. M. Cass, Watkins	C. W. Birgs, Hector*
I. N. Clawson, Watkins*	

*Seneca County*

M. R. Lawrence, Lodi	Oliver Bennett, Lodi*
G. G. Dunlap, Ovid	H. Budd Conert, Lodi*
Benjamin Franklin, Ovid	E. K. Dunlap, Ovid*
Margaret Frantz, Ovid	John Coryell, Romulus*
Henry E. Hubbard, Waterloo	Charles S. Hall, Waterloo*

*Steuben County*

W. W. Smith, Avoca	Fred Plaisted, Bradford*
F. D. Young, Greenwood	Joshua Rapplee, Weston*
W. G. Kellogg, Greenwood	George DeNut, Weston*
Edgar M. Wixson, Elmira	Edwin Hilborn, Albany*
Roscoe C. Fox, Avoca*	

*Suffolk County*

Selah B. Strong, Setauket	William D. Halsey, Bridgehampton
B. G. Galloway, Southold	James Pierson, Southhampton
S. L. King, East Hampton*	G. Clarence Topping, Sagapoerach
Mrs Walter Scott, East Hampton*	J. N. Halock, Southold
A. J. Brown, East Hampton	J. Allen Burnett, Water Mill
N. S. Acherly, Northport	Alfred J. Brown, East Hampton*
Eugene R. Smith, Islip	M. R. Harrington, Mount Vernon
Henry M. Hollock, Jamesport	George A. Miller, Springs*
W. E. Gordon, Patchogue	C. M. Talmage, East Hampton*
J. Wickham Tuthill, Shelter Island	Richard H. Handley, Hauppauge*
Byson Griffing, Shelter Island	Simeon Wood, Islip*
Heights*	Moses B. Griffing
Walter L. Jagger, Southampton	W. W. Tooker, Sag Harbor*

*Sullivan County*

C. A. Shorwelle, Callicoon	Albert Ehrle, Lake Huntington*
A. M. Scriber, Monticello	

*Tioga County*

Gilbert T. Truman, Owego*	Dr J. T. Tucker, Waverly*
Percy L. Lang, Waverly*	Dr George Cady, Nichols*
Harry F. Nowlan, Newark Valley*	Lyman Shoemaker, Nichols*
F. C. Ingersall, Nichols*	Charles Dunham*

\* Names marked with an asterisk reported to have collections.

*Tioga County*—(Continued)

LeRoy Osborne, Nichols	E. T. Romine, Owego*
William Crispell, Nichols	Thomas Reddish, Owego*
A. B. Kisby, Nichols	Edward Bauer, Owego*
F. S. Truman, Owego*	Dan Beaman, Owego*
C. L. Goodrich, Montello, Wis.	Frank Barrett, Owego*
Benjamin Loring, Owego*	

*Tompkins County*

William J. Nolan, Freeville	William Weatherwell, Newfield
Charles O. Rodes, Groton	A. C. Van Horn, Groton*

*Ulster County*

H. R. Goodsell, Kingston	Peter Marciuscourki, Wallkill*
Howard Chipp, Kingston	Rev. Denis Wortman, East Orange, N. J.*
A. T. Clearwater, Kingston	T. Millsparsgh, Wallkill
B. M. Brink, Kingston	Thos. E. Benedict, Napanock
C. H. Baidon, Marlborough	Max Schrabisch, Patterson, N. J.
Hon. C. M. Woolsey, Milton*	

*Warren County*

Sherman Williams, Glens Falls	Gallowary C. Morris, Lake George
O. C. Auringer, Forestport	Christopher Keller, Luzerne

*Washington County*

J. E. Hoag, Greenwich	Hiram J. Sturns, Granville
F. T. Pember, Granville	T. J. Brown, jr., Granville*
James A. VanDenBergh, Eagle Bridge*	Edward Moon, Fort Edward*
Thomas F. Advance, Fort Edward	William T. Cook, Whitehall

*Wayne County*

Casper Lampman, South Butler*	Dr Daniel Richards, Marion
George Taylor, Savannah*	Alice M. Curtis, Marion
Willing C. Soule, Savannah*	Theron Knapp, Savannah*
Lewis H. Clark, Sodus	William Farrand, Savannah*
Myric M. Kelly, Sodus	

*Westchester County*

M. H. Secord, New Rochelle	Rev. W. R. Blackie, Woodlawn*
Mrs Clinton S. Arnold, Scarborough-on- Hudson	Mrs B. J. Carpenter, jr., White Plains
M. R. Harrington, New York	

*Wyoming County*

H. C. Smith, Alden	Loren S. Duggan, Gainesville
O. W. Holdridge, Cowlesville	

\* Names marked with an asterisk reported to have collections.















	Village site. In all cases numerals refer to the text.
	Camp site or other indications covering small area.
	Earth work or earthen ring.
	Incomplete ring or crescent.
	Burial site or grave.
	Ossuary of series in which several skeletons are buried.
	Mound or location of mound now destroyed.
	Rock shelter or cave.
	Petroglyph.
	Traces of occupation.
	Indian spring.
	Shell heaps or kitchen middens.
	Stone heap or cairn.
	Caches or pits.

Fig. 69 Key to Characters on County Maps

## ARCHEOLOGICAL LOCALITIES IN NEW YORK

## Albany County

**General occupation.** Albany county does not seem to have been a place of many settled villages nor a locality in which the aborigines were content to abide as a home land. It seems to have been a land of passage for there were trails up and down the Hudson, both along the river bank and over the regions on the upper terrace, so that camp sites are found all along the terrace from Cohoes southward to South Bethlehem.

There were many camp sites along the Normanskill southwest of Albany and southwest of the Normanskill in the valley between it and the Helderbergs.

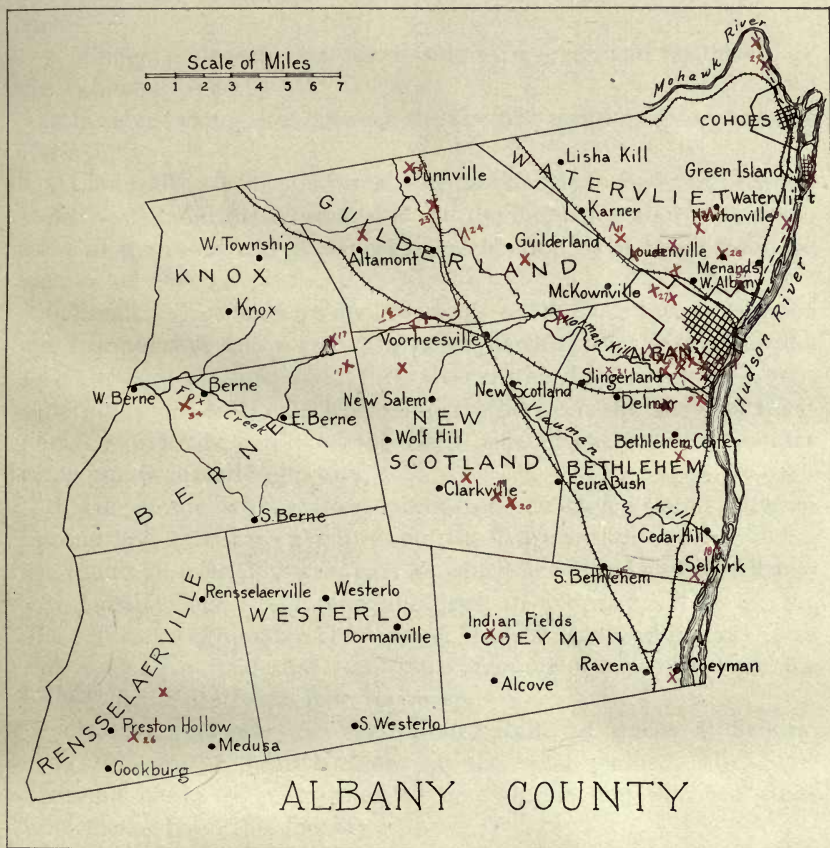
There are legends to which special credence is given by Schoolcraft stating that the Mohawk at one time had a burial place near the mouth of the Normanskill, on the south side, somewhere near Kenwood on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, but it does not appear by fact that the Mohawk ever had a settlement near this point.

A trail once ran from Albany along what is now Western avenue, and westward to Schenectady. Scattered relics are found in camp sites at Dunnsville, Fullers Station, Guilderland, McKownville and on the sand flats of West Albany. Remains have also been reported in the present Washington Park, in the city of Albany, while the Dutch found considerable cleared ground along the river near the present Steamboat square, prepared as agricultural ground. Hunting camps follow in a line from Schenectady county through Altamont, Meadowdale, Voorheesville, Clarksville and South Bethlehem, along the edge of the Helderberg mountains, while a trail passed over the escarpment at Indian ladder.

Within historic times the county was in possession of the Mahikan Indians, while remnants of the Schaghticokes within historic times had very small settlements about it. One of these Indian settlements was at Oniskethau.

The principal implements of aboriginal origin in Albany county are those which have been used for hunting and food preparation; thus, all along the sand flats west and northwest of Albany are found large spears and knives, pestles and mullers. Soapstone potsherds have been found also in various places, and fragments of both Iroquoian and Algonkian pottery.

Plate 143







*Location of Sites*<sup>1</sup>

1 Camp sites near the county almshouse and along a gully that runs parallel with Delaware avenue and northwest of it. This is in the city of Albany and along its southwest boundary.

2 Village site in Albany and north of Ten Eyck park on the Whitehall road a little northwest of Delaware avenue and south of the Albany Orphan Asylum. The country in general is sandy and many relics have been found in this locality. Reported by Mr C. E. Stein.

3 Village site on the southwest side of a creek and northwest of the Whitehall road.

4 Series of camp sites between the site just mentioned and Summit Park.

5 Camp sites on the southwest side of Whitehall road and between Dolch's road and the Normanskill, on the highlands above the slope. Most of the relics and evidences of occupation have come from the vicinity of Dolch's road.

6 Small village site in the meadows on the northwest bank of the Normanskill from 1½ to 2 miles northwest of Normansville. This site is at the ford and a little west of the shale ravine (fig. 70).

7 Camp site on the Dolch's property between the site just mentioned and Black Rock, on the north side of the creek. Another camp site is directly opposite.

8 Village site with scattered relics on the high ground between Second and Delaware avenues and the Normanskill valley. Relics are found all over this area, part of which lies in the city of Albany.

9 Small village site 1 mile southwest of Normanskill at the top of a hill and south of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad tracks. This site is along a road that runs south from Normansville, near the bridge, at the old Rockefeller crossing.

10 Camp site near the West Shore Railroad tracks at Selkirk.

11 Village site near Karners on the sand plains. The State Museum has a large number of arrowheads and polished stone implements from this locality.

12 At Watervliet, near the railroad bridge, is a camp site yielding rude fishing and hunting implements. The culture is Algonkian.

13 A large camp site is near the arsenal at Watervliet, one-fourth of a mile from the river. Thick spears, arrowheads, scrapers, net sinkers, and a few polished slate stones have been found. The culture is Algonkian.

---

<sup>1</sup> Numbers refer to map.

14. There was "much cleared land" at Albany. Father Jogues wrote in 1644 that the Dutch "found some pieces of ground all ready, which the savages had probably prepared." This was near the river where Steamboat square is now located. With this exception there seems to have been little occupation of the lowlands near the river between the Normans kill and Watervliet. The hilly land west of the city, however, shows abundant traces of occupation. On the sand plains and in the pine forests west of the city are numerous camp sites. Most are of Algonkian origin though in a few Iroquoian potsherds are found.



Fig. 70 An early site on the Normanskill slope south of Graceland cemetery, Albany. Site 6.

15 There was an early village site in Cohoes and relics are found there. According to the Iroquois traditions the village in which Dekanawida and Hiawatha arranged the rules of the Five Nations Confederacy was situated near the lower falls, above Cohoes, and on the left bank of the Mohawk river.

16 A trail led across the Helderbergs to the Schoharie valley. The Indian Ladder was on the site of the present Indian Ladder road, 1 mile from Meadowdale station. In a niche where the rocks

were 20 feet high a tree was felled against them, the lopped branches forming a ladder. It was in use in 1820 (Harper's, October 1869). The Indian Ladder road goes over the original site of "the ladder" but residents of Indian Ladder have for many years kept a ladder against the cliffs. A trail known as "the bear path" leads around the cliff just above the till. It is on a hard, projecting stratum of limestone. There are evidences of Indian occupation and broken bands of Mahikans camped there in comparatively recent times.

17 P. M. Van Epps notes some relics about the lakes in Knox and Berne. There was a small camp on Thompsons lake. There is said to have been a cave nearby at the entrance of which Indian relics and a large carved tablet were found.

18 Camp site on Farm of G. M. Tucker, jr. of Glenmont. Large flints, gorgets and hammerstones were found on Rock Hill farm.

19 There were many relics in New Scotland, with camps at Clarksville and on the Hotaling farms (Howell, p. 908). Arrow points and hammerstones are still to be found in this locality.

20 Howell mentions camps along the Oniskethau creek.

21 Camp sites are found on the Slingerland flats, according to Howell.

22 Camp sites on sand plains east of Delmar and south of the Delaware & Hudson railroad tracks.

23 Camp sites near French Mills, near the falls.

24 Large village site on Vosburg property, Guilderland (plate 144).

25 Mr Brayton says that in digging the turnpike road, in ascending Kinderhook hill, on the road to Bethlehem many human bones, supposed to be Indian were found at a spot where the soil is light and sandy. On the hill above his house is a level field, where arrowheads have been found in large numbers (Schoolcraft, Report, p. 226). Relics are still found in this vicinity.

26 In Coon's meadow on Catskill creek and on the outskirts of Preston Hollow the Stockbridges had recent camps. This is in Rensselaerville, where there were trails in 1711. The Stockbridge Indians hunted near this spot as late as 1838.

27 Camp sites at McKownville.

28 Camp sites near Loudonville.

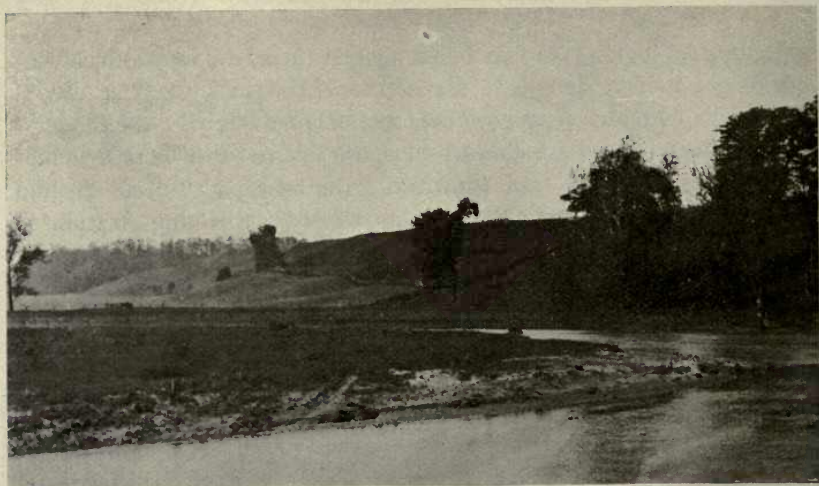
29 Camp sites in the bend of the Mohawk northwest of Cohoes.

30 Village sites on the Normans kill in the northeast corner of New Scotland.

31 Camp sites at Dunnsville reported by Mr Brinkman.

32 Camp site in Indian Fields.

33 Village site west of Newtonville.



Views of an early pre-contact site on the Vosburg farm, near Guilderland Center, Albany county. The stream is the Normanskill. Site 24, Albany county.

34 Camp on the south side of the mouth of Fox creek, west of Berne.

35 Camps near South Bethlehem.

36 Camps near Bethlehem Center and along the Hudson, to the east.

37 Camps on the hills west of Menands.

38 Camps east of the New York Central Railroad tracks between West Albany and Karner.

*Notes on Albany County Sites by Theodore Cassavant*

The largest and most productive of Indian village sites around Albany was discovered a number of years ago on the north bank of the Normans kill southwest of Guilderland and about one-half of a mile from French's Mills. This site is on the Vosburg farm and lies on a high, flat hill, which slopes down to the creek some distance below. Many valuable pieces have been found here. A number of pestles (the longest being 19 inches), gouges, chisels, celts, pieces of banner stones, steatite pottery, and semilunar choppers, planing and sinew stones, as well as the more common finds of hammer-stones, knives, drills, arrow and spear points. Its productiveness seems now to be on the wane; however, other sites almost contingent to this have proved valuable finds. (See plate 144.)

Directly opposite the Vosburg site and extending along the south side of the creek to the falls at French's Mills many knives, scrapers, arrow and spear points have been found. Along the flats near the Mills several cup stones and pestles were picked up.

Camp sites seem to be abundant in this vicinity. Near Fuller's Station and Dunnsville sites of considerable size are reported. Almost every farmer can produce a cigar box full of arrow and spear points, which have been picked up from time to time in plowing. Great opportunity is offered to the intelligent collector, who looks for other things than arrow and spear points, in this region.

Along the north side of the state road leading from Albany to Guilderland and on, there extends a long chain of sand hills from which hundreds of perfect and finely worked arrow and spear heads of many styles and materials have come.

The next largest site known in this region lies to the southeast of Guilderland not far from the Normanskill on the Carpenter farm. This site is best reached by following the road leading south from the state road at the White Swan Tavern, till a large house is reached on the right side of the road as it branches and turns to the right. The site is on the south side of this house in the direction of the

creek. It is surrounded on three sides by an old creek bed, which is partially dried up.

Approaching nearer to Albany and leaving the Normanskill valley, we come upon still another site of some importance, as regards the finds of Indian relics. From the state road we journey south in front of the church at McKownville, on a dirt road for about a mile, until we reach a pine woods on the left of the road, then we cut directly through them to the clearing on the south side. We now find ourselves upon a hill looking down upon an open field through which a ridge runs. Along this ridge and to the far side a beautiful gouge and many knives, arrow and spear points have been taken; also the dorsal side of a turtle's shell which was probably used as a scoop was found along the level above the small creek.

## Allegany County

### *List of Sites*

1 Caneadea, a Seneca village on the Genesee, was at the mouth of Caneadea creek. The council house was removed in 1876 to Letchworth Park.

2 Cemetery at mouth of Black creek reported in the Smithsonian report for 1879 by E. A. Byrnes.

3 Cemetery on lot 53, Belfast, reported by E. M. Wilson of Belfast who wrote in 1896, "Between 15 and 20 years ago Mr. Byrnes and I visited an old Indian cemetery which had been opened at that time near the village of Houghton in Caneadea. With the exception of one stone pipe nearly everything found in the shape of implements was made by white men." This proves the occupation to have been quite recent.

4 Graves are found on the Leet farm in Houghton. John S. Minard of Cuba has made some examination of this site.

5 Village site  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeast of Fillmore, reported by G. L. Tucker.

6 There is a burial ground about 1 mile east of Fillmore. It is reported by Mary C. Crowley.

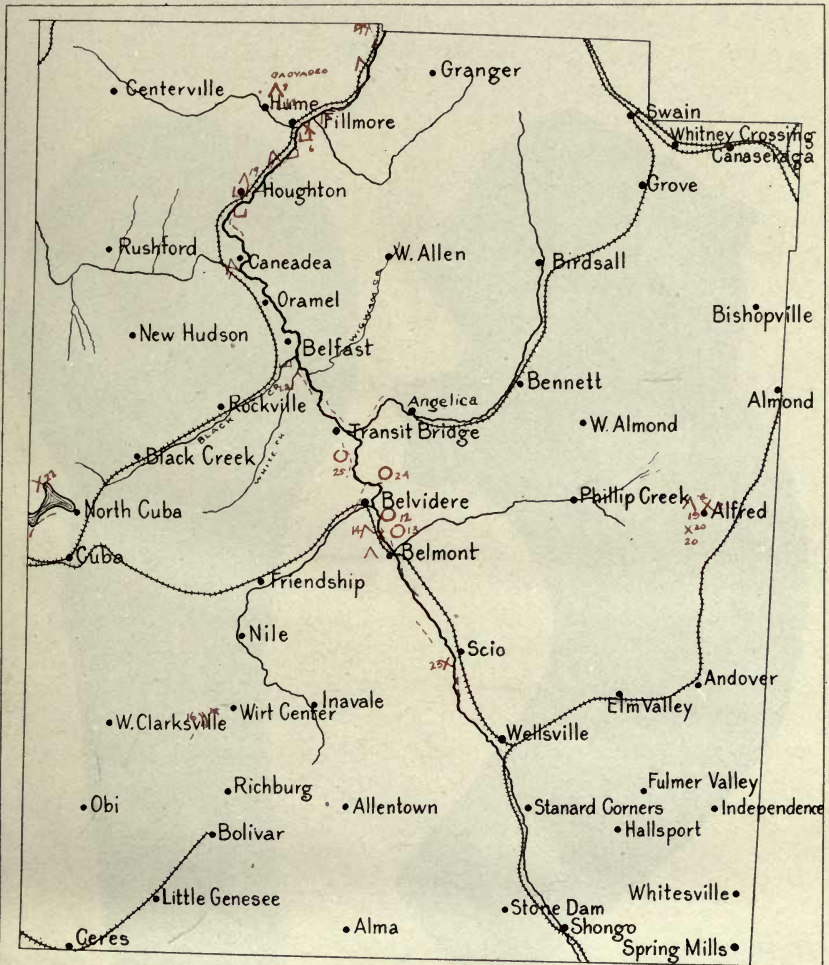
7 Village site 3 miles south of Fillmore. Graves are found nearby.

8 The site of Ga-o-ya-de-o is on lot 39 in the town of Hume. It was a late colonial Seneca town.

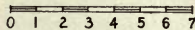
9 Near the former site is a burial ground.

10 The site O-wa-is-ta, a colonial Seneca village, is near Roxbury station.

11 A fort site is reported by G. L. Tucker,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Belvidere village.



Scale of Miles



# ALLEGANY COUNTY





Plate 146



Two views of a remarkable olive steatite pipe found by George L. Tucker, at Belvedere, Allegany county. In the Tucker collection, Buffalo Consistory Museum of Archeology and History.  $\times\frac{7}{8}$ .

12 Fort site near Belvidere in Amity township.

13 Village, fort site and fort south of the former, reported by G. L. Tucker, who has five interesting Iroquoian pipes from this place. Plate 146 is an interesting stone pipe from this locality.

14 Village site and fort at the bend of the Van Campen's creek on the south side, just southwest of Belvidere. Mr Tucker found a steatite pipe here, the bowl of which was the extended mouth of an effigy of a human face. (See plate 146.)

15 Village site west of the river at Belmont reported by Mr Tucker.

16 Mr Wilson reported a "work of a different class, known to the settlers of the town of Wirt, in the southwest part of the country."

17 Owaiski was south of Portage, near the junction of Owaiski creek and Genesee river.

18 Just below Portageville station on the Pennsylvania Railroad is a mound. It was opened several years ago by local antiquarians who found among other articles a considerable number of pearl beads in the usual perforated mound fashion.

19 A village site or "battle ground" is reported by Philip Green as being near Alfred.

20 Shongo's Town was on the farm of Harvey Quaker near Houghton.

21 There is a recent village site on the property of Mary L. Green near Alfred.

22 Camp site on the bend of the lake northwest of North Cuba.

23 Camp site west of the river at Scio.

24 Fort reported north of Belvidere above the bend of the Genesee.

25 Fort reported by Mr Tucker on lot 19 (Angelica) on the west side of the river between Belvidere and Transit Bridge.

## Bronx County

### *List of Sites*

1 Village site in Van Cortland Park on the west side of the lake (plate 148).

2 Village site and shell heap at Pelham Bay Park. The shell heaps are scattered all along the shore here and several have been excavated on the electric line between Bartow and City island by M. R. Harrington. This is near two large glacial boulders.

3 Extensive shell heaps at Weir Creek Point near Throggs Neck. Mr Harrington believes it to have been one of the oldest along the sound, judging from the character of the relics disclosed.

4 Shell heaps at City island, reported by M. R. Harrington.

Plate 147

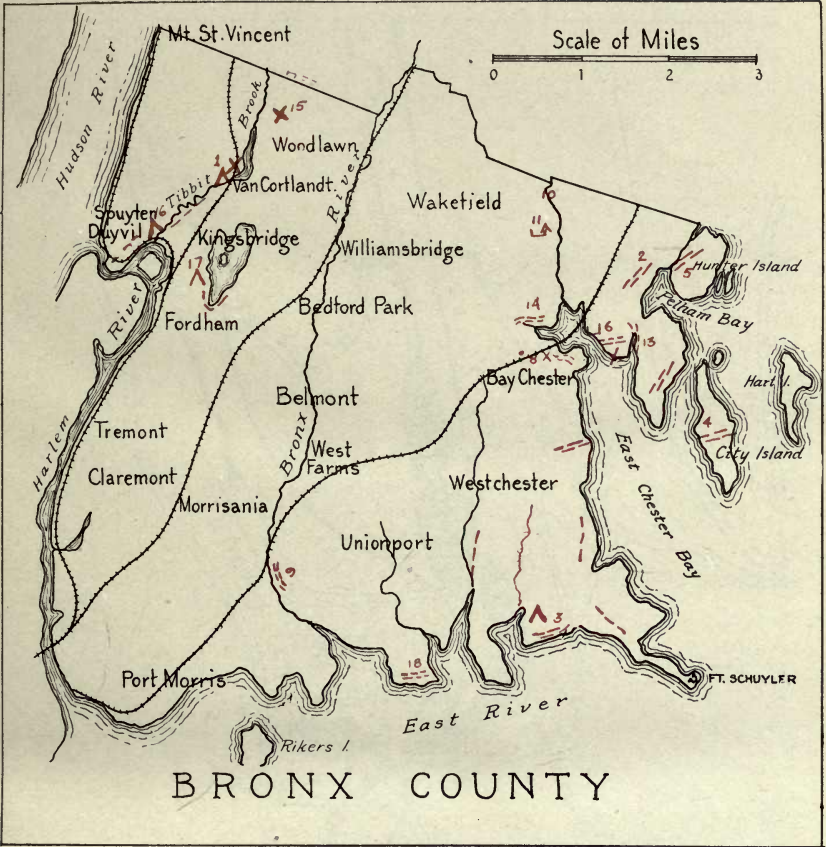
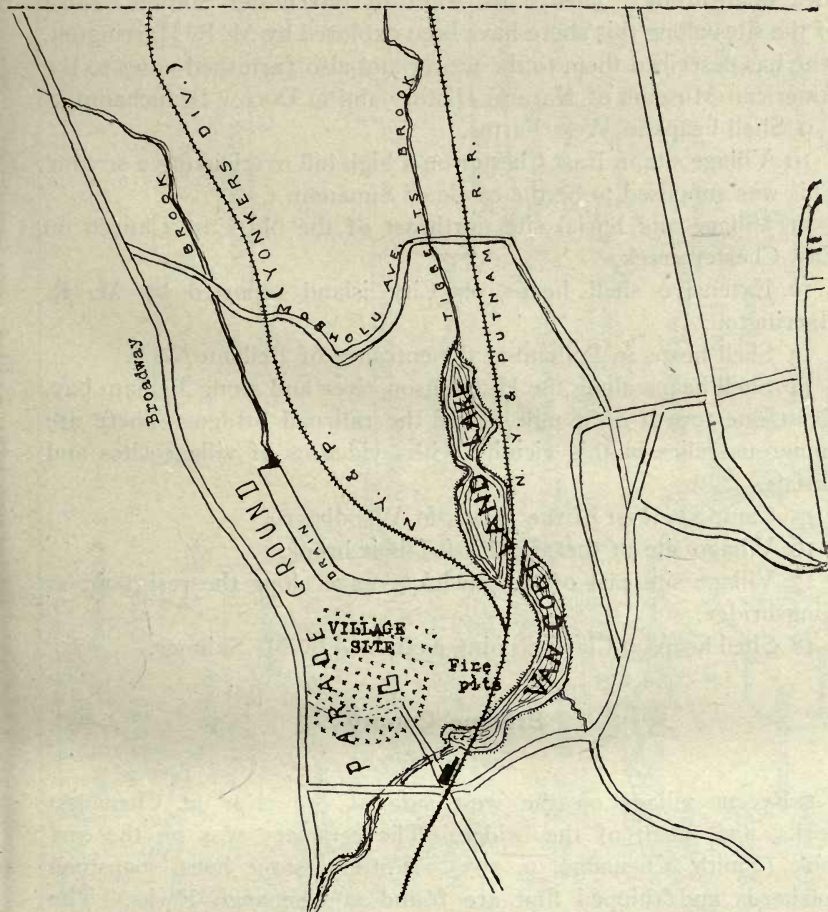




Plate 148

Yonkers



The Van Cortlandt lake site (after W. R. Blackie)

- 5 Shell heaps at Hunter Island.
- 6 Burial place three-fourths of a mile south of Bartow's station on two small knolls. There is a shell heap 40 feet in diameter just behind the larger knoll.
- 7 Camp site on the Hutchinson river 1 mile south of Pelhamville station. Many stone relics have been found here.
- 8 Shell heaps on the west side of East Chester bay near the mouth of a small brook. This is just south of Baychester Station. Most of the sites along this shore have been explored by M. R. Harrington, who has described them to the writer and also furnished notes to the American Museum of Natural History and to Doctor Beauchamp.
- 9 Shell heaps in West Farms.
- 10 Village site in East Chester on a high hill overlooking a stream. This was supposed to be the castle of Simanon.
- 11 Village and burial site northeast of the old East Church on East Chester creek.
- 12 Extensive shell heaps on City island reported by M. R. Harrington.
- 13 Shell heaps in Pelham at the entrance of Pelham Neck.
- 14 Shell heaps along the Hutchinson river and along Pelham bay, about one-fourth of a mile above the railroad bridge. There are numerous relics in this vicinity with evidences of village sites and burials.
- 15 Camp site east of the Bronx at Woodlawn.
- 16 Village site at the mouth of Tibbit brook.
- 17 Village site east of Sedgewick avenue along the reservoir, at Kingsbridge.
- 18 Shell heap on Classon point, examined by Mr Skinner.

## Broome County

### *List of Sites*

- 1 Recent village on the west side of the river at Chenango Forks, and north of the bridge. The cemetery was on the east bank (Smith, Chenango, p. 193). Pottery, stone hoes, soapstone potsherds and chipped flint are found at Chenango Forks. The general region seems to have been occupied for an extended period. The numerous articles used for agricultural purposes along the river flats indicate permanent settlements. There are graves to the rear of the old hotel grounds.
- 2 Village site south of the Susquehanna and east of the most western creek in Vestal. In an area of 2 acres are found flakes, arrowheads, hammers and pottery.







3 On the north side of the river and northeast of the above named is a similar but very much larger site with fireplaces, celts and hammers. These are found over 15 acres of land. It is west of a creek flowing west of Union.

4 A similar site on the south side of the river, and west of Big Choconut creek at Vestal.

5 Round Top hill is west of Union and east of the creek before mentioned. The site is at the base of the hill and north of the river, extending over many acres. Very large celts and other common relics have been found.

6 Chugnutts was a large, recent town on the south side of the Susquehanna, at the village of Vestal, and was burned in 1779 (Sullivan, p. 24). Some Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Skaniadarighroonas, Chugnutts and Shawnees settled at Chugnutts in 1756 (Doc. Hist. N. Y., 7:50).

7 A bluff on the north bank of the river east of Union contains a cemetery.

8, 9 South of the last site and of the river are many shell heaps in the bank. Most of the shells are those of the fresh-water clam. Pottery and flints are found in the refuse.

10 An island of about 10 acres in Big Choconut creek, southeast of Vestal, has earthenware and a few arrowheads.

11 Chenango, or Otsiningo, was 4 miles north of Binghamton, in the town of Chenango and on that river (Sullivan, p. 24). In 1758 there lived three nations at Otsiningo, the Shawnees, Nanticokes and Mohickanders (Doc. Hist. N. Y., 7:250). Castle creek, on the west side of Chenango river, was so called from the Indian castle at its mouth (French, p. 181). Many silver ornaments were found near Binghamton (Wilkinson, p. 143). An Indian oven was washed out there, on the Susquehanna (Wilkinson, p. 220). These quotations indicate the extensive evidence of Indian occupation in the vicinity of Binghamton. The culture is mostly Algonkian. The largest pottery vessel found in New York is from this locality and was found by William Hakes.

12 Camp sites along the Tioughnioga river between Chenango Forks and Whitney's Point.

13 Ouaquaga was on both sides of the Susquehanna, 8 miles below Conihunto, and near the present Ouaquaga. It was destroyed in 1779 (Sullivan, p. 23). A deposit of brass kettles was found at Ouaquaga (Wilkinson, p. 155-56). At Ouaquaga are old apple trees and earthworks (French, footnote, p. 180).

14 On the hilly slope at Ouaquaga human bones were plowed up. The remains of a recent fort was seen by the first settlers (Child,

Directory, 1872-73). The occupation most in evidence is recent and the fields along the river are strewn with flints, broken pottery and fire-cracked stone. W. E. Yager of Oneonta has two large Algonkian vessels from this site.

15 Burial site east of the river from Windsor.

16 Village site with heavy deposits on the east side of the mouth of the Chenango, in Binghamton.

17 Camp site on the flats south of Binghamton and along the Susquehanna river.

18 Village site just south of Stella and on the bank of the Susquehanna river.

19 Village site south of the last on the south side of the river.

20 Camp sites along the creek a mile west of Deposit.

21 Village site on Ouaquaga flats at the bend of the Susquehanna 2 mile east of Ouaquaga village. This site has yielded numerous evidences of a considerable occupation. Mr John S. Johnston, who reported this site, found numerous broken implements and potsherds here.

22 Camp site at sulphur spring along a small stream near Gates creek, 2 miles northwest of Ouaquaga.

23 Stone pile, reported by Mr John S. Johnston, along the old Indian trail over the hill from Ouaquaga to Binghamton. Local traditions say that the Indians as they passed this spot cast stones upon it until a considerable cairn had been erected.

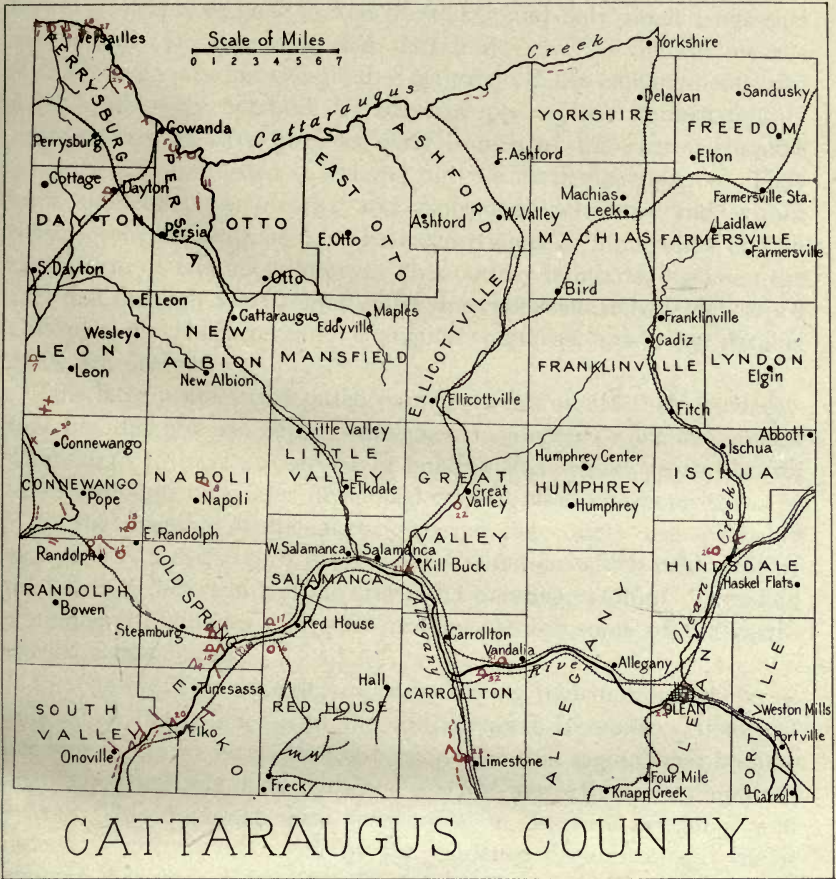
### Cattaraugus County

**General occupation.** Cattaraugus county seems to have been occupied from remote times and there are numerous sites of camps, villages and burial sites throughout its limits. It is impossible to enumerate all the sites in this county. Many earlier sites which have been investigated are those which yield implements similar to those termed Eskimoan. Sites of this kind are found principally along sloping hillsides of creek valleys.

The next known occupation is one that yields large notched flints and soapstone fragments. Sites of this kind merge into others within which are found polished stone implements such as gorgets, celts and grooved axes. Occasionally rude pottery is found. In examining sites of this occupation, especially through the Cattaraugus valley and along Lake Erie and also through the inland valleys of Conewango and the Allegheny, it would appear that the earliest occupants to leave definite traces of village life were branches of the Algonkian family.

A third phase of culture and occupation is indicated by sites upon which are found mounds and which yield notched flint spears, arrow

Plate 150





heads, knives, celts and occasionally a grooved axe, copper implements, gorgets, banner stones, bird stones and gouges. Pipes are occasionally found of the platform-monitor type. Just who these people were who left these traces is impossible to state. It is evident however, that they were a sedentary people and had acquired considerable proficiency in the several aboriginal arts. Their pottery, however, seems to have lacked durability and only small fragments are found. It is possible that they built some of the earthworks within the county but the greater majority of the embankments and earth walls were not built by these people. Their immediate successors seem to have been an early branch of the Huron-Iroquois stock, which succeeded in driving out the earlier occupants. They built numerous earthworks and palisaded inclosures and within these recent excavations have revealed triangular flint points and an early form of Iroquois pottery. This pottery is interesting from the fact that the high overhanging collar does not seem to have developed although the characteristic, triangular patterns, made by parallel lines, are present.

This later people used pitted hammerstones as did their predecessors but did not use copper implements, gorgets or banner stones. They seem to have succeeded in holding this region up to historic times although they later developed certain other characteristics.

At the opening of the historic period the county was probably occupied by a division of the Erie or Cat nation which held most of the territory between Buffalo creek and Sandusky, Ohio. They had a number of villages and were responsible for some of the earthworks in this county.

In 1654 the Erie were destroyed by having their nationality extinguished in the conflict with the confederated Iroquois. Historical accounts seem to leave the impression that this region then became abandoned entirely and remained so for more than one hundred years. This does not seem reasonable on the face of things and indeed is not corroborated by the evidence of archeology, for it appears that very soon after the destruction of the Erie nation the Seneca had settlements in certain portions of the county.

The principal archeological centers in Cattaraugus county are: (1) the regions about the mouth of Cattaraugus creek and along its bank as far south as Gowanda; (2) in the valley of the Conewango, in the vicinity of Conewango village and within the township of Conewango ranging northward into Leon along a large tributary on the Conewango creek; (3) the township of Randolph; (4) the valley of the Allegheny from Limestone on the east to Onoville on the west. The Allegheny valley contains numerous remains of all the various occupations mentioned. For considerable time it

remained only the hunting ground of the Seneca Indians but the Allegheny Reservation now covers almost the entire Allegheny valley from Vandalia on the east to the Pennsylvania line on the west; (5) the Allegheny valley from Vandalia running through Olean to Carroll on the east; (6) other minor localities are the valley of Cold Spring creek, running northward into the town of Napoli, the valley of Big Indian creek in the town of Perrysburg, and the hilly region in the town of Persia just west of the branch of the town of Cattaraugus.

Investigation along archeological lines in this county were early conducted by Schoolcraft, Cheney, Adams, Larkin and Macauley, who have all described various sites in the county. The principal scientific investigations in the county have been conducted by M. R. Harrington and the writer. Several collectors, among them W. T. Fenton of Conewango, have done good work in making surveys and recording sites.

Many of the aboriginal village sites and burial grounds found in the valley of the Cattaraugus and vicinity usually credited to the Erie exhibit characteristics that lead one to think that in reality they belong to the Seneca. The clay vessels and pipes are counterparts of those found in the valley of the Genesee, the original habitat of the Senecas. Farther west along the Lake Erie shore are sites that are unmistakably Erie. Here the pottery is vastly different in form and decoration. The Iroquois exterminated the Erie about 1654 and from that time until the war of the American revolution their territory was supposed to have been uninhabited. To have left so rich a hunting ground unvisited and without settlements is contrary to the known policies of the Iroquois and it is extremely probable that the Seneca, to whom the territory naturally fell, early had villages and defensive works there. Tradition has little to say of this occupation though there are a few faint glimmerings that might lead to the idea. Archeology, however, sheds a more definite light on the matter and from the material found in grave pits and refuse heaps in the Cattaraugus valley I am led to say that there is much evidence to support the statement that the locality was occupied by the Seneca soon after the Erie were driven from it.

#### *List of Sites*

1 A work on a high ridge on the south side of Cattaraugus creek, 5 miles from Lake Erie and one-fourth of a mile below Big Indian creek. The bluff is parallel with the first creek, pointing up stream. The sides are high and abrupt, except at one place on the north side; along this a wall was built for 15 or 18 rods, completely closing the

gap. At the northwest end the wall bends to the west. The ridge is very narrow here. This site has been recorded by various writers, but does not seem to have been long occupied. The ridge appears to be natural and the few flints found near it seem to have come from a pre-Iroquoian village site nearer Big Indian's mouth.

2 Burning Spring Indian fort. This earthwork is situated on the point of a ridge jutting out from the superior terrace on the south-east side of Cattaraugus creek near the mouth of Big Indian creek. The earth wall that forms the breastworks of the fort was locally supposed to be beyond the power of the Indians to erect and hence was credited, for no other apparent reason, to the French and the place has long been called the Old French fort. Burning spring is found at the foot of the hill upon which the fort is erected, and takes its name from the gas that bubbles from the rocks beneath the water at the base of Burning Spring falls, a stone's throw from the mouth of Big Indian creek. The fort proper embraces an area of about 1 acre. The site is admirably adapted by its surroundings for a fortified refuge, the swift Cattaraugus on the north preventing access from that direction and the high, almost perpendicular slate cliffs of Big Indian creek on the west forming an effective barrier there. The eastern hillside is less steep but is protected by a series of trenches sheltered by walls of earth dug into the hill at intervals from top to bottom. These outposts are found at all easily accessible parts of the bank. They were probably intended as vantage places from which the enemy could be fought and driven down the slope. That these walls and trenches are artificial is shown by the fact that potsherds, fire-broken stones, chipped flint and stone implements were found below the modern bottoms of the trenches. The earth of which the walls are composed prove to have been thrown up by man because of the disturbance of the regular strata of the soil. The fort is separated from the point of which it is a part by a wall 205 feet in length that curves irregularly from bank to bank. All this wall is palpably of artificial origin as again shown by the disturbance of the soil layers. The base of the wall is 14 feet in thickness while the depth from the crest of the wall to the outer edge of the excavation is 16 feet. The average height of the wall from the bottom of the trench is 5 feet. Near the eastern side of the fort, where the hill is not steep, the wall becomes higher and the trench deeper. A depression in the top of the wall at this point seems to indicate an ancient gateway. The site is of early Iroquoian occupation and metallic implements or evidences of European contact were discovered.

3 Burial site near the mouth of Castile creek.

4 A large earthwork several miles southeast of Gowanda is at Point Peter (Cheney, p. 40). The earth wall is now obliterated. On the west side of the stream Point Peter reaches Cattaraugus creek in an abrupt bluff, on top of which is a half circular work, the open side being on the high cliffs above the creek. This work of 3 or 4 acres is on a level plateau, back of the narrow point.

5 Some pits are on John S. Ackerly's farm (Adams, p. 20, 270).

6 A burial mound in Dayton, 120 feet around and 10 feet high, was explored in 1889 by H. L. Reynolds, but the exact spot was not given.

7 In the towns of Leon and Conewango a number of burial mounds have been explored. "On either side of Conewango valley a chain of fortifications may be traced for more than 20 miles, interspersed with numerous mausoleums" (Larkin, p. 4). The mound described was on a hill above the valley. The interior mound approached an ellipse being 61 by 65 feet, with an altitude of 10 feet above the lower mound, which was 3 feet high. Eight sitting skeletons formed a circle within, and there were fine relics. The fields around showed ancient cultivation (Cheney, p. 40, pl. 3).

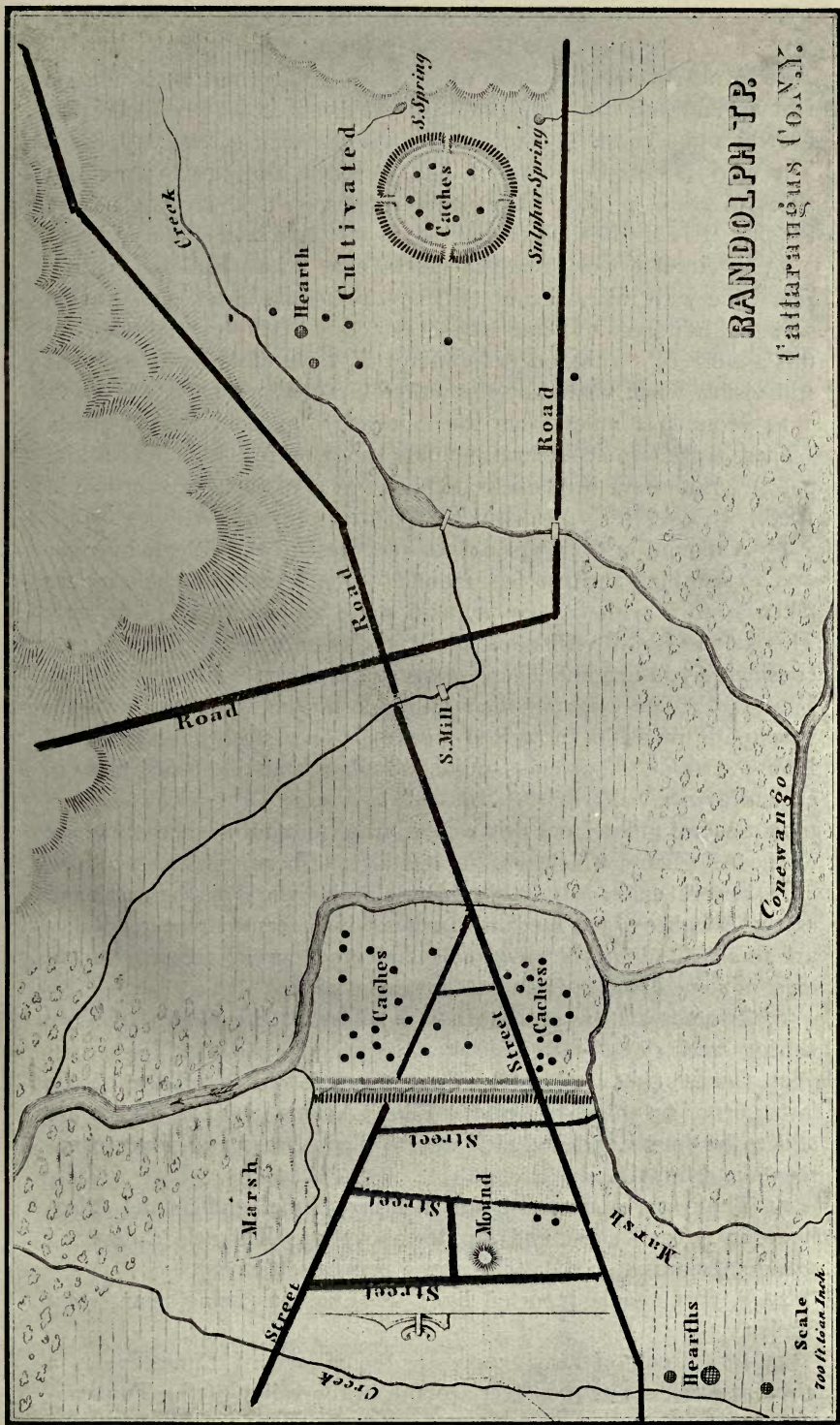
8 In the town of Napoli, one-half of a mile west of the Narrows on a high hill, 600 feet above the Conewango there is a mound 120 feet in circumference (Larkin, p. 16-17). On the west side a stream flows to the Allegheny. Dr Frederick Larkin, who conducted the writer to the site, described the mound as having a stone hut some 6 or 8 feet high within it. He found several skeletons within the cavity and many fine spearheads, "several amulets, gorgets and some axes." The mound is now discernible but has been levelled to a large extent and the flat stones that composed the vault lie scattered about.

9 Mr Cheney reported two rectangular excavations on lot 49, Leon, now considered natural, but there were relics, hearths and traces of ancient cultivation (Cheney, p. 40). Many of these so-called hearths are burnt places covering one-half of an acre. There is an enormous mass of burned stone and charcoal in a layer more than a foot deep in many of the sites described by Cheney.

10 In Randolph village, west of the Conewango and partly inclosed by it, was a bank across the level terrace, 60 rods long. More than thirty caches were formerly seen (Cheney, p. 41, pl. 4).

11 Mound near Randolph station. Doctor Larkin adds notes of interest, it being his home. Blocks of mica and stone hearths were found, and thousands of relics occurred within a mile around (Larkin, p. 10). Doctor Larkin commonly used the term "thousands" and "bushels," which may be true if broken flints, fire-burned stone and pottery fragments are counted.





**RANDOLPH TR.**  
 CATTARAUGUS CO., N.Y.

Site 10, Cattaraugus county, at Randolph (after Cheney)

12 A nearly circular work, 1 mile east of this group, is about 1000 feet around and has four gateways each 12 feet wide. There are hearths and caches. It is included in the last plan (Cheney, p. 841). The work is near the home of J. E. Weeden, and has an area of 3 acres (Larkin, p. 10). The earth ring is on a level tract near a brook. It is still visible though the walls have been reduced.

13 A circular work on Elm creek, near East Randolph, is 287 feet wide with many caches (Cheney, p. 40, pl. 2, no. 2). Larkin says that hundreds of relics have been found. Mr Reynolds thought this a work of 1 acre, on J. N. Metcalf's land. The earth wall was still visible when visited by the writer in 1906.

14 Mounds 2 miles from the Allegheny up Cold Spring creek. "There were two sepulchral mounds about 10 feet high" (Larkin, p. 27). Both have been excavated but traces of each were visible in 1908.

15 A mound in Cold Spring 500 feet west of the Allegheny river was 20 feet high and 200 feet around. "Cart-loads" of bones were taken from it with fine copper and stone articles (Larkin, p. 22). This mound is still visible but has been dug until it has been reduced considerably in height. There seems to have been a village site here.

16 A circular work on the south side of the Allegheny river in Bucktooth township (now Red House) is on a steep hill above Red House creek. It is not quite circular and is 1060 feet in circumference.

17 Several miles from this was a burial mound on the north side of the Allegheny, which was 10 feet high (Cheney, p. 42).

18 Several miles below this was a circular work on the east bank of the Allegheny, 300 feet in diameter which seemed recent. Relics are found all along the river. Several other works are reported to exist at some distance from it (Cheney, p. 42).

19 Tunesassa is a Seneca Indian village at the mouth of Cold Spring creek.

20 Genesinguhta, now Old Town, was a Seneca village of the last century on the Allegheny in Elko (Adams, p. 41). Relics are still to be found and include pottery, pipes, brass and silver ornaments and flints.

21 There was a council house at Horse Shoe bend on the Allegheny, in Great Valley, and 2 miles above was Killbuck, a deserted village (Adams, p. 690). This was a Seneca settlement.

22 A fort site is reported by J. E. Chase as being near Great Valley.

23 In Carrollton nearly opposite the village of Limestone is a circular work about 1000 feet around, in the valley of the Tunaeng-

want. A large gateway with breastworks led toward a stream on the north. Large quantities of bones were found, with hearths and caches (Larkin, p. 29-30, fig. 8). French describes a work on the flats, in the form of a figure 8, which may be the same. Larkin adds, "The valley of the Tunaengwant, together with that of Great Valley, Wright's creek and in fact nearly every stream that is bordered by fertile lands, were once occupied by the mound builders. Vestiges of ancient works are numerous, such as military fortifications, sepulchral mounds, flint arrowheads, mica and copper relics. As we pass up the Allegheny from its junction with Tunaengwant, we find the faded remains of the ancient people at every step" (Larkin, p. 31).

24 At Olean the canal passed through a burial mound, 40 feet wide by 60 feet long and 10 feet high (Larkin, p. 31).

25 There was a group of small mounds at the confluence of Olean creek and Allegheny river (Macauley, 2:113). These have now been destroyed, but there are abundant traces of Indian occupations in the vicinity of Olean.

26 In Hinsdale, about 5 miles north of Olean, and near the west side of the creek, was a circular fort of about 3 acres. Around it relics were abundant (Larkin, p. 31). This was on Peake's and Gould's land.

27 A fort at the Jackson schoolhouse, 2 miles northwest of Versailles, at the mouth of Castile creek, was excavated by M. R. Harrington for the Harvard Peabody Museum. All forts along Cattaraugus creek are on high points, formed by tributaries of that stream. All have a single and nearly straight bank, except that at the schoolhouse in which there is an opening in the bank. The walls are about 20 feet apart and 180 feet long. The outside or eastern ditch is deep, and the interior one broad and shallower. The outside wall is now 5 or 6 feet high from the bottom of the outer ditch, and about 4 feet above the inner one. The occupation is similar to that of Burning Spring and is Iroquoian.

28 Camp site west of the Jackson schoolhouse.

29 The Indians report four forts between Versailles and Gowanda, within as many miles. The only one known to the writer is one on a "hog-back" running into the creek on the reservation road just before the Gowanda hill is reached.

30 Mound on N. E. G. Gowan's land, near Rutledge, 6 feet high and 20 feet in diameter, in which were stone relics and ashes. Nine skeletons sat in a circle, back to back (U. S. Bur. of Eth., 1890-91, p. 508).

31 Mound along the river west of Vandalia opened by K. Tandy Jemerson.

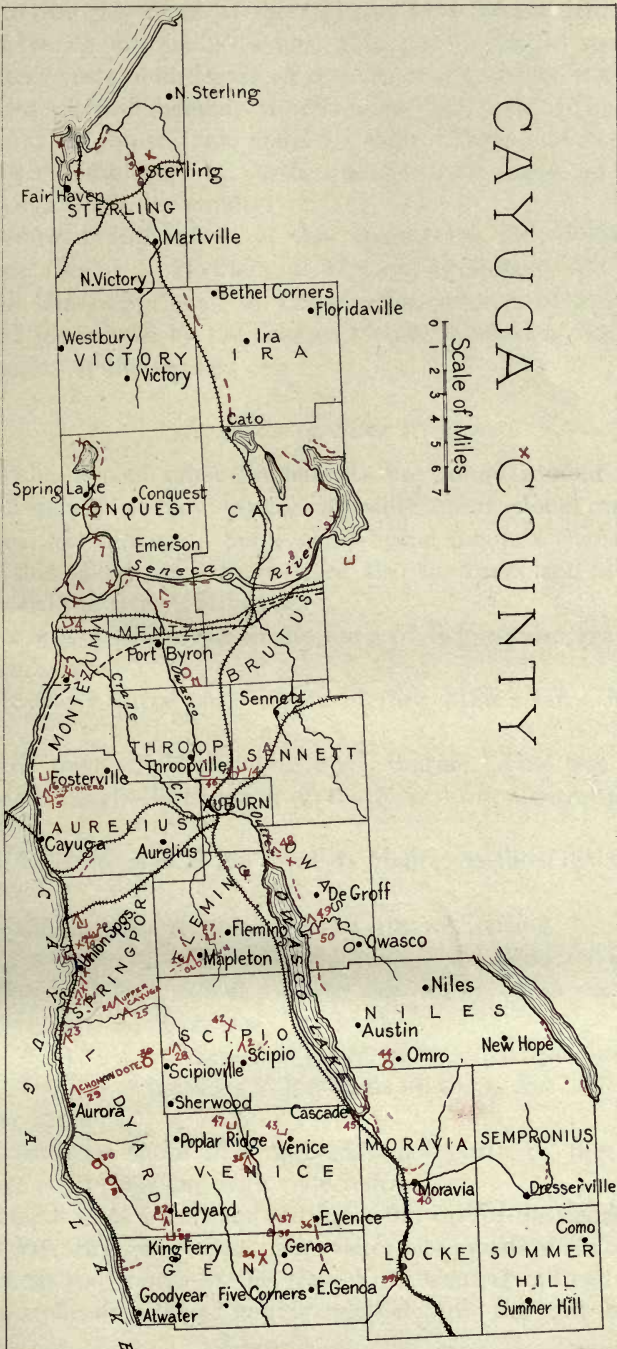
32 Mound west of the mouth of Trout creek in the town of Carrollton. Moses Shongo found a complete pottery vessel here. It is now in the State Museum.

### Cayuga County

**General occupation.** Cayuga county is one of the few localities in the State that contains within so small an area so large a number of earthworks and village sites. These are distributed along the Seneca river and around the shores of Cayuga lake. The county has long been a hunting ground for amateur archeologists and many scores of sites have been ruthlessly exploited by the relic hunter. Like other counties in this general geographical region, there are evidences of several occupations. Before the coming of the Cayuga Indians into the northern part of the country the makers of the polished slate implements had lived there, leaving numerous evidences of their early occupancy. As is the case in other regions, however, very few graves of this culture have been discovered and most of the relics of it have been picked up on the surface. The later Cayuga-Iroquois, however, left numerous traces and their earthworks, village sites and burial grounds are scattered throughout the county.

One of the sites which particularly attracted the attention of E. G. Squire was the hilltop fortification near Auburn. This earthwork he describes in detail.<sup>1</sup> The earthwork is situated on a high, steep side hill overlooking the city of Auburn, and is defended by the steep slope and the ravines. An embankment surrounded most of the fortification and Mr Squier noted eight gateways. Another interesting fortification is in the town of Mentz, 6 miles northwest of Auburn and 3 miles from Throopsville. This earthwork is situated on the crest of a ridge running north and south, just east of the road to Byron, the fence not running more than 2 rods from the eastmost embankment. But one gate is noted and this is near the southwestern portion of the inclosure. Other fortifications of this character in the county are of considerable interest but these two are typical. A later Iroquoian stockade site was in the town of Ledyard 4 miles south of Union Springs. The great castle of the Cayugas was not far from this point, being on the north bank of Great Gully brook, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the lake. An important settlement attractive alike to the early and later Indians was on the range about Farley's Point.

<sup>1</sup>The Aboriginal Monuments of New York, E. G. Squire, p. 36.



CAYUGA COUNTY

Scale of Miles  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



Many of the clay pipes of the Cayugas have several differences that mark them as historical Cayuga. The bowl is shaped somewhat like a pottery vessel and decorated over its entire surface with small lines placed closely together in triangular patterns. This bowl sets squat at an obtuse angle upon the stem. Pottery of this kind, together with fragments of earthen vessels, are found on nearly every Cayuga site in the county.

The principal authorities on this county are Dr William M. Beauchamp, Gen. J. V. H. Clark, E. H. Gohl, of Auburn and W. W. Adams of Union Springs. A considerable amount of interest is manifested in Auburn by the Cayuga County Historical Society in the antiquities of the region.

#### *Location of Sites*<sup>1</sup>

1 Arrowheads and other implements are found around Spring lake, in Conquest. They would naturally occur along the trails leading to Lake Ontario. Some small burial mounds were a mile south of this village, and there were also fireplaces and shell deposits toward the river. (Hinsdale)

2 There was a village site in the town of Scipio; also graves, on the Watkin's farm.

3 There was a burial place on the Sterling Mine's farm, in Sterling.

4. In the town of Montezuma was a burial. This was on the Sibley estate, Eagle Bluff, north of the New York Central railroad tracks.

5. A village site was in the town of Mentz, on the J. W. Sperry estate.

6 A burial was also on the Pierson farm, in Sterling.

7 There were camps on Howland island, in the Seneca river, and many relics have been found. These seem to be of an occupation much older than the Iroquois.

8 Gen. J. V. H. Clark says that the Onondaga had also cleared off what is called the salt fields, in the town of Cato, and had a small settlement there.

9 On the west shore of Cross lake just north of the Seneca river there is an early site with rude relics.

10 A burial place was found at Bluff point east of the Seneca river and near Fox Bridge in 1894. The relics were modern. The point is "about 20 rods north of the New York Central railroad tracks, a marsh separating them, and is parallel with the east bank of

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<sup>1</sup> Based on Beauchamp's list.

Seneca river. It contains about 27 acres of gravelly soil." The skeletons were found at the extreme south point. This was probably the burial place of Onontaré.

11 Squier described a small work 6 miles northwest of Auburn and 3 miles from Throopsville in the town of Mentz, and by the road to Port Byron. "The work is built upon the crest of a narrow ridge, which extends nearly north and south, and along which the main road passes." The walls were then 2 or 3 feet high. Some comparatively recent relics had been found, as well as skeletons within and without the walls. There was one gate. He thought this might be a work mentioned by Macauley at Montezuma, which is 4 miles northwest and in the next town. That work has not been found.

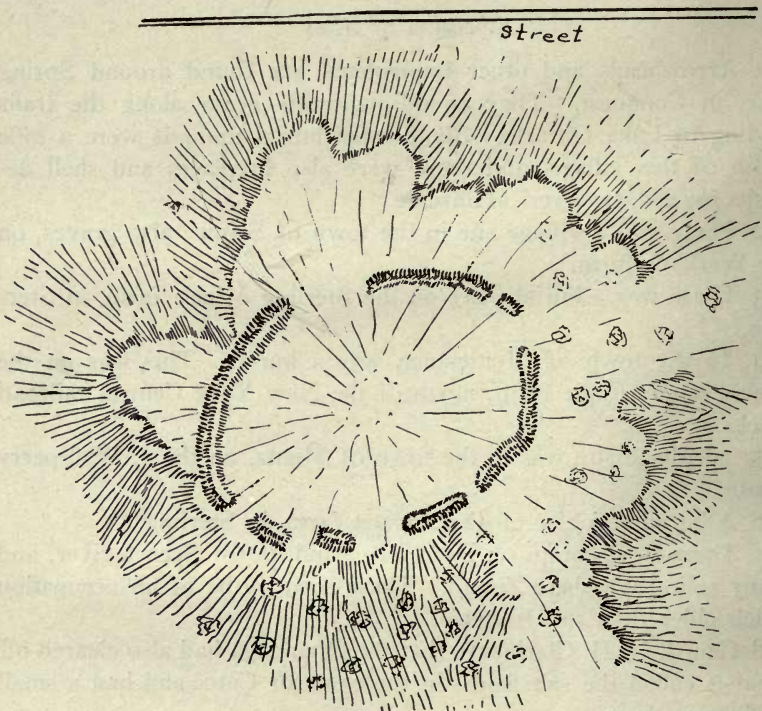


Fig. 71 Sketch map of Fort Hill, Auburn. After Squier. Cayuga county, site, 13.

12 There is a site of 2 acres in lot 28, Sennett, 2 miles northeast of Auburn, with relics of earthenware and stone.

13 The work at Fort Hill, Auburn, has been figured by Squier and Schoolcraft, of which a small part remains in the cemetery, front of the Logan monument. Figure 71 gives Squier's plan which differs slightly from the other. The wall was not continu-



ous and may never have been so. The north and south axis from the outside base of the bank was 410 feet, and the east and west 416. There were several openings in the wall, of which Squier said: "It has been conjectured by some that the walls here have been washed away, but it is clear that there was a slight necessity for defenses at this point, and that none ever existed beyond what may be traced." The descent was abrupt on all sides, and there were caches. The bank was 2 or 3 feet high in 1850, with a corresponding ditch. (Squier, p. 49, pl. 5, no. 1.) The walls are still well preserved at this writing.

14 Macauley described another fort in Auburn, 2 miles north-east of this, containing 2 acres, with a bank, ditch and gateway. It was on North street, near the present railroad crossing. When the land was cleared about 1790, the bank was 7 feet high, and the ditch 10 feet wide. It was 350 paces in circumference, and had a gate to the northeast. Hammerstones, earthenware and triangular flint arrowheads were found. Not far off was a mound filled with skeletons, probably a natural elevation. DeWitt Clinton more correctly said it was a mile north of the last, but he may have overestimated the area. He also stated that it had a north gate, the entrance of which must have been from the west on account of the overlapping of the wall.

15 There is a cemetery, etc. with modern relics on John Morse's land 3 miles north of Cayuga. It is covered by an orchard.

16 North Cayuga, St Stephen's or Thiohero, was 2 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. Gen. J. S. Clark said that Choharo "was the Tichero (Thiohero) or St Stephen's 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 a mile north of the New York Central railroad bridge."

17 In a burial place on Frontenac island, Cayuga lake, skeletons were found on a rock 2 feet under ground.

18 Stone relics alone are found on a site of 10 acres on Yawger's point, north of Union Springs, lot 92, Springport. Lodge sites appear over the whole field.

19 An early site on lot 85, on the same point, occupies 2 or 3 acres. The graves occupy a plot 40 or 50 feet. Long shell beads are found but nothing European.

20 J. W. Kales found bones of men, women and children in a pit a mile north of Union Springs and near the lake. There were no relics (Smithsonian report 1881). General Clark also mentions "Gewauga, a small hamlet on the present site of Union Springs . . . on the east side of Cayuga lake."

21 There are several early sites on Farley's point, south of Union Springs, and on lot 7, Springport. Mr Adams thought part of Cayuga Castle was on this point but found only early relics. The site comprises 8 or 10 acres and the graves occupy a small area. The relics are of stone and shell with clay and stone pipe and pottery.

22 There was a stockade in Ledyard, 4 miles southeast of Union Springs; the walls are still mostly undisturbed. It was described by Mr Squier, whose plan is used on a scale of 400 feet to the inch. It seems recent and is on a point between two deep ravines. A somewhat pyriform space is inclosed at the end of the point which is about 300 feet in diameter. The curving stockade takes in about half of the outline; the holes are 8 inches in diameter. There are caches within. From the extreme point of the plateau the "Indian path" follows a narrow spur to the water. The banks of the streams are 175 feet high. (Squier, p. 88, pl. 13.)

23 Morgan says that Gayagaanha, the principal village, was on Salmon creek 3 miles south of Union Springs.

24 Gen. J. S. Clark speaks of "Cayuga Castle, 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 1 to 2 miles from the lake."

25 A site on lot 114 Ledyard is supposed to be Upper Cayuga. There are fireplaces and a few graves with European relics and copper fish hooks. General Clark speaks of "Upper Cayuga, an Indian town of fourteen very large houses, near the north line of Ledyard . . . on the south bank of Great Gully brook and as appears on the map between 1 and 2 miles from the lake." The distance is more than 3 miles.

26 East Cayuga, or Old Town, was one-fourth of a mile west of Mapleton, on lot 95, Fleming. Area, 10 or 12 acres east of the creek. The relics are recent. Clark notes that "East Cayuga, or Old Town, contained thirteen houses, in the southeast corner of the town of Springport as indicated on the map from 3 to 4 miles

from the lake. A site in the southwest corner of Fleming was a site of this town at about this time," which was 1779.

27 Cemetery of half an acre on lot 89, west of Fleming village. Modern relics.

28 Site of 10 to 15 acres at Scipioville, with recent relics. Nearly level ground. There was a burial place.

29 Clark says that "Conondote was an Indian town of fourteen houses on the site of the present Aurora; according to George Grant's journal it contained 1500 peach trees."

30 Stockade found on Isaac Carpenter's farm near the north line of lot 67 Ledyard, in 1887. Area 2 acres, with potsherds, pipes, celts and broken bones and skeletons. It is a level point between two ravines. There was a simple stockade 100 feet long from Payne's creek on one side to a small stream on the other.

31 On lot 68, in the town of Ledyard, is a stockade site mentioned by Macauley, near Aurora. It was "2 miles from the village in a southeasterly direction, the area triangular, containing 2 acres. Two of its sides were defended by precipitous banks, the third by an embankment and ditch. Fragments of earthen vessels and the bones of animals have been found in ash pits. It is near Paynes creek and the relics consist of stone articles and potsherds."

32 A cemetery of one-half of an acre is 2 miles south of Ledyard postoffice, on lot 83. The village site is one-fourth of a mile farther south. Earthenware occurs.

33 A cemetery in P. Stafford's woods, west of the road and one-half of a mile north of Kings Ferry. Nothing was found with the skeletons, which were in rows.

34 The Sterner site is a mile south of Genoa, occupying 1 or 2 acres on both sides of Salmon creek. It is on lot 17, with recent relics and occupied with graves.

35 A village site is on the west side of Big Salmon creek, lot 74, Venice, 2 miles south of Venice Center. The cemetery is east of the creek, on a small knoll one-eighth of an acre in extent. Shell gorgets and European articles are found there. The village is on level land on the other side and farther south.

36 The Indian fields commence on the Hill farm, lot 88, Scipio, and extend across Venice 5 miles into Genoa, being about a mile wide on the west side of the creek, while Myers is the only place of importance on the east. Recent relics are found on almost every farm, and in early days large quantities of brass were taken from them.

37 A stockade has been reported on a site of 10 or 12 acres east of Myers station, but not definitely. The village was south of the creek, on lot 97, Venice.

38 Cemetery is east of the railroad on a sandy knoll. Early and recent relics French mentions the fort east of the creek.

39 A site of 2 or 3 acres in Locke, one-half or three-fourths of a mile west of Milan, is usually reported as a stockade, but Mr Adams in his hasty examination found no traces of this. It embraces a space in the woods on a point between two streams. Such positions were rarely without defense. Earthenware is found. Child (Directory, 1867-68) says that "Traces of an Indian burial ground are still visible, covering about 2 acres of ground between two deep gulfs, half a mile west of Milan. The graves are distributed in rows east and west." This site was explored by Alanson Skinner in 1915.

40 Fortified hill near Moravia.

41 Macauley says, "On the east side of the Seneca river near Montezuma, there are still to be seen the ruins of a small fort. A small mound occurs not far from the fort."

42 There is a site on lot 15, Scipio, which yields no European articles. It embraces 2 acres south of the creek. The cemetery is on a slightly raised elevation.

43 Graves on a hillside about a mile west of Venice Center.

44 Obliterated earthwork in the town of Niles, a little north of the Moravia line and a mile east of Owasco lake, on M. B. Duryee's farm.

45 Camp on the flats at the south end of Owasco lake.

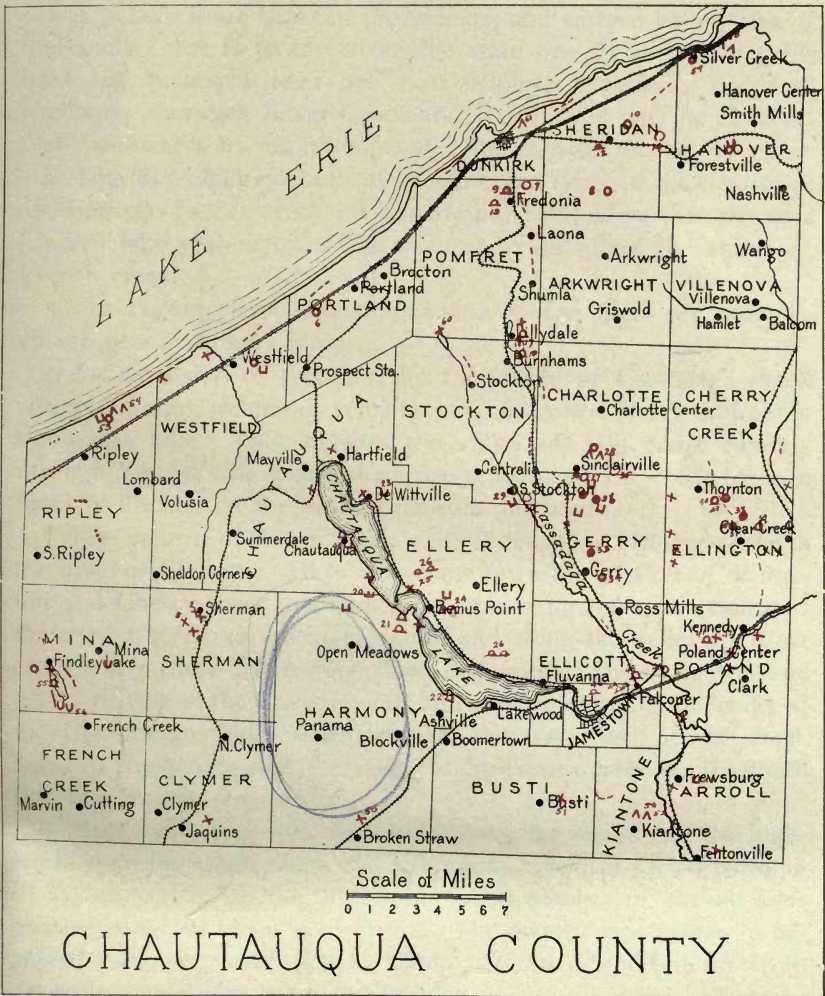
46 In October 1899 an early cemetery was opened a little west of Throopsville station.

47 Burial site in the town of Venice, on the Haines and Husted property.

48 Village site at outlet of Owasco lake, Lakeside. This site was explored in 1915 by A. C. Parker and E. H. Gohl. Two large pottery vessels were restored by Mr Gohl. Another large vessel was found near the outlet by Dr B. I. C. Buckland of Fleming. Much of the Owasco lake material is in the New York State Museum but some of the material found by Mr Gohl is in his personal possession.

49 Village site on the north side of Dutch Hollow brook at the mouth and along the shore of Owasco lake.

50 Burial site south of the mouth of Dutch Hollow brook on lot 92.





## Chautauqua County

**General occupation.** The principal areas of occupation in this county are:

1 The lake shore between the western and eastern boundaries of the county, that is to say, from the state line to Irving. In this tract the principal sites are near Ripley, Westfield, Portland, Fredonia, Sheridan, Silver Creek and Irving. As may be expected there are traces of different peoples and a wide variety of relics.

2 The hilly country south of the lake and lying in the townships of Mina and French creek. There are mounds and earthworks near Findley lake and many traces of occupation along the valley of French creek.

3 The region about Chautauqua lake where there are mounds, village sites and many camps.

4 An extension of this area up the valley of Cassadaga creek where there are numerous remains near Falconer, Gerry and about Cassadaga lake. This includes the valley of Mill creek running through Sinclairville where there are remains on the creek bank in Sinclairville and on the hills to the east and south.

5 The valleys of Clear creek and Conewango running through the town of Ellington. Here within the township of Poland, Ellington and Cherry creek are numerous interesting remains. Some of the most interesting are in Ellington and along the valley of Clear creek where there are many earthworks, mounds and ancient village sites. In Poland there are mounds and camp sites along the banks of the Conewango while southward on the west side of the creek between Frewsburg and the valley of Stillwater creek on the south side are further remains.

6 Most interesting sites are found along the banks and the highlands upon the south shore of Cattaraugus creek, in the corporation of Irving. Here on the hilly lands are a number of ancient sites yielding polished stone implements. The county was evidently occupied from very early times. Camp sites are found not far from deposits of mastodon bones in Sheridan.

A survey of Chautauqua county leads to the discovery that there were at least three distinct cultures or successive occupations of this region differentiated by very wide characteristics. There seems some evidence also of a fourth occupation.

The oldest occupation definitely traceable is that characterized by the notched and shouldered arrow point and large spear point, by

the total absence of clay pottery and of bone implements, by the absence of pits except a few shallow ones containing charcoal only. The village sites of this culture and occupation are situated alike on hills and in valleys and seem to have been spread out rather than close together. On sites of this description the gorget, bird and banner stone and other polished slate articles have been found, although most of the celts are of the common type, that is, symmetrical and equilateral. Beveled back adzes are found, also. Stone pipes are not uncommon, some of which are of the flat base or monitor type. Mounds in which these same articles have been discovered seem to indicate that the mounds are relics of this occupation. These mounds are nowhere so large as those of Ohio or Wisconsin, and seldom exceed 50 feet in diameter and 8 or 10 feet in height. On sites of this description grooved axes are sometimes found although they seem to have been acquired from another culture elsewhere by trade or otherwise. The human remains of the occupation are extremely rare and probably none has ever been found suitable for measurement or comparison.

The second distinct culture is that known as the early Iroquoian and is susceptible of two divisions, the prehistoric and historic. The historic or second stage of this culture is undoubtedly Erian, but the prehistoric or first stage is better termed Iroquoian and differs from the second in several material points.

The third culture or occupation traceable is that of the Confederated Iroquois, presumably the Seneca who held tracts of land here during the late part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries. This occupation was not of long duration nor are its evidences widely traceable.

The early Iroquoian occupation is characterized by inclosures surrounded by low walls of earth, by ossuary burials, by triangular arrow points, by a lack of notched spears, by a lack of objects buried in the graves, by Iroquoian pottery, by shallow pits containing no bone objects or bone refuse, but frequently some pottery and flint chippings. The earth inclosures vary in area from less than an acre to 5 or even 7 acres. When convenient, points of land extending from a terrace out into the valleys were fortified at the neck and cut off from the general plane. The earth circles or inclosures and fortified necks are locally termed "Indian forts" and some undoubtedly were such. Some old writers have called them "ceremonial rings" and have expatiated on the wonders of the "true circles." Investigation, on the contrary, demonstrated



that only a few approach true circles and adduces no evidence to prove them of a ceremonial character. Often they have been erroneously regarded as works of the mound builders.

The later Iroquoian occupation becomes more specific and is recognizable as the Erian. It differs from the older occupation in that the burials contain flint and shell objects, pottery of different form and decoration. Refuse, that is, broken bone implements, potsherds, rejected flints and entire objects, evidently swept in accidentally, is found in abundance in pits and sunken fireplaces.

The later Erian occupation, the early historic, that is to say, those sites which yield objects of European manufacture, differs noticeably from the earlier sites in several respects. The pottery seems to have undergone a gradual change until the Erie were destroyed, the most varied forms and decorations being of the historic period.

Chautauqua county was for more than a century the hunting grounds of the Seneca and a portion of their reservation still lies in the northeast corner. They had settlements near Bemus point and on the mouth of the Canadaway creek. Some of their principal trails led from the lake shore at Irving, almost due south and into the valley of the Conewango.

#### *List of Sites*

1 There are several sites in or near Westfield village, the largest being a walled inclosure and village plot, "half of mile south of West Main street on Hugh McNeil's land." The site is now covered by a vineyard but excavations in a nearby field revealed village and burial sites. Cord-marked pottery and triangular flints were found in 1910. The graves are shallow and two ossuaries containing forty or fifty skeletons were opened. In one a perforated disk was found by the writer in 1910. The occupation is early Chautauqua Iroquoian.

2 Camp site on the Cyrus Pettit farm in Sherman.

3 Camp site on the Myron Eggleston farm in Sherman.

4 Camp site on the Philip Carpenter farm in Sherman.

5 Camp site on the Noah Bennet farm in Sherman.

6 An elliptic work was on the west bank of Fay's creek, Portland, on the central part of lot 38, T. 5. The Erie Railroad runs through the north part of the fort. Clay and stone pipes have been found there (Reynolds, p. 512).

7 A work near the east line of Fredonia was on an abrupt eminence of 30 feet and was 190 feet long. It intersected the steep

banks of the creek on either side. The wall was semicircular. "The trace of a very large pit occurs in front of the embankment. The usual Indian relics, such as ancient pottery, etc. have been observed here" (Cheney, p. 46). Larkin (p. 37) says of the pit: "A great amount of arrowheads and spearheads, some of which were composed of copper, together with a quantity of charred corn, were found in the pit. Adjacent to this intrenchment fragments of human bones have been disclosed in such an advanced stage of decay that they whitened the soil." This was on Dr A. P. Phillips's land a mile east of Fredonia and on the bank of Canadaway creek in Pomfret. Reynolds (p. 511) makes it circular, with an area of 1 acre. On the George Button farm were found arrows, pottery and fragments.

8 A circular bank on the farm of Joel Button in the same town, 2 miles east of Fredonia on the Forestville road, is on both sides of a stream. It has yielded pottery, pestles and celts (Reynolds, p. 511). Area 3 acres. Flat land. There are several sites in this general region that seem to be early Algonkian in origin.

9 A mound in the village of Fredonia was 7 feet high. Skeletons and stone articles have been found (Reynolds, p. 511).

10 A fort site on lot 35, town of Sheridan contains graves.

11 Camp site on the C. O. Breen farm in Sheridan. Pottery is found.

12 Mound with Indian relics in vicinity on the Stewart Christy farm in Sheridan. The mound is probably natural.

13 A mound in Fredonia, 30 feet high and 90 paces around, claimed to be artificial, is natural. It is known as the Indian mound (U. S. Bur. of Eth., p. 511). Indian relics are found in the vicinity.

14 There was a large circular work near the Erie Railroad crossing on the road from Fredonia to Forestville. In and around this were stone relics and many pits, in pairs. In a large grave many human skeletons of all ages were mingled (Young, p. 18). Mr Cheney said this work was the largest he saw, having a diameter of 860 feet and inclosing  $13\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The road passes through it nearly east and west. There were two pits of unequal size without the wall. Pottery and entire skulls occurred. The work is "the last among the series of ancient fortifications which once extended along the Cassadaga and Canadaway creeks, and thence upon the hills bordering upon the waters of Lake Erie." Many had been obliterated (Cheney, p. 47, pl. 11). This work is on lot 35, range 11.

15 Mr Reynolds reported a circular work on J. G. Gould's farm, 3 miles from Forestville on the Dunkirk road. It occupied about 3 acres on a bluff above Walnut creek. There were forty

or fifty pits on the opposite side of the road (U. S. Bur. of Eth., p. 511). Mr. Sherrard also referred to walls and ditches near that farm. "These fortifications are somewhat numerous and extensive, reaching over into the town of Pomfret, where a hill known as Fort hill gives unequivocal testimony of the work of man."

16 Mr Reynolds reported a bone pit in front of Mr Gould's house in Sheridan. In this ossuary were human bones of persons of all ages and without arrangement. In a grave near this were five skeletons in a circle, with the feet outward (U. S. Bur. of Eth., p. 511).

17 A circular mound, 30 feet in diameter and 7 feet high, is 40 rods from the east shore of Cassadaga lake. Decayed skeletons were removed in 1822. Many hearths were near the mound, which had an average breadth of 30 feet. The large stones showed intense heat. There were numerous caches, 4 feet broad and 2 feet deep (Cheney, p. 46).

18 Not far off was a line of fortifications across a peninsula on the south shore, inclosing a large area. The numerous relics were of fine pottery, celts and iron implements (Cheney, p. 46, pl. 10). Mr Cheney's plan of these two sites is given in figure 20, on a scale of 500 feet to the inch.

19 Doctor Larkin described a curious oblong mound on a point in the lower lake. It was on the southwest side, and had a long axis of 7 rods and a short axis of 5 rods. It is natural, but contained burials with relics. There were evidences there of graves in 1907. On the edge of the plateau, 12 rods from this was a bank 20 rods long, and in the rear of it another running from shore to shore. Many relics were found on the level land near by.

20 A trench opened in Steadman in 1867 was full of human bones, but was without relics. It was on the line of the town of Harmony. There were over twenty skeletons arranged in rows (Young, p. 19).

21 Two mounds were south of Fair point and west of Chautauqua lake. One was on Whitney's and the other on Billing's land. One was 4 feet high by 25 feet in diameter, and contained flat stones, human bones, flint knives, clay and stone pipes. The other was 31 by 38 feet in diameter. Ashes and gorget were found in it (U. S. Bur. of Eth., p. 505).

22 A mound on the west shore of Chautauqua lake, on John F. Morton's land, is 2 miles above Lakeland. Several fireplaces and piles of flint were near. (Reynolds). Relics are found all along the shore.

23 Not far from the mounds at the Narrows east of the lake was an old cemetery at Dewittville. Doctor Larkin reported "vast quantities of relics" in the vicinity and a cache of arrowheads (Larkin, p. 58).

24 On Bemus Point are old and recent sites. The old culture is of the mound-builder period and the more recent is modern Seneca. There is a large cemetery to the east of the point.

25 An obliterated bank was on the lowland nearly one-half of a mile back of Long Point, 2 miles above Bemus Point (Reynolds, p. 506).

26 At Griffith's Point in Ellery, east of Chautauqua lake, are two mounds (Young, p. 20). Mr Cheney placed them near the Narrows and 100 rods from the shore, directly in the rear of the point. They were 5 rods apart, 66 feet in diameter and 6 feet high. Figure 21 is his plan reduced to 1000 feet to the inch (Cheney, p. 47, pl. 12). They were afterward examined and reported as 40 feet in diameter. Three human skeletons and one of a wolf were found, besides copper articles and mica. Still later Mr Reynolds described the mounds as near Bemus Point. One was 6 feet high and 39 feet in diameter. This contained copper articles and mica. The other was 5 feet high and 65 feet across. There were traces of an earthwork back of the point (U. S. Bur. of Eth., p. 505-6).

27 There was a circular work  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Sinclairville on lot 46, Gerry, with an area of 3 acres. It yielded skeletons and rude stone implements. A large cemetery was 130 rods northeast of this, out of which fifty skeletons were taken in 1825 and twenty-five about 30 years later. They were in a "sitting posture," the alternate rows facing each other (Young, p. 19). This was on B. F. Denison's farm, on the Jamestown road near Sinclairville (U. S. Bur. of Eth., p. 510). Bones may still be found on the site. There was also a nearly circular work 60 rods north of this and on William Scott's land. It had a depression in the center and a gate at the north. It is on lots 30 and 38 (U. S. Bur. of Eth., p. 510). This was excavated in 1907 by the State Museum. The culture is an early unspecialized Iroquoian. Graves and ossuaries were found but no relics were found in the graves.

28 There were two breastworks on the north and south boundaries of Sinclairville, with a large circular work between them. The gate was on the south side. Six or seven acres were inclosed in the heart of the village. On a high bluff above Mill creek on the west was a circular work with deep excavations (Young, p. 19-20). A slightly curved bank, without gateways and 100 rods long, crosses

Sinclairville from bluff to bluff, precipices defending the other sides. The area is nearly square (Cheney, p. 45, pl. 9).

29 There are two works on the farm of John Almy, South Stockton, a mile across the Cassadaga valley and nearly 60 rods from the dividing lines of Gerry and Ellery. The larger and south-eastern one is in the shape of the letter **D**, the straight line fronting the eastern edge of the bluff. A northwest gateway connects with a ravine, across which is the gate of the smaller, opposite and circular work about 6 rods away. The latter incloses half an acre (Larkin, p. 50, fig. 11).

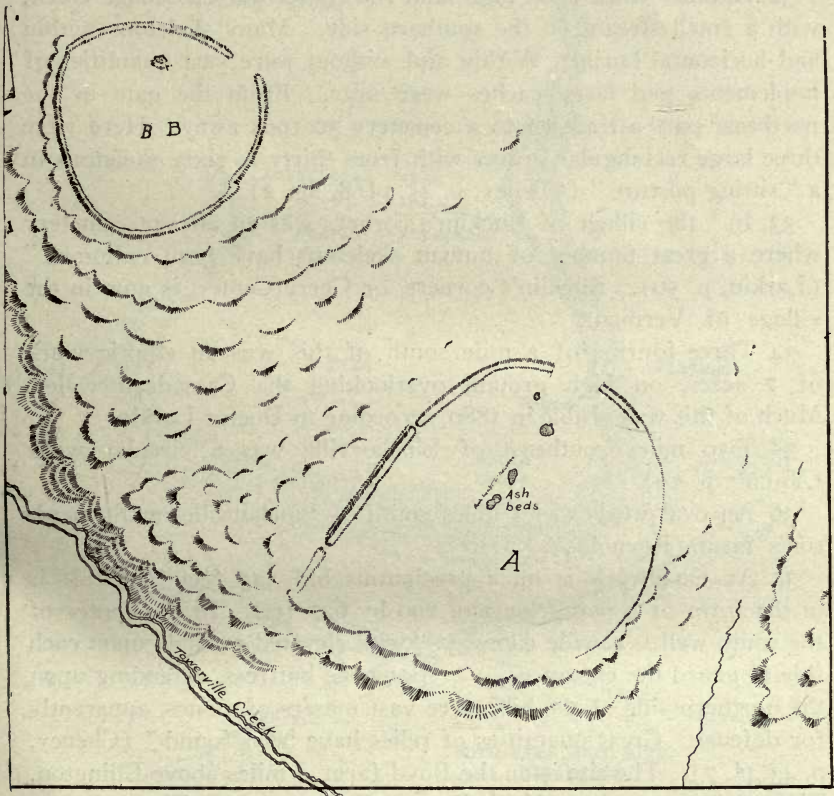


Fig. 72 Sketch map of the Towerville fort rings, surveyed by Obed Edson

30 There was a circular work 60 rods south of this, on the farm of S. M. Tower. It "was a true circle, facing the south and divided in the center by a straight line." This was on a plain on the west side of the Cassadaga valley. From the western side of the fort a ditch,

20 rods long, reached a stream at a height sufficient to carry the water within the walls, inside of which were hearths, caches, pottery and arrowheads (Larkin, p. 53). Mr Reynolds reports these rather differently. The one on the Tower farm is 80 rods south of the others, and is a circle inclosing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Accurate surveys of these sites have been made by Obed Edson, Esq.

31 An elliptic work is on a plateau 150 feet above Cassadaga creek and on the north side of a small stream. The bank is 495 feet around, with a gateway 10 feet wide. A trail leads to the stream and in the center of the work is a large and deep pit.

32 Another work is on high land 160 rods from Cassadaga creek, with a small stream on the southern side. Many skeletons within had horizontal burial. Within and without were vast quantities of implements and large caches were near. From the gate in the northeast part a trail led to a cemetery 50 rods away. Here were three large rectangular graves with from thirty to sixty skeletons in a "sitting posture" (Cheney, p. 45, pl. 8, fig. 2).

33 In "the village of Bucklin's corners was an ancient cemetery where a great number of human skeletons have been exhumed" (Larkin, p. 50). Bucklin's corners, or Gerry Center, is now in the village of Vermont.

34 Three-fourths of a mile south of this was an elliptic work of 7 acres, on high ground overlooking the Cassadaga valley. Much of this was visible in 1880, according to Doctor Larkin.

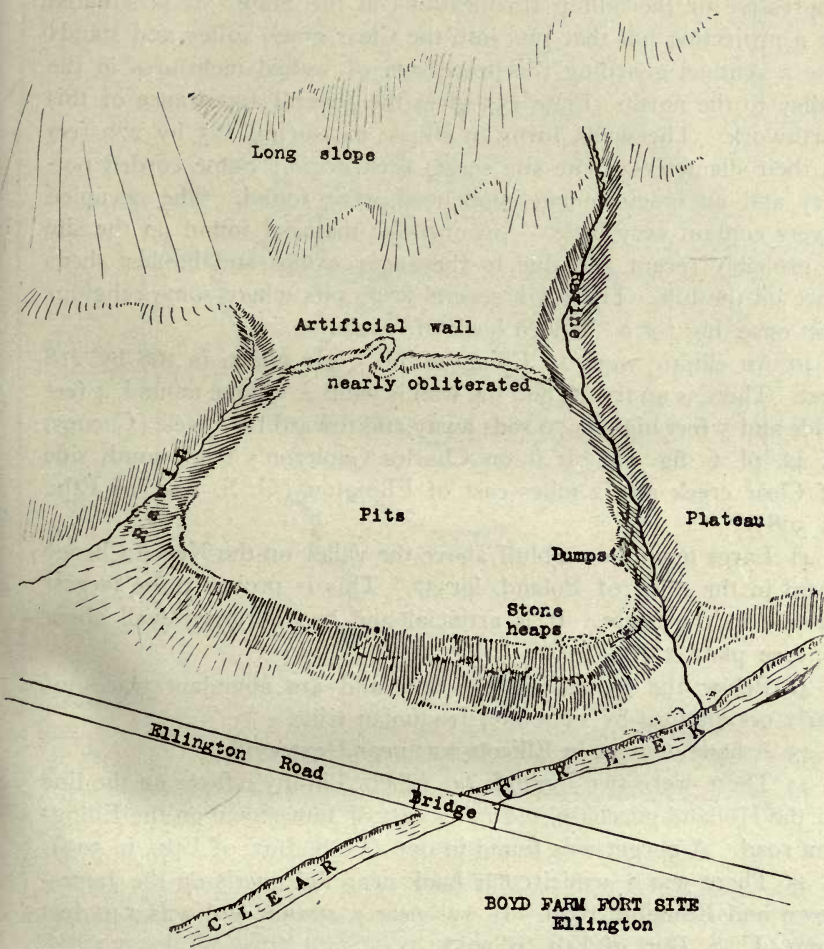
35 Two miles southeast of Sinclairville was a circular work (Young, p. 19).

36 An oval work was 3 miles south of Sinclairville on Shepardson's farm (Reynolds).

37 An earthwork is on a precipitous hill 125 feet high. It is in the form of a parallelogram, 290 by 627 feet. In the center of the south wall is a wide gateway, "with elevated mounds upon each side to guard the entrance . . . Along the buttress, extending upon the northern side of the hill, were vast masses of stones, apparently for defense. Great quantities of relics have been found" (Cheney, p. 43, pl. 7). The site is on the Boyd farm, 2 miles above Ellington. There are stone relics (U. S. Bur. of Eth., p. 508). The walls yet remain but have been reduced by plowing (see map, fig. 74).

38 Two circular works 52 rods apart, are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Ellington. Each is about 650 feet around, and the ditch seemed inside (Cheney, p. 43). Two circular works were on the north side of Clear creek 2 miles above Ellington, on F. Lawrence's farm. One was 190 feet in diameter. Opposite these, on the south side of the

Plate 154



Sketch map of the Boyd farm site near Ellington (after Edson)

creek, was the large parallelogram work last described, 2 miles above Ellington. Mr Reynolds gave a plan of one of these circular works, which is essentially reproduced in figure 90. Another fort was almost beside it (U. S. Bur. of Eth., p. 508, fig. 334). These earthworks are early Chautauqua Iroquoian.

39 The "old fort" on the hill above Ellington is one of the most impressive of the hilltop fortifications in the State. It is situated on a projecting hill that juts into the Clear creek valley, and stands like a sentinel guarding the procession of walled inclosures in the valley to the north. Plate 155 gives the general appearance of this earthwork. The walls form an ellipse measuring 175 by 270 feet in their diameters. The site seems prehistoric. Some corded pottery and an indeterminate pipe bowl were found. The occupied layers contain very little. Any metallic material found on the site is probably recent and due to the sugar camps and lumber sheds once on the hill. There are several large pits where some religious sect once dug for a "hidden book of revelation."

40 An elliptic work in Ellington, on Clear creek, is 168 by 218 feet. There is no trench and the wall is wide. A stone mound, 4 feet wide and 5 feet high, is 70 rods away and toward the creek (Cheney, p. 42, pl. 6, fig. 1). It is on Charles Gapleson's land, south side of Clear creek and 2 miles east of Ellington (U. S. Bur. of Eth., p. 508).

41 Large mound on a bluff above the valley on the Newel Cheney farm in the town of Poland, lot 37. This is probably the largest mound in the State. It is artificial and has a ringed wall about it (see plate 158).

42 Below the mound on the flat land are abundant traces of early occupations by some non-Iroquoian tribe.

43 A bone ossuary in Ellicott was near Dexterville.

44 There were two mounds on Albert Tiffany's farm on the line of the Holland purchase,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Jamestown on the Ellington road. A gorget was found in one (U. S. Bur. of Eth., p. 505).

45 There was a semicircular bank near Falconer's on the Jamestown and Ellington road. It was near a stream and was 540 feet long (U. S. Bur. of Eth., p. 505).

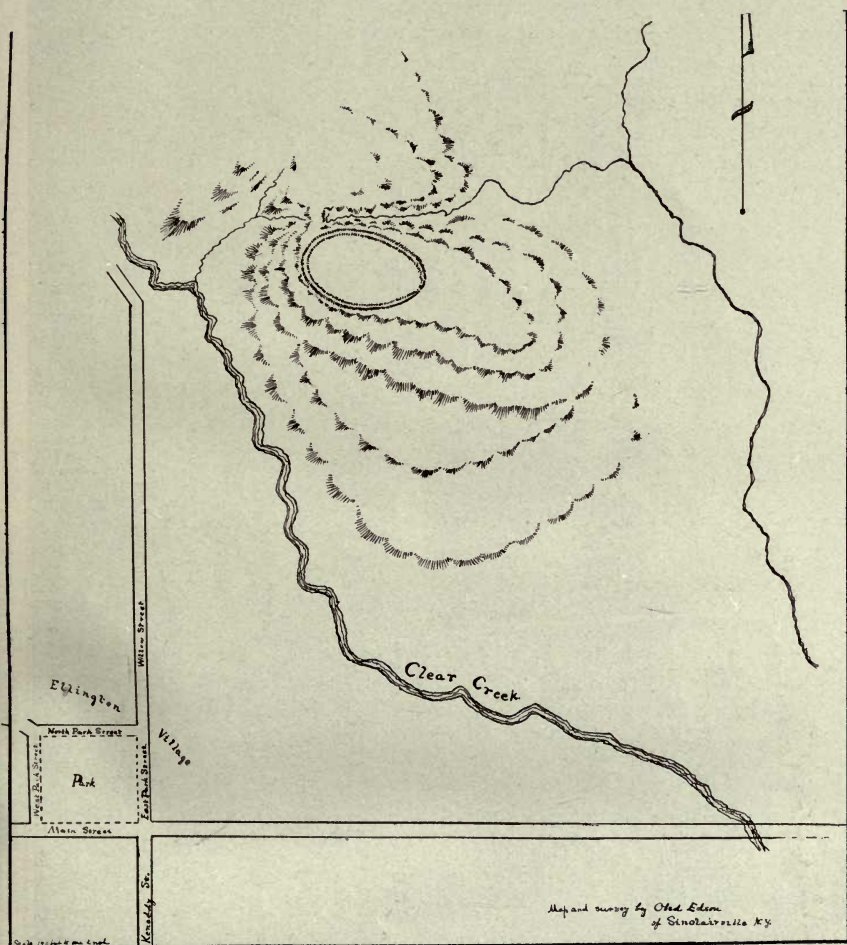
In the present Falconer cemetery was a mound that was destroyed in grading the land. Relics are found nearby.

46 An artificial mound, containing large French knives and other relics, was opened near Jamestown a few years ago.

47 Skeletons were found under a large stump in Frewsburg. This is near a village site.



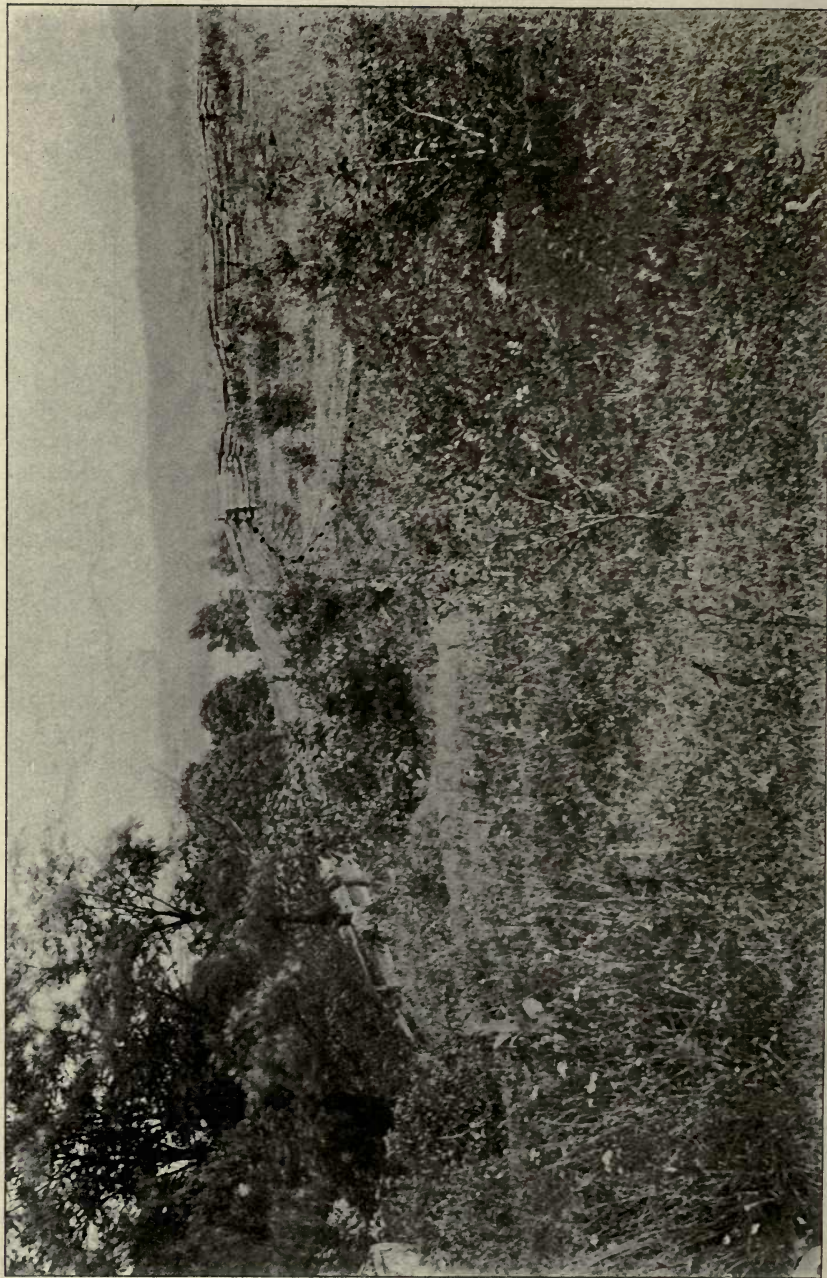
Plate 155



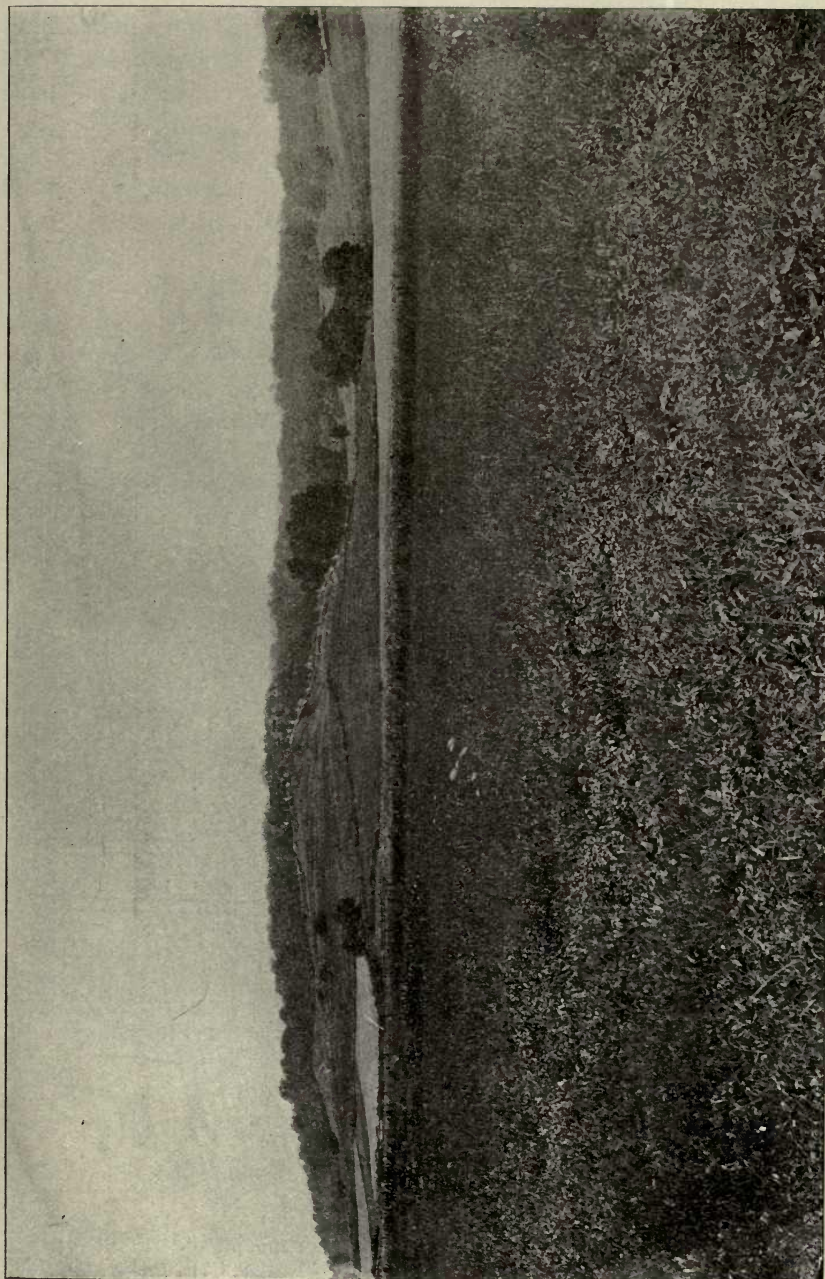
Map and survey by Chas. Edson  
of Senotabroville Ky.

Sketch map of the hilltop fortification at Ellington, Chautauqua county (site 39)

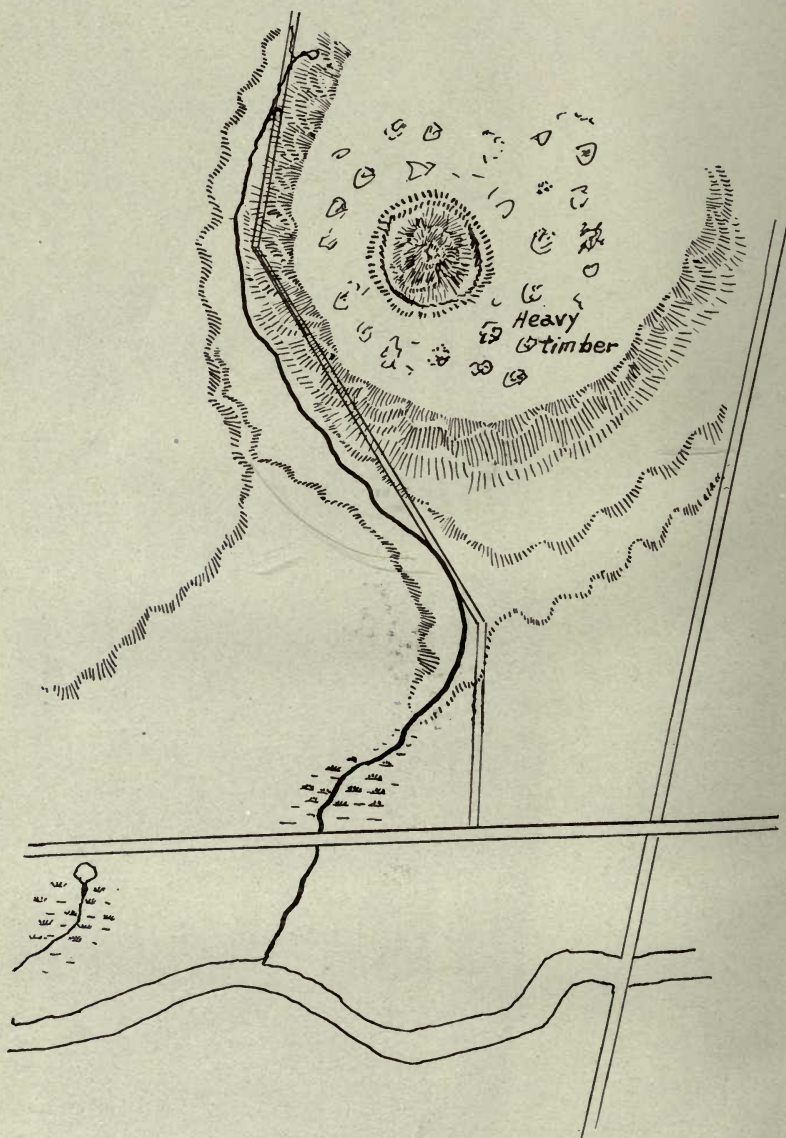
Plate 156



The hilltop stronghold near Ellington, Chantaqua county. The view shows the wall on the northern slope



View of the Ellington hilltop site, looking north from the road. The fence crossing the hill cuts the walled inclosure leaving the larger area to the rear



Sketch map of the Poland center mound site

48 Large numbers of human bones have been found near Fenton hill (Larkin, p. 60). Numerous flint chips and a few entire implements, as spears and celts, have been found near here.

49 While digging a cellar on the lake front at Chautauqua, September 27, 1898, the workmen exhumed twelve skulls and other bones. The entire lake front contains evidences of occupation.

50 Traces of an Iroquoian site on the Broken Straw creek in Harmony.

51 Camp site near Busti.

52 Village site near Kiantone.

53 Village and burial site on the lake shore northeast of Ripley. Explored by M. R. Harrington and by the State Museum.

54 Small village sites at the mouth of streams just east of the above mentioned.

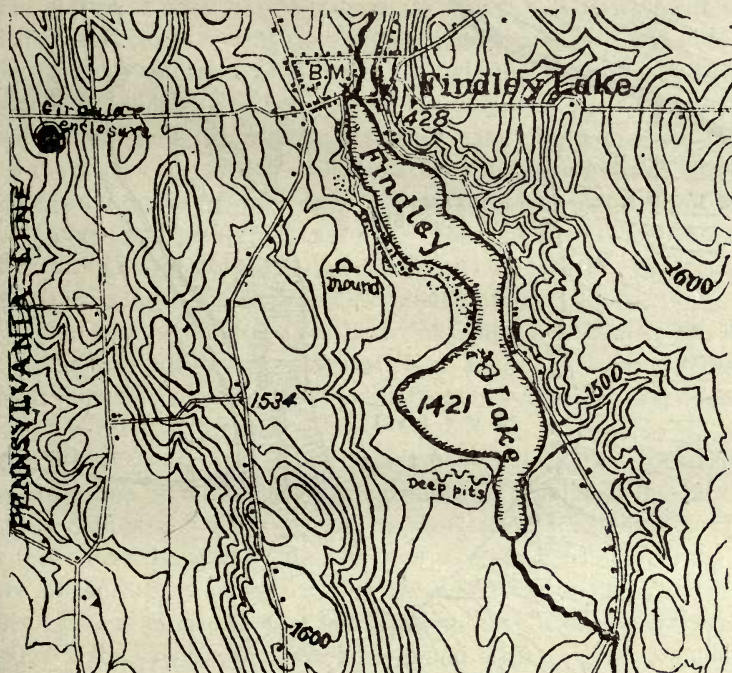
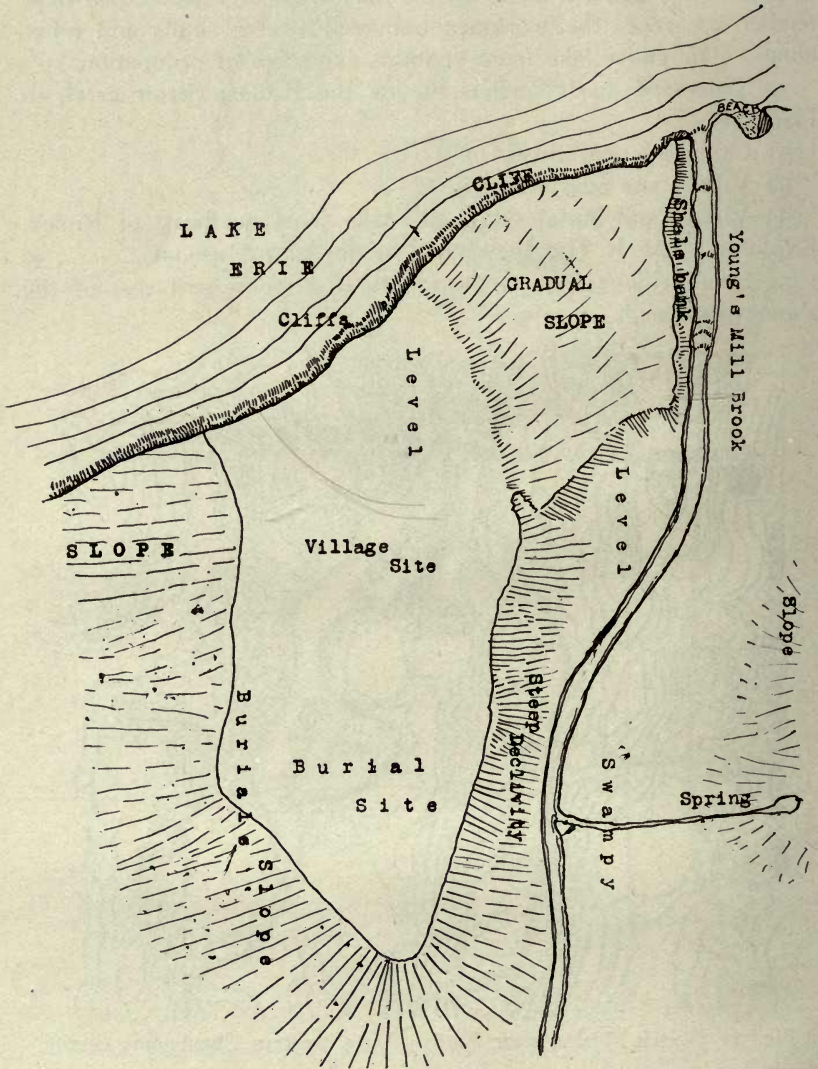


Fig. 73 Sketch of sites near Findley Lake, western Chautauqua county

55 Obliterated mound just above the Findley Lake assembly grounds; destroyed in grading the ball grounds.

56 Series of deep pits or hut rings in the woods at the south end of Findley lake.

57 Circular stockade base west of Findley Lake village, on the Job Skelly farm (figure 73).



Sketch map of the Erie site at Ripley, Chautauqua county. Young farm.

58 Extensive village site of the mound-builder culture discovered by E. R. Burmaster on the Newton farm a mile southwest of Irving. The village of Irving covers another site of a similar nature.

59 Fortification reported on Walnut creek near Silver Creek.

60 Camp site and caches on Bear lake.

61 Recent village sites of the Seneca.

NOTES ON THE ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION OF THE CASSADAGA VALLEY

*By Obed Edson*

**Stockton.** Perhaps the greatest variety, most abundant and most interesting evidences of aboriginal occupation in the county have been found at the head and along the borders of the valley of the Cassadaga. Like the Conewango, the Cassadaga creek has its sources in a number of little lakes not far away from the shore of Lake Erie, but more than 700 feet above its waters. It flows southward through the more central part of the county and is a crooked and slow-running stream. It courses through the Cassadaga valley a distance of about 18 miles by a direct line, and nearly twice that distance following the windings of the stream, discharging its waters into the Conewango. The valley of the Cassadaga extends through the central portion of the county. It is a level and picturesque country of green and gently sloping hills. The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad traverses its whole length. The town of Stockton includes the northern extremity of the valley.

In this town around the northerly lakes and near and in the little village of Cassadaga were many of these ancient aboriginal remains, which the writer often visited in past years and which were known to him as early as the year 1849.

At the extremity of a cape extending from the south side far into the lower one of these lakes is a curious and prominent mound. Its longest diameter is about 7 rods, its shortest 5. Its summit is about 12 feet above the level of the lake and is about 8 feet above the low neck of land that connects it with the wider and higher part of the cape. It is a natural mound but seems to have been anciently occupied, for the usual relics have been found there in great abundance. Extending across this cape for 20 rods along the northern brink of a plateau that rises about 12 rods in the rear of this mound was formerly an eastern breastwork, traces of which were visible in 1870 when I first examined it. Some distance south of this and extending nearly from shore to shore across the cape was another breastwork. Several acres were embraced within these earthworks and the two shores of the lake. Here much pottery and many stone utensils have been found. Between the northern shore of the lake and the main

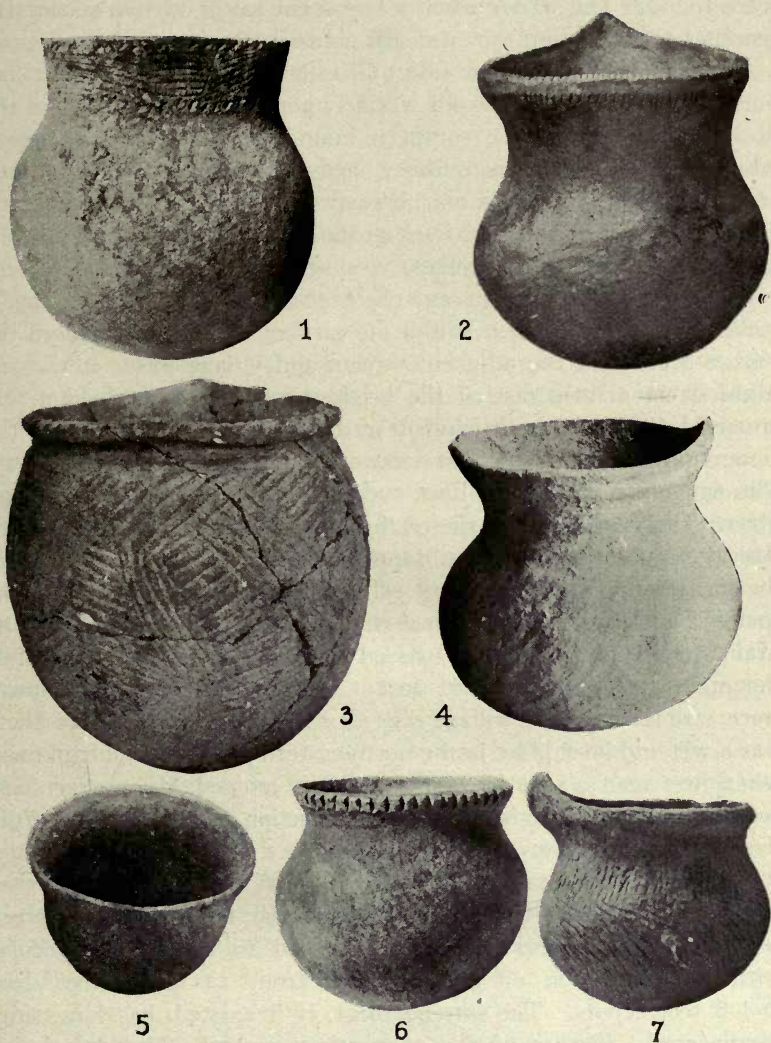
street of the village, that runs north and south, and north of another principal street that runs east and west, is the garden owned by Dr Thomas Phillips, in which was a large artificial mound. In 1870 when examined by the writer, although frequent plowings had reduced its height, it was 4 or 5 feet high and 3 or 4 rods in diameter. It is said to have been 12 feet high when first seen. Then forest trees of centuries' growth stood upon it. This mound was excavated about 1822 and a large number of human skeletons exhumed; one of unusual size. Extending in a northwesterly direction from an extensive fire bed in the neighborhood of this mound, a distance of 60 rods or more on the east side of the lake, was an elevated strip of land as wide as the track of an ordinary turnpike. Traces of this ancient road are still visible. At various other places around Cassadaga and along the lake were caches and extensive fire beds or hearths, where charcoal and ashes are buried deep in the ground. Skeletons have been exhumed in many places and arrows, pottery and stone implements found in great profusion. It is said axes of iron have been found also.

According to T. Apoleon Cheney, the mound above mentioned in 1859 was 7 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. Forest trees 2 or 3 feet in diameter originally grew upon its summit. The map made by Cheney incorrectly locates the mound on the southeastern side of the two principal streets of the village.

**Charlotte.** The first settlers of Sinclairville found there numerous evidences that it was once the site of an old Indian town. The writer having always been a resident of this village is able to give, partly from his own observations and partly from various authentic statements made by the early settlers of the place, particularly by the writer's father who came to the place the first year of its settlement in 1810, when the earthworks were visible and relics abundant, an account of the remains of this ancient settlement when the first pioneers of the place came there. An earthwork extended westerly from where the Baptist church of Sinclairville now stands, a distance of about 45 rods parallel with the steep bank that forms the northern border of the plateau upon which the central portion of the village is situated and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rods distant from the bank. This earthwork was plainly visible the whole of the distance at the first settlement of the village. The first highway in the town ran between this earthwork and the bank. At some points the intrenchment was so near to it and so prominent as to force the traveled track into too narrow limits. Near the middle point in the line of this breastwork, and a little south of it, were large quantities of stone that had been charred and crumbled by fire. They were covered by the soil. On



Plate 160



Iroquois pottery vessels, common but not usually recognized as Iroquoian.  
1 Seneca pot with wide collar that does not overhang; 2 Erie pot with pitcher nose; 3 Seneca pot with all-over pattern; 4 Erie pot showing marks of modeling tool drawn from right to left and downward; 5 Seneca bowl or cup; 6 notched rim Seneca pot, common during the middle and late colonial period; 7 Erie pot showing scratching of modeling brush. Scale, about  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

and in the vicinity of the hotel garden a great abundance of flint arrowheads, ornamental pipes, hatchets and other stone implements were found. The writer when a boy spent rainy days in successful searches for them and they are still occasionally found.

Commencing on the east side of Lester street near the town line and running thence many rods westerly parallel with the brink of the declivity that forms the southern boundary of the plateau upon which the principal part of the village is located and about 3 rods from the bank, was a similar breastwork. It extended westward along the brink of the hill to wet ground where it faded away. The principal fortification, however, was situated partly between these embankments. It was an extensive circular earthwork having a trench upon the outside. Within its earthen walls were inclosed the village green and the adjacent streets and village lots. It crossed Main street a little east of the brick store of R. E. Sheldon. It crossed Lester street a little north of a small rivulet and south of the Congregational church. Just west of Lester street was a gateway. The embankment crossed East avenue 8 or 10 rods off the village green. It passed over the site of the Methodist church, crossed Park street to a point south of the Baptist church and continued south to the starting point at Main street. The little brook that runs from the spring a little distance northeast of the Methodist church, crossing Main street at the Reid block, passed through the northern portion of the inclosure of this ancient fort. All parts of this embankment were visible when the village was first settled, except where there was a wet and level place in the northwestern part. The embankment when first seen was 4 feet high where it crossed Main street, and required some labor to level in the construction of Main street. Full-sized maple trees grew upon the earthworks.

Within the corporation upon a high bluff to the west that rises precipitously from Mill creek, opposite the foot of Main street, was once another earthwork. It is said to have been circular with an excavation or cache within from 12 to 15 feet deep and 8 feet across. The intrenchment, if it existed, has long since disappeared. Traces of the excavation remain. The description given of these works by T. Apoleon Cheney are not to be relied upon and his map is incorrect in many respects. There was no boulder of the character he mentions here. One-half of a mile or more to the west of the village there was once a large boulder with an artificial cavity cut in its upper surface, that had been evidently used by the aborigines for the purpose of pounding corn. This boulder was afterwards broken and used in building the railroad bridge over the Cassadaga near Moons station.

At other points in Charlotte were ash heaps, caches and other evidences of an ancient occupation. Between the forks of a small stream on lot 53, upon the farm of John Ames, are two large ash heaps which were examined by the writer. The larger was 42 feet in diameter and had a depth of 3 feet of burned soil and stones; the smaller was 120 feet east of the larger and was 26 feet in diameter.

**Gerry.** In Gerry aboriginal remains are more numerous and important than in any other town in the county. Beginning in the extreme northern part one-half of a mile south of those described at Sinclairville, upon the eastern portion of the farm of George Dingley near the east line of lot 48, were many caches.

One-half of a mile south of the southern boundary of the village of Sinclairville upon lot 47 and upon lands of B. Q. Hanison and the late B. F. Dennison, was a circular intrenchment inclosing several acres; within or near this earthwork many human skeletons and a large quantity of arrowheads and implements of stone were found at different times. One hundred feet of the eastern portion of this old intrenchment a few years ago was still plainly visible. The old Chautauqua road ran east and west through this earthwork.

Seventy years ago<sup>1</sup> or more, as many as fifty human skeletons were disinterred from two pits located not far apart, near to, and northeast of, this intrenchment. All the bodies seem to have been buried at the same time and thrown together in great confusion.

About 130 rods northeast of this intrenchment was an ancient burial ground well known to the pioneers, where many bodies seem to have been regularly interred. So slightly were the dead sepulchred here that while the ground was still covered with woods skulls and other bones were sometimes discovered partly above the surface of the ground. These grim relics so awakened the superstitions of the early settlers as to have given rise to startling stories of ghosts and murdered pioneers. About 40 or 45 years ago M. M. Henderson, W. Putnam, the writer and others were present when twenty-five skeletons were disinterred. They were buried regularly in a sitting position in two parallel rows, the skeletons in each row partly facing the skeletons of the other row, but alternating so that the leg bones of each skeleton extended along by the side of the same bones in the skeleton in the opposite row. Their place of burial is located on the north side and some distance from the old Chautautqua road on lands formerly owned by James Cady on lot 47.

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<sup>1</sup>This was written about 1890.

Two hundred feet east of this old intrenchment on lot 47, and 65 feet south of the Old Chautauqua road, where once was a grove of maple trees, when the field was plowed for the first time after the grove had been cut down, in a low mound were discovered a great quantity of human bones. This mound was opened May 25, 1887 in the presence of the writer, Richard Reed, Dr Frank Smith, W. T. Dennison and others. The mound was 12 feet in diameter north and south and 10 feet east and west. Its top was 4 feet higher than the ground around it. An excavation seems to have been originally made from 2 to 4 feet deep into which the skeletons were promiscuously thrown. The ground in which they lay was a dark loam and slightly descending. The skeletons were mingled together without order, evidencing the haste in which they were gathered to their final rest. The skulls lay mostly on the outside of the other bones. The thigh and hip bones were chiefly in the center. The skulls were poorly preserved. The teeth often indicated that they had decayed while the owner was living. These bones were covered with not more than 8 inches of earth and were generally so preserved as to indicate that not many centuries had elapsed since they were buried. Several femurs were as sound as those of an articulated skeleton. The skeletons seemed to be those of adults of both sexes and the bones were so mingled that the skeletons could not be counted. Doctor Smith carefully selected the femur bones (over one hundred) and placed them by themselves. From their number there was no doubt that more than fifty persons had been buried there. No arrows, pottery or other relics were found with them save the tooth of some large animal, probably a moose or an elk. A portion of the bones was photographed by W. F. Dunihue. Photographs are in the possession of the Buffalo Historical Society and the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science.

Perhaps the best preserved of these ancient earthworks in Gerry is the one situated  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of the last described remains, being upon the northeast part of lot 38 and northwest part of lot 30, the line between the lots passing through the inclosure. It lies principally on the farm of the late William H. Scott and a small part of it on that of G. Lane. It is mostly in the woods; only a small part has been disinterred by the plow. It has been carefully surveyed by the writer and was once examined by him in company with Cyrus Thomas and H. L. Reynolds of the Smithsonian Institution, Prof. S. G. Love and W. W. Henderson, president and secretary of The History and Natural Science Society, J. L. Bugbee and others.

It is triangular or kite-shaped, its eastern and western sides being about equal in length; the southern side is shorter and more curved.

The fortification is distinct and plain through its whole extent, except where there are appearances of original openings. For a few rods which have been plowed, upon the eastern side, there are traces of the ditch visible. The top of the earthen wall is now 3 feet or more higher in places than in the bottom of its ditch. From the outside of the ditch to the inside of the embankment it averages 1 rod, two-thirds of this width being occupied by the embankment. The stump of a white pine tree, 4 feet in diameter, stands in the western ditch near the north angle of the earthwork. This tree apparently has had its growth since the ditch was dug; four hundred annual rings were counted and years must have elapsed since it ceased to grow. Upon the bank and in the ditch upon the south intrenchment many trees are growing. A pine tree that once stood upon the bank and was afterwards blown over showed from 230 to 260 rings. A small rivulet runs a distance of about 4 rods from the north angle of the fort. It is about 20 feet lower than the inclosure. Near this is a narrow opening in the walls, apparently designed for access to the brook. Another opening appears on the southwest side near the west angle. The land is level or slightly undulating, descending steeply about 20 feet to the east and south on the north side and rising to the west where, at a distance of 5 rods, the ground is 10 feet higher than the embankment. The area inclosed within the intrenchment is level, being a growth of maple and beech with cherry, cucumber and white ash. All over it are the decayed relics of an old pine forest. The north and south or longest diameter of this work is 28 rods. It includes an area of land of about 2 acres. In the center of this fortification is a singular bowl-shaped depression 4 rods in diameter; at its lowest point it is 5 feet lower than the adjacent grounds. Within this depression no trees are growing, except three beeches, the largest not more than 18 inches in diameter. Around the cavity are many trees of large growth. As yet there have been discovered no ashes or burned stones or other relics in this hollow. Some pottery and stone implements have been found along its eastern border, but as the ground here and in the vicinity is covered with woods, but few relics of this kind have been discovered.

On the lands of the late B. F. Dennison a little north of the middle of lot 46 in Gerry and about 22 rods east of the road from Sinclairville to Jamestown, not far from a little rivulet, was an oval earthwork 15 or 20 rods in diameter containing about an acre. Forty or fifty years ago 5 or 6 rods of the wall were very distinct, and the remainder easily traced. When the writer saw it about 5 rods only were traceable.

On lots 45 and 46 in Gerry are some remarkably large ash heaps, hearths and cinder beds. One was fully examined by the writer, W. W. Henderson, John T. Phelps and others in May 1887. It is on the eastern side of a small rivulet of cold water supplied by springs, which was once filled with trout. The stream runs from lot 46 to lot 45. This ash heap is 60 feet south of the center of the road running between these lots. Its north and south diameter is 44 feet; its west has been worn away. Its present diameter is 35 feet east and west. Its original diameter was probably 51 feet. It is composed of a dark siliceous earth thickly mixed with fragments of granite boulders, sometimes almost forming a solid mass of broken stone. Most of these stones were covered with a thick lampblack. They would sometimes crumble when crushed in the hand, showing the effect of fire. Mingled with these stones was the natural soil which is here very sandy and black. There were no ashes, but only sooty stones and sand. The soil in the vicinity of the cinder bed was yellow, sandy loam upon which thickly grew large, white pine trees. The cinder bed was grassed over and was of a darker material than the surrounding land. Its form was rounded and higher than the land around it. The bed was from 1 to 2 feet deep. Upon it stood a very large white pine stump much decayed, of a tree probably 5 feet in diameter, 3 feet above the ground. That this tree commenced its growth after the cinder bed was formed is evident. The deepest part of the bed was under its roots and the best specimens of burned stones were found beneath it. About 30 rods above this on the streamlet was a smaller but similar hearth; 25 rods farther up the rivulet was another cinder bed about 1 rod in diameter. Many arrows have been found on and in the vicinity of these ash heaps.

There was formerly an earthwork partly on the lands formerly owned by the late H. D. Gates and partly on the lands of Hiram Sears on lots 35 and 43. The northern boundary was about 40 rods south of the north line of these lots. In May 1878 no part of it was visible. It is said to have been oval and to have encompassed 7 acres. It included four springs within its circuit. When first seen the embankment was said to have been in places 4 or 5 feet high with pines and large oak trees upon it. An ornamental Indian pestle with a carved head upon the end and other Indian implements have been found here.

In the village of Gerry at different times ancient skeletons have been exhumed particularly near the house and upon the lot of Simon Steadman. William Henderson and myself witnessed the disinterment of one of these in 1878. The body was apparently buried in

a sitting position. Three other skeletons had been previously exhumed at this locality.

**Earthwork at Almey's.** Aboriginal relics in Gerry are mostly in the uplands that bound the Cassadaga valley upon its eastern side. But few have been found along its western borders except on lot 60 at and near the hamlet of Towerville. A spur of elevated land here juts out from the Ellery hills toward the Cassadaga. To the south of this promontory lies a pleasant valley through which flows a tributary of the Cassadaga, and from its base the plain that borders the Cassadaga extends eastward. At the verge of this promontory are some of the most distinct and interesting evidences of a former occupation to be found in the county. These relics are located about 2 miles directly southwest from the ash heaps. They are to be seen in a pleasant grove upon the lands of John E. Almey. They were surveyed by the writer and R. Reed in 1891. At least 50 feet above the valley and inclosing one-fourth of an acre of the extreme point of this elevated spur is an earthwork in the form of a letter **C**, the open side being toward the east brink of the promontory and facing the valley of the Cassadaga. This steep high bank seems to have been sufficient to afford protection for that side of the fortified space, as there is no sign of an earthwork along the brow of the eminence. A depression in the land extends along the south side and a ravine along the north side to the face of the declivity. To the west the land gently rises for a long distance. The embankment extending along the depression south of it, viewed from the high land across the depression, makes a conspicuous appearance. Here for 70 feet it is 4 or 5 feet high. The remainder of the way along the west side for 150 feet, with the exception of 30 feet recently worn away by the plow, the embankment has a height of from 2 to 4 feet. Thus far a well-marked ditch extends around the outside, at some points 3 feet deep. At places on the inside there are slight appearances of a ditch. For 64 feet along the north side of the earthwork the ditch and wall have disappeared; for the remainder of the way to the east bank of the inclosure (70 feet) the ditch is plain to be seen. A cross section at one point showed the embankment to have been 13 feet wide and 3 feet high, and the ditch 5 feet wide and 2 feet deep. The embankment is usually much less in width. In the inclosure is a grove of maple trees, among which some pines formerly grew. A pine  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter and over 200 feet in height a few years ago grew without the inclosure but partly within the ditch, near its southeastern termination. Trees and some old pine stumps stand upon the bank and in the ditch. One old decayed stump was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in

diameter. At one point within the inclosure a quantity of red earth and burned stone and small fragments of pottery were found, indicating that fires had been kept there. At another point was found a compact and solid bed of ancient ashes, several feet across and several inches in thickness. The lapse of time since these ashes were made has deprived them of all alkaline qualities. Pieces of pottery were found at this point as well as at others within the earthwork. The pottery is made of clay or marl and is of a dark reddish color and smooth within. The outside is sometimes nicely ornamented and apparently molded in some kind of a coarse cloth, for the reliefs run in somewhat regular lines with cross depressions upon the specimens found.

One hundred seventy feet to the southwest across the depression at the south of this earthwork, upon ground 12 feet higher and close to the southern brink of the promontory, is a small, perfectly preserved earthwork. Its form is an irregular circle. It is distinct and plain the whole distance except for 18 feet in the northwest part, which was plainly a gateway. The ditch upon the outside is well marked and in places deep. The embankment is very distinct and in some places nearly 4 feet high. Trees and large decayed stumps stand on the bank and in the ditch.

A little over 100 rods south of this fort, upon a level place partly on the farm of Halsey Moon, but principally on that of Sil. Tower, was an extensive circular earthwork 22 rods in diameter east and west and 18 rods north and south. When the locality was first settled it was distinct and plain for its whole circumference. As William Tower saw it in about 1850 the walls in some places were 2 feet high. When the writer visited the place in October 1891 there were a few faint traces of it. An apple tree had been planted upon one small remnant of the wall that remained unobliterated. Extending to the west of this earthwork from the marshy and higher land across the highway to the west in Elley was a ditch about 45 rods long. When William Tower first saw this ditch it was from 18 inches to 2 feet deep and visible the whole distance but now there is visible only a few feet of it. Probably this ditch was used to carry water into this fortification.

Between the two forts and nearest the largest one on William Tower's and Moon's farm is a singular and isolated knoll of an oval symmetrical shape, 20 rods long, 15 rods wide and 30 feet high. It is a natural formation. Around it and in and around these earthworks have been found relics of stone and pottery, and also caches and hearths. William Tower has a variety of interesting



Indian relics, among them a finely shaped and finished gorget perforated at the ends, intended perhaps for a neck ornament.

**Harmony.** In July 1887, W. W. Henderson, Prof. S. G. Love and the writer examined an artificial mound west of the road leading from Stowe to Ashville on the farm then owned by L. B. Warner of Harmony. It was 40 feet long, 35 feet wide and 5 feet high. Not far from this mound upon the farm of A. C. Green in Harmony, a flint knife, a very fine piece of Indian workmanship, was found a few years ago. It was lance-shaped at both ends, 12 inches long, 3 inches wide and 1½ inches thick. It was deposited in the museum of the Jamestown Union School.

“ M. P. Chase about the year 1867 residing at Chautauqua on the line of Harmony near Steadman, while scraping dirt from the road near his house uncovered a large trench filled with human bones which were much decayed. Their condition and rapid disintegration after exposure to the air and the fact that the ground had never been disturbed since the land was cleared by Wm. Chase’s father 47 years before, prove that the remains had been there a long time. The trench appeared to be 6 feet wide and 10 or 12 feet long and the number of persons buried seem to be about fifty. No weapons or relics of any kind were seen, but some charcoal or cinders were mixed with the bones. The trench was about 2 miles from Chautauqua and appeared originally to have been about 3 feet deep.” This is perhaps referred to in the Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1890–91 (p. 506) in these words: “ Bone Pit at Steadman. A so-called ‘ Indian pit ’ was dug into while making some road improvements, near this place. Twenty or twenty-five bodies were uncovered which lay in rows. There were no relics of an aboriginal character.”<sup>1</sup> This may not be the same as that above mentioned by William Chase.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1890–91 (p. 506): “ Three miles from the Chautauqua Assembly grounds at a place called Whitney’s Landing are two mounds situated upon the Whitney farm, about 60 rods apart. The land upon which they are situated rises considerably above the lake. No. 1 is 25 feet in diameter and 4 feet high. At a depth of 18 inches were found very large flat stones, placed side by side and forming a perfectly level layer. The trench was carried down to the original surface of the ground, but nothing else was found, except some fragments of human bones and the broken parts of an unbaked clay pipe.”

“ It was afterwards ascertained from Wm. A. W. Whitney that this mound had been partly explored 40 years previous, which exploration resulted in finding one plain stone pipe, 17 spearheads of the long or knifelike type and human bones. An old pine tree 2 feet in diameter then stood directly on top of the mound.”

“ The second mound measured 38 by 31 feet in diameter. It was opened at the same time as no. 1 by the same party with no other

<sup>1</sup> From the Jamestown Journal, September 30, 1899.

result than that they came upon a layer of ashes at a shallow depth. A little digging was done in this mound and a biperforated stone gorget found."

### *An Old Burying Ground*

An important discovery was made at Chautauqua, Monday. It was the fact that the famous assembly grounds, or a part of them at least, are located on the old-time burying grounds. The discovery was made by workmen who were excavating for a cellar under the cottage of Miss Eddy, which is located on the lake front, not far from the pier, in the direction of the J. & L. E. railway station. While digging in the soft earth a human skull was produced; then came other parts of a body; and immediately thereafter were found other skulls and human bones, until before the completion of the work at least a dozen skeletons had been unearthed, the bodies having apparently been buried in one mammoth grave. Few of the bones other than the skulls were in a good state of preservation. Four of the skulls, however, were well preserved and six or eight others only partially decomposed. (*Jamestown Journal*)

At Griffiths Point there was a mound in a level meadow about 60 rods east of the Griffith House and 80 rods from the lake. We found this mound 35 feet in diameter and 4 feet higher than the grassy ground around it. In the meadow land, southwest of this mound and distant about 100 feet, there had been a larger mound which had been quite recently removed. A few bones were found, among them the skull probably of a bear. The circular place that apparently was occupied by the mound was 60 feet in diameter when Mr Bugbee saw it a few days before 1875, and twice as high as the first mound. West of the most westerly of these mounds a modern driveway then extended north and south from the lake road to the Griffith House. Ten feet west of this driveway and parallel with it extended a belt of land, distinctly higher than the land on either side of it, and about the width of the ordinary travelled part of a country turnpike. It extended unbroken for about 25 rods toward the lake road. For about 10 rods it was obscure or indistinct when it appeared again extending as before toward the higher land easterly of the lake. In the vicinity of these mounds and along the shore of the lake many arrowheads have been found.

Ellicott.<sup>1</sup> "There are two Indian mounds in the town (Ellicott) filled with human bones, one at Dexterville (city of Jamestown) and the other on the farm owned by Jehial Tiffany. At the latter place are traces of a fortification."

The Annual Report of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, says on page 506:

<sup>1</sup> From Young's History of Chautauqua County, p. 620.

“Two mounds formerly stood upon the land of Albert Tiffany  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Jamestown on the Ellington road, but have been removed and nothing reliable is known in regard to their contents. While examining the site of these mounds a stone gorget similar to that found at Whitney's landing was obtained.”

The remains of an ancient earthwork near Talcoms, which followed the bank of the stream at this place, were examined. It was semicircular in form, in length following the curve, being about 540 feet. It was utilized in the construction of the Mill race (now abandoned) and was built 3 or 4 feet higher than it was originally and somewhat lengthened.

**Ellery.** On the east side of Chautauqua lake are many aboriginal relics which were examined by the writer and J. L. Bugbee of Stockton in October 1875. At Long Point an abundance of arrowheads and Indian implements were found in former years.

At Bemus Point near the cleared fields and improvements that were undoubtedly made by the Senecas before the settlement of the county, were more ancient relics. At the line between the Fellow and Hazeltine farms and east of the lake road was an artificial mound which we found to be 30 feet across and 4 or 5 feet high. Eighty feet east of this was another mound fully as large.

These mounds were described in Thomas's report to the Bureau of Ethnology to the Smithsonian Institution as situated about 100 rods from the north shore of Chautauqua lake. Mound 1, 6 feet high and 39 feet in diameter, was explored with the following results: fragments of decayed human bones, some copper beads, a fragment of a copper ornament and scraps of mica were found at a depth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, an arrowhead was found 2 feet below the surface; animal bones with a piece of decayed wood at from 2 to 3 feet. The mound was explored to the natural surface without any further results. Mound 2, about 4 rods directly east of No. 1, measured 55 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. William Fenton states that seven or eight years ago this mound was explored but nothing of interest was found in it.

Faint traces of an aboriginal embankment was noticed upon the high land back from this point (Long Point) overlooking the lake.

Doctor Larkin says fifty years ago (1830) that he was informed by a white settler at Dewittville that vast quantities of relics had been found in that vicinity — that while a cellar was being dug there, about a peck of arrowheads was exhumed, all of which were 4 feet below the surface.

**Fluvanna.** A little distance west of Fluvanna about one-half of a mile from the lake within the bounds of the highway running north

and south on the town line between Ellery and Ellicott and about 60 rods north of the lake road, on the top of a ridge of land is a (natural?) mound once used by the aborigines. Part of it has been moved away to improve the road. There many human bones have been found. It was large and conspicuous. When examined by William Bugbee and the writer in 1875, it was 55 feet in diameter at the base, 10 feet high, and quite flat on top where it was 25 feet in diameter. Before it was disturbed its dimensions were greater. The evidences show that it had been used by three races: first by the aborigines; a human skeleton and two knives bearing French inscriptions which had been buried there show that it had been used by the French; the bones of a white person better preserved show that it was the burial place of some family subsequent to the settlement.

**Carroll.** At Fewsburg in Carroll on the south side of Frew's run where John Frew located his sawmill, William Reid Jones when grading ground for his dwelling uncovered the bones of several persons, which seemed to have been interred in a sitting position. With them were found flint arrowheads, stone pipes and two stone axes.

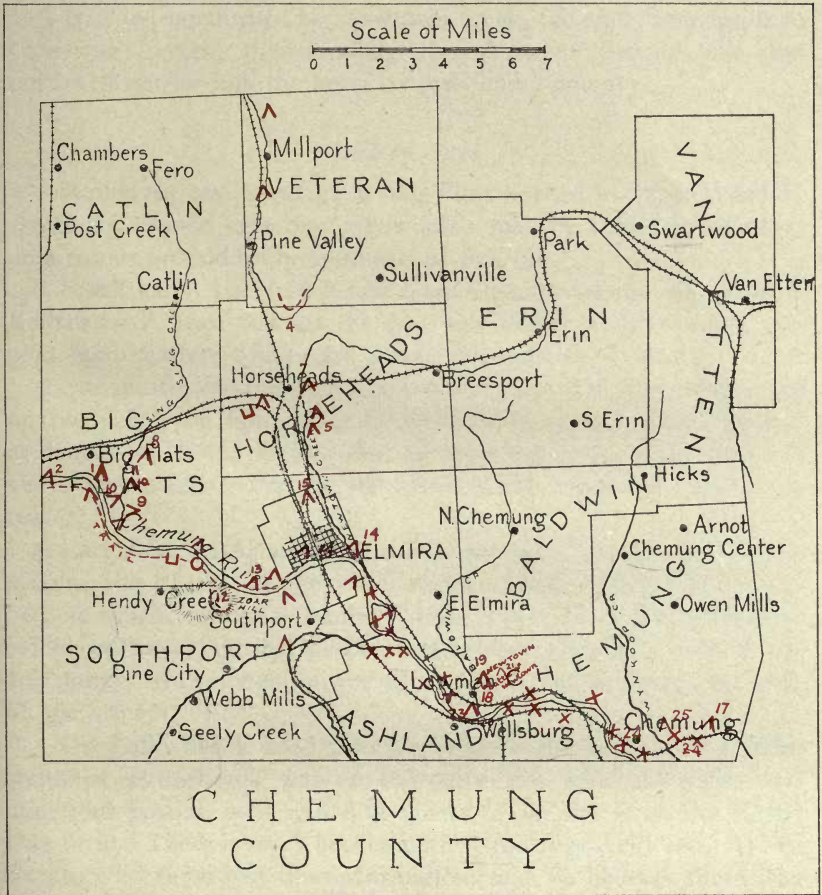
At Fentonville evidences have been found, and not far from the village human bones have been found in great abundance. A skeleton of a man was found under a tree.

### Chemung County

**General occupation.** At the opening of the colonial period Chemung county seems to have been occupied by one of the eastern branches of the Iroquois stock. There were perhaps the Andaste and later Gachoi or Cachoes,<sup>1</sup> the names appearing on some Dutch maps of 1614 and 1616. They were apparently at war with some of the members of the Iroquois confederacy, probably the Seneca. On Champlain's map appears a record of "Carintouanis, a nation of the south of the Antouhonrons in a very beautiful and rich country where they are strongly lodged and are friends with all the other nations except the Antouhonrons, from whom they are only three days distant." General Clark thought Spanish hill, south of Waverly, was their stronghold. The name "Antouhonrons" is not dissimilar from "Sonontouan," one of the recognized names for the Seneca. Later the Seneca took possession of this region and some of their larger settlements were along the Chemung river and Newtown creek. It is likely they claimed the region by virtue of conquest. Through the work of Ward E. Bryan and L. D. Shoemaker

<sup>1</sup> The Cayuga.

Plate 161





more than fifty sites have been located in the county and accurately charted. The collections acquired by these investigators are now the property of the State Museum.

Some of the first struggles of the Senecas with General Sullivan's troops occurred in this county and it is only necessary to mention the Battle of Newtown to bring to mind the incidents of the Revolutionary period.

A trail led northward by Newtown creek, through Horseheads to Catherine's creek, thence along the shore of Seneca lake and northwestwardly into the heart of the Seneca country.

### *List of Sites*

1 Runonvea was a village at Big Flats burned in 1779. Ward E. Bryan of Elmira says that arrowheads may be found in numbers on a rise of ground to the southeast of this site.

2 Small camp site just below East Corning station on the Erie Railroad. A trail follows the east side of the river through this point and scattered flints are found throughout its length.

3 Site on the Weston farm about 3 miles north of Horseheads and on the ridges on both sides of Catherine's creek. The principal evidences are found at the bend of the creek as it turns north toward Seneca lake. Pottery and arrowheads. A trail followed the ridge.

4 Large site on Arnot estate a mile southeast of Horseheads, the present site of the village waterworks. Graves have been found here in which were glass beads. There is also an earlier occupation evidenced by cylindrical pestles and broken gorgets. Arrowheads and pottery are common on the site. A trail followed the east bank of the stream.

5 On Latta brook road near the end of the ridge and 2 miles south of Horseheads was an extensive site with fine relics and numerous pestles, celts and flint points. The site is on the Elisha Day farm. There is much broken pottery in the gravelly soil. W. E. Bryan, who furnished this information, says he believes there was a cache of turtle backs here as he picked up from two to five in a radius of 20 square feet at each plowing.

6 Small village site at the confluence of a small creek and Catherine's creek just above Millport on the Charles Sleeper farm. Mr Sleeper has a number of fine relics from the place.

7 Site west of tail and east of the Northern Central Railroad one-fourth of a mile north of Horseheads, on the Marshall farm. The trail crossed the creek at this point.

8 Important site covering about an acre of land on the west side of the Chemung at the Big Flats suspension bridge. The village site covers a level plateau above the river, affording a good vantage point. The evidence points to a continued occupation. Club heads, celts, arrow points and pottery have been found here. The Chemung face stone was found on this site. (See plate 11, fig. 1.)

9 A mile southeast of Big Flats and northwest of the mouth of Sing Sing creek is a site with pottery, pestles and articles of stone.

10 Small village site between Big Flats and the mouth of Sing Sing creek near the last and much like it. The trail ended here and graves have been reported. The occupation all along the river seems a continuation of sites. At this point are found many net sinkers, hammerstones, celts, triangular points, pottery etc. Mr Bryan found a bone awl and deposits of flint flakes.

11 Large site on an eminence above and along Sing Sing creek one-half of a mile above its mouth on the east side. An old creamery stood across the creek. Mr Bryan thinks the site may have been an early fortified camp or village and reports arrow points, celts, grooved stones and hammerstones.

12 Fort on an eminence above the Chemung on the south side. The locality is locally known as Zoar Hill. This work has been described and figured by several writers. Thomas Maxwell's plan and account are in Schoolcraft's "North American Indians." He describes it as 3 miles west of Elmira and south of Chemung river with a bank 270 feet long, 3 to 4 feet high and 6 to 9 wide on top. There was a row of holes 2 feet apart east of the bank, with a vacancy of 12 feet in the center for a gateway. A larger post was on each side of this, which is a frequent thing. Professor Horsford reported it for Mr Squier. There was a bank about 200 feet long, 14 feet broad at the base and 3½ feet high. A double line of holes about a foot deep extended along the top. There were several parallel furrows inside the bank partially crossing the area. It is on a ridge washed on one side by the Chemung (Squier, p. 53-54). Mr Bryan found burned stone, animal bones, slate discs or "pot covers," arrow points and other relics at the edge of the bank. The wall of the fort has been destroyed.

13 A small site with graves is west of the Zoar Hill site and nearly opposite the old Mountain House. Pottery and arrows are found.

14 Kanawalohalla was a village of twenty houses burned in 1779, situated in the present site of Elmira, at the junction of Newtown creek with the Chemung. Two other villages have been mentioned



in Elmira, one near the Rathbun house and one near Wisner park (Towner, p. 24). Graves were found in Elmira when the excavations for the Kennedy Valve Company's plant were made.

15 Small site on east bank of Newtown creek opposite old Halfway House. Flints and pestles were found.

16 A small village called Middletown between Newtown and Kanawlohalla was burned in 1779. Graves have been washed out by spring freshets. The site is on the Luther Jenkins farm.

17 Chemung, a town burned in 1779, having 50 or 60 houses. On the left or north bank of the Chemung west of the Narrows and 3 miles from the present Chemung village. Old Chemung on the same bank one-half of a mile above the present village was burned. There are evidences of occupation on both banks of the river at the bridge.

18 A small and new village on both sides of Baldwin's creek and northeast of the battlefield was burned in 1779. Another village was near this. These sites are on the west side of the road between Wellsburg and Lowmans. Mr Bryan found crania, bullets, burned stone, arrow points, pot fragments, broken pipes and pieces of metal. On nearly all sites along the river are evidences of more than one occupation.

19 Newtown on the left bank of the Chemung was 5 miles below Elmira and 1 mile above the battlefield of August 29, 1779. The battle was near Lowmans. Newtown was made up of Muskwakie captives and Seneca who later removed to Mount Morris.

20 Site across the river opposite Newtown. The occupation seems extensive and the relics are numerous.

21 Site on A. D. Symond's farm; celts and pottery are found. A small village near the river on one of its tributaries and 2 miles above the Newtown battlefield (Sullivan, p. 127).

22 On the Nichols farm opposite the Sullivan monument is a considerable site with many relics, but there are fewer aboriginal traces south of Elmira than north. Large site on west side of river a short distance from railroad bridge. The site is on an eminence suitable for a stronghold. Pottery, celts, arrow points, hammerstones etc. are found.

23 A village southwest of Lowmans and another  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east on the river. There are scattered evidences of occupation along the river on the west side.

24 Camps on both sides of the river at Chemung.

25 Camp and a village north of the river, near Wynkoop creek.

Many other village and camp sites are indicated on the map and are from locations kindly furnished by L. D. Shoemaker and Ward E. Bryan, both of Elmira. These gentlemen are the two chief authorities on aboriginal localities in Chemung county.

## Chenango County

### *List of Sites*

1 A horseshoe-shaped gravel bank, 4 miles north of Sherburne and 1 mile west of Handsome brook with a curious extension seems a natural formation, but arrowheads occur in the vicinity (Hatch, p. 74).

2 West of the river and opposite Sherburne were four or five open caches, close together and 4 to 6 feet deep and wide. In a field north were stone chisels, pestles, axes and arrowheads (Hatch, p. 74). This was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of the village.

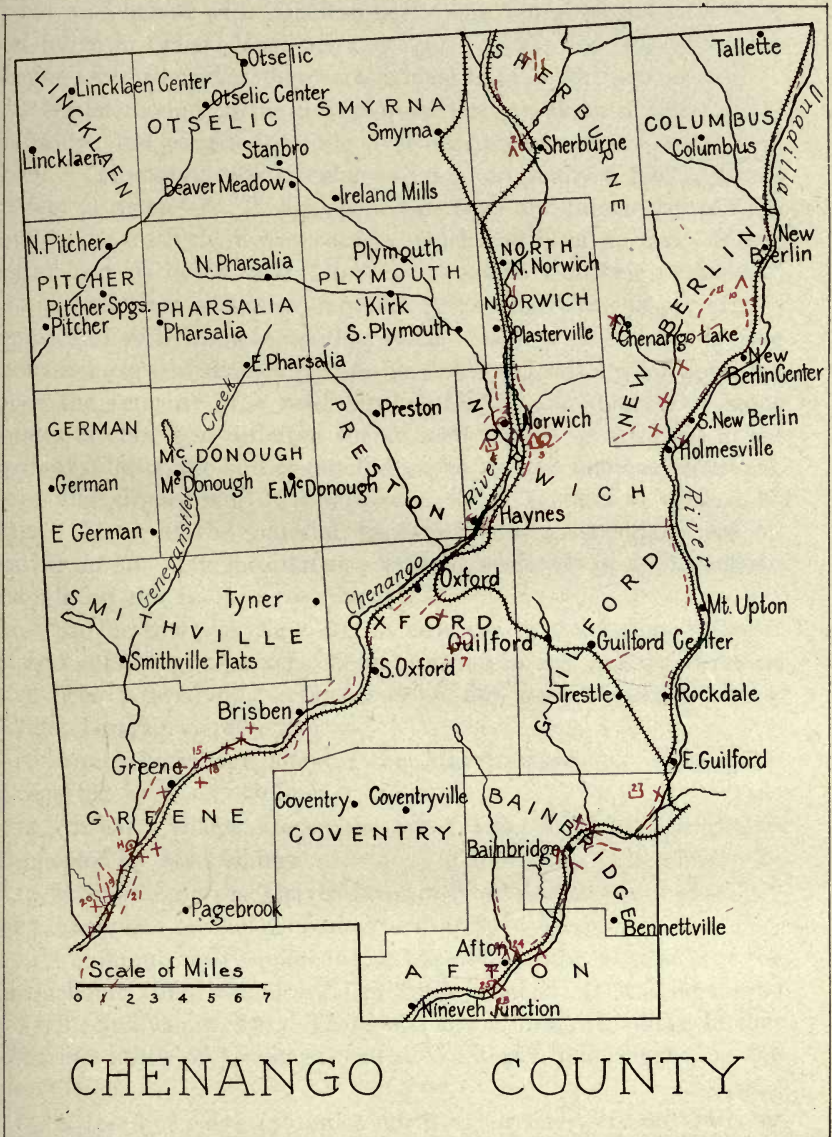
3 In the present burial ground on the south boundary of Norwich were human bones in great abundance, the skeletons buried nearly upright, on the farm of C. M. Rouse.

4 Near the residence of the late Abel Chandler in Norwich was a mound much like western ones (Randall, p. 13).

5 Village and burial site at the Indian fields a mile below the creek bridge at Norwich. (This place was a favorite Indian residence, and was also the plain now occupied by the village of Norwich.) Large flint points have been found near that village and stone axes on the Unadilla (Child, Directory, 1869-70). Mr Squier quotes from Clinton: "There is also a place at Norwich on a high bank of the river called the Castle, where the Indians lived at the period of our settlement of the country, and where some vestiges of a fortification appear, but in all probability of much more modern date than those at Oxford" (Squier, p. 47). Randall says there was a recent work on the east side of the river a mile south of Norwich called the Castle, much frequented by the Indians when the whites came. There were traces of Indian villages near this (Hist. Mag., 1873, p. 13). "On the west of the river," he adds, "opposite this, was a space of a mile from north to south much frequented and called the Indian fields." The Castle site is on the J. J. Slater farm on the east bank of the Chenango.

6 Skeletons were found in digging the Chenango canal 4 miles north of Oxford, near the old Gates Tavern or Halfway House (Hist. Mag., 1873, p. 13). West side of the river. Along the river are found earthenware, drills, arrowheads and flakes.

Plate 162





7 On the east side of the Chenango 4 miles south of Oxford on Padget's brook, were twenty-five distinct old embankments adjacent to one another. There were also traces of graves nearby, lined above and below with cobblestones. The upper stratum of these had fallen in (*Hist. Mag.*, 1873, p. 13). R. E. Van Valkenburg of Mount Upton believes there are evidences of a fort at this site.

8 Burial mound in the township of Greene about 2 miles below the bridge and 30 rods from the river near the mouth of Geneganstlet creek. The mound was circular and was originally 6 feet high and 40 feet in diameter. It was opened in 1829 and human bones were found. Beneath them were others which had been burned. It was not an orderly burial, and "the bones crumbled on being exposed." In one part were about two hundred yellow and black jasper arrow-heads, and sixty more in another place. "Also a silver band or ring about 2 inches in diameter, wide but thin and with what appeared to be the remains of a reed pipe within it. A number of stone gouges or chisels of different shapes, and a piece of mica cut in the form of a heart, the border much decayed and the laminae separated, were also discovered" (Wilkinson). This account is quoted by many. Much of the material discovered was a secondary and intrusive burial. The location at present is on lot 45 in the Chenango triangle on the L. A. Cross farm.

9 "In the town of New Berlin adjacent to the Indian fields of Otsego county, gun barrels, stone tomahawks and human skeletons have been plowed up." This was on the farm of Mr Scribner. (*Child, Directory*, 1869-70.)

10 An early village site on the Marvin farm in New Berlin is reported by C. A. Holmes.

11 An early village site on the Silver Lake farm in New Berlin is reported by Mr Holmes.

12 Early site on the Thayer farm in New Berlin.

13 Early site on the Beardsley farm in New Berlin.

14 Conihunto was 4 miles below Unadilla on the west side of the Susquehanna, and was also called Gunnygunter. It was destroyed in 1778 (*Sullivan*, p. 23). There was also a Mohawk village farther down but north of Ouquaga, called Wauteghe, and suggesting the later Otego.

15 A few hut rings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Greene were on the river bank. Relics all the way to Greene.

16 Village site on the Fred B. Skinner farm in Greene. Arrow and spear points and broken pottery are found.

17 Burial site near Norwich on the Old York Knoll.

18 A camp site about three-fourths of a mile north of Greene and on a hill near the east side of the river, is reported by Mr Hildburgh.

19 Fishing camps along the river between Greene and Chenango Forks.

20 F. H. Williams, of Greene, writes, "There were many camp sites here, about twenty within 5 miles of Greene. In fact at any place along the Chenango river where a spring is or was found, you can be fairly sure of a camp site." He describes a very large one on Indian brook,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Greene on the west side of the river. The site is a mile from the Chenango, and there are about seventy hut rings arranged in three groups. Those farthest down the brook are in two lines, 8 to 10 feet apart in the rows. The next group is similar and about 30 rods away. These might be long houses quite as well. The third is in the form of a crescent, and there are also a few scattered fireplaces. The relics are early.

21 There is a large camp at Stillwater flats, about 5 miles south of Greene on the east bank of the river.

22 Village site on lot 60, Afton.

23 Village site on lot 62, Afton.

24 Village site on lot 58, Afton. The site is on the Harris W. Holmes farm. Soapstone pottery is found.

25 A village site on the S. G. Caswell, O. G. Brazer and T. Makley farms on lot 59, Afton.

26 Village site on the H. W. Holmes farm on lot 57, Afton.

27 Stone graves are reported by Marshall B. Hill on lot 85, Afton.

28 Burial site reported by Miss J. Juliand, on the Humphrey farm in Bainbridge.

29 A village site on the Terrace Hill farm in Bainbridge.

## Clinton County

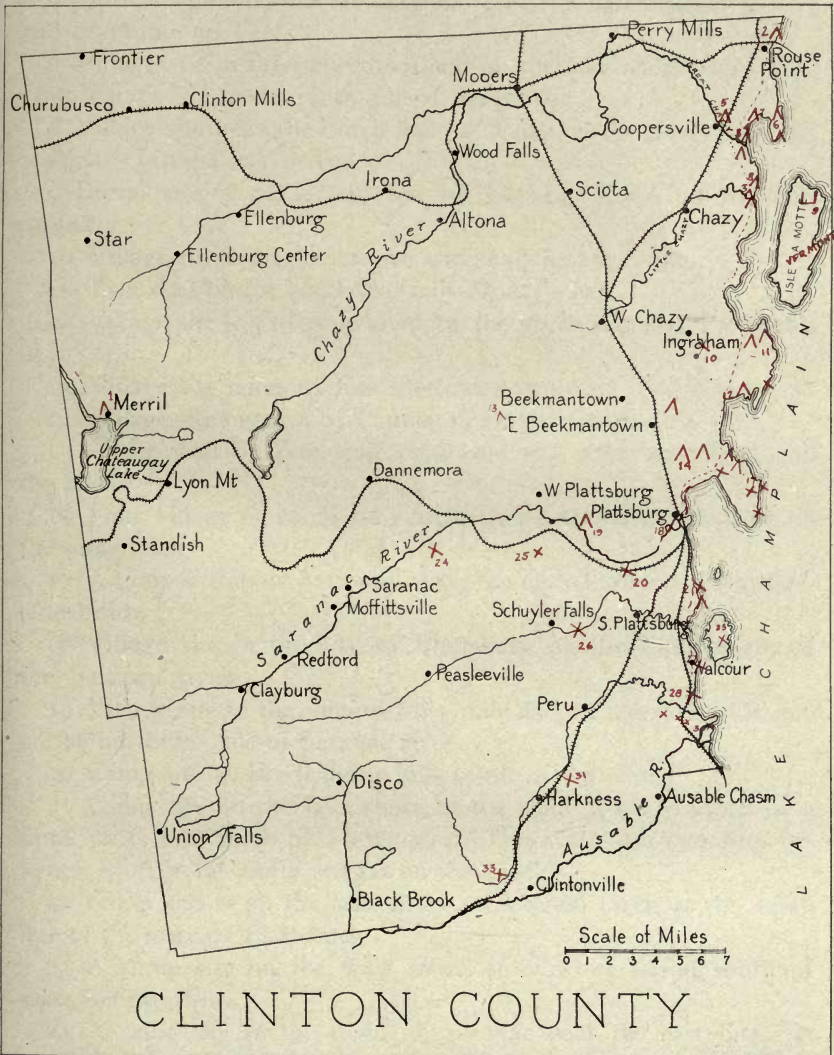
### *List of Sites*

1 Village site on west side of the county on the south line of Ellenburg at Merrill's north end of Upper Chateaugay lake, east side of the outlet.

2 Village site on the east shore of Lake Champlain north of Rouses Point.

3 Village site at mouth of the Little Chazy river in the town of Champlain.

Plate 163







4 Village site at mouth of the Great Chazy river in the town of Champlain.

5 Village site at Coopersville in the same town and east of Chazy river.

6 Two village sites on the lake shore at the commencement and end of Pointe au Fer.

7 Village site in the same town and on the lake shore; four sites from King's bay to the south line of the town.

8 Village site near the north line of Chazy on the lake shore and north of Little Chazy river.

9 Burial site at the north end of Isle La Motte on the Hill property.

10 Village site in Beekmantown and near the north line.

11 Two sites on the south shore of Monty's bay.

12 Village site in the same town, on the north shore of Tredwell's bay.

13 Village site north of East Beekmantown.

14 Village site in town of Plattsburg near the north line.

15 A site west of Woodruff pond and two sites between it and the lake.

16 Four village or camp sites at the head of Cumberland bay in the same town.

17 A camp site about half way along the outside shore of Cumberland head.

18 Village site in the city of Plattsburg on the shore north of the Saranac river.

19 Village site in the same town a mile east of Morrisonville and on the northeast side of Saranac river.

20 Camp site at Fredenburg falls south of the river.

21 Camp site on the lake shore in the same town is south of a small creek and north of Bluff point. There are also two sites between Bluff point and a stream on the south.

22 Camp site is on the lake shore on a small creek at the south line of the town of Plattsburg.

23 A camp site on the west shore of Valcour island south of a projecting point.

24 A camp site in the town of Saranac near the east line. It is south of the Saranac river, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Elsinore.

25 Camp site in Schuyler Falls,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Morrisonville.

26 Camp site near the south line of Schuyler Falls and on the Salmon river a mile east of the village of Schuyler Falls.

- 27 Camp site on the lake shore at Port Jackson in Peru.  
 28 Camp site in the same town near the mouth of Little Ausable river.  
 29 Three camp sites between this and Bagg's on the Ausable.  
 30 Camp site in Peru on the end of Ausable point.  
 31 Camp site in Ausable near the north line on the Little Ausable, one-half of a mile north of Harkness.  
 32 Camp site in the same town southeast of Ausable station, a mile north of the river and 2 miles east of the railroad. Another south of Arnold hill.

33 Workshop of one-half of an acre a mile north of the Little Ausable, and about 4 miles from both Ausable Forks and Clintonville. Flint chips are abundant, with a few arrowheads.

There is a site on the west shore of North Hero island, Vt., at the south end and opposite Long point. Another is toward the south end of South Hero on the west shore and northeast of Providence island. Some remarkable relics have been found on the northeast shore of the lake. Nearly all these localities were recorded by Dr D. S. Kellogg.

### Columbia County

Columbia county is in the Mahikan territory and the title was early extinguished. There were some small villages of river Indians, but little has been reported. There were Indians living in the county as late as 1855. Later they were removed to the Stockbridge settlement in Wisconsin.

#### *List of Sites*

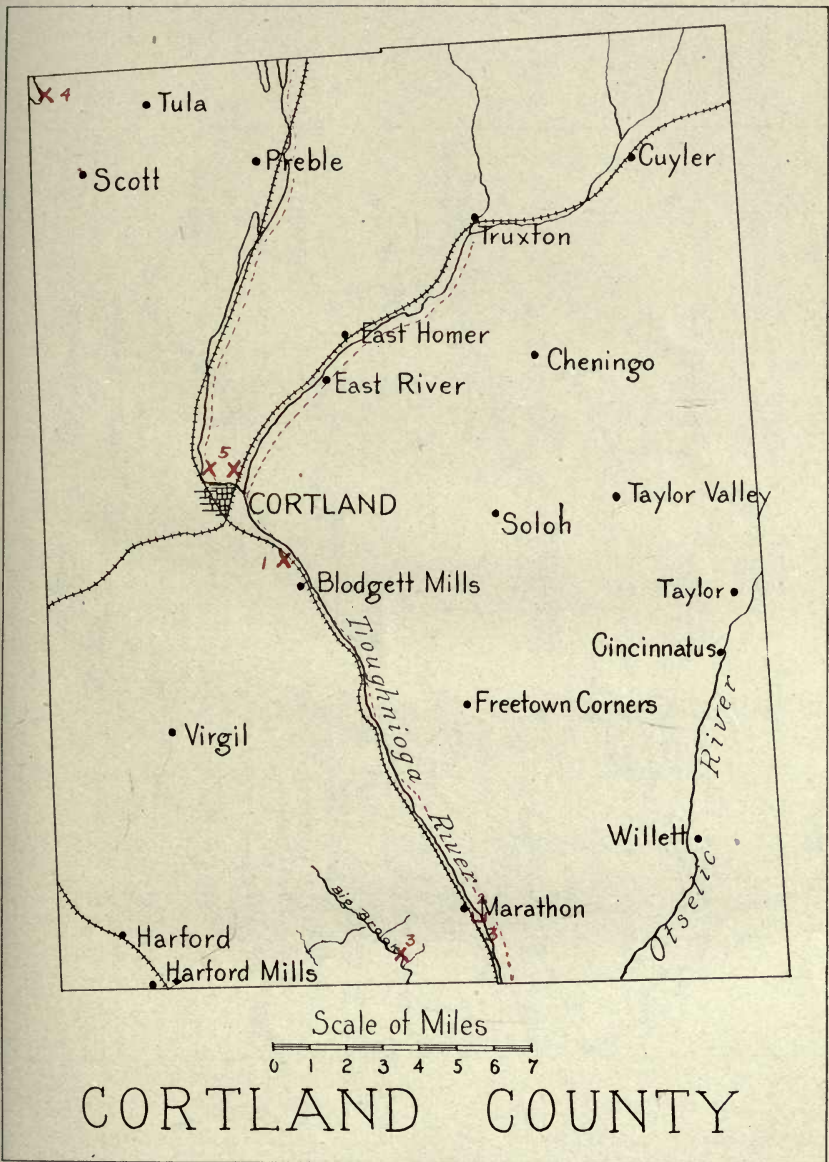
1 "A spring on the side of Mount Tom in Copake was called Taghkanick, and was a favorite Indian resort."

2 "A place called by the natives 'Wawanaquassick,' where the heaps of stone lie, being near the head of a certain kill or creek called Nanapenahakan, which comes out of a marsh lying near the said hills of the said heaps of stones, upon which the Indians throw one upon another as they pass by, from an ancient custom among them." (Doc. Hist. N. Y., 3:693). This was on the north line of Livingston Manor and on the north line of Taghkanick also. Such heaps have been found elsewhere in New England and in New York.

- 3 Camp sites near Stuyvesant.  
 4 S. L. Frey reported a village site at Catskill station.  
 5 A camp in Lapeer south of Mr Genung's house on a bluff near and overlooking Big brook (Goodwin, p. 259).















Doctor Hunt built a house in 1794 a mile south of Marathon on the east side of the river. It was on a knoll where there were many circular depressions near together. About 1850 these graves were opened, and earthen vessels and human bones were found (Goodwin, p. 226).

6. Camp site on the bay southeast of Hudson.

7. Camp site on the south side of the mouth of Roeliff Jansen's kill near Linlithgo.

8. Camp site on the point west of Columbiaville, north of the mouth of Kinderhook creek.

9. Camp site on the east side of Claverack creek south of Stockport.

10. Camp site on Kinderhook lake near Niverville.

11. Camp site on the north shore of Copake lake east of the outlet and near a small brook.

### Cortland County

#### *List of Sites*

1. Camp site on the west bank of the Tioghnioqa north of Blodgett Mills.

2. Burial place just south of the village of Marathon but on the east side of the river not far from the mouth of a small stream flowing directly southward. The graves were found on a knoll where there were many circular depressions close together. Iroquois pottery was found in 1850 when the graves were opened.

3. Camp site in the town of Tapeer on a bluff overlooking Big brook and on the Genung property.

4. Camp on the southeast tip of Skaneateles lake.

5. Two camps just north of Cortland.

### Delaware County

#### *List of Sites*

1. There was an Indian fort at Sidney Plains, of 3 acres inclosed by mounds and surrounded by a ditch. It was on the Susquehanna in the northwest corner of Sidney. "From early times the place had been called the fort grounds" (French p. 264). Doctor Beauchamp thinks this may be the fort of which David Cusick spoke as the second home of the giant, the first being at Oxford.

2. Burials on the Ontario and Western Railroad property one-fourth of a mile above Sidney.

3. Village site on the Milton Johnson property in Sidney.

4 Burial site on the Casper Egbert property at the junction of the east and west branches of the Delaware. This is on great lot 35, division 9 of lot 2.

5 Village site on the I. W. Seymour property in Hancock, lot 1 and 2.

6 There was an Indian village at the mouth of Cole's brook, on the north side of the Delaware in Colchester. Some apple trees remained (French, p. 260).

7 Traces of fortifications near the mouth of Mill brook and on the banks of the Delaware. Here are certain remains "which bear a strong resemblance to works of art. Many suppose them to have been ancient fortifications or works of defense. In the vicinity was once found what was supposed to have been a stone battle axe, and arrowheads existed in great abundance in that immediate locality . . . There are two [fortifications] in number, each of a circular form, and they were surrounded by a high embankment protected by a deep ditch. The one on the east side of the river has been passed over many times with the plow, but much of its original form and symmetry are still visible. The other on the opposite side, farther down the stream, is still surrounded by a deep ditch, filled with growing trees and underwood, but has less regularity and will not so soon attract the attention of the antiquarian." (Gould, p. 50, 51.) This may be the one to which Schoolcraft alluded in his report (p. 208), "On branch of the Delaware a fort one thousand years old by trees."

8 Village site on great lot 39 in Middletown.

9 T. L. Bishop reports this and the following. Relics occur near a large boulder at Ouleout post office, a traditional meeting place for Indians.

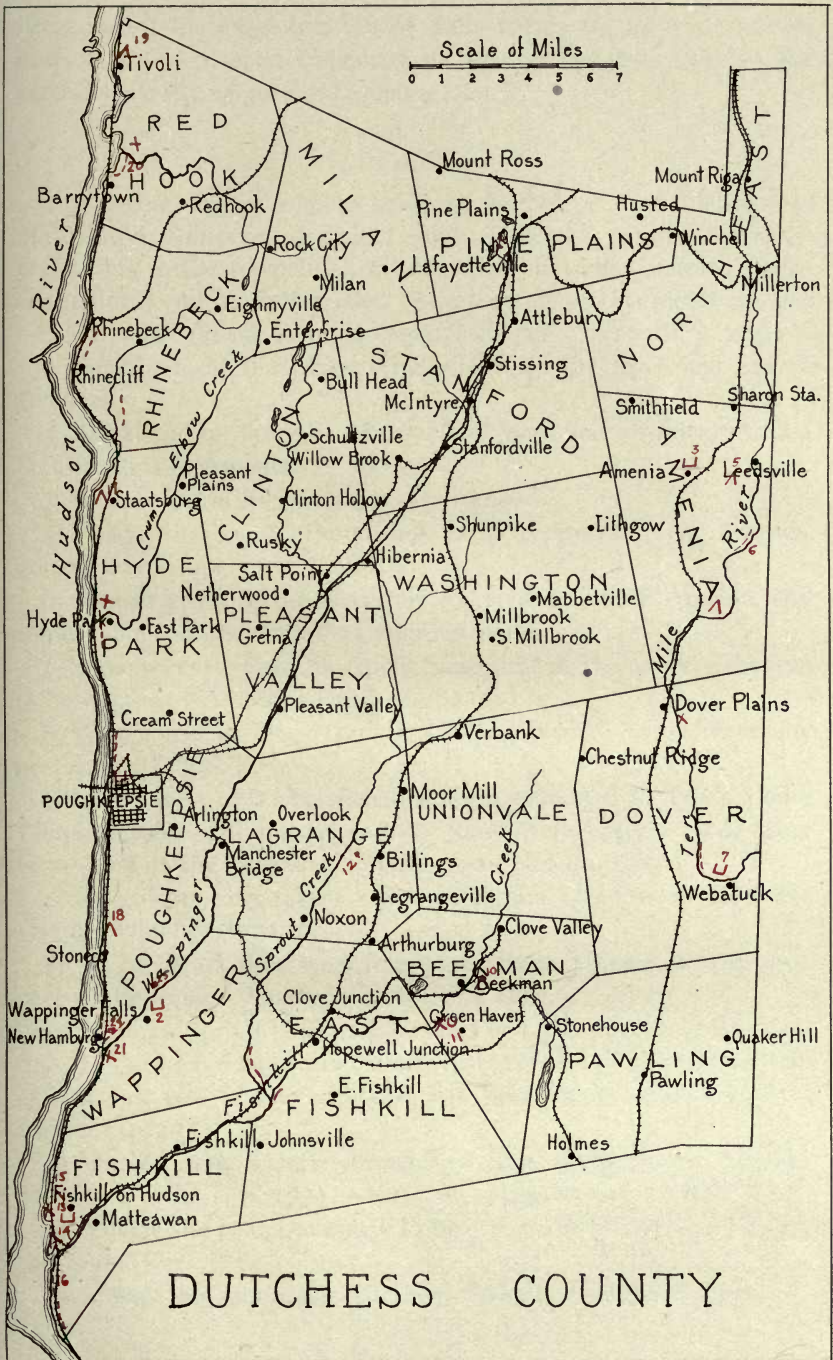
10 Several banner stones were found at the Vlie on the mountain 3 miles south of Oneonta.

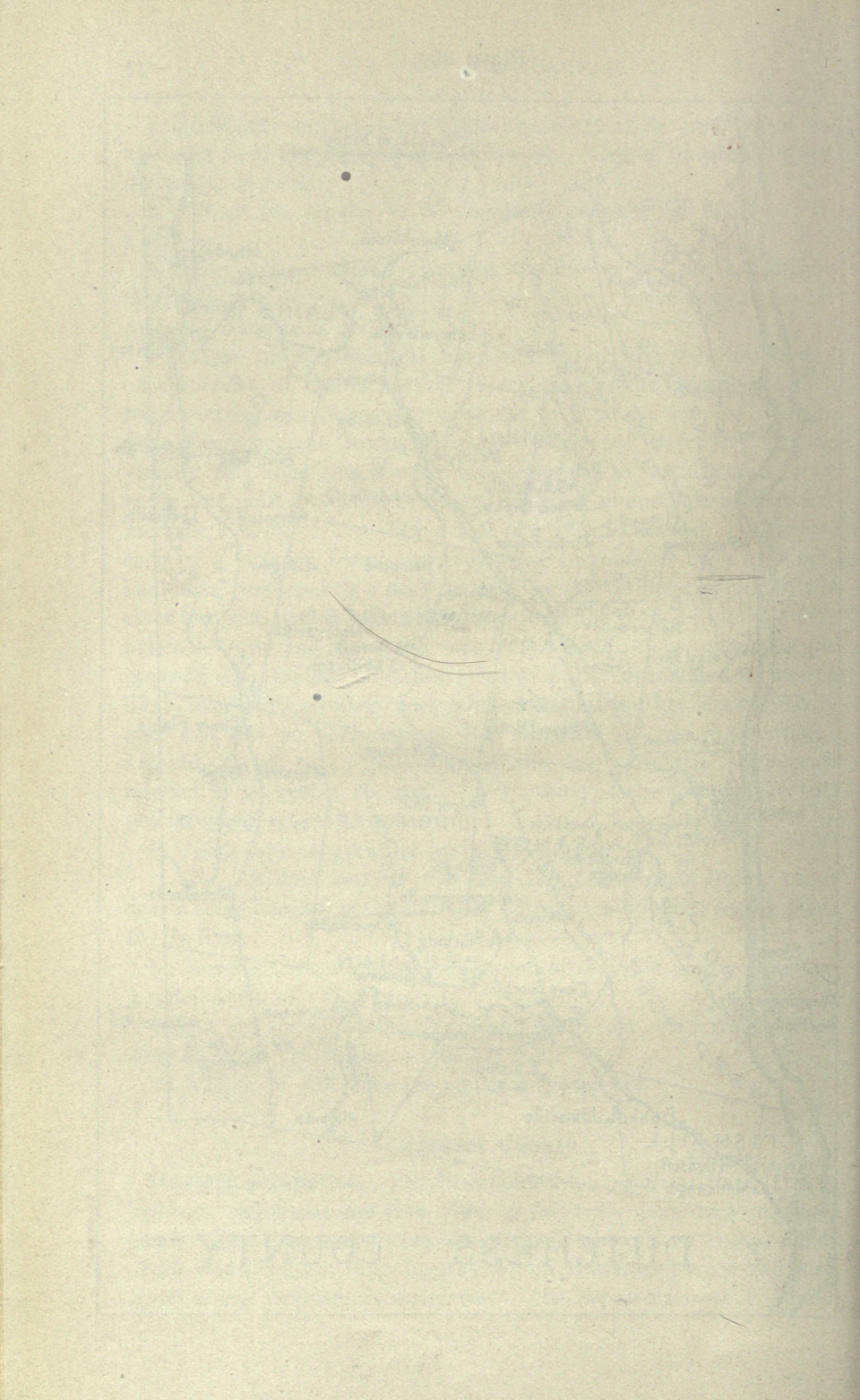
11 An old Indian orchard is on the north side of Charlotte river, west of West Davenport, on an old trial.

12 Village of Adiquatangie at West Davenport.

### Dutchess County

**General occupation.** Dutchess county lies south of the Mahikan territory, though at one time some of this tribe were on Wappinger creek. The Wiccopees were above the Highlands on the east side of the river, and the Wappingers lived on Matteawan creek and eastward to the Taghkanick mountains. The Sepascots were at Rhine-





beck, but of the exact location of their village we have no definite notes. A few Esopus Indians were also on the east shore of the Hudson in 1663, opposite Magdalen Island.

### *List of Sites*

1 A recent village 2 miles south of Bethel or Pine Plains, was the Moravian mission of 1740 (Smith, Dutchess, p. 302). French places this in the town of Northeast, "at an Indian mission house at the north end of Indian lake. The remains of this mission house are still visible on the farm of Douglas Clark." (French, p. 273.)

2 Burial site in Wappingers Falls between the Episcopal church and Halls.

3 Burial site on lands of Myron P. Benton and also near Amasa D. Colemans in Amenia.

4 Burial site on Sleight farm, LaGrange.

5 Village site on the Troutbrook farm in Amenia. Arrowheads, gouges and scrapers are found.

6 Council grove at the Nook, by the river in South Amenia, and some cabins at the outlet of Smith's pond.

7 Some recent graves on Apple Sauce hill in Dover were thought to be Pequots by Smith (Dutchess, p. 155).

8 Village site in Dover on the Lossing farm. Arrowheads and pestles are found.

9 In October 1882 six skeletons were exhumed at Fox's Point, Poughkeepsie. All the relics near these were early. Some were found east of the railroad. (Smithsonian Report, 1883.)

10 A village with recent relics at Noxon meadow in Beekman (Smith, Dutchess, p. 135).

11 A cache of flint was found at Green Haven, in the west part of Beekman (Smithsonian Report, 1877, p. 307-8).

12 "On the Sprout creek, which rises in La Grange, a great quantity of bones have been accidentally discovered, lying promiscuously as if a vast pile of human bodies had been made and left to rot" (Barber, p. 133).

13 There were several cemeteries and orchards in Fishkill. (Smith, Dutchess, p. 175). A recent village was at Fishkill Hook.

14 Village site near Denning's Point. Spearheads and arrowheads are found.

15 Village site on the flat land near Fishkill, reported by James E. Dean.

16 J. W. Nelson of Cold Spring located many sites from Denning's Point, Dutchess county to Croton point, Westchester county. He did some collecting at Denning's Point, at the mouth of Matteawan creek. There he found early fireplaces and graves. A large grooved stone and also a broken one were obtained here.

17 Village at Staatsburg.

18 Village at Milton Ferry.

19 Village site at Tivoli.

20 Village site at Barrytown.

21 Village site at New Hamburg.

22 Village site on the Van Wyck farm, Manchester Bridge.

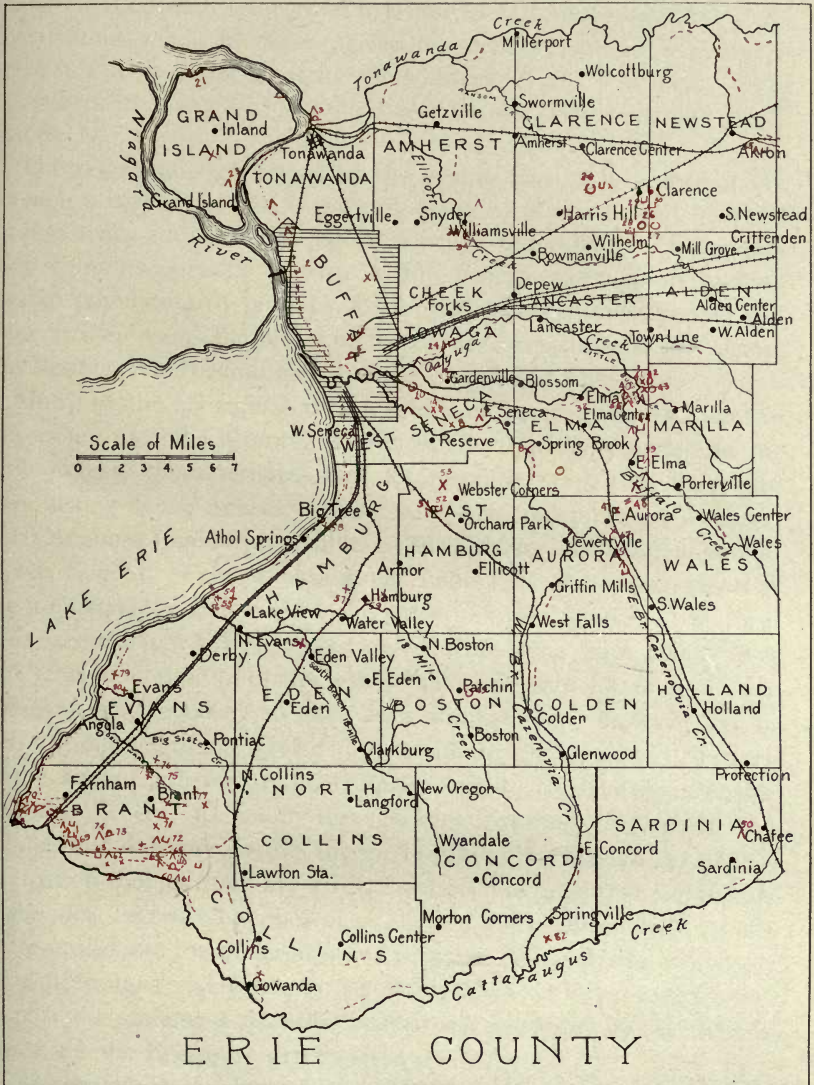
23 Village site on John Ham farm, Washington Hollow.

24 Quarry site, containing chert nodules in limestone worked by Indians, nearly above the New York Central railroad tunnel at New Hamburg.

25 Quarry site on the Boardman farm, 4 miles northeast of New Hamburg on same limestone ridge as preceding.

### Erie County

**General occupation.** The geographical location of Erie county must have made it especially inviting as a center of aboriginal occupation, and both archeology and history adduce facts to prove this true. Both Tonawanda creek on the north and Cattaraugus creek on the south were important water routes, while the fertile valleys and the secluded hills afford both agricultural lands and secure retreats. At the opening of the historic period we find the names of three Iroquoian nations associated with this region, the Neuter, Erie and Wenroe. Before these peoples entered this locality others had been equally attracted by it and we find many traces of a mound-building people distributed all along the southern shore of Lake Erie and in the valleys of the Cattaraugus and Tonawanda. Traces of these people, however, are not so definite or so deeply stamped in the earth as are those of the Iroquoian nations who left deep layers of refuse and filled the soil with charcoal, and the by-products of their industries. A journey through the valleys of any of the streams flowing westward into Lake Erie will reveal numerous village and camp sites. In certain places, as along the Tonawanda or the Cattaraugus, there are few places on the creek flats that do not show evidences of aboriginal occupation. Important hills back of the flood plains are covered with earthworks,







the level lands upon the flood plains are strewn with village sites and the creek flats show every mark of having been cultivated in early times. Indeed the present sites of many of the important village and cities in the county overlie earlier Indian settlements and excavations made in these places for cellars and other purposes seldom fail to bring to light some traces of the red race. This is true of the city of Buffalo, East Aurora, Hamburg and other places.

The region now embraced by the county was early known to the French missionaries and explorers, many of whom passed over the Indian trails into Canada and southward into Ohio. The county now contains portions of two of the Seneca reservations and an Indian population of perhaps 2000. Undoubtedly these people still bear in their veins the blood of the earlier occupants of the region, the Neuter, Wenroe and Erie and the vanquished Kah-kwa.

Many of the aboriginal village sites and burial grounds found in the valley of the Cattaraugus and vicinity usually credited to the Erie exhibit characteristics that lead one to think that in reality they belong to the Seneca. The clay vessels and pipes are counterparts of those found in the valley of the Genesee, the original habitat of the Seneca. Farther west along Lake Erie shore are sites that are unmistakably Erie. Here the pottery is vastly different in form and decoration. The Iroquois exterminated the Erie about 1654 and from that time until the war of the American Revolution their territory was supposed to have been uninhabited. To have left so rich a hunting ground unvisited and without settlements is contrary to the known policies of the Iroquois and it is extremely probable that the Seneca, to whom the territory naturally fell, early had villages and defensive works there. Tradition has little to say of this occupation though there are a few faint glimmerings that might lead to the idea. Archeology, however, sheds a more definite light on the matter and from the material found in grave pits and refuse heaps in the Cattaraugus valley one is led to say there is much evidence to support the statement that the locality was occupied by the Seneca soon after the Erie were driven from it.

Considerable archeological work in Erie county has been done by Prof. Frederick Houghton of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, by M. R. Harrington for the Peabody Museum of Harvard and by A. C. Parker of the New York State Museum.

*List of Sites*

1 A village site in the town of Tonawanda almost opposite the head of Grand island. Scattered relics are found along the creek.

2 A large ossuary was found near the river in Black Rock. The skeletons were "in a circle, with their heads radiating from a large copper kettle which had been placed in the center and filled with bones." There were other early and modern articles. (Squier, p. 100.) One of Doctor Benedict's groups lay east of this and embraced eight sites.

3 A village site and mound on White's island opposite the mouth of Tonawanda creek. The culture seems to be Neutral.

4 Mound in town of Grand island on the Galliger farm on the Ransom road.

5 A small mound, called Dah-do-sot or "artificial hill" by the Senecas, was toward Buffalo creek, and a mile nearer the center of the city than the old fort on that stream. It was originally 5 feet high, and nearly 40 feet around, with a corresponding depression on one side (Squier, p. 74, 75).

6 Village site on the river bank at Buffalo opposite Strawberry island. Many open-air workshops occur along the river.

7 Camp in Buffalo, in Forest Lawn cemetery.

8 Camp sites along Cazenovia creek.

9 Extensive village and burial site on Fenton street, Buffalo, excavated by Frederick Houghton; seventy-five skeletons, many iron axes, beads, stone mortars and clay vessels were found. The occupants are thought to be Wenro.

10 An earthwork on Buffalo creek near the city is of about 4 acres. Red Jacket and Mary Jemison were originally buried there. It was near the old mission house; the council house was a mile away toward Buffalo. It was somewhat semicircular and had one gateway. Lodge sites and broken pottery were found within. It was the reputed scene of the last battle between the Kahkwahs and Senecas. (Squier, p. 73-75, pl. 9, no. 1.) The area is about 4 acres.

11 Village site and earthwork in Buffalo, between Buffum street and Indian Church road at the city line. This site is on the A. D. Strickler property and has been carefully examined by Prof. Frederick Houghton, who reports two cemeteries and two occupations. There are numerous refuse pits. The earlier site yields bone implements, shell articles, celts, clay pottery, pipes. In the later burial

place glass beads are found. Professor Houghton identifies the two occupations as Wenro before 1639 and Seneca about 1780.

12 Camp site on Niagara street in Buffalo, yielding pottery.

13 Camp site in West Seneca on the Lackawanna Steel Company's property.

14 Camp site in West Seneca on the north bank of Smokes creek on lot 22, R. 8, on the steel company's property. Notched and beveled points are found.

15 Camp site in West Seneca, lot 348, R. 7, on the south side of the ridge road near the southeast corner of Holy Cross cemetery. Notched points, drills, gouges, celts and a few potsherds are found.

16 Camp site in West Seneca on the north side of the ridge road on the Pratt property.

17 Village site, formerly Jack Berry's town, in West Seneca, in the village of Gardenville. The date is modern, 1780-1840.

18 Village site covering extensive area on lots 129-99 in West Seneca. This is on the A. S. Schwab and William Eaton farms in Ebenezer. There are refuse pits, pottery, triangular and some notched flints, clay pipes, bone implements and stone objects. Professor Houghton thinks the occupation is Wenro.

19 Village and burial site on lot 272 in West Seneca is on north side of Potter road on the highest terrace above Cazenovia creek. Frederick Houghton describes the culture as Wenro and mentions stone axes, potsherds, bone implements, two bird stones as found. In the graves, brass and iron objects have been discovered.

20 Village of the historic period, 1780-1840, on the Potter road at the east bank of the Cazenovia, at the ford. This was an Onondaga village having a council house. Silver brooches are found on the site.

21 Village and cemetery on lot 111 on Grand island. These are situated on the edge of West river on the Van Low estate. Professor Houghton, who excavated the site in 1909, considers the culture to have been Neuter. He found notched and triangular arrow points, potsherds and flint chips in the village. In the graves were clay vessels, brass kettles, arrowheads, shell beads, bone combs, a Jesuit ring and a marble pipe. Fifty-seven skeletons were found.

22 Camp site on Grand island on the south ridge of Love road near the Base Line road.

23 Village site on lot 11 on Grand island. Potsherds, flints and bone objects have been found. This site is described as on the Galliger farm.

24 Village site and cemetery in Cheektowaga where William street crosses Cayuga creek. Described by Houghton (p. 312).

25 Burial site where Cheektowaga city hall now stands, reported by William Brennan, of Sloan.

26 A circular work was on the terrace not far back of Clarence village. This site is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Clarence.

27 Village site and fort, a mile beyond, contained less than an acre. The bank and ditch were irregular in size and there were caches within. The work is on "a sandy, slightly elevated peninsula, which projects into a low-tangled swamp." The outline is elliptical and a cemetery was near. On the plate it is said to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Clarence hollow, but the text seems to place it north (Squier, p. 79, pl. 11).

28 A mile eastward was an ossuary with four hundred skeletons, and in the same field were recent and early relics. A rude sepulture was in the rocks (Squier, p. 79).

29 Burial site on lot 6, on the A. Wall property, Clarence. This site is on the east side of the cemetery road.

30 Burial site on lot 8, Clarence, three-fourths of a mile south of Clarence village on the west side of the cemetery road, near Fillmore cemetery. This site was excavated by Dr Ernest Wende.

31 Camp site on Harris hill on the Stevens farm in Clarence township.

32 A few miles from Clarence the Batavia and Buffalo highway passed through the last of the Clarence works. It was on the Vandewater farm. Clarence works are now obliterated. "Some bone pits, in addition to those already mentioned, occur in Clarence township" (Squier, p. 80, 81).

33 Camp site in Amherst on the southwest bank of Ellicott creek, near Williamsville.

34 Village site on lot 6, on the south side of the Batavia road. This site is on the Vandewenter farm.

35 Village site near Fisher Falls in Newstead, on the south side of Murder creek, on lot 42. It was somewhat oval and had caches. Squier thought it a work mentioned by Kirkland in 1787 (Squier, p. 80, pl. 11, no. 2). Beauchamp says: "It is probably one of the Neutral forts. There is a cemetery on the sandy knolls west of the embankment." (See figure 74.)

36 Village site on lot 7, Elma, on the Mullen estate east of the creek road. This site is regarded by Professor Houghton as Wenro. There are numerous refuse heaps, lodge sites, stone axes, bone implements and pottery fragments.

37 Village site on lot 18 in Elma on the west side of Buffalo creek on high bank. Triangular flints, potsherds and celts are found.

38 Village site in Elma on the Big Flats. This is a recent Seneca site of the post-revolutionary period.

39 Village site in Elma covering extensive area, on lot 4, is on the north side of Buffalo creek just west of the town line. Numerous refuse heaps and triangular points are found. A brass ring and a piece of wire are the only European objects found. A bone effigy

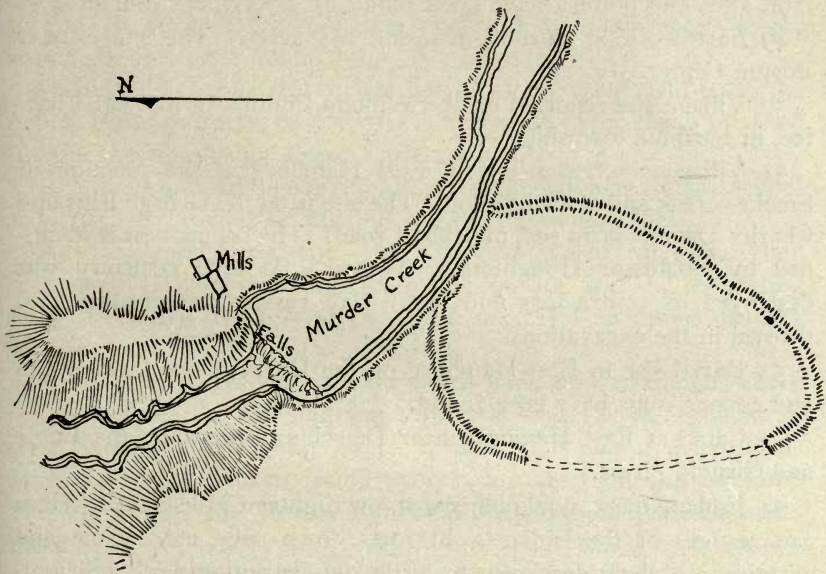


FIG. 74 Sketch map of the Murder creek site near Newstead (after Squier)

of the human figure was discovered in a grave. Houghton reports the site as excavated by Charles and Ernest Simons and says the culture is Wenro.

40 Earthwork, now obliterated, was on lot 29 on the Stitz farm in Elma, near the northwest corner of the Bulles and Girdled road.

41 Earthwork on lot 6 in Elma on the Vandewenter farm on the south side of the Batavia road at the "turn."

42 Earthwork, now obliterated, was on the east side of Little Buffalo creek, west of the Town Line road on lot 6.

43 Earthwork on lot 2, Elma, on the Clinton road near the Town Line road.

44 Cemetery on lot 11, Elma, on the east side of Buffalo creek, on the Tolsma property.

45 Village and burial site on lot 13 in Aurora on the west side of the Olean road. The occupation seems Seneca. The site is known as "Bead Hill." Explorers have found iron axes, beads, pipes, pottery, triangular points, etc.

46 Camp site in Aurora on Fort Hill, on the Riley estate.

47 Camp site in Aurora on Main street in East Aurora near the Girdled road. Clay pipes have been found.

48 Embankment in East Aurora on a hill on the Girdled road. Iron axes and pottery have been found by Dr H. W. Williams.

49 Earthwork in Boston, inclosing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The site is near Boston Center.

50 Village site reported on the William Phillips farm, near Chaffee, in Sardinia township.

51 Village site, extensive, in East Hamburg at the junction of Smokes creek and a small brook. The site is on the George Ellis and Charles Diemer farm east of Abbott road. The occupation is identified by Professor Houghton as Wenro. A large cemetery was destroyed by contractors and many clay vessels were broken and thrown in the excavations.

52 Burial site in East Hamburg on the Harry Yates farm. Pipes and copper rings have been found.

53 Camp at East Hamburg near Dewell's Corners, on the Engle and Girnold farms.

54 Embankment, now obliterated, on Eighteen Mile creek. "Here are vestiges of the Indians, old forts, town sites, etc. Time and scrutiny are alone necessary to bring out its antiquities" (Schoolcraft, Report, p. 224). There are now some slight traces at the mouth of the creek.

55 Camp on high bluff on the north bank of Eighteen Mile creek is on the Donovan farm, lot 50, range 8, about one-half of a mile east of the Lake road. Many notched points and other stone tools have been found there. This is in Hamburg township.

56 Camp site in Hamburg at the southeast corner of lot 50, range 7. This is on the lowest terrace of Eighteen Mile creek and opposite Hampden brook. This site shows two diverse occupations.

57 Camp on lot 10, range 8, in Hamburg, is on the north bank of Eighteen Mile creek at the Erie Railroad bridge.

58 Camp in Hamburg on the banks of a brook east of the Lake road at Athol Springs. Notched points and a broken gouge are reported by Professor Houghton.

59 Camp on lot 2, range 7, Hamburg, on the south bank of the creek.

60 Mound in Collins township on the Sundown property, opposite the Seneca fair grounds, Cattaraugus reservation. This was on the edge of the terrace overlooking the Cattaraugus flood plain. The site was excavated by Dr A. L. Benedict.

61 Village site on the Cattaraugus reservation on the Crouse property near Versailles bridge. Algonkian pottery is found.

62 Village site in Collins township, Cattaraugus reservation, lots 56 and 57, between the Gowanda road and the Cattaraugus creek. Iroquoian pottery is found.

63 Burial site near this village but of more recent date is on the Asher Hare property on lot 57. The burials are Seneca of 1800 and the site is probably Upper Cattaraugus.

64 Village site, Iroquoian, on lot 49, on the Thomas Indian School property. An earlier occupation shows Algonkian relics.

65 Village and burial site. An extensive site of early and later occupancy (Algonkian and Iroquoian) on lot 49, and extending along the banks of Clear creek, which once had an outlet through the site.

66 A semicircular work on the north bank of Cattaraugus creek  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the lake and about 17 rods long. Area less than an acre. Recent. (Cheney, p. 38, pl. 1, fig. 1. His plan is given in his figure 31.) Mr Sackett found many iron axes there but no bank. The site is near the present Episcopal chapel on the Seneca reservation.

67 A mound probably natural, was at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek. It was rather large and when it was washed away in 1844 skeletons and recent relics were found.

68 Burial mound at the mouth of the Cattaraugus on the west side. This mound was opened recently by a sand company. A



Fig. 75 Copper beads with original thong from Silverheels site.  $\times\frac{7}{8}$

skeleton and parts of a buffalo's jaw were found in it by E. R. Burmaster.

69 Village and burial site in Brant township. This is on lot 10 and in the Cattaraugus Indian reservation. The site was explored by Harrington and Parker in 1903 for the Peabody Museum and

later by Parker and Burmaster for the New York State Museum. The property is the estate of H. Silverheels. Many clay vessels, stone axes, flints, shell ornaments and bone implements were found. The occupation is Seneca.

70 Village site, early, at some distance north of the mouth of Cattaraugus creek, where a road approaches the shore. This site covers an area of about 10 acres and there are evidences of several occupations.

71 A mound in the reservation, just north of the Collins line.

72 Village extensive on the Lay estate on the Cattaraugus reservation, lots 17 and 31. This was a village of captive Delaware. (See Ellicott's map of 1804.)

73 Mound on lot 28, Brant, is near the Theodore Jemison farm on the Cattaraugus reservation.

74 Village site near and surrounding a mound on lot 28, is on a hill leading up from the Gowanda-Irving road to the terrace. This is near the Kenjockety and Jemison estates on the reservation.

75 Camp site on the Barron estate, lot 41, on Delaware creek, east of Brant Center. Leaf-shaped points and scrapers are reported.

76 Camp site on the United States Preserving Company's property, lot 52, Brant, between Big Sister and Delaware creeks.

77 Camp on lot 5, reservation, in Brant township is on the south side of the Gowanda-Irving road.

78 Camp site in Brant, one-fourth of a mile from the Barron estate site on the south side of Delaware creek.

79 Camp site in Evans, lot 76, on the north bank of Big Sister creek on the East line road.

80 Camp site on lot 66, Evans, on the south side of Big Sister creek, east of the Telegraph road. This is on the Harper property.

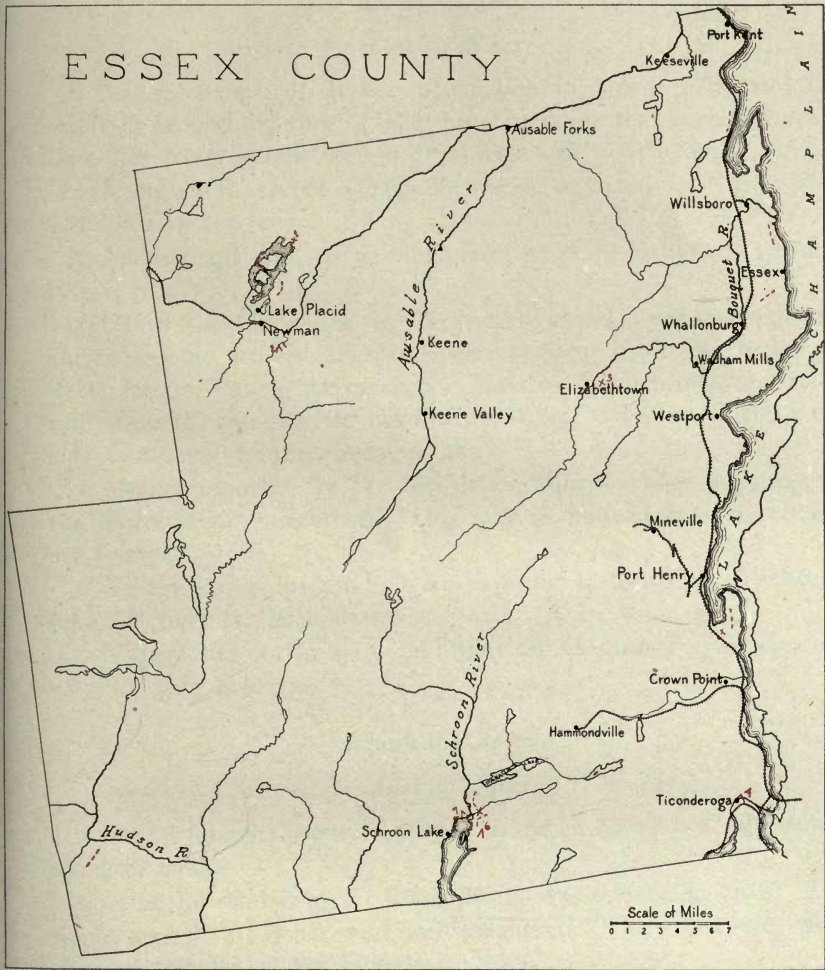
81 L. W. Calver found a large workshop in the village of Williamsville, with local and foreign material.

82 Camp site south of Springville near the Cattaraugus creek.

Some supplementary remarks may be made on Erie county, founded on the local collections of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. A string of rice shells, tinged with copper, came from a grave on Barnard street. Village sites east and southeast of Buffalo had early flint articles. Similar sites were north of the city, and others in the Parkside district and on Seneca street and on the Abbott road. A site on the Indian Church road was of a mixed character. The articles were mostly of the Iroquois type but there were early



# ESSEX COUNTY





scrapers in the refuse. At this place and one other, perforated *Melantho* shells were found.

Forest Lawn group in Buffalo, east of Black Rock, embracing eight small sites.

### Essex County

#### *List of Sites*

1 "The vestiges of Indian occupation in North Elba and the territory around the interior lakes leave no doubt that at some former time they congregated there in great numbers" (Watson, p. 216).

2 A supposed recent village has been reported at North Elba (Smith, Essex, p. 467).

3 Arrowheads etc. were abundant at Elizabethtown (Smith, Essex, p. 467).

4 Camp sites indicated by large arrowheads, pestles, mortars, chisels, gouges, knives, axes and pottery, occur in the north part of Ticonderoga, "along the creek, the flats of Trout brook, and especially near the rapids at the head of the outlet." Recent articles were also abundant (Smith, Essex, p. 381).

5 Mound reported by Mr Marsh, on Schroon lake, as being on the Platts farm in Schroon. This may be natural but arrowheads are found.

6 Village site on lot 3 in Schroon is on the eastern side of Schroon lake. Pottery has been found.

7 Village site on the C. C. Whitney and Myron C. Pelkin property, lot 3, in Schroon.

### Franklin County

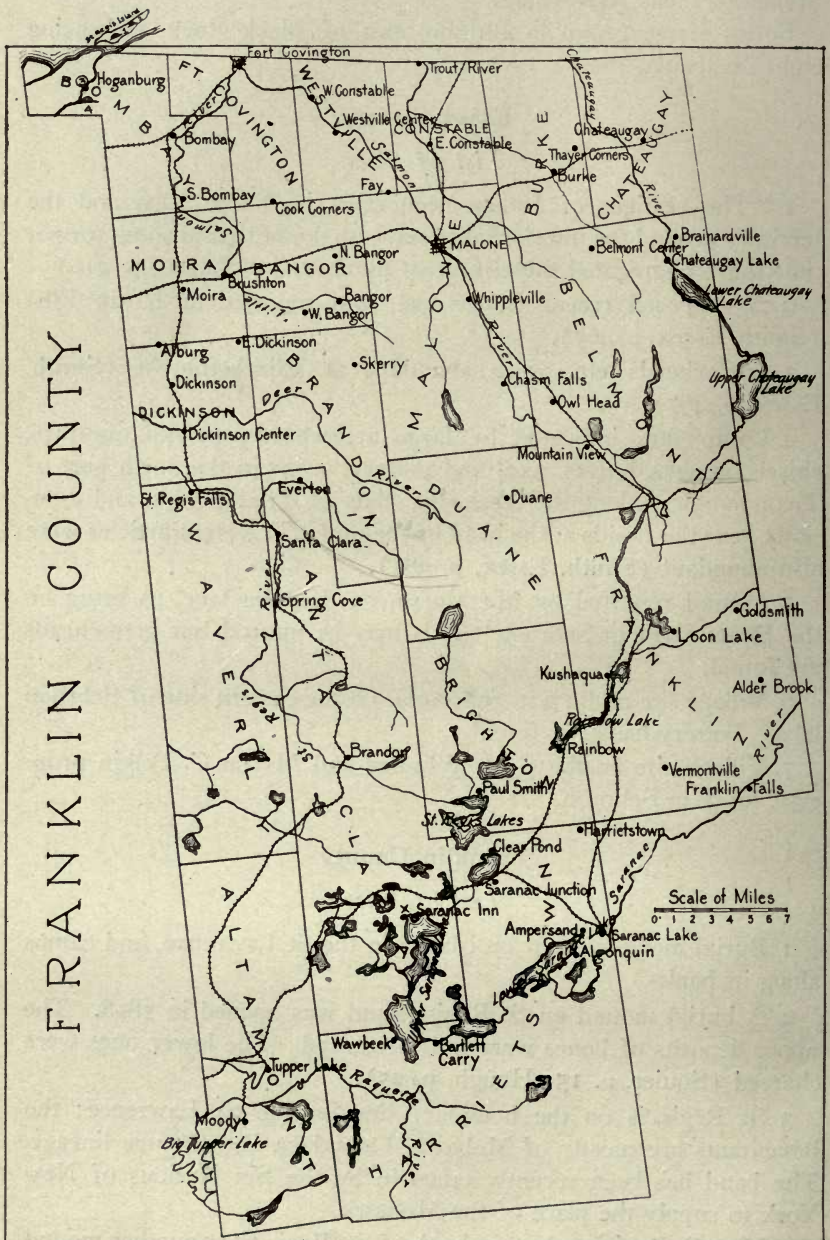
#### *List of Sites*

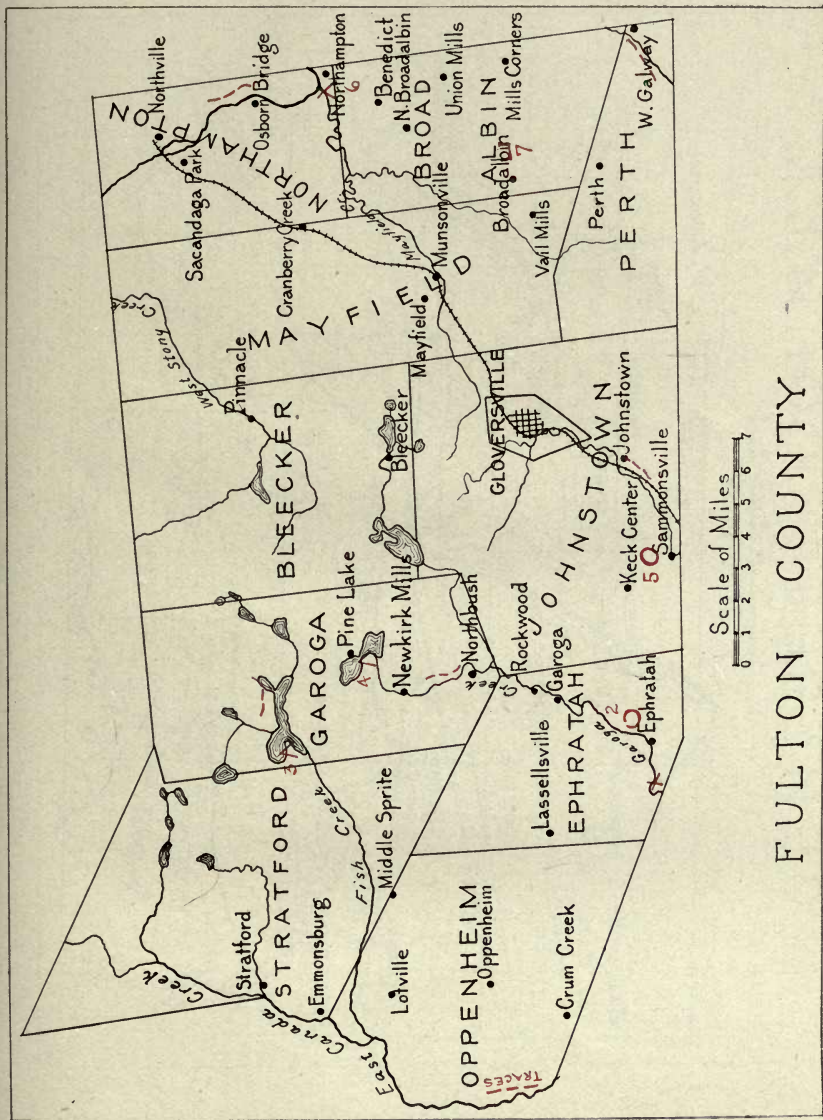
1 Burial mounds occur on islands in the St Lawrence, and camps along its banks.

2 A burial mound on St Regis island was opened in 1818. The upper deposits of bones were well preserved. The lower ones were charred (Squier, p. 15; Hough, p. 25).

3 St Regis is on the boundary line on the St Lawrence; the inhabitants are mostly of Mohawk, Onondaga and Cayuga lineage. The band has been recently taken in by the Six Nations of New York to supply the place of the Mohawk.

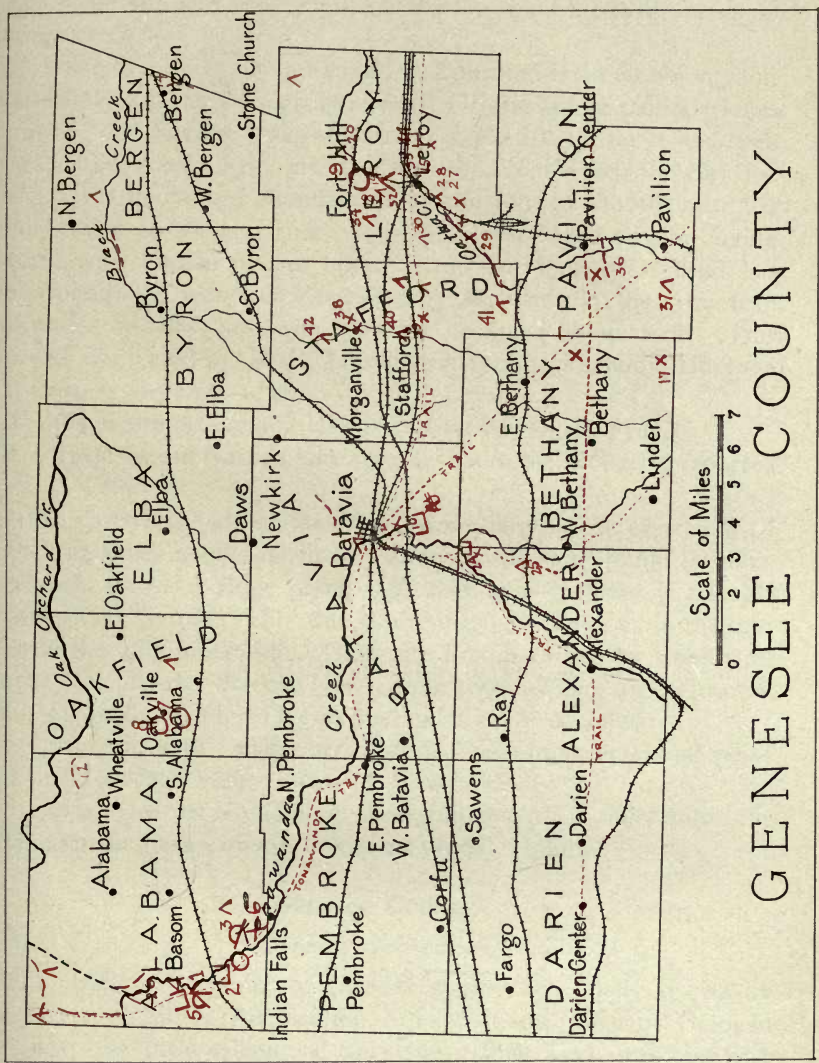
4 Near St Regis on the east bank of St-Regis river another mound was afterward opened (Hough, p. 25).





# FULTON COUNTY





# GENESEE COUNTY





## Fulton County

### *List of Sites*

1 Village site and stronghold on the George Christman farm on Garoga creek.

2 A site of 4 acres on Indian hill in Ephratah is on an oblong and steep sandy hill east of Garoga creek. Originally the palisade holes could be seen, but not when the writer explored it after it had been long cleared. S. L. Frey says that the pits from which the clay for pottery was taken, are abundant along the foot of the hill near the small stream on the east side. It is the oldest Mohawk site having pottery with human figures upon it, and one long brass bead has been found. It was well described by Mr Frey in the *American Naturalist* in 1885, and was probably occupied about 1600. This site was excavated by M. R. Harrington for the Peabody-Harvard Museum. (See plate 143.)

3 Village site on Canada lake is reported by S. L. Frey.

4 Village site on Garoga lake 10 miles from the Mohawk, reported by S. L. Frey.

5 An early stockade of about the same date on the east bank of Cayadutta creek a mile north of Sammons ville, was found in 1892. A trench across a ridge about 349 feet long inclosed a triangle between two ravines. This was 369 feet long. Relics as in the last, even to the long brass bead. This site was described by Robert M. Hartley, in *Popular Science News*, June 1896. There are  $2\frac{3}{4}$  acres. Unio shells abundant. The occupation is early Mohawk.

6 Camp site with "many arrowheads" on Summeer House point and in Sacandaga valley, town of Broadalbin.

7 Burial site in Broadalbin three-fourths of a mile from the village on the banks of a brook near Woods Hollow.

## Genesee County

### *General Occupation*

The aboriginal remains of Genesee county are chiefly known by the extensive hilltop fortification situated in the town of Oakfield and near the little village of Caryville. This work was the first described by the Rev. Samuel Kirkland in 1788. Another important site is on the hill at the juncture of Fordhams brook and Allens creek, in the town of Le Roy, in the southeast part of the county. The Oakfield site has one of the largest and highest walls of any inclosure in the State. Squier says it is the best preserved of any that came under his notice; in his time the earth wall was 8 feet in

height above the outer ditch and he records seven gateways. A short distance from this earthwork was another large inclosure called the "Bone fort" from the large number of human remains found in pits within it. This site was earlier described in some detail by the Rev. Kirkland, who visited it with one of the Seneca chiefs.

The Le Roy site was 3 miles north of the village of that name and was described in a general way by Lewis Morgan. It was not an earthwork in the sense of being surrounded by a wall, but more of a fortified stronghold having a defensive wall on one end. Squier says, "the only trace of art is an embankment and ditch about 1500 feet in length, running east and west across the broadest part of the peninsula, not far back from the edge of the ravine." The Rev. C. H. Dewey of Rochester, who made some excavations at an early date, said that the trench was ordinarily from 8 to 10 feet deep and about the same width. It is now of less dimensions. An interesting form of pipe found all through the Seneca region was found in this earthwork and consists of a face having slitlike eyes and mouth, a long rectangular nose so modeled that it appears to look out from a hood with a triangular opening. Many of these are found on the earlier Seneca sites along the Genesee. Other sites of importance occur along the Tonawanda creek where there are numerous remains of an early Iroquois people and vestiges of the mound builders. An important mound was found on the old Parker farm, on lot 79, in Alabama. Other village sites and burials are found along the creek near the western boundary of the township. This county, like others in the region, shows evidences of several occupations.

Squier, in discussing the sites in this county, says that "in the town of Alabama, in the extreme northwest of the county were once three of these works of small size. This town adjoins Shelby, Orleans county, on the north and touches Newstead, Erie county, on the west. It will ultimately be seen that its ancient works constituted part of a chain extending from the lake ridge on the north to Buffalo creek on the southwest, a distance of 50 miles. Not less than twenty ancient earthworks are known to occur in this range."

In the early days, when the discovery of the Indian earthworks and fortifications first was appreciated, it was a popular thing to believe that they formed part of a systematic series of defensive strongholds such as any modern people might erect at strategic points along natural trails and passes. It was not commonly known that all these fortifications were not occupied at one time, nor that as a matter of truth no definite "chain erected for military purposes" ever existed in this general area.

*List of Sites*

1 Tonawanda is a modern Seneca village on the reservation and along the Tonawanda creek. It seems to have been near here that Mr Kirkland came to another fort on his way toward Buffalo, but farther east. "On the south side of the Tonawanda creek at a small distance, are to be seen the vestiges of another ancient fortified town" (Yates, p. 18).

2 Village and burial site on the highland along the Tonawanda creek near where the West Shore Railroad crosses the creek and the creek road. This is on the Parker property.

3 Mound of considerable size and early village site on the old Parker estate near Indian Falls. This land is now occupied by Jacob Doctor. Several gorgets and a bird stone were found in the mound, which yielded human remains.

4 On the Tonawanda reservation near the sandy land on the triangle of the road, near the council house is a more recent burial site.

5 A mound on the hill where the present Indian Baptist church stands was leveled. Human remains and a large quartz crystal were found in the earth.

6 A site on the right bank of Tonawanda creek below the falls yielded fragments of pottery and several flints.

7 "The old fort in Oakfield has a ditch and bank inclosing 10 acres" (French, p. 327). It is one-half of a mile west of Caryville, and was the best preserved of these works which Squier saw. There are five gateways, and a graded way to the water. The general outline is oval and the lodge sites were plainly seen. Broken pottery was found, as in all such works. There had been traces of palisades by one of the gates. It was 800 feet long by 600 wide (Squier, p. 65, pl. 8, no. 2. His plan is in figure 76).

8 A mile northeast of this was a large work called the Bone fort, because a mound was inside "6 feet in height by 30 at the base, which was entirely made up of human bones slightly covered with earth." Squier thought this certainly one of the works described by the Rev. Samuel Kirkland in 1788. Six miles west of Batavia "he rode to the open fields and arrived at a place called by the Senecas Tegatinedaghque, which imports a doubly fortified town or a town with a fort at each end. Here he walked about half a mile with one of the Seneca chiefs to view the vestiges of this doubly fortified town. They consisted of the remains of two forts. The first contained 4 acres of ground, the other, distant about 2 miles at the other extrem-

ity of the ancient town inclosed about 8 acres. The ditch around the first was about 5 or 6 feet deep. A small stream of water and a high bank circumscribed nearly one-third of the inclosed ground. There were traces of six gates or openings, and near the center a way was dug to the water. At some places at the bottom of the ditch Mr Kirkland ran his cane a foot or more in the soil, from which circumstance he concludes that the ditch was originally much deeper. Near the western (?) fortification, which was situated on high ground, he found the remains of a funeral pile, where the slain were buried after

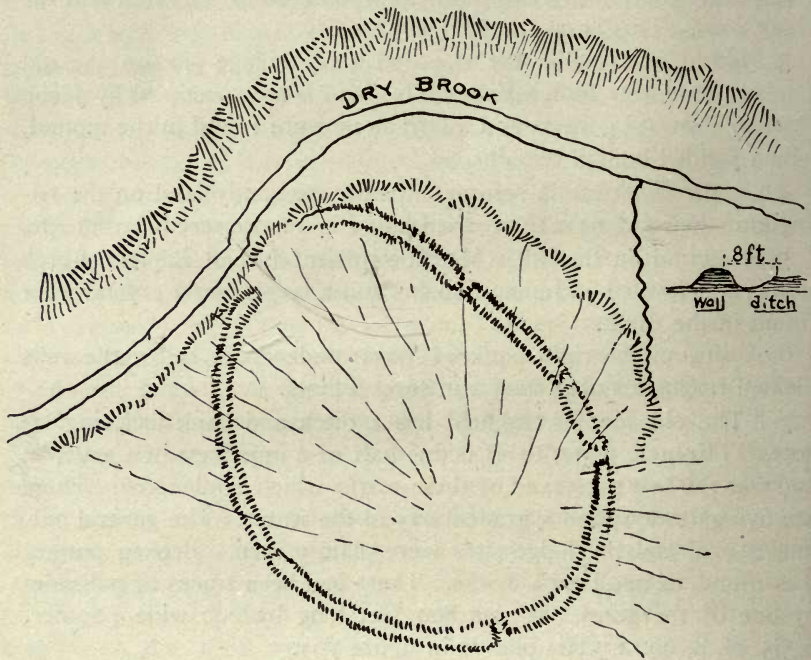


Fig. 76 Walled inclosure at Oakfield after Squier

a great battle, which will be spoken of hereafter. The mound was about 6 feet in height by 30 feet diameter at the base. The bones appeared at the surface, projecting in many places at the sides" (Squier, p. 66. 67).

Mr Squier's quotation from Yates and Moulton's account of Mr Kirkland's journal is not exact, but the only material difference is a change from "northern fortification" in the original, to "western" (Yates, p. 16, 17). It will be noticed also that Kirkland speaks of the bone mound as being near the fort, as is probable, instead of inside.

9 Fort Hill in Le Roy is 3 miles north of Le Roy village. Squier gave a plan by L. H. Morgan essentially reproduced in his figure 37. It is on a table-land bordered on three sides by the deep ravines of Fordhams brook and Allen creek. The steep banks are nearly 100 feet high. The peninsula is 1300 feet from north to south and quite wide. A bank and ditch at the broadest part were 1500 feet long and nearly straight, the western end curving down the ravine. Skeletons, pottery, beads, pipes, stone axes and arrowheads were found. Baked clay beads are mentioned (Squier, p. 69, 70, fig. 7). C. Dewey sent a similar plan to Schoolcraft, given in the latter's report but having some arbitrary features and variations. He made the north trench 60 rods and the east line 30 rods. At the northwest corner was a cemetery (Schoolcraft, Report, p. 246-49). It has been described by others, but while there are plain signs of partial occupation the supposed work is now conceded to be natural. The clay beads "are long and coarse." A more detailed description is found on pages 310-313.

10 "On what is called the Knowlton farm about 1 mile south of the town of Batavia is a small natural elevation which was used as a burial place by the Indians. It has been mistaken for a mound. Various relics have been discovered in plowing over it" (Squier, p. 71). "There are still traces of a mound on Knowlton's farm a mile from Batavia up the Tonawanda. Bones and glass beads have been plowed out of it" (Schoolcraft, Report, p. 215). It was about 50 rods from the creek, and 8 feet above the general level (Schoolcraft, Report, p. 282). This seems the one mentioned by Macauley as north (?) of Batavia, and originally 100 feet around and 10 or 12 feet high (Macauley, 2:113).

11 Village site along the Tonawanda at the bend just east of the Erie county line.

12 Traces of occupation along Oak Orchard creek.

13 Village site in Batavia.

14 A cemetery in a gravel bank 6 miles south and east of Bergen, has skeletons with and without early relics. There are fireplaces near. Reported by C. F. Moseley.

15 Camp site on south side of the main road on the eastern edge of the village of Le Roy. It is on the eastern bank of a small creek opposite the creamery on the farm of W. McCowan. This site was opened in 1915 during the road repair excavations. It does not appear to be of long occupation. Arrow points, celts and hammerstones have been found. The graveyard is thought by H. C. Follett to be on a knoll to the west.

16 Camp site on the farm of Elizabeth Lyman, Le Roy. The place is known locally as "Indian mound," but the mound appears to be a natural formation, though arrow points, chippings and some worked stones have been found at the base. Particular examinations were made November 27, 1913 by Mr Follett, Mr Carter and Miss Lyman.

17 Camp site along the town lines of Bethany and Pavilion in the southeast corner of Bethany near White creek. This site is a mile south from the Pavilion Center-Bethany road. Gorgets have been found here.

18 Camp sites north of Le Roy along the Oatka creek and west of the North Leroy road.

19 Village site on the McPherson farm north of Le Roy and north and near the Fort Hill site. Crude arrow points and a few celts have been found.

20 Burial site connected with above site. Some skeletons have been found but no records are obtainable. Mr Follett reports one pipe of Iroquoian form found with a burial.

21 Camp site south of the brook and road south of the Lehigh Valley Railroad track south of Batavia.

22 A mound is described here. Glass beads have been found on the surface.

23 Burial site described along a trail west of Little creek in the northwest corner of Bethany township, and south of Batavia on the Alexandria road.

24 Burial site reported by Schoolcraft (p. 282) west of East Alexandria and west of Little creek and north of the Lackawanna Railroad tracks. Articles of bone and shell have been found here.

25 A fortified site is reported on the south side of Tonawanda creek (Yates, p. 18). This is just south of the inlet of the canal feeder.

26 Small village site south of Le Roy, situated on a knoll west of the pumping station. Quantities of bones have been found here when the field was being plowed. Reported by Mr Follett.

27 Camp site, now about obliterated, on the east bank of the Oatka creek in Le Roy village. This site is between the Pavilion Center road and the creek.

28 Small camp site southwest of Le Roy on Oatka creek, near the southwest corner of the township. It lies at the foot of the hill near a small stream and one-half of a mile west of the Pavilion Center road and west of the B. R. & P. tracks.

29 Village site in Le Roy township, west of Le Roy, on a knoll south of the Stafford road.

30 Succession of camp sites on Oatka creek one-half of a mile north of the railroad bridge south of Le Roy.

31 Small village site north of Le Roy on the west bank of Oatka creek, exposed by plowing in 1914. This is at the southeast corner of the crossroads south of the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks at North Le Roy.

32 Camping ground of the Seneca on the east side of Oatka creek. A portion of this land is now used by the Episcopal church. It is on Church street near the waterfall. The Seneca called it Tecahnowunnadaneo.

33 Village site west of Fort Hill. Several darkened areas of soil are visible and arrow points, hammerstones etc. have been found here. This is at the crossroads south of the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks on the North Le Roy-Morganville road.

34 Camp site north of Le Roy where arrow points, celts and hammerstones have been found.

35. Small village on Oatka creek, west of Pavilion Center and just north of the Bethany road. Arrowheads and celts.

36 Camp site on the F. Trescott farm west of Pavilion, west of the creek and between it and the southwest road. Arrow points and hammerstones.

37 Camp site in the village of Morganville. Dark areas in the surrounding fields show traces of occupation. The site is on both sides of the creek. The arrow points are reported as crude.

38 Camp site east of Stafford where numerous relics have been found. This is a mile east of the railroad crossing and south of the Le Roy road.

39 Village site in present village of Stafford. A trail junction and general camp site. The site lies in the north road to Morganville.

40 Camp site of early character west of Le Roy near Roanoke. Probably now obliterated.

41 Camp site north of Morganville about 2 miles, between the road and the creek and just north of the first east road.

42 Burial site 6 miles south of Adams Basin, south of Ogdens crossroads. Many well-preserved skeletons have been removed from the graves here, especially by physicians for osteological studies.

43 Burial and village site southeast of Stone Church and northeast of Le Roy reported by Mr Follett, who says: "Located on the farms of McCann and Lusher which join each other. Evidence of a much

scattered village on McCann farm, main village seems to have been on a knoll on the Lusher farm, burials located in a gravel pit on McCann farm about two-thirds of a mile to the west of the village. Located by McCann while excavating for gravel and was extensively worked by him and Mr Lusher in the gravel pit only, as the gravel was taken out for road and building purposes. Mr McCann thinks about fifty bodies were removed in all; contained some clay pottery, finely decorated clay pipes, bone combs and bone beads. No European articles found, bundle burials noted, and the regular Seneca position with legs drawn up. My cabinet specimen 976 was presented to me by Mr McCann which contains twenty-nine wolf's teeth and one bear's tooth, six long bones all polished and brown with age, this is approximately one-half of the bone beads taken from this site. One of the long bone beads possessed by McCann contains evident record notches. The above mentioned beads are all perforated and show long usage. The pipes from this site are all ornamented with animal effigies, although one or two represented human faces."

Mr Lusher possesses a very fine highly polished game or gambling stone, found in a grave. A. H. Dewey of Rochester possesses many articles from this site. Surface findings consist of celts, few hammerstones, arrow points; pestles rare. There are several black earth spots scattered all over the two farms which resemble lodge sites, but do not yield the usual bone or other marks of habitation.

### Greene County

At the opening of the colonial period this county was occupied by various branches of the Hudson river Mahikans, but there are apparently earlier sites and a number of interesting remains which do not seem characteristic of the later Algonkins. Most of the sites in the county are situated along the banks of the Hudson or in the valley of Catskill creek. With the possible exception of a few rock shelters and hunting camps, so far as is now known there are no traces of aboriginal occupation of importance in the mountains west of the river. There are some extensive chert quarries on a ridge of land back of Coxsackie and numerous small sites are scattered along the shores of the Hudson. Greene county has been studied with some care by Egbert Beardsley and Prof. George H. Chadwick, both of Catskill, and by Orin Q. Flint of Athens. From these observers our lists of sites in the county have chiefly come.







*List of Sites*

1 Camp sites have been noted along the Hudson at Coxsackie. On Flint Mine hill south of the village are quarry pits where flint has been taken out.

2 Camp sites at New Baltimore village.

3 Camp sites at Four Mile Point.

4 Burial site near an ice dock a mile north of the beginning of the West Athens road and one-half of a mile across a small creek. Many skeletons were found when the ice house was built.

5 Village site in Athens. Known as Mackawaic. Black Rock a prominent landmark on the river, is on this site.

6 Burial site on the Harmon Van Woert property. Early graves have been found here. The State Museum has a long native copper bead necklace, a gorget and shell pendants from this site.

7 Wachachkeek was on Catskill creek west of Leeds.

8 Wichquamhtekak was just north of this but farther west and nearer the highlands.

9 Village and burial site covering several acres northwest of Leeds and between Catskill creek and Potuck hill.

10 Pachqueack was opposite and across the river creek.

11 Potuck was on both sides of the creek and west of the mouth of Potuck creek.

12 Burial site at Tagpohkight north of South Cairo.

13 Village site on the west side of Catskill creek at the foot of a hill  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the mouth of Kaaterskill creek. This was the site of Quichtok.

14 Camp site on Femmin point at the north side of the mouth of Catskill creek.

15 Large village site on the flat lands on the south side of the mouth of the creek.

16 On the south side of the Catskill about one-half of a mile from the river and south of the town, was a hamlet at the foot of the Hopenose with abundant early relics. A workshop was a little south, and a cemetery was on the east side of the hill (Hist. Greene Co., p. 106).

17 Village site at the bend of Catskill creek  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles north and west of the West Shore Railroad bridge. This is at Washburn's sand hill, where there is evidence of a stockade.

"The southwest corner of Jefferson flats, called Castle heights, overlooks an old cemetery. On the plain below was a rude stockade.

On the flat between the Catskill and Kaaterskill was another village, and on the hill nearly 600 feet north stood a fort. An Algonquin tribe lived on the plains below the junction of the creeks 2 miles from the river. There was a cemetery" (Hist. Greene Co., p. 89, 90).

18 Village site directly across the creek and to the southwest, on Kaaterskill creek.

19 Large village sites at Green Point and the two points just northeast. At Green Point there is a shell bank.

20 Camp on Burgetts island.

21 Village site at Dewitt Point. Pes-qua-nach-qua was here.

22 Village site on the point at Duck cove.

23 Quat-a-wich-nach was on the west side of the Kaaterskill on the highlands east and opposite Temmerman hill.

24 Rock shelter on the H. Branaugh property at Windham.

25 Quarries west of Coxsackie.

*Native Copper Chain of 300 Beads; At Least 400 Years Old*<sup>1</sup>

One of the finest specimens of Indian archeology ever seen in this city and what is probably one of the rarest Indian relics of the whole country is an Indian necklace of native copper beads, with other ornaments, owned by the Rev. W. N. P. Dailey of this city.

The chain may be said to consist of four parts, the small copper beads of which there are an even three hundred, sixteen small shell beads, four large shell beads, and a gorget, or breastplate, with center perforation.

Doctor Beauchamp, formerly of Broadalbin, who is the state expert in Indian archeology, says of this necklace, "it is the finest lot I have ever seen," and he doubts if there is another string like it known to collectors, east or west.

Native copper articles are rare along the New York seacoast and in our mounds, and perhaps are found more rarely still on camp sites. Among the Indians, copper as a metal was generally held in a sort of superstitious awe, certain tribes regarding it with extreme reverence, some even carefully treasuring the pieces as household gods.

Doctor Beauchamp thinks that with slight exceptions articles of native copper, such as are known in New York State, were all made before the close of the fifteenth century. Unaccompanied by Euro-

<sup>1</sup> From Amsterdam Evening Recorder, September 17, 1904.

pean articles all native copper implements and ornaments are regarded by some as prehistoric.

The only other find of beads that in any way compares with the chain owned by Mr Dailey, was discovered some years ago in a gravel bank which was being dug away by a steam shovel, and which was situated about midway between Schenectady and Hoffman. It was about a half mile from the north bank of the Mohawk that several graves were discovered, in one of which one hundred thirty-five copper beads were found, with a few fragments of bones. The beads varied from a fourth to a half inch in diameter. These beads were scattered among collectors.

The string of beads owned in this city was found some five years ago by Dr A. H. Getty of Athens N. Y., about a half mile back from the west bank of the Hudson and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the village of Athens. The Saunders farm was being worked for molding sand, and this Indian grave was thus uncovered. It was about 4 by 7 feet, and the body 4 feet beneath the surface. It was entirely paved with cobble stones, but this was peculiar because no cobbles can be found within four miles of the vicinity of the grave. It was the only grave discovered though a large tract of land was gone over. The grave was opened by Doctor Getty himself, who found that the body had evidently been in a reclining position from the manner in which the beads and gorget lay. Nothing but a piece of the jawbone remained and this crumbled when it was lifted up.

The Indians living in this vicinity (near Coxsackie, which means "Hooting Owl") were known as the River Indians and belonged to the Delaware nation. They were continually at war with the Mohawks.

The copper beads are much smaller than those found by Mr Van Epps in Glenville, and the chain of three hundred has been preserved intact. The beads were made by punching out a strip of native copper and then coiling it upon itself, and by further dextrous beating bringing the lapped edge down to an almost perfect weld.

The shell beads attached are unique in that the smaller ones are of unusual form, according to Doctor Beauchamp, while the larger ones have a very uncommon perforation. No shell beads similar to them in size and perforation are known to Doctor Beauchamp.

The gorget, perfect, save from the natural wear to which it was exposed when worn, is 2 inches by 4, and has, what seems to be peculiar with such breastplates, a border on both sides, all around, of distinct notches cut into the stone. The suggestion has been made

that these notches represent the scalps taken by the original owner of the gorget. It may be a fanciful theory but we have never seen a gorget with such notches cut into it. If it were true, however, the owner must have been a champion scalper of those days.

From what we know of the use of native copper, and the extreme rarity of copper beads, may we not believe that this chain, even four centuries ago, was regarded with great reverence by its owner, as well as of great value, that possibly it was the possession of some mighty chieftain, or had descended down through the years from fathers to sons.

### Hamilton County

On the northwest and west shores of Piseco lake along Irondequoit bay and near the outlet, are a dozen places where early relics have been found. On a large rock on an island at the outlet, "are three parallel grooves about 6 inches long and half an inch apart evidently of artificial origin."

#### *List of Sites*

1 At the angle and the bay of the outlet below are two camp sites yielding relics.

2 Three similar camps on the south shore of the lake between Benton's and Rude's points.

3 Eight camps at the northeast end.

4 Site on Pine island in Smith's lake.

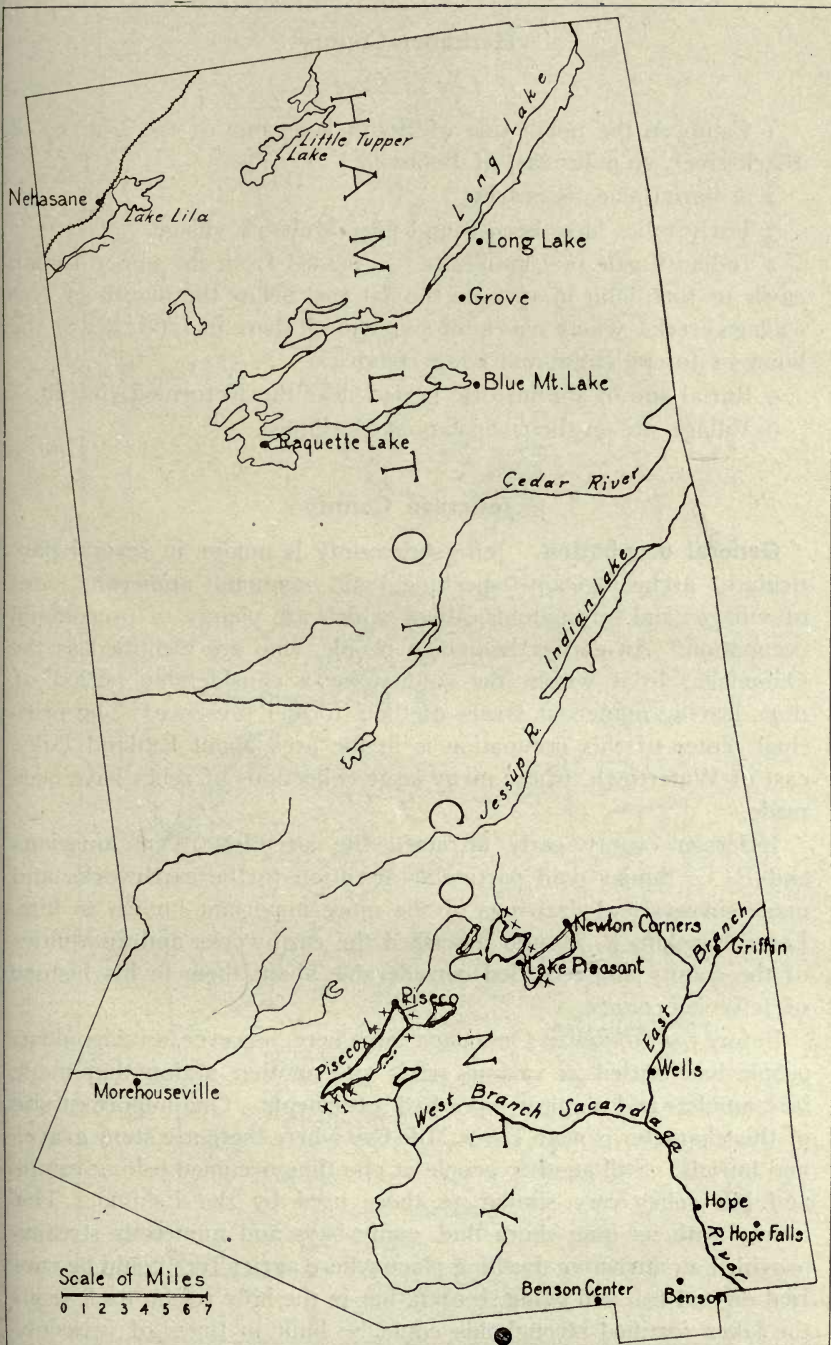
5 On an island and on the mainland on the east side of Sacandaga lake there are two camps.

6 Three camps on the outlet of the same lake. One of these is on the lake shore and the others on Lake Pleasant.

7 Camp on the north shore of Lake Pleasant at its inlet. The above camps were reported by Herbert M. Lloyd.

A camp on each side of this stream, on the north shore of Lake Pleasant. Another at the northeast angle of the lake, north side of the outlet. As the entire wilderness was but a hunting resort the Iroquois thought it was not intended to be inhabited. On one early map it appears as "Cough-sa-ra-ge, or the beaver hunting grounds of the Six Nations." This name may come from Koh-sa-ke, winter, in allusion to the cold climate. On another map it appears as "Tysch-sa-ron-dia, where the Iroquois hunted beaver." An intelligent Onondaga interpreted this, "Where they shoot."

8 Village site at Old Oven point on Long lake.



## Herkimer County

### *List of Sites*

1 Camp on the north side of South lake, one of the sources of Black river, 20 miles east of Boonville.

2 A burial place is nearby.

3 Early relics have been found near Mohawk village.

4 Indian Castle in Danube was so named from the upper Indian castle or fort, built in 1710 on the flat just below the mouth of No-wadaga creek. There was a mission church there in 1768; it was the home of Joseph Brant and King Hendrick.

5 Burial site of the historic period near the Reformed church.

6 Village site on the river flats at Herkimer.

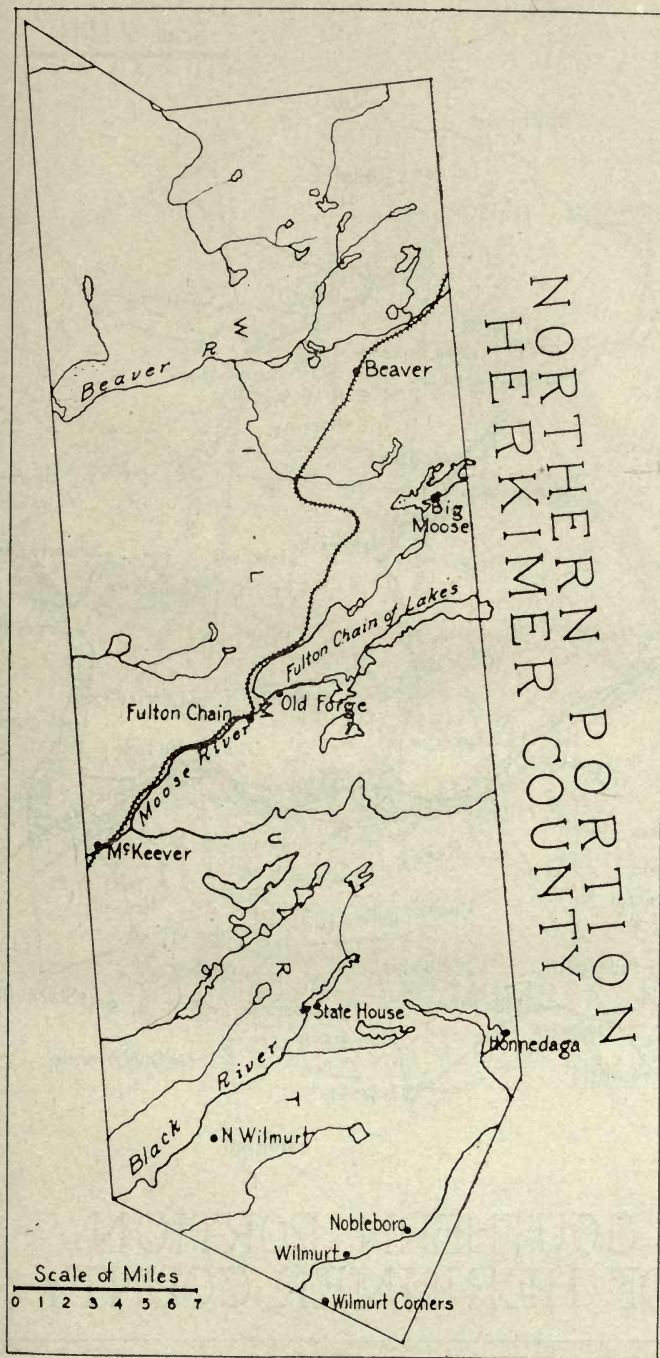
## Jefferson County

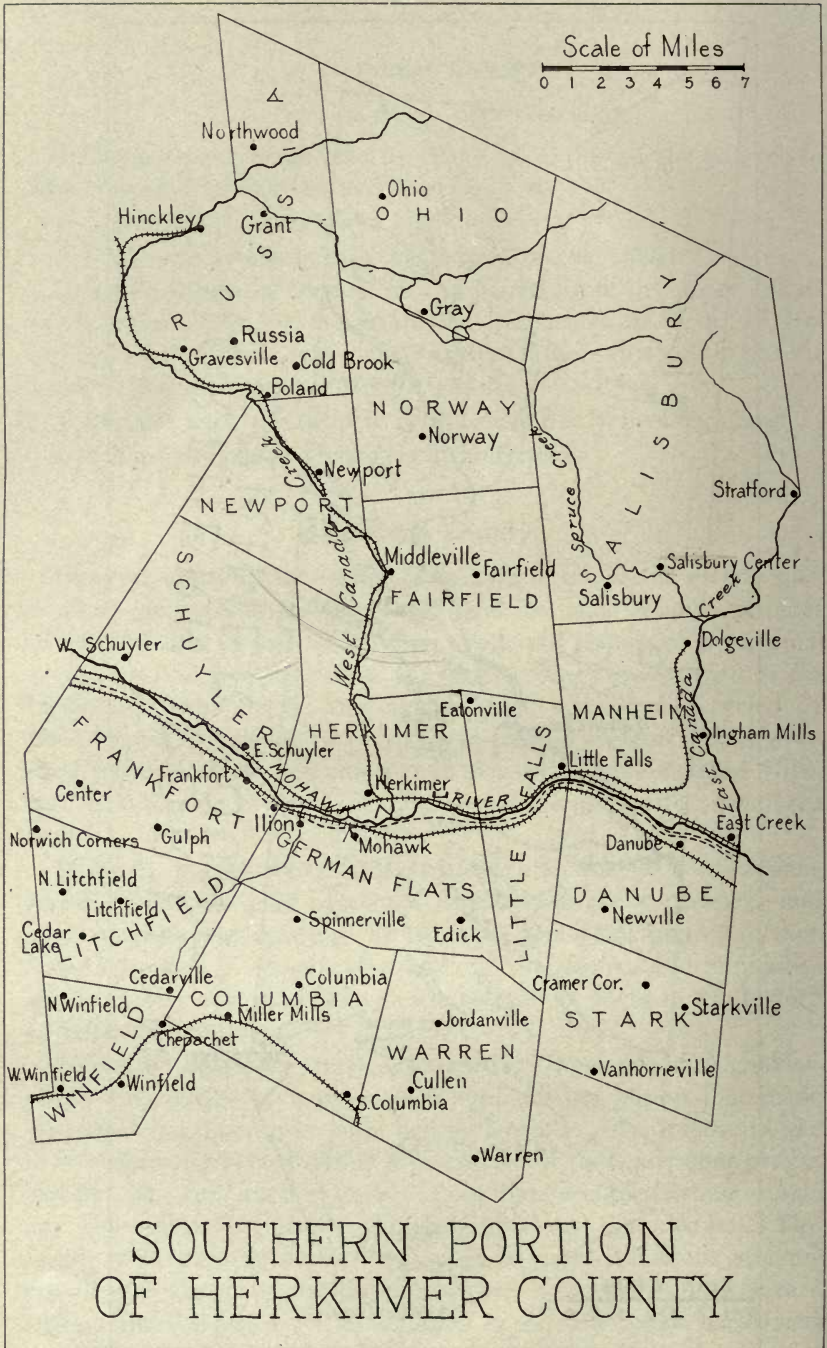
**General occupation.** Jefferson county is unique in several particulars, archeologically speaking, and contains numerous sites of villages and strongholds, all of which are plainly of precolonial occupation. An earlier Iroquoian people, who are identified as the Onondaga, lived within the county for a considerable period of time, leaving numerous traces of their former presence. The principal center of this occupation is in the area about Rutland Hills, east of Watertown, where many large collections of relics have been made.

Jefferson county early attracted the attention of antiquarians and E. G. Squier paid particular attention to the earthworks and made surveys and drawings of the more important known to him. Later Franklin B. Hough described the earthworks and antiquities of the county and recorded considerable about them in his history of Jefferson county.

Before the Iroquoian-Onondaga came here, however, an Algonkian people had settled in various parts and another nation that made bird-amulets and monitor pipes had settlements. One important site of this character is near Three Mile bay where there are stone graves and burials. Still another people at one time occupied fishing camps and left relics very similar to those used by the Eskimo. The county with its long shore line, many bays and numerous streams provided an attractive dwelling place where agriculture could be carried on and fish and game secured, but in the hilly region back from the lakes fortified strongholds could be built in times of invasion.







SOUTHERN PORTION  
OF HERKIMER COUNTY





Most of these earthworks and hilltop forts, however, may be attributed to the Iroquois. Some of the more important village sites which have been examined by archeologists are those known as Perch lake mounds, a pre-Iroquoian site consisting of more than two hundred hut rings; the Durfee farm site; the St Lawrence site; village and burial site near Limerick on the Maynard farm; the Rutland Hill series or Burr Mills site, and several sites near Rodman.

Local collectors who have done much to gather material from village sites and refuse pits are Doctors Getman and Amidon of Chaumont and Messrs Loveland, Oatman and Woodworth of Watertown. The State Museum now has the Amidon, Loveland and Oatman collections which illustrate in a very fair way the material culture of the earlier people of this important region. The only scientific survey and excavations made in the county for an institution was that conducted by M. R. Harrington for the Peabody Museum of Harvard. Mr Harrington has left a good account of his explorations (see p. 315).

The importance of this county in the archeology of the Iroquois is that it provides a series of sites which may be with firm assurance called precolonial. These afford us a knowledge that the Onondagas left here before migrating southward and taking possession of the Onondaga hills. A definite basis is moreover provided upon which we can judge the character of their artifacts.

#### *List of Sites*

- 1 A traditional fort on French creek near Clayton, taken by the Oneida.
- 2 Village site in Clayton at the foot of Grindstone island, south and east along the shore. This is on state land, being within International Park.
- 3 Burial site at Grandview at the west end of Wellesley island.
- 4 Burial mound opened in making the railroad to Cape Vincent.
- 5 Village site in the town of Cape Vincent  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from St Lawrence village.
- 6 Burial place and camp sites were at the portage at Point peninsula.
- 7 Burial place on the Hoover farm at the head of Chaumont bay.
- 8-9 Camp sites along the shores, 1 mile above and 1 mile below Clayton. There is much broken pottery scattered through the top soil.
- 10 An earthwork and burial place at Depauville reported by Mr Twining. One burial place is on the school grounds.

11 Village site on both shores of Perch lake and on Linnells island. There are more than two hundred remains of earth huts. These relics have been called the "Perch lake mounds." The occupation is pre-Iroquoian.

12 Earthwork of the usual type in Hounsfield on the shore of Black River bay, between Muskallunge creek and Storr's harbor (Hough, p. 11). It was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Sacketts Harbor.

13 A work in Hounsfield 2 miles from Brownville (Hough, p. 13).

14 An ossuary near Brownville on Black river, 12 feet square and 4 deep (Squier, p. 29). Hough mentioned this and said ossuaries were frequent.

15 Burial place on the Wilder farm in Brownville.

16 Burial place on the Minard farm, Dexter, in the township of Brownville. This and the previous site reported by Horatio Waltz of Dexter. This is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Limerick.

17 Village site on the Reeves farm near Dexter, in Brownville township.

18 Village site in Brownville at Black River bay.

19 Burial place in a natural mound on the Elmer Everett farm in East Hounsfield, 2 miles from Brownville.

20 Ossuary in Rutland 3 miles east of Watertown was on a hillside and covered with large stones. Below there was a pit 6 feet square by 4 feet deep, filled with human bones (Squier, p. 29).

21 Burial place on the J. C. Coligan farm in Rutland.

22 Earthwork one-half of a mile west of Black River village and north of the river. It was nearly square but with rounded angles. There was one gate and the area was  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acres. This was in Le Ray. Skeletons were found and the usual relics (Squier, p. 25, pl. 3, no. 3. His plan is given in figure 79). One figured and described by Mr Hough is said to be the same and is on Aaron Poor's land. The diameter is 14 rods. There are fireplaces within and without and a cemetery (Regents Report, 1851, p. 101, fig. 1). His plan differs much from Squier's.

23 Earthwork described by Hough on Matthew Parkison's land, 1 mile north of this, south of West creek. There are fireplaces within and without the walls (Regents Report, 1851, p. 101, fig. 2).

24 Earthwork in Le Ray four miles northwest of the work near Black River village was a lozenge-shaped work, the most regular Mr Squier had seen in New York. There were two gates, and a

considerable interval along a steep bank. Skeletons were found, and the usual relics (Squier, p. 26, pl. 4, no. 1).

25 Earthwork larger than the one previously described was 3 miles west of the last and near Sanfords Corners. There were graves and relics (Squier, p. 27, pl. 4, no. 2). This work appears in figure 54. It is now a garden spot.

26 Burial place 1 mile south of Felts Mills. Several other obliterated sites were known in Le Ray.

27 Village site reported by J. S. Twining is situated on a hill in Carthage.

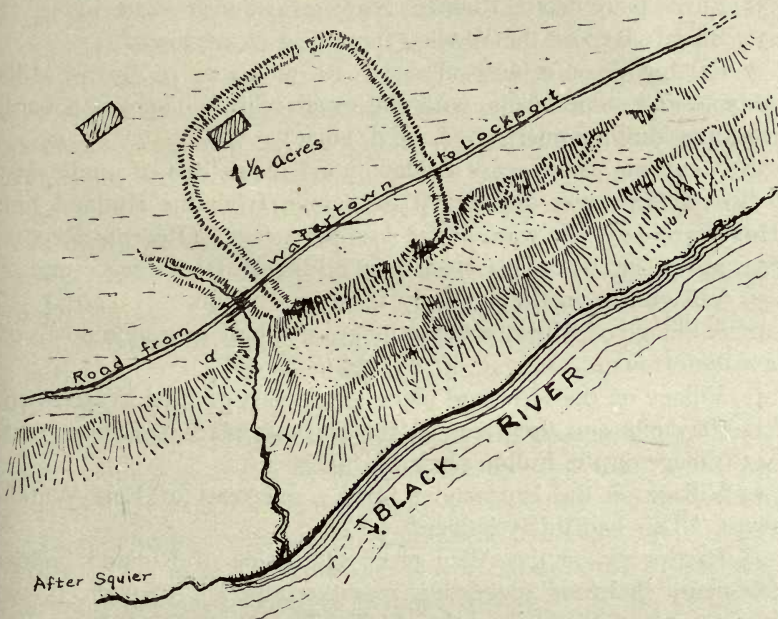


Fig. 77 Walled inclosure one-half of a mile west of Lockport, Jefferson county (after Squier)

28 Village site with stone hearths nearly a mile north of Burr's Mills (Squier, p. 23). This was on the Woodruff farm.

29 Village site on the Gifford farm 2 miles northwest of Burr's Mills. Eight circular lodge sites are reported. This is probably now on what is the Morris Gragg property.

30 Village of fifteen circular lodges on O. Butterfield's place a mile west of East Watertown and on the north side of Rutland hollow. Village sites in this vicinity were reported by Henry Woodworth.

31 Village on land of Mrs Woodworth and Mr Stewart a mile southwest of East Watertown. Stone and clay pipes and beads have been found.

32 A cemetery and an earthwork are on the terrace  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of Watertown (Squier, p. 22, pl. 2, no. 2).

33 Hough reported two works on lot 29 one-half of a mile farther and another quite near. The one on Asa Goodnough's land had three gates. A few rods off was a smaller circular work. (Regents Report, 1851, p. 104, fig. 7.)

34 Burial place at Talcott Stand, Watertown.

35 Burial place on the Rodman Staples farm near Watertown.

36 Burial place on the Wadley farm near Watertown.

37 Earthwork on a bluff one-half of a mile west of Burr's Mills has bone and stone beads, with the usual relics. There is a bank across the bluff (Squier, p. 22, pl. 3, no. 1).

38 A curving bank across a ridge on lot 31 one-half of a mile east of Burr's Mills was one-fourth of a mile from the Rutland line (Hough, p. 11). It was on the Lampson farm (Regents Report, 1851, p. 104, fig. 6). This site is now on the Morris Gragg estate.

39 Village site on the Tredway farm in Rutland.

40 A village of fifteen circular lodges one-half of a mile north of East Watertown.

41 Village on the Howland place 1 mile east of East Watertown.

42 Clay pits and fireplaces on the Durham place  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles east.

43 Village on the Fulton place  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east.

44 Village on the Normander farm 1 mile east of East Watertown. "This had thirty lodges."

45 Earthwork on the Allen place south side of Rutland hollow with many skeletons suggesting recent occupation (Squier, p. 24, pl. 3, no. 2). This was on the old Tamblin farm (Hough, p. 13). The site has been referred to several owners (Regents Report, 1851, p. 102, fig. 3).

46 There was a work near Tylerville (South Rutland post-office) in Rutland (Hough, p. 13).

47 Circular work on Dry hill, town of Watertown, is 5 miles south of that city and 2 miles north of a work near Appling. The area is 8 acres. It was of long occupation and relics were abundant. A cemetery lay a little north (Squier, p. 20, pl. 2, no. 1).

48 Earthwork on a high terrace in Adams has seven gates and many caches. It is in the northeast part of the town and there were graves just outside the walls (Squier, p. 17, pl. 1). "Near Appling on D. Talcott's farm" (Hough, p. 11).



49 Large earthwork is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of this on a hill, one side of which is steep. A semicircular bank protected the sloping side.

50 At the head of Henderson bay is a curved stone bank just above the water called Indian wharf. A trail ended there (French, p. 358).

51 A work on Heath's farm, lot 25, near the west line of Rodman contained 3 acres. It was on the north bank of North Sandy creek above the forks (Hough, p. 12). This site was explored by M. R. Harrington for the Harvard-Peabody Museum.

52 Earthwork 2 miles north of Adams (Hough, p. 12).

53 Earthwork, semicircular, was over one-half of a mile northwest of Adams village on W. Benton's land and was 500 feet wide. The open part was toward marshy land and there were two or three gateways (Squier, p. 28, 29). This seems the one mentioned by the Rev. John Taylor in 1802.

54 Earthwork 3 miles northwest of Pierrepont Manor with an area of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres. It was mainly an ellipse except where an opening was defended by a stream. There were two gates (Squier, p. 27, pl. 4, no. 3).

55 Similar but larger earthwork three-fourths of a mile east of the last and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of Pierrepont Manor. Caches and skeletons were found (Squier, p. 28, pl. 4, no. 4).

56 Earthwork about 1 mile south of this group on Mr Mendall's land (Squier, p. 28). He mentioned another at Clark's settlement.

57 Village near Pierrepont Manor with pottery and many burials.

58 Earthwork with several gates near Belleville on P. Durfy's farm. This is in Ellisburg, on North Sandy creek. One side is naturally defended (Hough, p. 12).

59 Ossuary in Ellisburg nearly opposite the old fort on South Sandy creek and near J. W. Ellis's house (Hough, p. 14).

60 Earthwork on the south bank of Sandy creek 3 miles from the lake. One side is naturally defended. There are several small sites in the town and undescribed open villages (Hough, p. 13).

61 Earthwork, irregular, crescent-shaped, of 2 acres, was in the cemetery at Ellisburg 4 miles from the mouth of South Sandy creek.

62 Stockade site on Snowshoe island outside of Sacketts Harbor (Squier, p. 29).

63 Earthwork 5 miles from Watertown on the road to Evans Mills was nearly circular and had several gates. It was at San-

fords Corners, on a branch of West creek (Regents Report, 1851, p. 103.) This may be the same as 25.

64 Earthwork on lot 2 in the northwest corner of Rodman is near J. Freeman's. There is a double bank inclosing a crescent-shaped area. It is about 6 miles from Watertown on a stream at the source of Stony creek (Regents Report, 1851, p. 103, fig. 8).

65 Earthwork described by the Rev John Taylor was in the forks of the Sandy creeks and near the lake.

66 Village, prehistoric Iroquoian, at the mouth of Perch river on the west side. It occupies several acres but the occupation is scattered. The ashes were quite deep in spots. Few stone articles were found, but many of bone and much pottery. Near the water were fishing camps of a different character.

67 Camps on two points west of Chaumont and south of Chaumont river. Pottery with conventional faces is abundant. One small fragment has a face like those of Onondaga and is an important discovery.

68 Camps occur on Long Point on the north side of Point peninsula. The pottery is old and crude.

69 Village site at the west end of Pillar Point, with ashes and pottery.

70 Camp site with flint knives and arrowheads east of the stream and half way between Chaumont and Depauville.

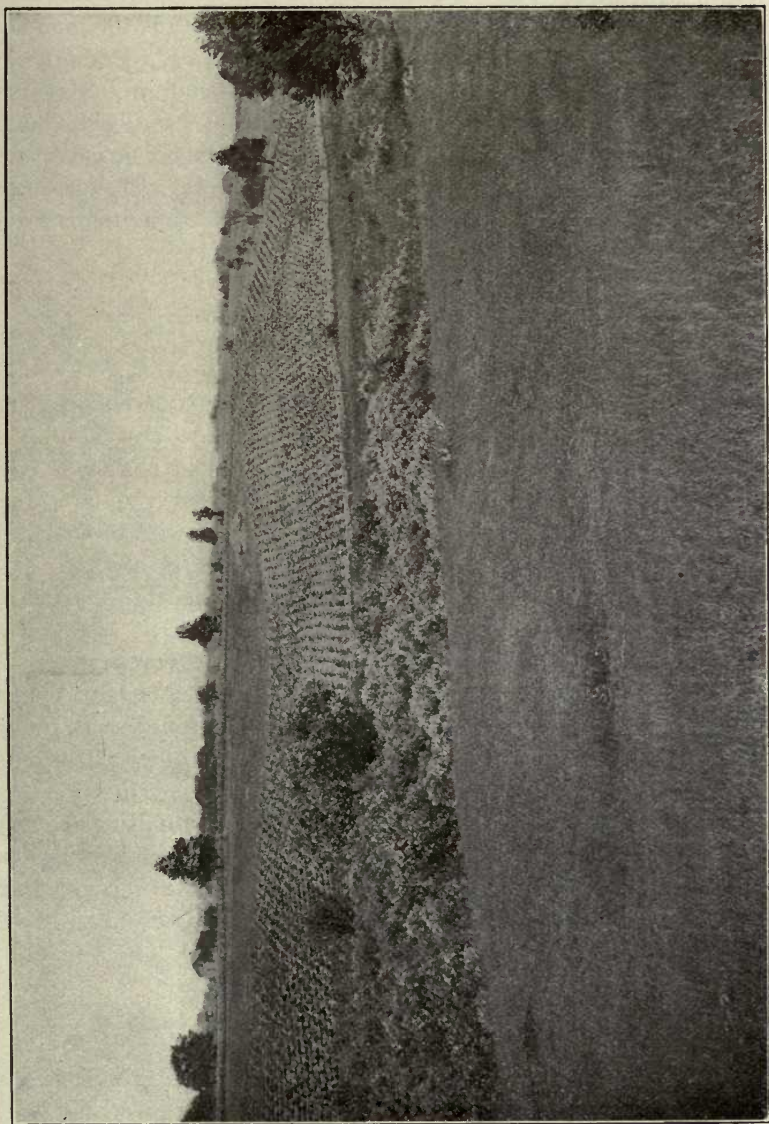
71 Camp sites with arrowheads and broken pottery on the Indian river in the village of Theresa. In 1898 a fine and perfect clay vessel was found in a rock cave above the falls. It is now in the State Museum (see plate 27).

72 Large village on west branch of French creek, one-fourth of a mile south of St Lawrence village. Pottery and bone implements with few stone articles. Across a small stream are refuse heaps, in which a small double-pointed bone harpoon was found by Dr R. W. Amidon. On the other side Dr A. A. Getman found a barbed bone fishhook without a knob.

73 Camp site nearly a mile northeast, on which arrowheads and pottery were formerly found. This is on the north side of the road. A similar site was less than a mile beyond, but south of the road.

74 Village site on the end of Point Salubrious, near Chaumont. Pottery and pipes have been found.

75 Camp on Long point. The pottery is mostly old and crude, but Doctor Beauchamp found here some so indented within as to produce a boss without.



Early Onondaga site near St. Lawrence, Jefferson county. The State Museum has a large number of specimens from this site.

76 Fishing camps on south shore and southwest of head of "Long carrying place." Old and crude pottery.

77 Camps near Three Mile Point.

One of the interesting features of Jefferson county is the immense amount of pottery found in fragmentary condition. Perhaps not more than four complete vessels have been found in the region. Complete pottery pipes are rare but a good many have been found, perhaps four hundred in all. The greater abundance, however, are found broken and with the parts missing. Several collectors have restored pipes where the bowl was complete by using stems from other pipes which fitted at the point of fracture.

### Kings County

#### *List of Sites*

1 *Cache of stone* and flint blades found at the Narrows in 1837. Furman says that the quantity was a wagon load.

2 *Camp site*. "A barren sand hill in Brooklyn in 1826 was covered with vitrified and decomposed stones. From 1½ to 4 feet below the surface was a layer of ashes and cinders with broken clay pipes, coarse pottery and arrowheads" (Furman, p. 98).

3 *Shell heaps*. There are immense shell heaps at Canarsie or Flatlands, and on Bergen island (Thompson, p. 66).

4 Burial place in South Brooklyn found in 1897 on Avenue U, and near Ryder's pond and Sheepshead Bay. "Deep beds of oyster shells had the outer side of the shells uppermost. Pottery was found and over a dozen skeletons. There were a few other shells and fragments of bone" (Amer. Arch., 1898).

There is little recorded concerning the archeology of Kings county the early erection of town and villages over its area soon blotting out aboriginal traces. Without doubt, however, it was occupied in nearly every part, and once was an important place of Indian travel and traffic.

### Lewis County

#### *List of Sites*

1 Burial place on the Kinsman farm, Martinsburg. Skeletons and pipes were found.

2 Village site on the east bank of Black river across from Deer River station where there are now many very old hut rings. Stone gouges, arrowheads and spears have been found.

3 Village site at Gate's millyard is 2 miles above.

Plate 179

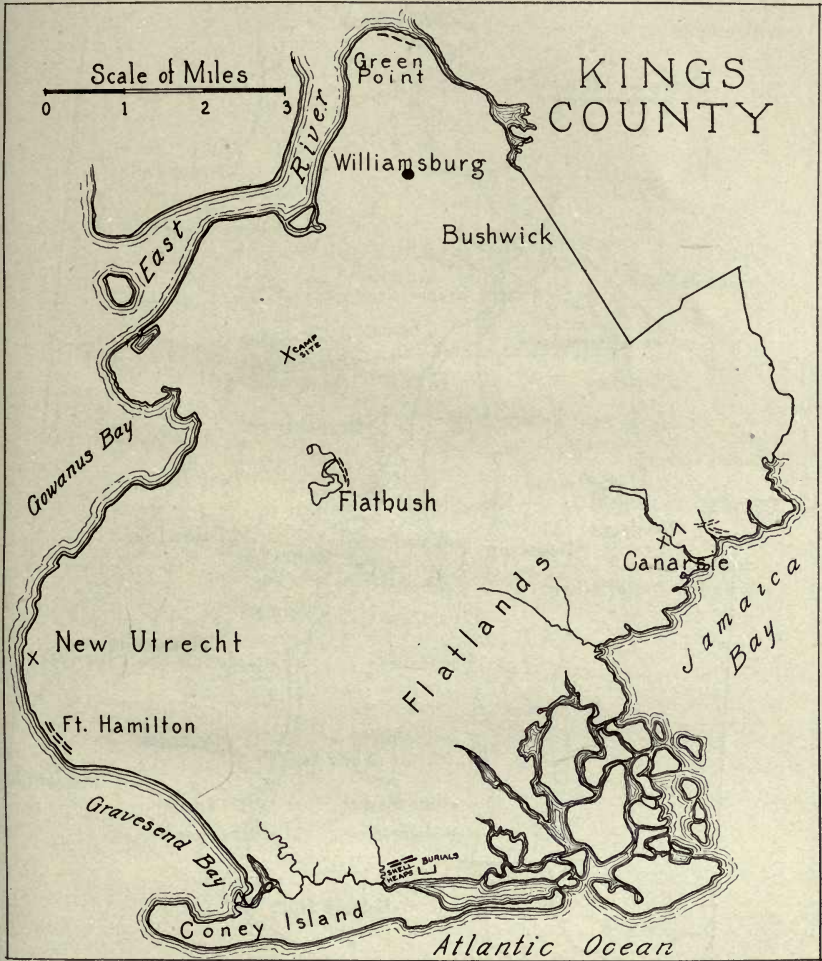
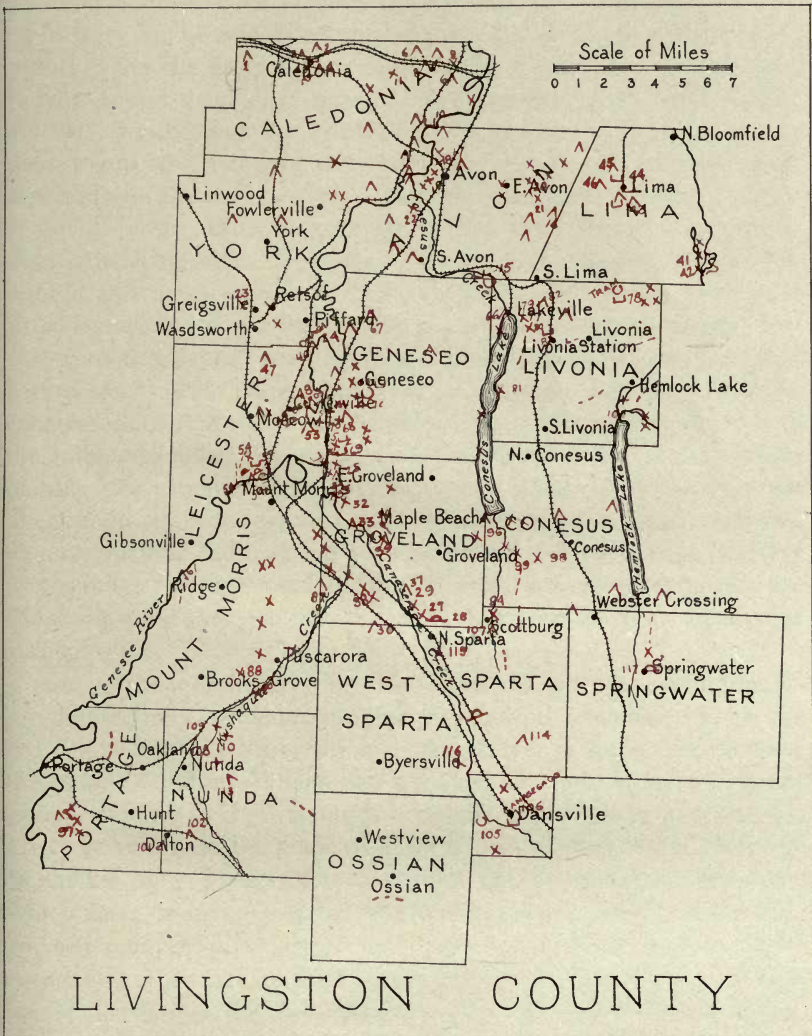




Plate 181







### Livingston County

If Ontario county was the most important area in the life of the prehistoric Seneca, Livingston county was the most important in the history of the Seneca of the later colonial period. In Livingston county, after the destructive results of the French raids, the Seneca Indians found their chief refuge. The Genesee valley, with its fertile flats, invited them to renew activities in lines of agriculture, and their towns and hamlets were scattered the length of the valley, especially on the eastern side. Here are found the villages of Canawagus, Geneseo, Little Beards Town, Big Tree, Duydosot, Ganyuh-sas, Ganadachioragou, Keint-he, Ganasegago, Ohagi, Squawkie Hill, Nunda and many other of their important towns. A number of sites having no known designation are known to archeologists.

Before the Seneca reached this fertile and inviting region other nations had dwelt there, drawn to it without doubt by the same considerations that made it attractive to them. Scattered all through the valley, on either side of the river, are the remains of the villages of an older people. Relics of the mound-building Indians are not uncommon while at various points are found evidences of an Algonkian occupation. Still earlier sites are found that yield relics in every way similar to those used by the Eskimo, and at other points are camp sites and pits made by a people unknown to either history or archeology.

Among the more interesting sites connected with the mound-building culture may be mentioned that situated on Squawkie hill on the old Squawkie Hill Reservation tract. Here, at some remote time, the mound-building Indians had a village and here today are found several mounds. Three mounds arranged on the points of a triangle are to be seen near the home of John F. White, the present owner of Squawkie hill. These mounds contain graves stoned up and those which have been opened by Mr White yielded pearls, beautifully formed monitor pipes, large and well-shaped flints, copper implements and other articles used by the pre-Iroquoian peoples. In later years, just before the Revolutionary War, the Seneca had a village of captive Squawkie Indians upon the hill. It seems quite likely also that Indians of this same culture occupied a site near the present Craig colony where Mr. Crofoot has discovered numerous relics, including crude axes and bell pestles. Many of the later Seneca sites also are built near or directly upon village sites and camps of the earlier occupation.

The earthworks and hilltop strongholds of the county are interesting and will well repay examination; one of these is situated on lot 27, in the town of Avon, on an eminence overlooking Conesus creek. Another famous fort of this type is situated in the village of Dansville, where numerous relics have been discovered.

When General Sullivan entered this region he found it a garden spot with well-constructed villages and little hamlets dotted throughout the region. There were immense tracts of corn land, hundreds of acres of produce under cultivation and many extensive orchards. These were destroyed by the soldiers, many of whom have left us complete accounts in their journals.

In Livingston county the Seneca Indians made their last stand against the pressure of civilization. Here it may be said they were thrown from their primitive state into a more direct touch with the white men's civilization. It was in this county that their nation was disrupted and fled in scattered bands to the protection of the British guns at Fort Niagara. A few of them lingered and perhaps for fifty years there were small and scattered settlements in remote parts of the valley, but eventually they withdrew to their outlying settlements in Cattaraugus and Erie counties where they again attempted to set up a semblance of their old life.

#### *List of Sites*

1 Village site, Dyu-ne-ga-no, situated in the present village of Caledonia. A considerable quantity of relics have been found here.

Doty in his history of Livingston county says: "To the east and south of the Indian town lay oak openings where the Senecas pastured their rough-coated ponies, to the southwest a grove of wild plum trees and grape vines on forest-grown trellises opened before the natives supplying them with fruit, while the waters of the spring afforded trout and other fine fish in abundance. Standing near the westerly border of the spring was the fatal post to which condemned prisoners were fastened for torture. . . . The Indian burial place was located about 20 rods northeast of the spring, where, in digging wells and cellars, bones in abundance have been found."

2 Camp site east of Lime Rock where many notched points have been found.

3 Mound now destroyed, cited by Squier, was 3 miles south of the Wheatland Forks. The mound contained human bones.

4 Camp or small village site in Caledonia on the Loewing farm about 1 mile west of Canawagus. The occupied ground lay along a

small creek and embraced about 4 acres. Flints, celts, drills, slate objects and pestles have been found, but no pottery.

5 Village site in Caledonia on lots 78 and 79, on the Wadsworth property, on both sides of Dugan creek and north of the New York Central Railroad tracks. Flints, celts, sinew stones, gouges and steatite fragments have been found but no metal or bone implements or triangular arrow points have been discovered.

6 Large village of stone age located on Wadsworth farm known as Farrell farm at Honeoye Junction on New York Central Railroad west of West Rush, also on Penny farm, the two sites without doubt being in connection with each other. This is located on a knoll rising from the river flats and bounded on the south by Dugan creek's soil of gravel and sand and very stony.

Surface produces arrow points, pestles (plentiful in the past) celts and hammerstones; no pottery or pipes, no refuse heaps or evidence of lodges, no burials in immediate vicinity, the burial ground in connection with 7 being perhaps used. (Follett.)

7 Located to the northwest of 6 about one quarter of a mile on higher ground which gradually rises to the west and northwest. Here have been found a great many of the celt gouges which are very rare on other sites. A fine large spring is on the southeast corner of this site, and between this and 6. Surface findings consist of gouges, celts and arrow points. Mr Ferrill possesses a very fine specimen of a sinew stone found here.

Considerable digging was carried on in the gravel bank in 1913 for potsherds by a special collector of Rochester, several pieces being found. This was probably some of the refuse heap which must have existed at such a large village as is evident. The surface does not yield a sign of pottery of any description. A burial ground was in the gravel pit to the east of the site and has been entirely excavated by the railroad company for ballast. No records of the burials are obtainable. Described by Squier as containing earthworks, and is probably 6, accounting for the peculiar shape of the knoll, but is probably natural. (Follett.)

8. A description by Kirkland of two sites containing earthworks, places them 2 miles west of Allen's residence and Allens creek, on both sides.

9 There is a burial site along the creek just west of the Pennsylvania Railroad nearly opposite a spring. This site is in the town of Caledonia.

10 Village site on the Simmons farm one-half of a mile southwest of Canawagus in the town of Caledonia and on lots 78, 79 and 80.

Mr Follett identifies this as a pre-Iroquoian site but says that no pottery is found. The principal points of occupation on the tract, which embraces about 16 acres, are between Scottsville road and the Genesee river and on both sides of White creek.

11 Camp site on Maxwell farm near Maxwells station.

A few years ago a boy fishing in the swamp near here caught his hook under a log and in dislodging it discovered a cache of about five hundred arrow points. Mr Maxwell has about one-half of a bushel of arrow points which he has gathered from the village site, some of which are very fine and extra long. Bones were plowed up several years ago but no excavating has been done.

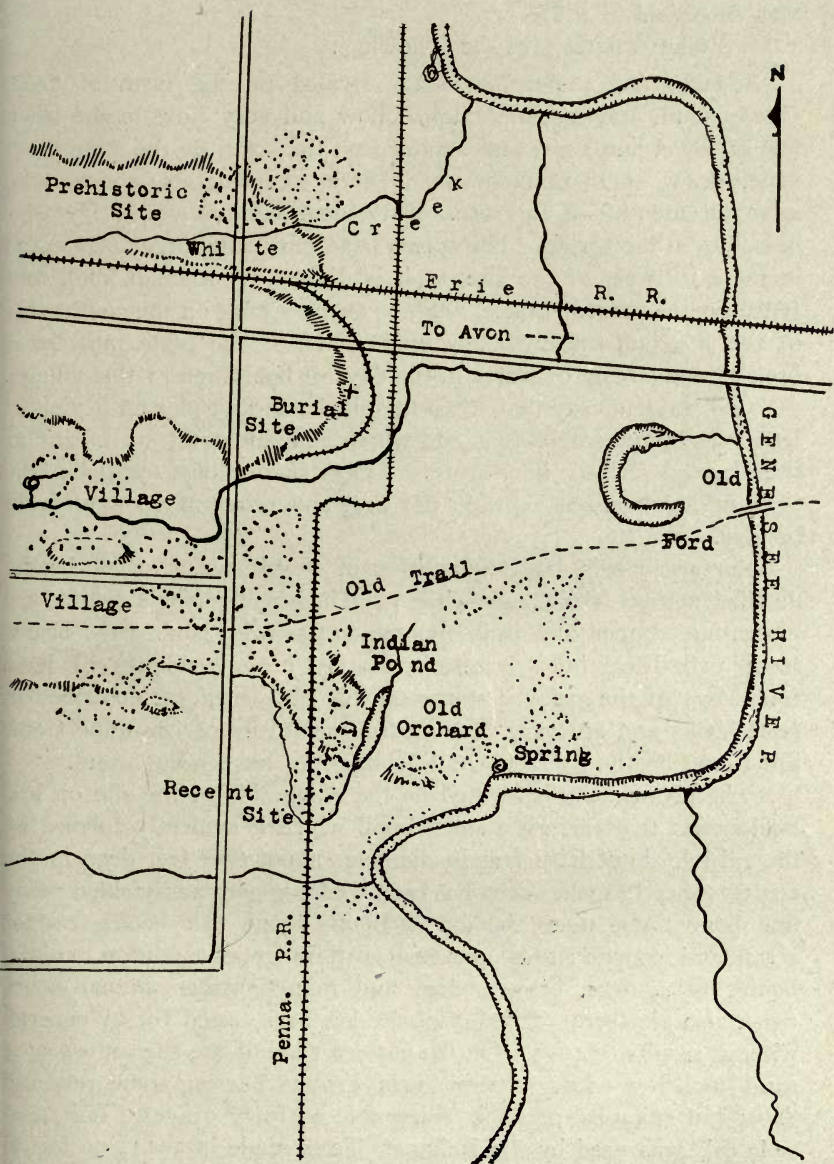
12 Village site on farm of James Cullings, west of and near the above. Arrow points numerous and large size.

13 Burial site on Street farm north of Canawagus, said to be composed of soldiers of colonial days. A barracks was located there, the soldiers of which were nearly exterminated by disease. It is also the burial spot of the Bakers, a noted band of outlaws, according to W. J. Maxwell, who states his father, an old resident of the territory, has repeated to him many times. He can remember when the depressions showed in the ground marking the spot of each grave. (Follett.)

14 Burial site, just west of the Pennsylvania tracks, three-fourths of a mile north of 11, unearthed when the Genesee Valley canal was built. Several skeletons exhumed, said to be of large stature. W. J. Maxwell states his father was one of the workmen at the time and he remembers there was found a lower jaw large enough to be inserted over the outside of his. (Follett.)

15 Village site on lot 127 in the town of Avon on the Wadsworth property. This is the site of the old Indian fort described at Bosley's Mills. It is situated upon an eminence between two streams that empty into Conesus creek. The site embraces about 2 acres and excavations conducted by Mr Crofoot show a recent occupation. Flints, celts, bone and shell articles have been found intermixed with sheet copper, iron axes and glass beads. Large amounts of iron have been found here.

16 Village site on the Cleary farm in the southeast part of the town of Avon, near the Lima town line. The site embraces about 15 acres and is situated on lots 85 and 87. There is evidence of long occupation, the ground being much stained by village refuse. The site lies north of a small stream and east of the road running south from the Avon-Lima road. Most of it is situated on a gently sloping hillside. Triangular arrow points and the usual Iroquoian type of



Sketch map of the Canawagus site 10, opposite Avon (after Follett)

relics have been found, together with copper and iron articles. The site has been identified with the Seneca village of Dyudosot, which was destroyed in 1687.

Mr Follett's notes give the following:

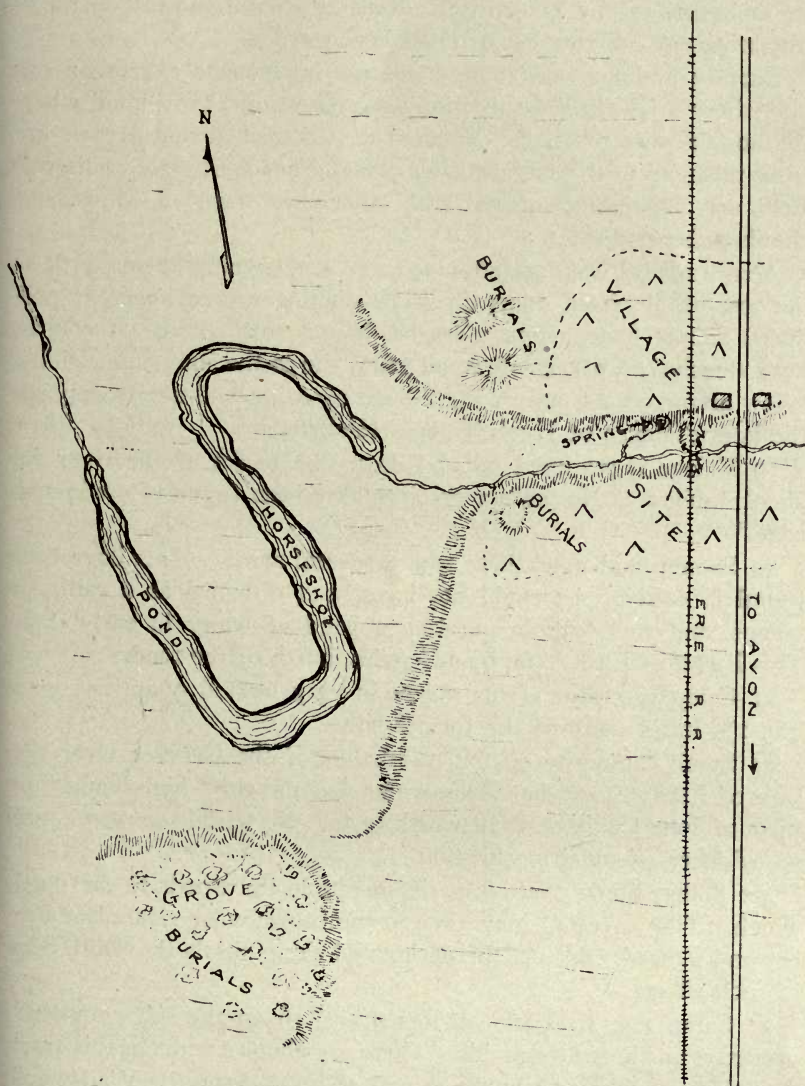
"A large and important village located on the farm of John Cleary south and east of Dutch hollow and very close to the town line of Avon and Lima and bounded on the south by the state ditch which drains south Lima swamp. There is considerable controversy as to the identity of this site. Doty identifies this site as Dyo-du-de-sot, or at the spring. The spring is an unusually large one located to the northwest of the site, as it is divided by a small knoll and fences at the present time. There is also a spring on the south edge of the site, and the ditch now maintained by the State must have been a good stream of water in the days of habitation of this village.

"Old residents say that when this field was first plowed it yielded iron axes by the wagon load and which is undoubtedly so, as similar sites are described heretofore. Doty claims destroyed by the Marques DeNonville, but do not find any other mention of it in history.

"Surface yields large quantities of Jesuit beads, shell beads, notched arrows (small quantities). The small triangle points are numerous, copper and brass points, brass awls, bone awls, bears' teeth, cylindrical brass beads, iron axes, brass pendants. I have found two of the grooved stones on this site which are described in state books and are very rare. Large quantities of clay pipe stems are found on the surface, some whole ones have been found.

"The refuse heap is located on the north side of the site on low land except that there is a small knoll which is evidently formed by the refuse, about fifty feet in diameter about two feet deep in the center, ashes 18 inches deep has been well dug over and yielded many fine bone awls, pipes, beads, harpoons, bone fish hooks, copper scrap and copper beads, parched corn in good condition, animal bones, bear, deer, beaver, dog, and many smaller animal bones exist, also pig teeth. The burial site has been tested for by several, without results to 1913. On the eastern edge of the site on top of a sand knoll is a white settlers' burial ground bearing some very old dates and epitaphs, probably thirty-five or forty graves. It is possible this was used by the Indians. Tests made in 1914; no burial located."

17 Village sites on lot 274 in the town of Avon. These are on the Wiard property one-half of a mile north of Avon village. More than 40 acres are embraced in the tract, which includes earlier and recent



Sketch map of the Wiard farm site, Avon (after Follett)

occupations. Early camps in which gorgets and other slate articles have been found are situated along a small creek emptying into the old bed of the Genesee west of the Erie Railroad.

18 Village site near the river bridge in Avon. Burials removed several years ago by Tony Biser. Relics scattered and lost so far as obtaining any information of them is concerned.

Surface findings consist of stone age implements except on one site where a few glass beads have been found on a sand knoll where the burials were removed. Some very fine worked flint arrows are to be taken from the surface after plowing has been done each year. Celts are abundant compared with other sites, many of which have the three beveled sides.

A refuse heap was located in 1912 by R. Downing in or a little to the east of his front dooryard while digging a post hole. It produced animal bones, some glass beads and small pieces of copper, not extensively worked. A small camp site to the southeast yielding a few arrow points, nearer the village of Avon and nearly opposite the late residence of Hugh Tighe. (Follett.)

19 Village is scattered up and down the banks of the river for about 2 miles. "No pottery or pipes have been found to my knowledge."

20 Swamp and muck land where several arrow points have been found in cultivating; could not have been occupied as a camp or village, and was without question a pond of water in early days. This is east of East Avon by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, north of the road.

21 Camp site, flint arrow points in very limited quantities on a hill,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of the former site.

22 Small camp site on the east banks of the Genesee river due west of Ashantes at what is known at Avon as the "high banks," on farm of John Curry or Wadsworth farm. No burials or refuse, and no evidence of much occupation.

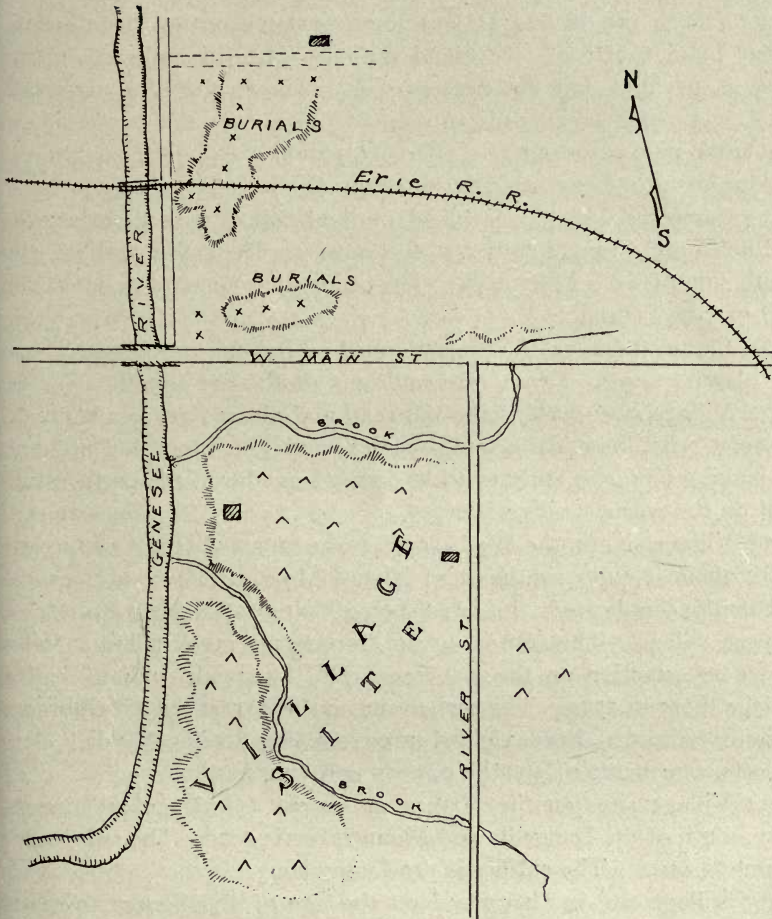
Mr Follett thinks there is a village site in the woods to the north which will be revealed some time in the future when cleared of timber and plowed, and that the designated camp site is the south edge of such village.

23 Camp sites in York, on lots 9 and 16 on the salt company's property, north of Greigsville. There are about 2 acres in this tract.

24 Village sites on lots 38, 41 and 48 in York on the Wadsworth property. This is near Piffard and is the site of Ohagi occupied by Tuscaroras at the time of the Sullivan raid. There are earlier sites in the same locality, especially south of the small creek and east of



Plate 184



Sketch map of the Avon site (after Follett) (Site 18)

the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. Gorgets have been found in this camp.

25 Village site east side Canaseraga creek opposite Mount Morris.

26 Village site north of Groveland station; prehistoric.

27 Village site at Groveland station.

28 A mound was opened here several years ago, contained burials, no records. It was opened while excavating for road building.

29 Village site on lots 31 and 32, Groveland, on the Bean estate, about 1 mile north of Groveland station. The site embraces about 2 acres of land and lies between the north road and Canaseraga creek. A small creek runs through the site. On the north side a fine stone pipe was found. "The occupation may be earlier Seneca but no metal or bone has been discovered."

30 Camp site, lot 18, Groveland, on the Downs estate about 2 miles southeast of Craig colony on the road to Dansville and on the south side of Two Mile creek. The occupation appears to be earlier and may be Seneca.

31 Camp site, lot 3, Groveland, on the Fitzhugh property. There are about 2 acres. Flints, celts and long pestles are found.

32 Village site south of the toll road and along Canaseraga creek. Pottery, celts, flints, drills and scrapers have been found but no bone or metal. The site appears to be located on the Wadsworth estate and on the western side of lot 35.

33 Village site on the Wadsworth estate on lot 28, town of Groveland, about 4 miles southeast of Mount Morris. There are several occupations indicated, the latest being that of Gathsegwarohare, a Seneca village. This site is on the Canaseraga creek about 2 miles above its junction on the Genesee. The Squawkie Indians had a village there in 1779. The earlier sites on this tract, which embraces about 100 acres, have yielded grooved axes, drills, banded slate objects, fragments of steatite pottery and long pestles.

34 Village sites on the Shaker settlement (Craig colony) property, south of the Dansville and Mount Morris road. The sites cover about 75 acres. The culture is pre-Iroquoian.

35 Village site in Groveland on the site of the Seneca town of Chenussio, covered more than 150 acres. This is at the juncture of the Canaseraga with the Genesee. Earlier camp sites are here and many polished slate objects have been found. The later Seneca occupation is shown by Iroquois pottery and scraps of metal. Genesee, or Chenussio, is a recent village in a way, and Gen. J. S. Clark makes it the successor of the town above mentioned at the mouth of the Canaseraga (Sullivan, p. 132). Gath-she-gweh-oh, a Seneca

village near Williamsburg, at the mouth of the Canaseraga creek (Doty, p. 99). In old maps and journals it appears as Chenussio and Zonnesschio, and was the home of the troublesome chief Gaus-tarax (Doty, p. 132).

36 Village site on lot 26, Groveland, about 3 miles north of Groveland station. The site lies on either side of the road to Geneseo and is just north of the road running east to Groveland church. The first occupation is pre-Iroquoian and is followed by historic Seneca. The site covers 10 acres.

37 Village site on lots 29 and 30 in Groveland. This is on the Fond estate. The culture is early Seneca according to Mr Cro-foot, but there seems to be evidence of an earlier occupation.

38 Camp site on lots 10 and 16, with relics scattered over 20 acres. This site is south of the Mount Morris and Hunts Corners road and lies along two small streams on the Lindslen farm.

39 Village site on the Baylor farm and on lots 25, 26, 27 in Groveland. The site lies on a rise of ground between two creeks and on both sides of the road to Geneseo. The occupation is pre-Iroquoian and prehistoric.

40 Village site known as O-ha-gi, a village of the Tuscaroras, situated a mile north of Big Tree on the same side of the river. Its site was a gentle swell of land rising westward from a marshy flat, some 30 rods south of Spencer's warehouse. The canal passes through the site, on the eastern border of which are yet standing (1872 or 1876) two apple trees planted by the natives. A spring of slightly brackish water, which supplies the village and around which the houses clustered, is still in use. Plain traces of several huts were to be seen in 1806. The burial site was situated to the northeast of the village from which it was divided by a small stream. (See note 24.)

41 Camp sites evidently for fishing purposes in ponds close by and which camps surround. These are near Long and Round ponds at the eastern edge of the township.

42 Small camp site, near Round pond.

43 Seneca village at Lima. The burying ground was situated where the present Presbyterian church now stands. Excavations often yield relics from burials. The general locality had been occupied for a considerable period, the entire village of Lima showing evidences of this fact. Doty, in his history of the county, says there were traces of an old fortification on the road where the Indian village had been located, the west end of the ditch crossing the present highway a short distance west of the center of the modern village and remained visible for several years after 1798. The site is that of Gannounta.

44 A burying place a mile north of Lima village yielding Seneca and European articles.

45 Village site near the site of the power house of the old Honeoye Falls and Lima electric road. There is a cemetery on the knoll rising from a swamp. Modern relics are found. This site may be that of Keinthe.

46 Village site upon a rise of ground west of the last named locality, locally known as Fort Hill. Modern relics occur, including white kaolin pipes.

47 Camp site on lot 55 on the John Elliott farm in the township of Leicester. The site embraces about 2 acres and lies east of the Greigsville road. The principal evidences of occupation have been found along a spring. Arrowheads, spearheads and celts have been found here.

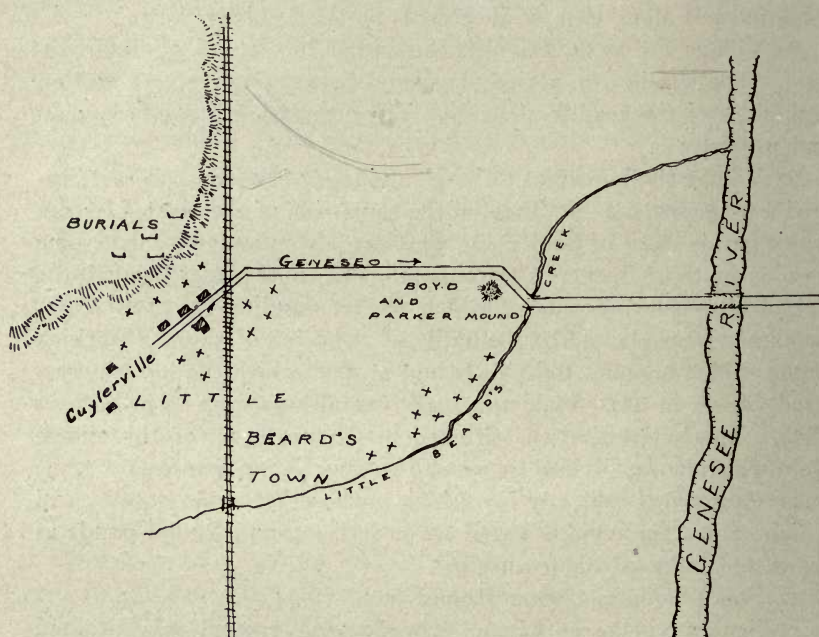


Fig. 78 Sketch map of the site of Little Beards town, and the Boyd and Parker mound (after Follett)

48 Village site formerly occupied by Little Beards town in lots 111 and 118, Leicester, now occupied by the town of Cuylerville. The principal evidences of occupation are on the flats between Parkers and Boyds creeks; on the hilltop above there are evidences of an earlier occupation by people of the mound-builder culture. Many fine slate ceremonials have been found on the hill.

49 Mound on the edge of the hill just north of Beards town and along the northwest branch of Boyds creek. There are camp sites and evidences of earlier occupation along the ridge.

50 Mound on the hill on the rise of Beards town, about 500 feet west of the edge of the hill. There are earlier camp sites adjoining.

51 Camp sites, probably a part of Little Beards town east of Cuylerville, on lots 117 and 118. Relics are found on both sides of the road leading from Cuylerville to Geneseo and along the creek.

52 The mound where Parker and Boyd were buried was on an eminence near the river and just south of the Geneseo road and near Beards creek.

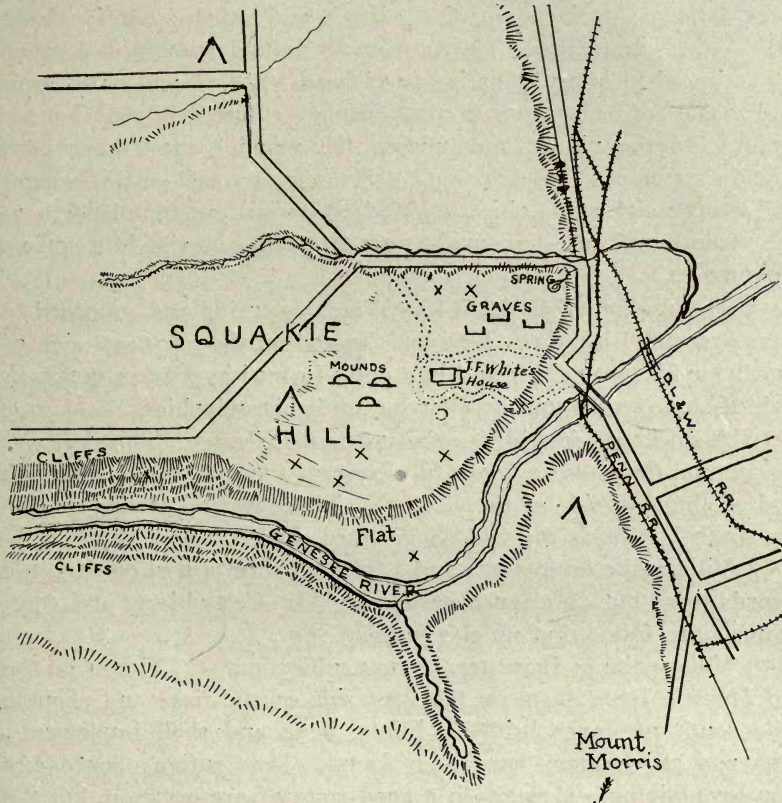


Fig. 79 Sketch map of Squawkie Hill site near Mount Morris

53 Village site just north of Little Beards creek on lot 122. There are about 6 acres in this tract. The occupation is pre-Iroquoian, yielding gouges, pestles, slate ceremonials and notched flints.

54 Village site of the mound-builder culture on lot 15, Leicester, on the John F. White property. This site is on the Squawkie Hill

reservation tract. There are indications of three occupations on Squawkie hill and the area embraced covers lots 132, 33, 16, 17, 30, 31, 131, 29, 15, 19, 28 and 18. Mr Crofoot calls this the largest group of camp sites in the Genesee valley and remarks that the area includes the earliest as well as the latest remains of the Indians in the Genesee valley. On the White property just overlooking the Genesee there are two groups of mounds. The larger mound situated the greatest distance from the river bank was opened by Mr White and several skeletons uncovered. These were stone grave burials and contained copper axes, a fine platform pipe, three gouges and twenty finely chipped spearheads. The smaller mounds are in a group of three arranged in the form of a triangle and situated not far from Mr White's residence. The northmost mound contained a stone grave burial yielding 84 native pearl beads, 740 discoid shell beads and a platform pipe, one of the finest ever found in the Genesee valley. In the village surrounding the mounds there have been found slate objects, notched flints, drills, scrapers, bell pestles, gouges and many rough stone objects. Modern burials are found north of the mounds and across a small brook that takes its rise in a spring. (Figure 79.)

55 Spring, known as the White Woman's spring and supposed to have been used by Mary Jemison, situated on the northeast side of Squawkie hill at the foot and in a gully formed by Parker creek. A slab of stone was found here having on it hieroglyphics.

56 A stockaded fort in lots 129 and 134, Leicester. This fort was situated on the Horatio Jones farm east of the road to Jones bridge and on the west side of the Genesee. There was an earlier road to the south known as the Old River Ford road.

57 Village site on lots 114 and 115 situated on a portion of Little Beards town but of a much earlier period. Celt objects and ceremonials are found, but no clay pottery.

58 Village site in Leicester, lot 134 subsection 11. This is on the old Horatio Jones farm on the west side of the river and about a mile south of Jones bridge. Flints, bone and shell implements, celts and clay pottery have been found. Mr Crofoot opened one grave containing a skeleton in a good state of preservation, but the only article found with it was a stone bead.

59 Village site of the modern Seneca period, known as village of Big Tree, in Leicester on lots 111 and 112. Fine celts, iron axes, pottery and fragments of brass are found.

60 Village site on lot 111, Leicester, and on the property of the Sterling Salt Company. This is near the village of Big Tree. Mr

Crofoot thinks they were camps of outlying lodges. The occupation is colonial Seneca.

61 Village site on lot 1, Leicester, on the Littleddyke farm, on the south point of the town of Leicester and on the west side of the Genesee river on a bluff north of Smoky Hollow. The occupation is pre-Iroquoian and there is no pottery.

62 Village in town of Leicester named as Big Tree by Morgan (p. 434).

63 Village site located on the property of Wadsworth at the junction of the Canaserega creek and Genesee river. The Indian name is Gawshegwehoh, denoting rattlesnakes, which it is said were plentiful there in early days. The town was destroyed by Sullivan's army. Surface findings consist of arrow points, pestles, celts, hammerstones, an occasional brass arrow point. A number of large brass buttons have been collected from this site by Mr Crofoot of Sonyea. (Follett's notes.)

64 Camp on Jaycox creek north of Geneseo.

65 Small village west bank of Genesee river near Geneseo. Modern Oneida village, inhabited to a late date.

66 Small village west side of Conesus lake.

67 Village site in Geneseo on lots 77 and 84. The occupation is pre-Iroquoian and has yielded a semilunar knife, flints, celts and long pestles, but no pottery and no metal. The site embraces about 5 acres and lies in a triangle between the Erie Railroad tracks and Jaycox creek. The best articles have been found immediately back of the railroad station.

68 Village site covering more than 50 acres south of Fall brook, in the town of Geneseo, on lots 40 and 41. The occupied ground lies along the ravine and extends to the river flats. There is an early occupation followed by that of some Iroquoian people and later by the Senecas, who had a village fort at the time of Sullivan's raid. The earlier occupation has yielded gouges, celts, long pestles, drills and several very fine banner stones and gorgets. The Iroquoian occupation has yielded pottery, bone and shell articles, etc. The European contact is shown by fragments of brass, copper and iron axes.

69 Village site in the town of Geneseo on lot 43. Most of it occupies the big lot on the flats. The site covers more than 100 acres and lies along the flats between five small creeks. There are several camp sites here that have yielded several fine slate ceremonials, fragments of steatite, gouges and cylindrical pestles. The later Seneca

occupation is evidenced by the discovery of bone and shell ornaments and Iroquoian pottery.

70 Village site of the late colonial period on the Wadsworth property, lot 41, town of Geneseo. This site lies along the Genesee river and covers about 10 acres. Three small brooks run through it and two mounds have been discovered lying just west of the Erie Railroad tracks. One is south of the Jones bridge road and the other midway between a brook and the road on the north.

71 Council house site on the east side of the river in the town of Geneseo one-half of a mile from the village.

72 Mounds, two in number, southwest of Geneseo on the Wadsworth Big Tree farm. The first is about 40 feet in diameter and 4 feet high, and the second one-half of a mile to the southwest having about the same diameter but its height has been much reduced for cultivation.

73 Stronghold or earthwork on the Wadsworth property in Geneseo, known as the Indian fort and reported by W. A. Brody of Geneseo.

74 Earthwork on lot 119 in Geneseo is reported by Mr Brody.

75 Village site on lot 42, Geneseo. This is the Sweet Briar farm  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Geneseo and 60 or 70 rods south of the ridge leading to Jones bridge. There are two parallel ravines through which small creeks run; precipitous banks are formed by these ravines making the place favorable for a stronghold. This object is completed by an earth wall thrown across the land from ravine to ravine. There appears to have been a ditch on each side of this wall. The Bureau of Ethnology Report 1890-91 mentions two breastworks, one of 93 feet and the other 87, leaving a space between each wall.

76 Camps on the land south of this site, but the character of relics has not been reported. Notched flints, celts, drills, scrapers, fragments of steatite and long pestles have been found. The later colonial Seneca occupation is evidenced by the presence of brass and iron objects.

77 Village site in Livonia on lot 13, at the foot of Conesus lake. This site embraces a tract of about 25 acres south of a small stream running into the west side of the lake. Slate objects, notched flints, celts and long pestles have been found, but no clay pottery or evidence of European occupation.

78 Village site on lot 6 in the town of Livonia on the property now owned by Jacob Tram. This site has received considerable attention from archeologists and was known to E. G. Squier as the General Adams farm site. Squier says that the occupied area covers





Grave found on the Tram farm near Livonia. Contact period Seneca. The implements before the arms are awls of bone, shell scrapers, triangular flint arrow points, and one "slicking" stone. See site 78, Livingston county.

10 acres, but the investigations of Mr Crofoot and the New York State Museum show that the occupied territory covers about 20 acres. The stockaded inclosure itself embraced 16 acres and stretched for several hundred feet along the edge of a hill that sloped to a swamp. There were two copious springs along the hillside. The occupation is of the earlier colonial period and fragments of brass and iron have been found. A burial site was excavated by the State Museum in 1911 and reported in the Director's Report of that year. The portions of the burial ground opened seemed to indicate that the burials were those of slaves or captive Indians. Some of the graves were covered with stone slabs and contained unusual ornaments of brass.

79 Camp site on lot 14, Livonia, one-half of a mile east of Lakeville at the foot of Conesus lake, and on a sand hill on the north side of the road. The occupation, judged by the relics, was of the colonial Seneca period.

80 Camp site on lot 13 near Lakeville, on a tract embracing about 15 acres. This is on the west side of the lake and along the shore near two small creeks, but about one-half of a mile south of the site near the outlet. Slate objects, flint celts, cylindrical pestles and mullers have been found.

81 Camp site on McPherson's point on the east side of Conesus lake, embracing about 2 acres of land. A number of notched flints and celts have been found.

82 Prehistoric site located near foot of Conesus lake.

83 Site of two burials discovered in 1914; no records.

84 Village site on lots 21 and 22, Mount Morris on the Phillips estate. This was at the head of Buck Run and on the road leading from Craig colony to Ridge church. The area embraced is about 6 acres and the occupation is late colonial Seneca.

85 Village site on the town lines of Mount Morris and Groveland, lot 181, Mount Morris, and 83, Groveland, on the McNair farm. The area embraced is about 40 acres and the period of occupation colonial Seneca.

86 Village site on lots 29 and 37, Mount Morris, on the Frost property. The evidence of occupation covers about 20 acres. Slate objects such as banner stones, gorgets, notched flints and scrapers have been found. No pottery or bone implements are reported.

87 Village site on lot 8, Mount Morris, on the McNair property. This site adjoins Craig colony on the west. Many rough implements have been found and a small quantity of pottery is reported. There

is no evidence of European contact. There is a small stream and a fine spring on the site.

88 Camp site covering about 1 acre on lots 44 and 45 in the town of Mount Morris and east of Brook's Grove. Pre-Iroquoian occupation.

89 Camp site embracing about 8 acres on lots 177 and 178, Mount Morris, on the B. Begale property. This site is about 3 miles south of Mount Morris on Buck Run creek and north of the road.

90 Camp site embracing about 8 acres on the Barron farm, lots 77 and 92, north sections. The site is about 2 miles south of Tuscarora and on the west side of the Pennsylvania Railroad and between two creeks emptying into Keshqua creek. The occupation is apparently pre-Iroquoian. No pottery found.

91 Village on Buck creek south of Mount Morris.

92 Village on Buck creek south of Mount Morris.

93 Village site on Buck creek south of Mount Morris.

94 Camp site on lot 108, Conesus, on the R. McCoy farm. The site is about one-half of a mile north of Scottsburg.

95 Camp site covering about 2 acres on lot 40.

96 Village site, the Seneca town of Kanaghsaws, or Gahnysahas, of 1779, on lot 50, Conesus. This is west of the Conesus inlet, and south of the lake. The site covers about 25 acres.

97 Village and camp sites on lots 187, 188, 199 in Portage. This is one of the largest groups of camp sites in the county and embraces a tract of about 100 acres. The occupation is pre-Iroquoian and many relics have been found, especially fine polished slate articles. This site is on the Prentiss farm about 2 miles south of Portageville, east of the Genesee.

98 Camp sites near Conesus.

99 Small camp site on farm of G. W. Durkee, Conesus.

100 Small site on top of Manoback hill overlooking north end of Hemlock lake. One burial located here in 1914 by B. R. Miller of Rochester contained elk's tooth, copper, stone and glass beads. Tests in 1916 did not yield anything. It is evidently a small site.

101 Camp site west of Dalton.

102 Camp site north of Hunts station.

103 Large village covering camp sites of probably 150 acres, known as Ga-ra-ca-dera. Just above here on the west side of the river are traces of important works.

104 Camp site on lot 3, Dansville, on the J. Hartman farm, about 1½ miles north of Dansville village.

105 Earthwork one-half of a mile west of Dansville and south of the Ossan road and west of Canaseraga creek. This is illustrated in Beauchamp's work, figure 88, who takes his plan after Doty. The occupation is Seneca. Clay vessels, pipes, stone and bone implements have been found here.

106 Village, Ganasegago was at Dansville (Morgan, p. 435). Kanuskago was the door of the Six Nations (1756), whence none before had come to Fort Johnson (Doc. Hist. N. Y., 7:57). Many metallic relics were found there (Doty, p. 93). "Before the revolution, according to tradition, a battle took place on a hill a few miles distant, between the Canisteo Indians and those living in this vicinity, during which a chief in the latter was killed. When the whites first settled here the spot where he fell was marked by a large hole dug in the earth in the shape of a man with arms extended. An Indian trail led by the place and the Indians on passing were always accustomed to clear away the dry leaves which had blown in. The chief was buried in an old Indian burying ground, which stood on the site of the present Lutheran church, which was thickly covered with graves to the extent of 2 or 3 acres. His monument consisted of a large pile of small stones, gathered from time to time by the natives from a hill a mile distant, who, on passing, were accustomed to take one in their hand and add to the heap. (Doty, History Livingston County, p. 93.) Two rows of parallel holes, possibly for palisades were two miles north of Dansville (Doty, p. 70).

Village site where the present village of Dansville now stands, burials removed.

107 Village site in village of Scottsburg. Prehistoric celts numerous. Beveled adzes have been found here.

108 Large village at Nunda Junction, probably O-non-da-oh.

109 Lot 3, Nunda. Occupation pre-Iroquoian.

110 Village site in Nunda, lots 19 and 20. The site covers about 60 acres and lies between Buffalo and Keshaquaque creek, 1 mile north of Nunda. The occupation is pre-Iroquoian. Relics have been abundant.

111 Camp site on the Baker estate, on lot 101, Nunda, just east of Dallan station on the Erie Railroad.

112 Camp site on lot 3, Nunda, on the S. Jones farm and near Nunda Junction. The occupation is pre-Iroquoian. The site covers about 6 acres.





113 Located on bank of creek in village of Nunda, abandoned shortly before Sullivan's raid, the inhabitants joining the Indians at Little Beards town, and was never occupied again.

114 Village site on lot 14, in Sparta. This site is on the Ida Wambold property, formerly the Havens estate. The site covers 25 acres and is prehistoric.

115 Camp site on lots 20, 21, on the Hammond estate in Sparta. The occupation is pre-Iroquoian.

116 Village site on the H. T. McNair farm in West Sparta, lot 3. The site covers about 4 acres and lies between the Dansville-Craig colony road and Canaseraga creek. The occupation is early Seneca.

117 It is said that a mound containing a large number of human bones occurs near the head of Hemlock lake in the township of Springwater (Squier, p. 63). Southeast of the lake  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (Doty, p. 73). This would place the mound directly in the village of Springwater.

118 Small site on farm of James Rulferson, southeast of Caledonia, situated on low land at the south end of the swamp. Arrow points abundant.

## Madison County

### *List of Sites*

1 Burial place and fishing camp on Oneida lake, on the east bank of Chittenango creek. Bone objects are found. This is on lot 4 in the township of Sullivan.

2 Camp with flint implements and flakes on the east side of Chittenango creek, east of lot 15, Manlius. A little north of this was a stockade on a high bluff at a bend of the stream. Beauchamp thinks this was perhaps the one built by Sir William Johnson for the Tuscarora, this being then called Tuscarora creek. The Turtle tree was there.

3 Trail from Oneida to Chittenango crossed the creek a little above the turnpike bridge and passed by an old stockade and orchard on Colonel Sage's farm near Chittenango village (Clark, 1:384). The farm was once known as the Moyer and later as the Osgood farm (Hammond, p. 602). Perhaps the Zeniinge of Zeisberger.

4 Burial place north of Cazenovia lake and 2 miles east of Oran, on the Hitchcock farm. Recent articles. There are lodge sites also.

5 Many small camps at the head of Cazenovia lake and many signs of recent tillage.

6 Earthwork or stronghold on the Hunt farm. It is precolonial but not far from 1600. No European articles have been found though a barbed bone fishhook suggested to Doctor Beauchamp some knowledge of Europeans. Pottery with human forms and faces as ornaments, and some specialized clay pipes are among the relics. The post holes across the ridge at either end from north to south are yet (1915) distinct. The east line is about 330 feet long and the length from east to west about 790 feet, rapidly descending the ridge. Nearly midway the width is about 100 feet. There is one gate near the northeast corner and two at the west end. The total area is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres. There are caches at the west end. This earthwork has been called the "Atwell site." It was partially examined by Frank H. Cushing. The scene from this fort was used as the subject for the background of the Iroquois group in the Milwaukee Museum.

7 House sites and relics occur near the village at the foot of Cazenovia lake and there was a fish weir in the outlet, on lot 26.

8 Earthwork reported by L. W. Ledyard on the Swetland farm, about 4 miles southwest of Cazenovia village. He could give no further account of it, but it has since been reported to Doctor Beauchamp as a circular earthwork 4 miles south of Cazenovia and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Delphi.

9 Burial place on Quarry hill 2 miles southeast of Cazenovia. This is on the Jackson farm  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of Cazenovia village where A. G. Richmond obtained a large grooved boulder in 1897. This lay a little west of a comparatively modern Indian village site.

10 Burial site on lot 35, Cazenovia. This site and others in the vicinity are reported by E. R. Bradley.

11 Earthwork on the Dougherty estate, lot 61, Fenner.

12 Earthwork on the Brumyen farm, lot 64, Fenner.

13 Earthwork on lot 23, Fenner on the Jeffry's estate.

14 Earthwork on the Walton Olcott farm, lot 77, Smithfield.

15 Earthwork near school 16 on the Jackson estate, Cazenovia. This is on lot 63.

16 Earthwork reported by Mr Ledyard 3 miles northeast of Cazenovia village, east of Bingley and near the quarry. This or another has been described a mile west of Fenner.

17 A breastwork is mentioned by Hammond, History of Madison County, (p. 200) as east of schoolhouse 5. A skeleton was found in 1861 while placing a flagstaff at the school.

18 Village site once stockaded on lots 64-67 in Fenner in the northeast part of the township. This is the Nichols pond site



thought to be identical with the village attacked by Champlain in 1615. Gen. John S. Clark of Auburn first advanced this theory and all evidence seems to support it. There is an irregular limestone boulder on the site near the pond which may be one of the famous Oneida stones, if not indeed the original. In 1850 a part of the stockade was still standing in the swamp on the west side. The site lies on low ground between two small streams, the inlet and outlet to the shallow pond being not far apart on the same side of the pond. The site does not cover a large area. Beauchamp estimates the stockaded inclosure as about 500 by 700 feet. There was a village site, however, outside the stronghold and east of the inlet. The place had no natural defences other than its secluded location on the hilltops over the Oneida basin. There are twenty-five or thirty pits in the woods west of the site and several iron axes have been found there. The relics found within the site itself are all native and no European influence is shown.

19 Village site near Wampsville in Lenox. There was an historic Oneida settlement there.

20 Village site of the Oneida was called Canowaragher, or Kanoalohale. It is the present Oneida Castle and was new in 1762, the old castle being still retained. This was 12 miles from Oneida lake, and a fort was built there. There were then two villages, one being near the lake. The fort seems to have been east of the creek.

21 Battleground on the hills directly south of Oneida Castle, and 2 or 3 miles distant, is a reputed battleground from the abundance of arrowheads and which is probably a village site.

22 Canaseraga was the principal Tuscarora town, but may not at first have occupied the present site. In 1792 it was west of the creek, and so many Oneida lived with the Tuscarora that it was often called the Oneida town. There were many houses there when the whites came, ten or more on the hill west of the creek.

23 Burial sites on the Dunlap farm in the northeast part of Stockbridge. There are also graves on William Smith's farm (Hammond, p. 733).

24 Burial place in Stockbridge on the West road. There seems also to have been a village.

25 Village of the Oneida near Munnsville. This was the village visited by the writer of Van Corlaer's Journal in 1634.

26 Burial place on the William Sullivan estate near Valley Mills.

27 Burial site reported by Doctor Beauchamp as northeast of Munnsville and northwest of the Ellenwood house.

28 Village site with modern relics on the Ellenwood property northeast of Munnsville.

29 Fort or stockade reported as south of the above-mentioned site.

30 Burial place mentioned in French's history, on a hillside 1 mile southeast of Munnsville.

31 Cornfields near Madison lake in Madison, and an Indian opening in the same town (Hammond, p. 602).

32 Village site near Earlville.

33 Village site near Poolville. Many relics have been found in this and the Earlville site.

34 Village of Oneida near Hatch's lake in the southwest corner of Eaton.

35 Camp, recent, 2 miles below Hamilton.

36 Mounds reported at Owens point, Chittenango creek.

37 Near Munnsville and east of Oneida creek the Oneida lived a long time, removing short distances as occasion required. They were in that vicinity when Van Corlaer visited them in December 1634. This is the first record of them as a distinct people. Gen. James Grant Wilson accidentally discovered his journal a few years since and had it translated and published. From this a few notes regarding the town are given: "Before we reached the castle we saw three graves, just like our graves in length and height; usually their graves are round. These graves were surrounded with palisades that they had split from trees and they were closed up so nicely that it was a wonder to see. They were painted with red, white and black paint; but the chief's grave had an entrance, and at the top of that was a big wooden bird, and all around were painted dogs and deer and snakes and other beasts. We marched boldly to the castle, where the savages opened to let us pass, and so we marched through them by the gate, which was three and a half feet wide, and at the top were standing three big wooden images like men, of carved wood, and with them I saw three scalps fluttering in the wind. . . . This castle has two gates, one on the east and one on the west side. On the east side a lock of hair was also hanging, but this gate was one and one half feet smaller than the other one. . . . This castle is situated on a very high hill and was surrounded by two rows of palisades. It was 767 paces in circumference. There are 66 houses but much better, higher and more finished than all the others we saw. . . . A good many houses had wooden fronts that are painted with all sorts of beasts.

There they sleep, mostly on elevated boards, more than any other savages."

In 1677 Greenhalgh said that Oneida was "about 20 miles from a small river which comes out of the hills to the southward and runs into Lake Teshiroque [Oneida], about 30 miles distant from the Maquaes river, which is to the northward. The town is newly settled, double stockaded, but little cleared land." Twenty miles should be 2 from Oneida creek. In 1696 De Vaudreuil encamped on Oneida creek "within a [French] league of the village." Next morning he crossed to the east side of the stream and destroyed the town. The sites in the vicinity will be described under one number. According to Schoolcraft, the Oneida stone was of syenite and stood on a commanding eminence in Stockbridge. The White stone at the spring was also known as this. This had been placed in a fence by Job Francis, the owner. Another noteworthy stone of limestone was on General Knox's farm a mile or more south (Schoolcraft, Report, p. 46-48). The truth is that there were several of these stones, and some were portable. There is a tradition that the Oneida carried one to Wisconsin, but this is denied there. French describes it as a boulder of gneiss on the farm of James H. Gregg in Stockbridge, and now at the entrance of Utica cemetery (French, p. 458). Mr Kirkland said it was a stone which a strong man could carry, standing by a chief's door but sometimes placed in a tree. None of these seem to agree with the council rock east of the creek and southeast of Munnsville. It is said to have been carried away piecemeal.

"Thomas Rockwell settled on East hill in Stockbridge in 1813. The council rock was on his farm, which has been known as Prime's hill. Fifty acres of this including the council ground, were sold by him" (Hammond, p. 745). Prime's hill council ground in 1805 was a clearing of one-half of an acre with an entrance through the bushes on the east. In the center was a circle, 20 feet in diameter and 2 feet above the general level, covered with fine coals. Within a radius of 3 miles around were many graves, with iron axes, brass kettles, pipes, etc. (Hammond, p. 102). "There are evidences that the whole range of high hills east of Oneida creek was once thickly peopled. . . . Their burial grounds have been discovered in several places, from the south line of the town [Stockbridge] to the north on this range." The farms of Taylor Gregg, Ichabod Francis and William Smith are mentioned. The articles are mostly recent (Hammond, p. 731-33). The council spring is on the farm of Mary Doxtater at the foot of West hill (Hammond, p. 743).

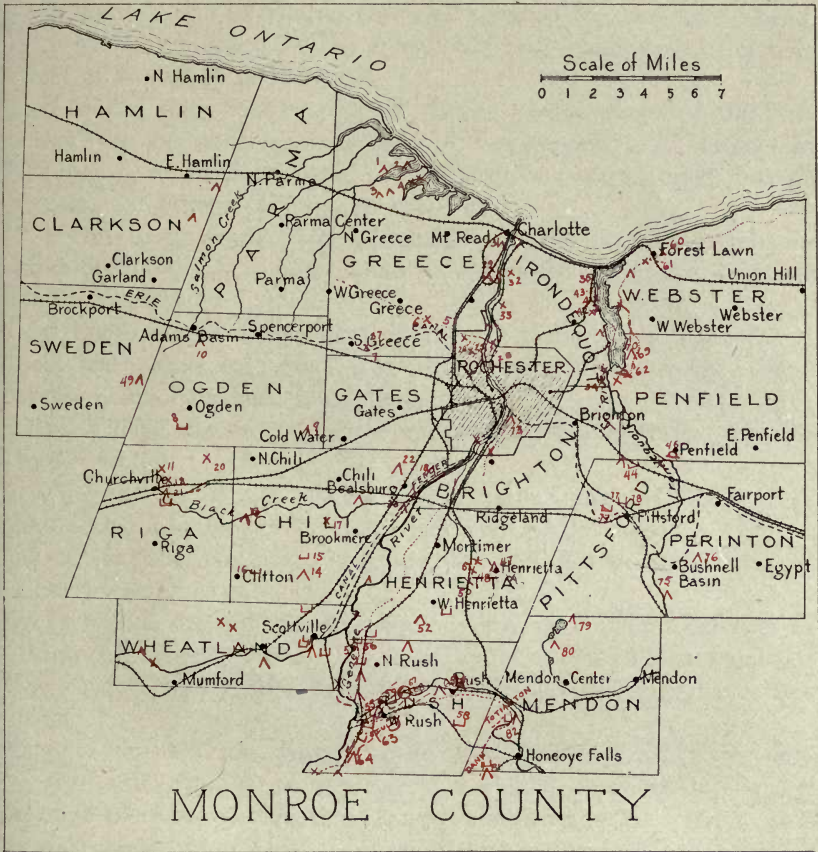
## Monroe County

North of the important centers in Livingston and Ontario counties lie a number of interesting sites in Monroe county. As is the case in this portion of the State, there are evidences of three or four distinct occupations by as many stocks of aborigines. There are few indications along the shore of Lake Ontario but these are not so numerous as might be expected, probably due to the exposed position. The better known sites are those in the southeast corner of the county, in the town of Mendon. Here are situated the Dann farm site and north of it the Kirkpatrick estate; at Rochester Junction is one of the sites of Totiaction. The Dann site is extensive and lies north of Spring brook. It has been partially excavated by Raymond Dann, whose collection is now owned by the State Museum. The Dann site was perhaps a later village of Totiaction after it was removed to the bend of the creek at Rochester Junction. A considerable number of European objects have been found on the Dann farm and by far a greater number than have been picked up on the Rochester Junction site.

The valley of Honeoye creek indeed seems to have been an important water route of all the earlier occupants of the county. There are important sites all along the stream. In the town of Rush are innumerable traces of an earlier occupation and many thousands of arrowheads, together with quantities of other relics, have been picked up by collectors. Important sites are near the mouth of the Honeoye creek at its juncture with the Genesee river. Here the Iroquoian village overlays an earlier Algonkian occupation, while just southward of the Stull farm and along the river are numerous traces of different peoples. Northward on the property of the state industrial school is a village site that yields polished stone implements, while in the town of Wheatland, especially about Scottsville, are ossuaries and several village and camp sites. Other important places are in the township of Penfield and along the Irondequoit river. There are other sites along Allen creek and northward on the banks of Black creek, especially in the town of Chili. A series of sites also are found along the waters of the lower Genesee from Rochester northward, both in Irondequoit and the town of Greece. Throughout the county many burial places have been opened, both individual graves and ossuaries. As a rule, however, with the exception of those in the town of Mendon, very few articles have been found with the skeletons.

Historically this region was the property of the Seneca Indians.

Plate 187





*List of Sites*

- 1 Camp site on Kintz point near the mouth of the creek.
- 2 Camp site on the tip of Kintz point on Cranberry pond.
- 3 Camp sites near the head of Long pond on the southwest side, one-half of a mile east of the mouth of Northrup creek.
- 4 Camp sites at the north end of Lewis point, north of the road.
- 5 Camp site in Greece on the ridge north of the canal at the bend.
- 6 Camp site south of the ridge road and one-fourth of a mile west of the B. R. & P. tracks.
- 7 Burial place in the town of Greece on the banks of the Erie canal, on the northern boundary of George H. Lee's farm. In digging it in 1820 or 1822, twenty skeletons were found, but no articles with them (Harris, p. 27).
- 8 Burial site from which a number of finely preserved skeletons have been found  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Adams Basin on the west side of the road below Ogden.
- 9 Camp site on the Tyrøn Talbott farm 3 miles south of Spencerport and 1 mile east on a crossroad running to the farm. Many arrow points have been found here.
- 10 Village site on the Blackford farm at Adams Basin, reported by Mr Follett.
- 11 Small burial site north of Churchville, north of Black creek and across a brook at the southwest corner of the roads.
- 12 Small village site east of the bend of Black creek, north of Churchville.
- 13 Burial site, thought to be prehistoric,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Buckbee Corners, north of Black creek and near a millpond south of the road. No records are obtainable, though skeletons have been found.
- 14 Camp site on Karges farm northwest of Scottsville and near South Chili, seems the site of a mound described by Squier, though there is no evidence of it now, according to Mr Follett. It is 1 mile northeast of South Chili and between the road and a swamp and brook to the east.
- 15 A burial site is three-fourths of a mile north along a small stream running into Black creek.
- 16 Burial site where skeletons have been found, north of Clifton and north of the road to South Chili just east of a small stream.
- 17 Village site, regarded as prehistoric, where implements once abundant are now scarce, located northwest of the South Chili road between the bridge and the mouth of a stream running north from Clifton.

18 Camp site on the Wadsworth farm south of Rochester and across from Genesee Valley Park.

19 Village site along Allen creek near the west line of Wheatland.

20 Site showing occupation on the Wingate farm north of Churchville. Mr Follett, who examined the place in 1915, found three large charcoal pits and a few arrowheads.

21 Village site now obliterated in the present village of Churchville. Evidences were formerly seen on the surface at the West Shore crossing.

22 Village and burial site near Maplewood west of the B. R. and P. tracks and near the headwaters of a small stream. The burials are located in a sand knoll. The only object found in the graves, so far as records show, is a pottery pipe, discovered by Mr D'Olier of Rochester.

23 Village or large camp site near Genesee Junction, north of Black creek and in the angles of the Pennsylvania and West Shore Railroad tracks.

24 Small village site north of Scottsville, in Chili township and along the Genesee river. This is just east of Severance.

25 Refuse heap discovered and excavated in 1910, in the city of Rochester.

26 Burial site on Ridgeway avenue, Rochester, excavated by George Rodman Mills. Thirteen skeletons were found in an ossuary.

27 Village site on the George H. Lee farm, 2 miles south of Greece on the hill north of the canal and east of the road.

28 Semicircular embankment, the ends of which extend to a deep ravine. Squier says it had three narrow gateways at irregular intervals. This was in the city of Rochester on the west bank of the Genesee near the lower bridge. There was also a village site here.

29 Village site on the west side of the Genesee river near mouth.

30 Village site just south of this between the side tracks.

31 Village site reported by Harris.

32 Village site reported by Harris.

33 Camp grounds near a break in the cliff on the east bank of the Genesee, one-half of a mile below the lower fall. This makes a natural landing place which attracted camps. There were two mounds not over 100 feet from the edge of the bluff, which have been leveled, but skeletons and relics have been found. This is Brewer's landing, one-half of a mile north of Hanford's, which is on the other shore (Harris, p. 23-26).

34 Mound now obliterated.

35 Burial site near the foot of Irondequoit bay above the pleasure park. Turner records that in 1796 the bank caved off here, expos-



ing large quantities of human bones. Squier records this site and Harris (22) also mentions it.

"On the shore of Lake Ontario on a high bluff near Irondequoit bay in 1796 the bank caved off and untombed a great quantity of human bones of a large size" (Turner, P. & G., p. 428). It was a natural sand mound west of the present west angle of the bay. "As late as 1830 human bones of an unusually large size were occasionally seen projecting from the face of the bluff or lying on the beach" (Harris, p. 22). Others are placed under this number. "Two mounds occupy the high sandy grounds to the westward of Irondequoit bay where it connects with Lake Ontario. They are small, the largest not exceeding 5 feet in height." They had been opened and only charcoal and pieces of bones remained. Early relics were on this height (Squier, p. 56-57, pl. 7, no. 2). Squier's plan is given in figure 57. They were on the hill south of the Sea Breeze hotel about 30 feet northeast of the observatory. Harris was told that W. H. Penfield opened them in 1817 and found a "sword scabbard, bands of silver, belt buckles" and like ornaments (Harris, p. 46). There was a gulley east of these and a cemetery a few rods beyond.

36 Earthwork at Hanford's Landing west of the Genesee, in Rochester. Squier (58) says it was a semicircular embankment.

37 There were camps at the Indian spring, at the corner of Spring street and Spring alley, and all the way thence to Hanford's.

38 At the upper Charlotte ferry and nearby have been found arrowheads and stone pestles, bullets etc. (Harris, p. 43).

39 Indian huts were scattered about the bluff near Franklin and North St Paul streets until 1819 (Harris, p. 39-42).

40 Village site in Gates on Corn hill in the city of Rochester. Two occupations are evident, one early and one late. There was a spring here.

41 Cache on the west bank of Irondequoit bay where Harris found more than five hundred cache blades all covered with red pigment.

42 There is a village site along the bank here.

43 Burial site near trolley station on the bluff above Irondequoit bay and near Sea Breeze.

44 Burial site at the sand cut of the New York Central Railroad east of the Allens creek embankment. Many skeletons and recent relics were exhumed in 1876. "Between the cemetery and the Pittsford road quantities of stone relics have been found, indicating the site of a prehistoric town. West of this is located the great cairn of limestones" (Harris, p. 43).

Capt. John Schuyler built a trading post at the noted Indian landing on Irondequoit creek in 1721. The foundations were found in 1798. This was a place of resort (Harris, p. 67).

45 One-half of a mile south of this landing at some springs were many camps and relics (Harris, p. 39).

46 Mound, mentioned by Squier one-half of a mile east of Penfield on the north bank of Irondequoit creek. It is situated on a rise that projects into an artificial pond. Originally it was 8 or 9 feet high and 40 feet across. Locally it was thought to be a "money" or "treasure mound" and it has been dug into during a period of many years. Fragments of decayed human bones have been found. Evidence of the construction of the mound is still visible in the depression in the sandy loam caused by the removal of the material for the mound. Mr Follett was unable to determine what relics, if any, had been discovered.

47 Village sites half a mile southwest of West Henrietta Corners on the Marvin Williams farm, lot 28 (Harris, p. 60).

48 Camp 2 miles southwest of Henrietta, just east of Sauger creek. There are fine arrowheads and pottery.

49 Camp site  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles east of Sweeden Center east of the Garland crossroad and along Salmon creek.

50 Village site yielding pottery and finely chipped flints, west of a small creek on the West Henrietta road to Rush, north of the road before the turn (Harris, p. 60).

51 Camp sites on Red creek west of Henrietta station. Evidences of occupation extend down the creek to Mortimer.

52 Camp site northeast of Martin at the junction of two small brooks,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles southwest of West Henrietta station.

53 Camp site near the Genesee where many *Unio* shells have been found. This was on a hillside three-fourths of a mile east of the mouth of Allen creek.

54 Early village site on the Burgett farm  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles south of West Rush and west of the road. Relics have been found scattered over the farm. In 1911 a skeleton was found in a sand knoll one-fourth of a mile east of the Burgett residence.

55 Village site stretching along the south bank of the Honeoye near the mouth and north of the New York Central Railroad tracks. Here an Iroquoian occupation overlaps an older Algonkian. The sites stretch along the creek for three-fourths of a mile. At the eastern end, about one-half of a mile from Golah, Joseph Mattern opened an ossuary containing a number of skeletons, but there were no relics.

56 Burial site in a sand pit 150 feet north of the Rush town line in Henrietta, and 200 feet from the river. A skull and kettle were

plowed up 200 feet east of these. Some skeletons were also found on the line of the Erie Railroad 200 feet north of the town line.

57 Village site with stone implements occurs on the Thomas farm,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of East Rush. This is south of Honeoye creek and near the mouth of Stony brook.

58 Burial site midway between Honeoye Falls and West Rush, and about 2 miles directly south of Rush along the railroad track. Partly explored by Joseph Mattern.

59 Burial site north of West Rush village just south of the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks and on both sides of the road. Many iron tomahawks and war arrowheads have been found in a slight gully three-fourths of a mile northwest of West Rush, and twelve skeletons were exhumed in digging a cellar about the same distance north of that village. Across the road others were found. These were on the land of Peter Martin and J. B. Hamilton.

60 Village site reported by Harris (45). A trail ran to a salt spring where the Indians camped and made salt.

61 Village site last occupied by the Seneca in Webster at the foot of a hill at the angle of the roads at the east side of Irondequoit bay and near the lake. Skeletons have been found here. They are described as being buried in a circle like the spokes of a wheel. Crude stone relics were found.

62 Mounds in Penfield, mentioned by Harris, on a high bluff east of the mouth of Irondequoit river. Now obliterated.

63 Village site on the Stull farm on the east side of the Genesee, just south of the Honeoye at its confluence. The region here shows several occupations by similar and different stocks and at widely different periods. The Stull farm has yielded both early and recent Iroquoian objects, some fine clay pipes, and also pre-Iroquoian slate objects. The burials are found between the Stull house and the railroad. A few burials also have been discovered back of the house on the hillside slope to the river.

64 Village on the Morris farm yielding stone implements of good quality. This site is on a hill overlooking the river on the east.

65 Village site in East Rush cemetery, noted by Harris (p. 60). Stone implements have been found.

66 Small village site on north side of the Honeoye at West Rush. Many flint blades and a few celts have been found.

67-68 Two inclosures were in Rush near the village of West Rush and on the banks of Honeoye creek, which defended one of these on one side. The other was on higher ground 100 rods southward. Each was of 4 acres and had caches and broken pottery (Squier, p. 60). These are probably on lot 51.

69 Village site and mound on the Smith farm, east side of Irondequoit bay, in Penfield town. This is on the flat below the high banks and near the waters of the bay. The mound appears natural but when excavated by R. T. Webster and A. H. Dewey it was found to contain five hundred net sinkers and a pipe bowl, besides fragments of animal and fish bones and sherds of Algonkian pottery. The "mound," which is 50 feet in diameter, may be merely a built-up refuse heap or a lodge site.

70 The village site is on the hills above and covers the region about the edges of the bluff. Several skeletons have been found but a berry field now prevents excavating. A private roadway leads down past the Smith residence to the bay.

71 Mound near the village of Penfield on the bank of Irondequoit creek. This was a sepulchral mound about 8 feet high. There was a depression near showing whence the earth had come (Squier, p. 57, pl. 8, no. 3). (Same as 46.)

72 Village site in Genesee Valley Park, Rochester. The site seems early and covered nearly all Oak hill.

73 Village site in Rochester north of Main street bridge and just east of the river. One-half of a mile southeast a large mortar was found. Pipes and other relics were discovered in a gravel pit nearby.

74 Canoe landing on Irondequoit creek along the Brighton and Bay road.

75 Camp sites in Perinton township near Bushnell Basin and just northwest of Bullhead pond. There is a high round-topped hill here with precipitous sides.

76 Camp site on the hilltop 2 miles northeast of Bushnell Basin and south of the Pittsford road to Egypt.

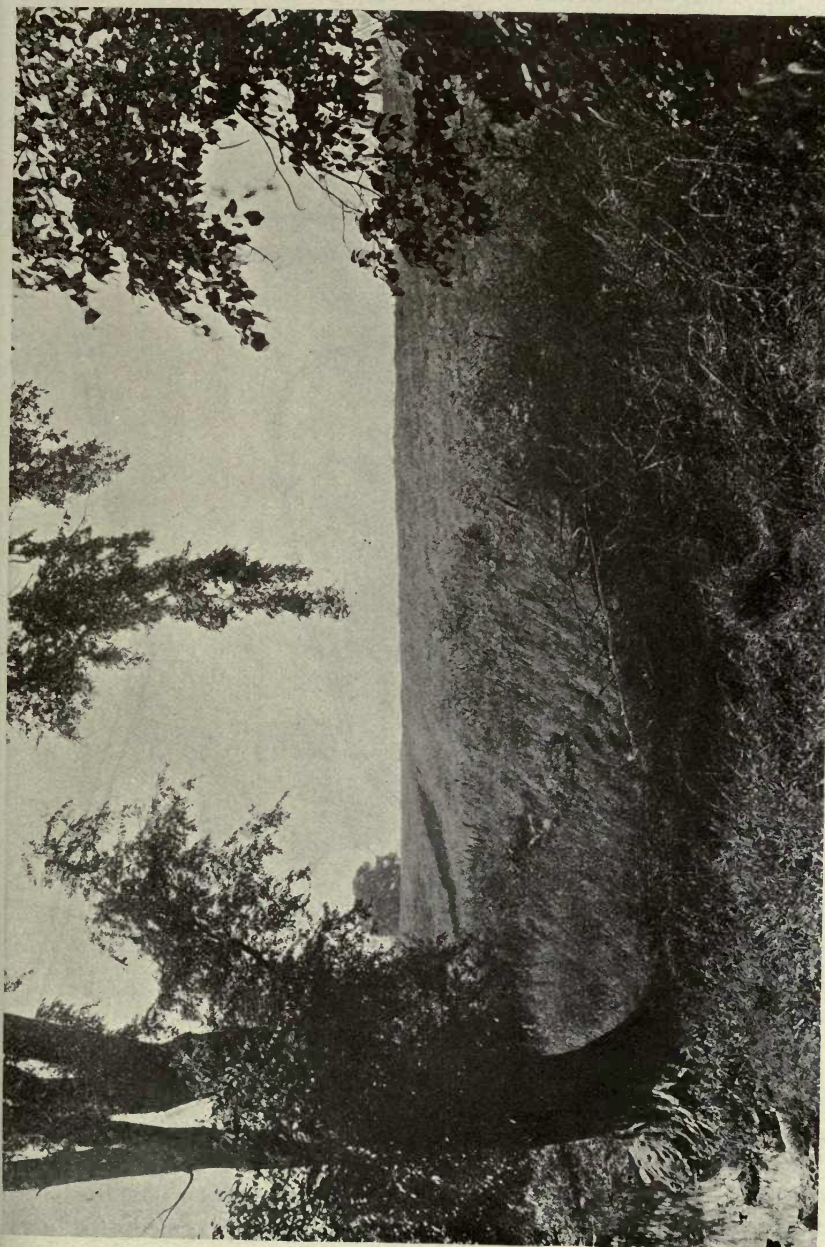
77 Village and burial site in Pittsford township, between the electric and the New York Central Railroad tracks,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Despatch.

78 Indian ceremonial stone heap located near the west bank of a small stream, just west of where the electric road leaves the highway, due northwest of Pittsford,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

79 Camp sites on Mendon pond near the low ground on the east side. Mendon pond is in the northwest corner of the township.

80 Camp sites at the south end of Mendon pond east of a knoll east of the small pond.

81 Village and burial site on the John Dann farm southwest of Honeoye Falls,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It occupies a sloping hillside above Springbrook. The occupation is Seneca and late, probably after 1687 and before 1789.



The Dann Farm site looking up the hill from Spring brook, which may be seen in the lower left corner. Many hundreds of graves have been found on the top and slope of this hill. The period is midcolonial.

82 Village and burial site on the W. J. Kirkpatrick site at Rochester Junction. This site, which has been identified with Totiaction, was the site of the Jesuit mission of La Conception. The ground is a terrace above Honeoye creek, which makes a sharp bend at this point. There is plenty of good water and a fine spring. The occupation is manifestly recent.

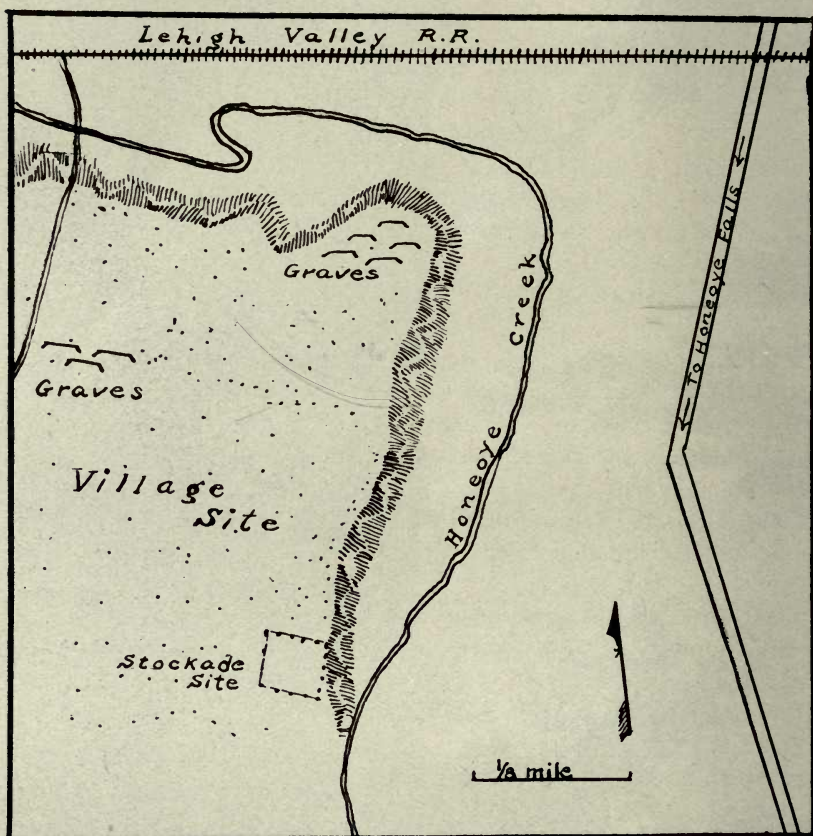


Fig. 80 Sketch map of the Rochester Junction site (Totiaction) (after Follett)

Village site covering about 30 acres on the Kirkpatrick estate at Rochester Junction. This is situated in the point of Honeoye creek in the town of Mendon on lot 1. The site has been identified with the Seneca village of Totiaction. Numerous fragments of glass Venetian beads, pieces of brass and iron intermixed with flints, stone implements and shell objects prove the site to have been one of the







middle colonial period. Greenhalgh said that "Tiotehatton" was 30 miles west of Canagorah and had about 120 houses, mostly large. Harris says "Tiotiakton was distant from Ganagora (the Victor site) just 11 miles in a northwest direction. Its former site was located by O. H. Marshall in 1847." The name Totiakton alludes to the bend in Honeoye creek, on the west bank of which it stood.

"It is in the town of Mendon on the northermost bend of the Honeoye outlet 2 miles north of Honeoye Falls exactly 12½ miles in an air line due south of the center of Rochester. The ground has been under cultivation 75 years, yielding an annual harvest of antiquities. . . . Three cemeteries have been discovered. . . . All skeletons unearthed have been found in a sitting posture facing the east." Mr Sheldon found a square stockade of one-half of an acre on the edge of the bluff and near the creek. It was "built of logs 12 feet long, set closely together in the earth to the depth of 4 feet." This is a very modern style though Mr Harris thought it was made just after De Nonville's invasion (Harris, p. 58, 59). This was La Conception of the Jesuits, which was burned in 1687. According to George S. Conover it was removed to the vicinity of Canandaigua and called the second Seneca castle. It was visited by La Salle, and may have been abandoned soon after (Beauchamp).

### Montgomery County

**General occupation.** Montgomery county was early occupied by the Mohawk after their entrance into the Mohawk valley. Investigations of importance have been carried on here by S. L. Frey, A. G. Richmond, Robert Hartley and P. M. Van Epps. The most important sites are those at Cayadutta near Sammonsville, which is a precolonial Mohawk site, Otsungo in the town of Minden and the four Mohawk castles, Cahainaga, Canagora, Canajocha and Tionon-dogue. Nearly all these towns have been described in early historical accounts as stockaded village sites. The last named was a capitol town of the Mohawks at the time of the Dutch discovery. Previous to the coming of the Mohawk other people had visited the valley and made their homes there. One of these earliest sites of the stone grave people is about a mile east of Palatine Bridge. The later villages on the Mohawk are distributed through the county, in the valley and on the hills bordering the river.

*List of Sites*

- 1 Village and burial place in gravel bank west of St Johnsville and near the railroad track, reported by S. L. Frey. Modern relics are found in the burials.
- 2 A modern village and cemetery a mile northwest of Palatine Church on the Nellis farm.
- 3 Recent burial place  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of Nelliston and north of the river on the Smith farm, formerly Lipe's.
- 4 Northeast were about twenty caches and 50 rods north a village of 2 acres with recent relics. This is south of Palatine Church.
- 5 Village site east of Palatine Church, near school 8. The occupation is colonial Mohawk.
- 6 Village site on the Fox farm 4 miles east of Palatine Bridge. Mr Frey thinks this may have been the Can-a-gor-ha of Greenhalgh. This site is at Schencks gulf and 2 miles from the river.
- 7 Village site on Schenck farm at the county house back from the river. Historic Mohawk occupation.
- 8 Village site at Briggs run. Modern articles have been found.
- 9 Village site on Briggs run on the Van Evera farm, 6 miles from the river. Much pottery and bone articles have been found.
- 10 Pits on Garoga creek 5 miles from the river.
- 11 Village site on Crumb creek examined by M. R. Harrington for the Peabody-Harvard Museum. This is the Ganada site near St Johnsville.
- 12 A recent village site in Jonas Rice's woods 2 miles east of Stone Arabia. Bone implements and Mohawk pottery have been found.
- 13 Recent village on the old Frey farm  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Palatine Bridge.
- 14 Recent village on DeWandalied's farm 2 miles north of Palatine Bridge.
- 15 Pits or caches forty to fifty in number, about 6 miles northeast of Palatine Bridge. These "caches" are closely grouped in England's woods. Lodge sites are near, with early and recent articles. Celts, pottery and bone implements are found.
- 16 Village 2 miles northeast of Palatine Bridge on the Sitterly farm. Early occupation.
- 17 Village site on the Josephus Nellis's farm on the gulf road a mile west of Palatine Bridge. This is at the head of the gulf. The occupation is prehistoric.

18 Burial site with stone graves, a mile east of Palatine Bridge, fully described in the American Naturalist for 1879, pages 637-44. It was explored by S. L. Frey and A. G. Richmond in 1878. Copper and shell beads and several stone tubes were found. The graves were all lined with flat stones and in several graves large stones were placed above.

19 Prehistoric camps are found along the river flats and ridge at Palatine Bridge and for 2 miles east.

20 Village and stronghold on a fine and elevated site east of Garoga creek and overlooking Wagner's hollow. It is about 5 miles northwest of Canajoharie with an area of several acres, and contains pottery, stone articles, bone implements and iron axes.

21 Village and burial site on the Smith farm near Palatine Bridge. Mohawk occupation.

22 Village site on the DeWandalied farm near Palatine Bridge. May be the same as 14.

23 Village site near Stone Ridge. Glass beads have been found on this site.

24 Village site 4 miles north of Yosts. Prehistoric.

25 Village site of Mohawk occupation east of Yosts station on the Briggs farm.

26 Village site 2 miles southeast of Canajoharie.

27 Village and burial site on the Van Alstine farm in Canajoharie, just east of the corporation line.

28 Village and burial site on the hillside just west of Canajoharie, with recent articles.

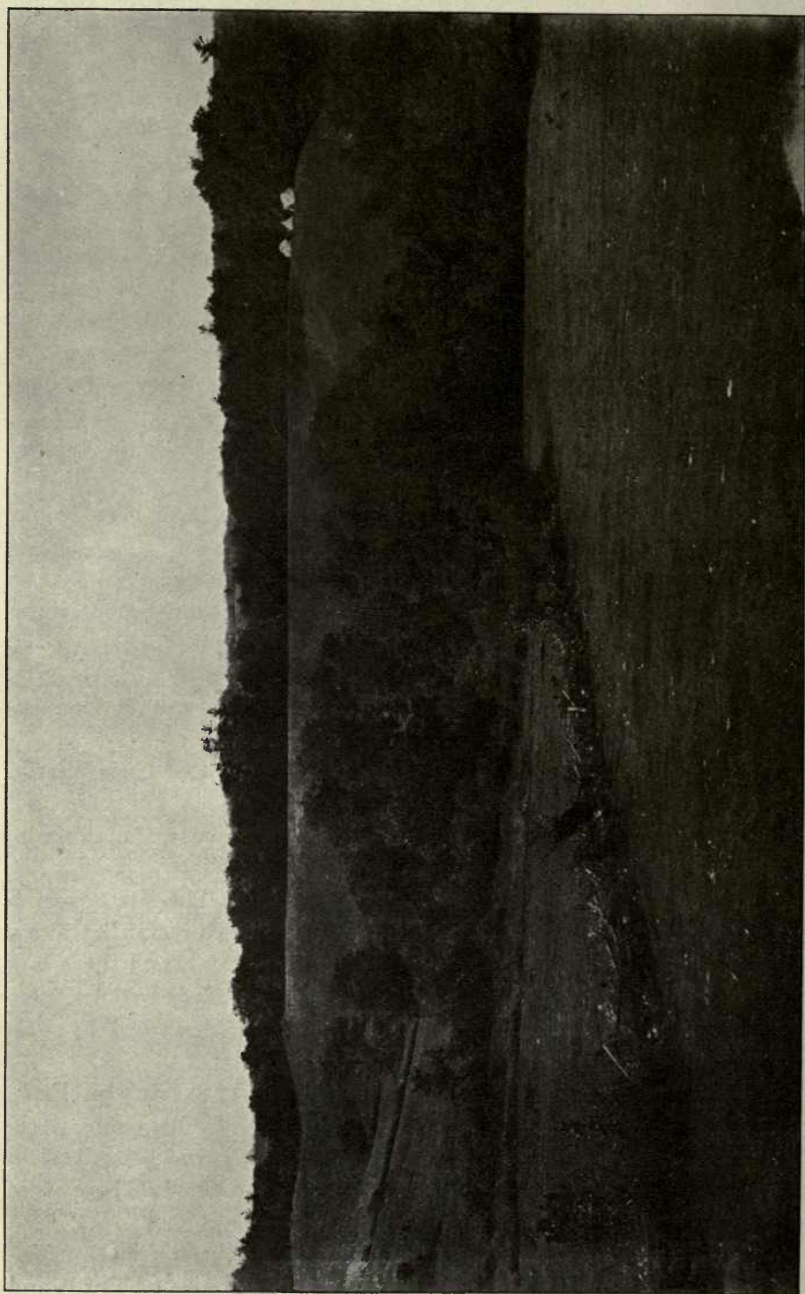
29 Village and burial site on the Allen farm near Canajoharie. Historic Mohawk.

30 Village site and stronghold near Sprakers. The site covers a small plateau on the hillside above the Mohawk river and lies along Flat creek, on the east side. The hill rises back of it and there is a small brook to the east. A few historic colonial trade articles have been found. The site is that of Tionontoguen, described by Van der Bogart, but commonly ascribed to Van Curler.

31 Village, presumably the middle castle in 1730, was on Prospect hill in Fort Plain and on the east side of Otsquago creek. There are many recent graves and relics. This was described in the survey of 1723 as "The Cassel of Ta-re-gi-o-rus." There were one or two earlier Canajoharies.

32 Village site at Canajoharie. Graves have been found. Mohawk occupation. This was the location of the homes of Brant and of Hendrick and was known as Upper Canajoharie.

Plate 190



The Congo site. Echeate looking west. Dashed line is the edge of the forest.

33 Village site, presumably that of Gandawague of 1667, was the nearest Mohawk village to the Mahikan, sometimes called Mohegan, who attacked it in 1669. Gen. J. S. Clark placed it north of the Mohawk on a high plateau on the west bank of Cayadutta creek and north of the road to Stone Arabia. Relics are found. L. H. Morgan said that Ganowauga was a small village north of the river at Fonda.

34 Village and stockade site in Minden 1 mile southwest of the river and about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Fort Plain on the river road. The sites occupy a sloping hillside and north of a small stream that makes a deep gorge on the south.

35 Corn pits just south of the former site and on the high hill or ridge between the forks of a small stream.

36 Village of the Mohawks at Tribes Hill.

37 Cache containing 100 flints was found by P. M. Van Epps in an ash bed in Amsterdam.

38 Earthwork, locally known as Indian hill, in the town of Minden, 4 miles south of Fort Plain on the Otsungo creek, a branch of the Otsquago. A rocky precipice bounds the stream and defends the fort on one side. There is a ravine on the other. About 700 feet from the point was a bank from side to side, about 240 feet long and slightly curving at the ends. The area was about 6 acres. No European articles have been found although Squier incorrectly states so. A large quantity of relics have been found there.

39 Large village site on hilltop on west side of Yatesville creek 2 miles up the stream.

40 Village and camp sites near Randall, now covered by the barge canal. Notched points and blank blades of Flintridge material were found by R. F. Horning, of Fultonville.

41 Camp sites near the Blue Banks on the west side of Schoharie creek, reported by Mr Horning.

42 Burial site near Fort Plain Institute. Recent occupation.

43-44 Two village sites in Happy Hollow on Brown's farm 2 miles west of Canajoharie and on the south side of the river. They have small cemeteries, one old and one recent, with corresponding burial. Pottery with human figures occurs here, as in several other places.

45 Recent village at Lasher's 2 miles east of Sprakers.

46 Village site and cemetery at or near Auriesville where Gen. J. S. Clark locates the most easterly town of 1642, on the south side of the river and one-half of a mile south of Auriesville. "The site is one-fourth of a mile from the river on the farm of Victor

A. Putnam 130 or 150 feet above the river." Here a shrine is a memorial of the death of Father Jogues. Recent relics are found. There was a recent village of a temporary character on the hill west of Auriesville.

47 Village site, presumably Tehondaloga, the lower Mohawk castle, "was on the west side of Schoharie creek at its mouth" (Morgan, p. 416). There was a modern village at Fort Hunter and relics occur all the way to Auriesville, with some graves.

48 Pictured rocks on the north bank of the Mohawk at Amsterdam, mentioned by many writers.

49-50 Burial site in gravel about one-half of a mile east of Fort Hunter, reported by Edwin Hilborn.

51 Cache of celts was reported by Isaac Swart north of the river and about 2 miles from the east line of the town of Amsterdam. (Same as no. 6.)

52 Village site on the east bank of Kauderback creek in Palatine and about 3 miles from the river. A quarry or deposit of flint chips was a mile south of this.

53 Village site near the west line of Mohawk was on the south side of Brigg's creek. Another was north of this in the forks of Briggs and Wemple creeks.

54 Prehistoric village was on the west side of Wemple creek and farther north than the last.

55 Village site on the north side of the river, opposite the west line of Glen, on the Jules Fox farm.

56 Village site on the east side of Martin's creek was near the river. Another was 2 miles northwest of this.

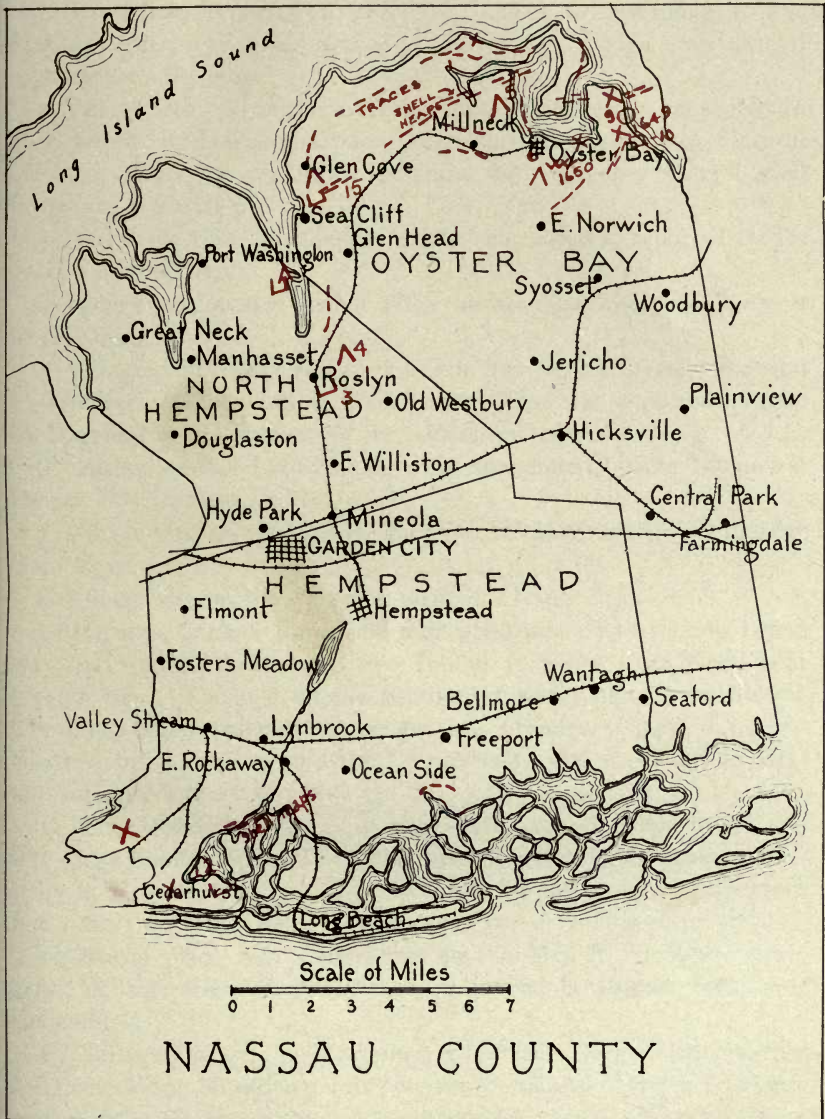
57 Village near Mill Point was west of Schoharie creek. (Same as 41.)

58 Village site on the Cayadutta near Sammonsville. Precolonial Mohawk. (May be the same as 33. Sammonsville is in Fulton county.)

59 "Corn pits in the town of Amsterdam on the east side of a small stream about one-half of a mile north of the Mohawk river."

60 A cache of one hundred and twenty leaf-shaped blades of dark blue flint was found in the summer of 1890 on the farm of Thomas Romeyn, in the town of Amsterdam. The blades laid in a pit of ashes on a hearth of cobble stones. Mention is made of this cache in "Wilson's Arrowheads, Spearheads and Knives," page 971.

61 Village site on the More (originally Printup) farm on the hill overlooking the Mohawk, about 2½ miles east of Fultonville. Historic period; glass beads are found.







## Nassau County

### *List of Sites*

1 Stronghold reported by W. W. Tooker as belonging to the Marsapeagues,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Amityville. Lodge sites extend westward to Bellmore.

2 Village site and burial place at Port Washington, excavated in 1898 by M. R. Harrington, for the American Museum of Natural History. This site was near the shore and embraced several shell heaps and a burial place.

3 Burial site on the Gallagher estate near Roslyn, reported by Dr Joseph N. Bogart.

4 Village site on the Walter Hicks estate near Roslyn. There is a shell heap here.

5 Village site near Matinicock not far from Oyster Bay on Peters creek on the Matilda Cock estate. This was explored in 1900 by Harrington and Parker for the American Museum.

6 Garden spot and corn fields were abandoned by the Indians at Oyster Bay in 1650.

7 Village site on the W. F. and W. M. McCutcheon farm near Glen Cove.

8 Village site on the Appelby farm in Oyster Bay.

9-10 Judge Samuel Jones said that when that part of Long Island was first settled there were two Indian forts on Fort Neck near Oyster Bay. The one on the south part was a square earthwork. The other was a palisade on the meadow (Squier, p. 94). One was stormed by the whites in 1653. Prime says this was built in 1649 and measured 30 by 50 yards (p. 96).

11 The Rockaways lived in the south part of Hempstead and left large shell heaps. They had several villages but were principally at Near Rockaway. Some were at the head of Maspeth creek and others on Hog Island in Rockaway bay (Thompson, p. 67).

12 Burial place near Cedarhurst on the Mrs F. F. White property. Village site and shell heaps on the R. L. Burton farm near Cedarhurst.

13 Village site of the Merikikes, who had a large settlement on Hicks neck and on other points between there and Merrick (Thompson, p. 67).

14 Camp on Success pond, near Lakeville (Mandeville, p. 94).

15 Village and burial sites near Dosoris on Dosoris pond. The site was on the Price estate. There is a heavy layer of shells, in

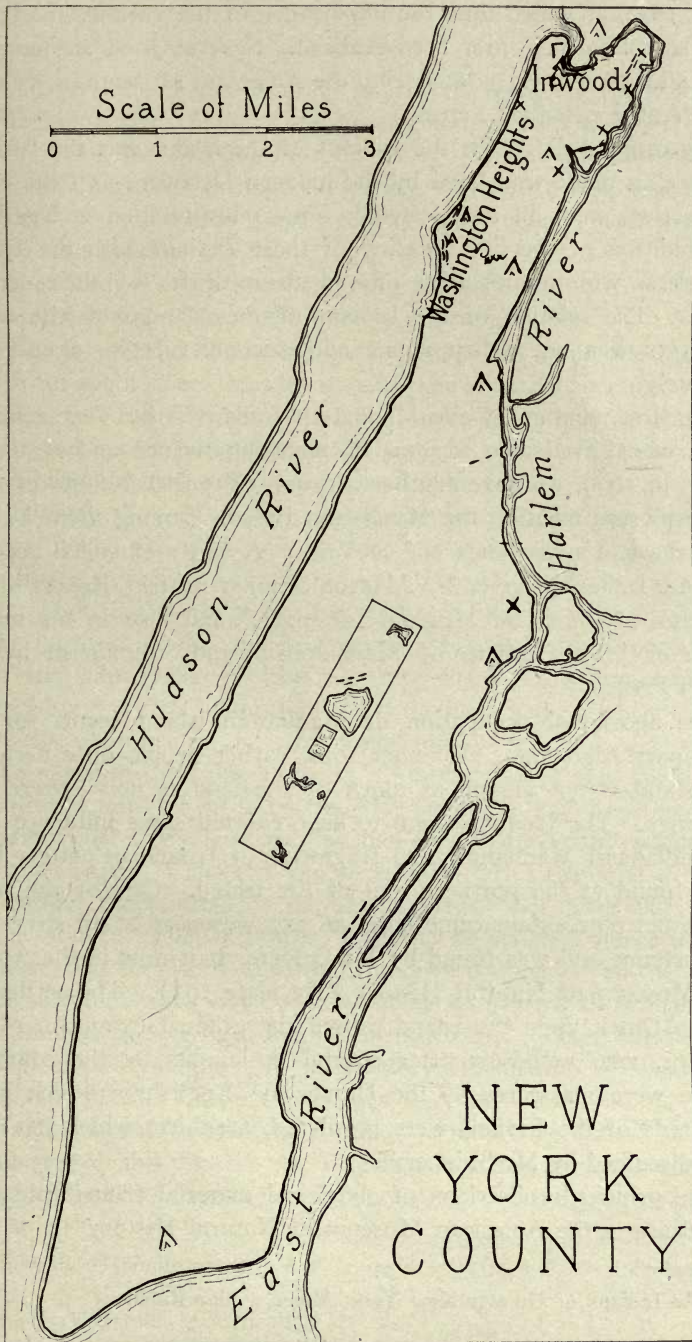
places 6 feet deep. Skeletons were found near the house. The site was excavated in 1900 for the American Museum by Harrington and Parker.

Shell heaps exist on nearly all the creeks in Oyster Bay township and there is abundant evidence of aboriginal occupation. Grooved stone axes and quartz projectile points are commonly found.

### New York County

**General occupation.** At the time of the Dutch discovery Manhattan island was occupied by chiefs of the Delaware Indians not associated with the Delaware confederacy. The principal divisions were the Wickquaesgecks, who held the upper portion of the island above Harlem Creek and Manhattanville, and the Reckgawawanck, who held the lower portion of the island. Each of these tribes also occupied territory on the mainland where their larger villages were situated. The Indians in the northern part of the island were a part of the Siwanoy who belonged to the Wapanachi confederacy, which of course was a part of the Mahikan group of Algonkin Indians. The Reckgawawancks, whose chief in 1639 was Rechewack, had a village of some size on the Bronx river, which was known to them as the Acquehung. This village was named Ranachqua. One of their larger camps or fishing places was at Montagne's point, situated on the shore of Hell Gate bay, just off the present 110th street. Another one of these shore camps was situated on the banks near 121st street and Pleasant avenue or in the same locality.

The chief village of the Wickquaesgecks was known as Nipnichsen. It was a stronghold situated on the top of Spuyten Duyvil hill. This position is where the present public school building stands. Another settlement where considerable portion of these people had their homes was in the sheltered valley along the shore of the creek on the Dyckman tract, at Inwood. This general region was highly favorable for aboriginal occupation, having both fertile soil for raising maize and waters that provided sea food. Its high rock cliffs permitted fortified positions, while the many waterways made it possible for journeys to the surrounding countries. Not much has been known of the archeology of Manhattan island until comparatively recently when the excavations of Reginald Pelham Bolton, Alexander Chenoweth, W. L. Calver, James K. Finch, Dr E. H. Hall, Alanson Skinner and others brought to light many relics from shell heaps and refuse deposits. Most of the explorations date from



about 1890, at which time the importance of the various aboriginal sites seems to have first been realized. Several good accounts of these sites have been published by the American Museum, in volume 3 of "Anthropological Papers."

The original name for the Indians of the island was the "Manhattans," a name translated by the modern Delaware as "the place where they were all intoxicated." This interpretation is based on the tradition of the first meeting of these Indians with the Dutch explorers, who immediately offered them drafts of their strong liquor. The relation of the Indians of the island with the white explorers was not a happy one and a conflict began almost immediately.

The first mention of the Manhattan Indians is by Verrazano, in 1524, who gave some account of their appearance and costumes. Later, in 1609, we have another account. From that time on various explorers mention the Manhattan Indians, among them Delaet, Wassanear, Vanderdonck and DeVries. A fairly extended account of these Indians is given by Alanson Skinner in the "Report of the Director of the State Museum for 1911," and also in his monograph of "The Indians of Manhattan Island," published by the Torch Press.

The aboriginal occupation of Manhattan island seems for the most part Algonkian. Whether some earlier people once occupied the island is not known as much of the land is now covered by buildings. The Iroquois seem to have exerted some influence over the Indians of Manhattan, and fragments of Iroquoian pottery have been found at the northern end of the island. One of the finest Iroquoian pots extant came from an excavation at 214th street and 10th avenue and was found by Mr Calver. It is now in the American Museum of Natural History (see plate 193). The settlement of the Dutch upon the island caused the gradual expulsion of the Indians, who withdrew after several onslaughts by the colonists. There were massacres by the Dutch and English in which many hundreds of the Indians were murdered, a subject which has been well discussed by Mr Skinner.<sup>1</sup>

The principal collections of aboriginal material from Manhattan island are in the American Museum of Natural History.

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<sup>1</sup>The Indians of Greater New York, Miner, Cedar Rapids.

*List of Sites*<sup>1</sup>

1 Village site and shell heap in the Inwood section at the northern end of Manhattan island. This is at the foot of Dykeman street and along the shore of the Hudson river. Pottery and arrowheads were found scattered through the refuse. The shell heap and other evidences of occupation have recently been nearly destroyed by blasting and grading.

2 Shell heap at 220th street and Kingsbridge road, destroyed when the canal was dug. The shells were in a compact mass.

3 Village site and shell heap on Dykeman hill along the Harlem river from 209th street to 211th street. The deposit is comparatively extensive and contains cracked stones, animal bones, fragments of pottery, and in certain portions small pieces of glass have been found. The soil and the shell deposit have been plow torn.

In January 1895, Mr Calver found two interesting "dog burials." The first burial was unearthed at the summit of a ridge of soft earth at 209th street, near the Harlem river. The ridge, which was about 12 feet high, had been partly cut away for the grading of Ninth avenue. It was at the highest part of the hillock that a pocket of oyster and clam shells was noticed, from which a few fragments of Indian pottery which lay on the face of the bank had evidently fallen. The shells, upon inspection, were found to have served as a covering for the skeleton of a dog or wolf. Another burial was found on May 18th within 50 yards of the first burial. It had been covered with shells just as the first one, but had been disturbed by workmen. Mr Calver says: "The two canine burials were situated at a point just without the borders of the Harlem river shell heap and were distinct from it. The shells were found to be matched, hence it was concluded that they were thrown in unopened or eaten on the spot. As the skeletons were intact and the bones uninjured, all probability of the animals having been eaten is disposed of." These burials are common in this vicinity. No satisfactory explanation of them has been given; but Mr Calver thinks they were for some religious purpose, and suggests a relation to the "White Dog feast" of the Onondagas of this State.<sup>2</sup> It is certain that the pockets were in many cases used as fireplaces.

<sup>1</sup> Information supplied mostly by Reginald Pelham Bolton and Alanson Skinner.

<sup>2</sup> New York Herald, May 26, 1895.

4 Village site in Seaman's Garden on the line of Seaman avenue and Isham street. This seems to have been occupied for some time and a considerable variety of relics have been found.

5 A large complete pottery vessel of the Iroquoian type was found at 214th street and Tenth avenue. It was discovered during the course of the municipal grading and had just barely escaped the spades of the workmen. It lay upon one side 18 inches below the sod line.

Village site on the Hudson at 213th street on the old "Century House" property. A banner stone, a stone tomahawk and several arrowheads, pestles, a paint cup and several bone articles were found by Bolton and Calver.

6 A trail ran around the rocks at the northern end of the island from the Dykeman village site to the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil creek. It was examined by the writer in 1904. The path was worn for more than an inch in the rock. There are rock shelters along the high banks west of the Dykeman tract site.

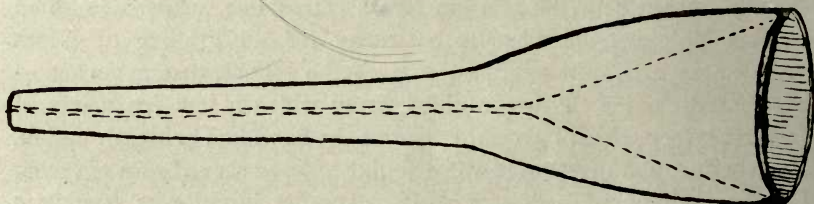


Fig. 81 Notebook sketch of steatite pipe found at Inwood, Manhattan, by Alanson Skinner, for the Heye Museum. Actual size.

7 Shell heaps east of Feildston road and north of West 247th street.

8 Shell heap north of West 247th street and west of Pascal avenue.

9 Village site on a small line overlooking a small lake near Canal street. This was called Shell Point, owing to the large deposits of shells.

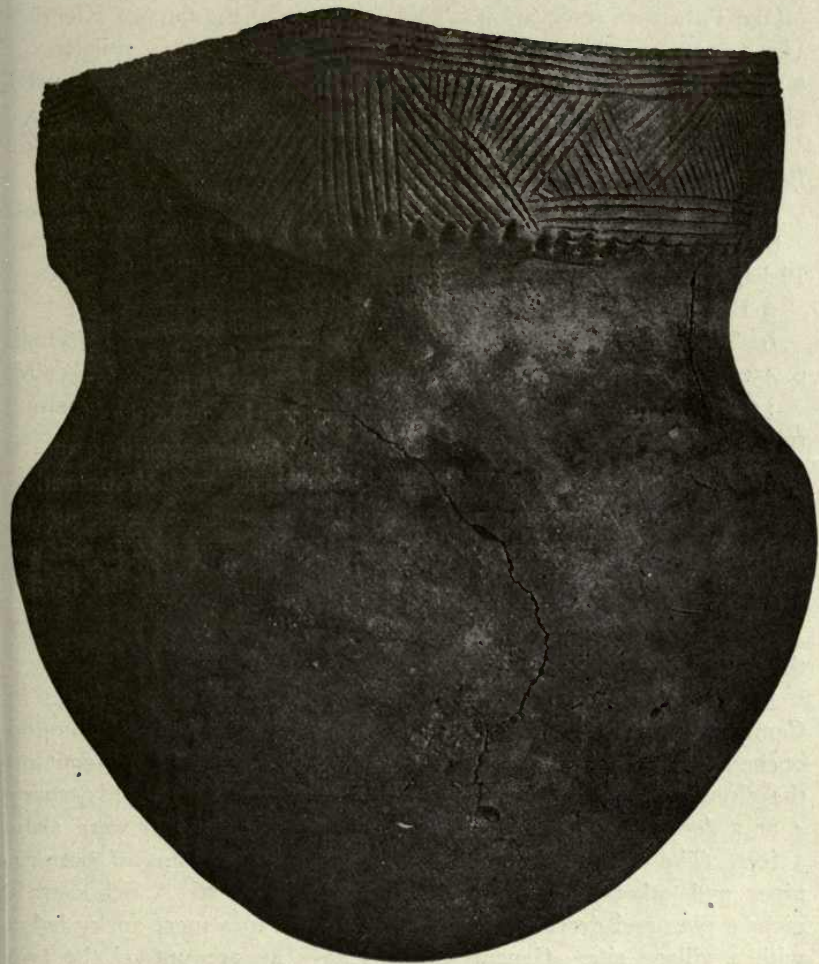
## Niagara County

### *List of Sites*

1 A village site near the mouth of the Niagara on lot 1 in Porter township. This was also the site of the Seneca town of O-ni-a-ga-ra of 1718.

2 Village site at Lewiston on the present village plot. The occupation is regarded as Neutral.

Plate 193



Pottery vessel found at 214th st. and Tenth av., Manhattan Island, New York City. This vessel is typically Mohawk-Iroquoian. Photo by American Museum of Natural History.

3 Burial site at the Lewiston end of the electric road. Pipes and arrowheads were found. Mr Larkin mentioned two large burial mounds in this town.

4 Burial place on the Way farm, mentioned by Houghton, p. 323.

5 Earthwork and village site on lot 61 in Lewiston township and on the Tuscarora reservation. This is the site of the famous Kienuka (Ga-yen-no-ga), the capitol town of the Neuters. It is situated on a rocky ridge on the "mountain." Nearby are two mounds, a burial place and two ossuaries.

6 Pits one-fourth of a mile west of Kienuka. The Bureau of Ethnology reports one hundred and eighteen of these pits.

7 Ossuaries, three in number, one-half of a mile west of Kienuka.

8 Camp site in Pendleton on lot 42 one-half of a mile west of Pickards bridge. This site is on the Dennison farm.

9 Burial site of the W. C. Briggs estate near the school.

10 There are traces of Indian graves on Goat island (French, p. 450). Peter A. Porter gives information also concerning this site.

11 Camp site on Cayuga island. There are refuse pits and stone relics, including notched points.

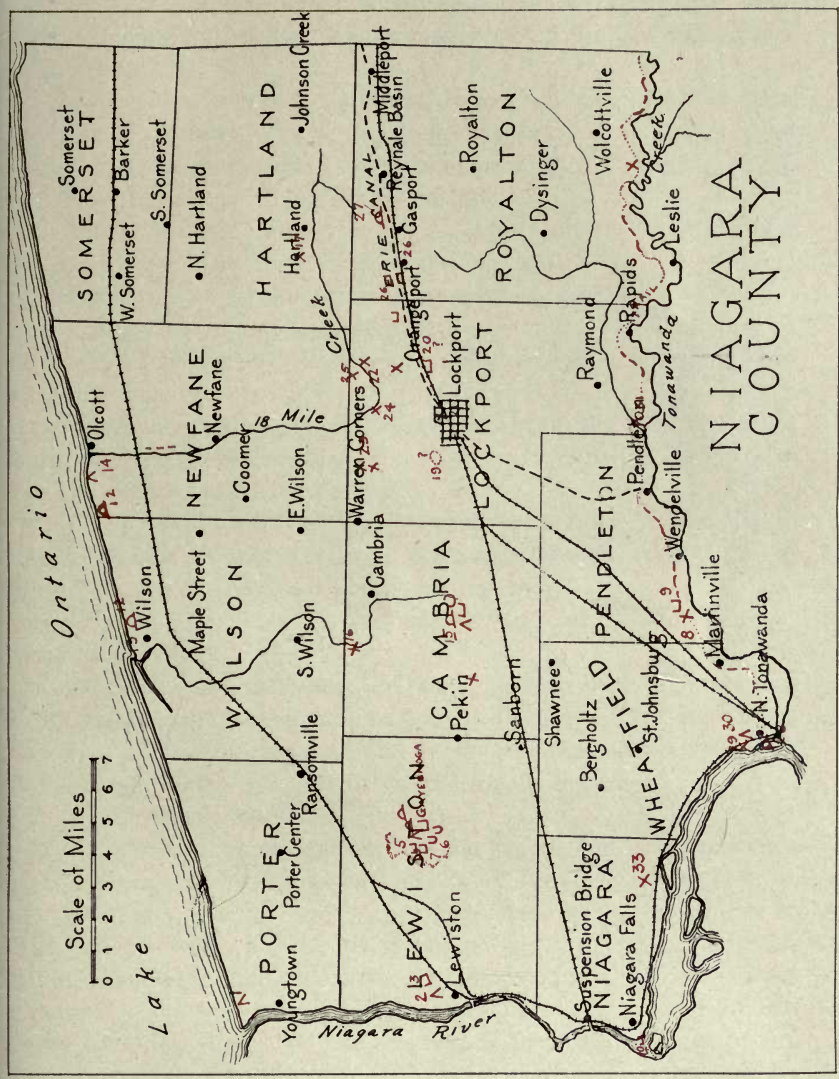
12 Mound on Lake Ontario and near Eighteen Mile creek, mentioned by Turner (p. 26).

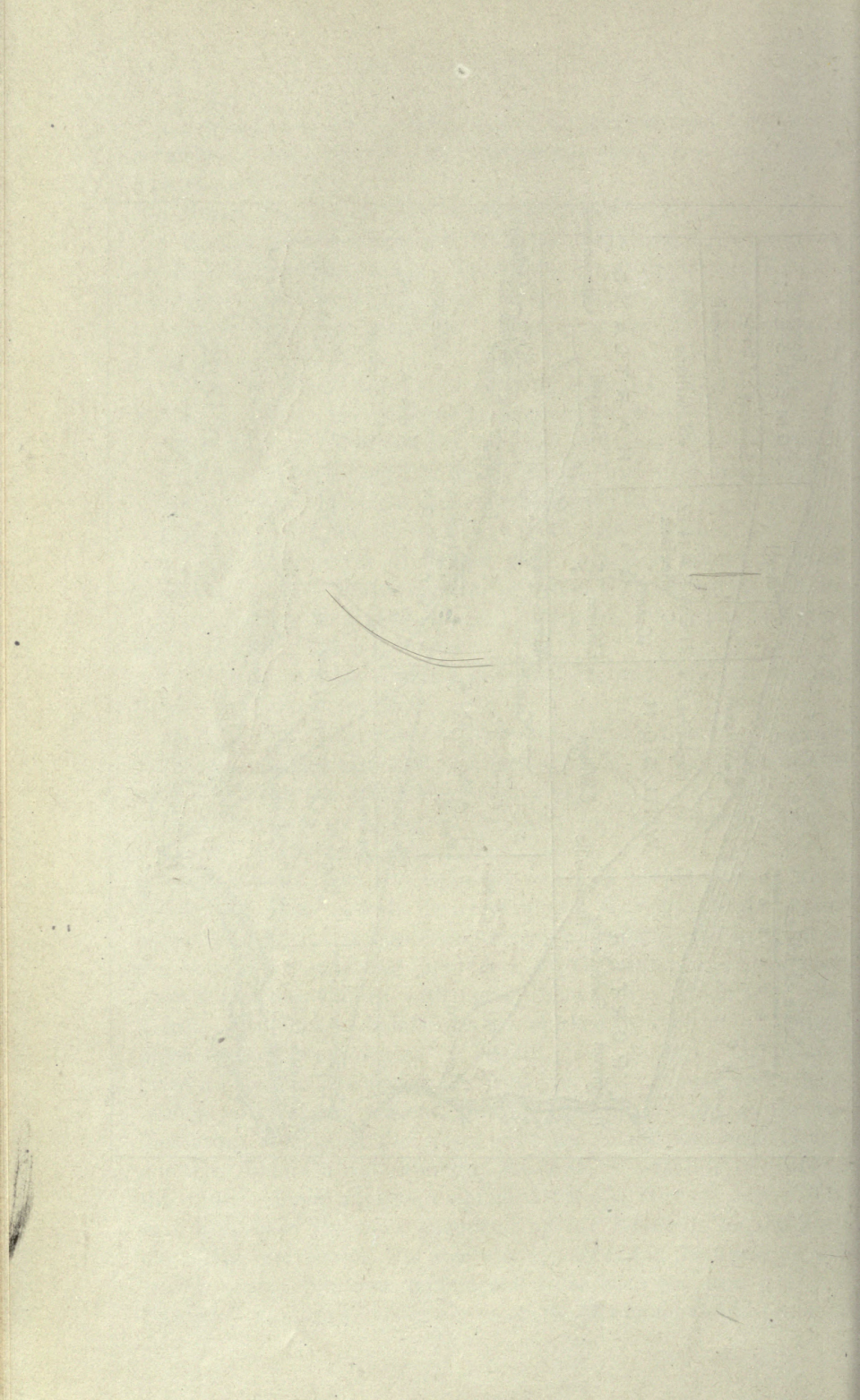
13 A mound in the town of Wilson contained human bones, and was 10 or 12 feet high and 100 feet around. It was three-fourths of a mile from the lake (Macauley, 2:113).

14 Village site on lot 43 on the shore of Lake Ontario, west of the mouth of Eighteen Mile creek.

15 A mound, fort and cemetery were on a ridge on lot 44 in Cambria, 8 miles east of the reservation. Turner saw the mound opened in 1823. Six acres were occupied, with a wall in front on the circular verge of the mountain. In the center was an ossuary 4 or 5 feet deep "filled with human bones, over which were slabs 5 feet. The sites of habitations are marked by remains of pottery, pipes and other evidences" (Turner, *Hol.*, p. 26). Schoolcraft gives a plan and description but it may refer to a mere rocky ledge with a village site. General Lincoln gave an account of the two Tuscarora villages at that place in 1793. Land had been cleared and they found "a wall around it, the banks of which were visible at this time." Stone axes were obtained (*Mass., Hist.*, 5: 127). This may have been the work examined by Mr Reynolds on the north line of the reservation. Its area was 1½ acres and there was no wall on the north. A recent monumental stone heap was near it (*U. S. Bur. of Eth.*, p. 512). The site is on the Benjamin Gould property.







16 Camp site at North Ridge on the Barnes property on Twelve Mile creek, lot 8.

17 Camp site in Hartland on the J. H. Mayne property on Quaker road, lot 11. Notched points have been found.

18 Stone mound on the "Sharp farm" (U. S. Bur. of Eth., 1890-91, p. 512).

19 A ring fort was reported in the Pioneer history of the Holland purchase of western New York (p. 29), at the head of a deep gorge a mile west of Lockport. On examination Mr Reynolds, of the Bureau of Ethnology, thought this natural.

20 Burial place 2 miles east of Lockport on the John Wilson estate. Reported by T. F. Feeley, county clerk.

21 Camp site in Lockport on Locust street, near Willow.

22 Camp site on the A. Johnson property, lot 77, Lockport, on the banks of Eighteen Mile creek. Many notched points and some potsherds have been found.

23 Camp site on the farm of Asa Baldwin on the west branch of Eighteen Mile creek, one-half of a mile south of the lot 77 site. Notched points and drills have been found.

24 Camp site on a hill on the Beasoner property  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of Wright's Corners, on the Slayton Settlement road. This is on lot 8, range 6. Notched points are reported.

25 Camp site on lot 10 at the bend of the road  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles east of Wright's Corners.

26 Ossuaries at Orangeport. These contained parts of numerous skeletons but reckless excavations by curio hunters have done much to destroy these depositaries. The opening of these bone pits is one of the most thoughtless acts of vandalism on record.

27 A mound is reported at Gasport.

28 A circular mound was once on the upper end of Tonawanda island. Bones, arrowheads and beads were found (Turner, Hol., p. 34). A larger mound once 15 feet high was opened by Squier in 1848. Below was "a circle of stones perhaps 10 feet in diameter, within which were small heaps of bones each comprising three or four skeletons. The bones are of individuals of all ages and had evidently been deposited after the removal of the flesh. Traces of fire were discovered upon the stones. The skulls had been crushed by the superincumbent earth. There were bone and horn articles" (Squier, p. 97).

29 Open-air workshop opposite Tonawanda island at the mouth of Tonawanda creek. About an acre strewn with flint (Turner, Hol., p. 34). Others occur on the river.

30 Village site in Wheatfield in the village of North Tonawanda and on a point of land where Tonawanda creek empties into the Niagara. The site which is now obliterated was reported to Mr Houghton by Dr H. W. Williams.

31 Camp site near the mouth of Mud creek.

32 Camp site in Royalton township opposite the mouth of Murder creek.

33 Camp site reported near the mouth of Cayuga creek.

## Oneida County

### *List of Sites*

1-2 Camp sites on and between Wood and Fish creeks near Oneida lake.

3 Camp site and workshop at Sylvan Beach, reported by Doctor Hinsdale.

4 Village site on the south side of Fish creek near the mouth, with a cemetery.

5 Doctor Hinsdale reports a cemetery nearby.

6 Village site 1 mile west of North Bay village reported by Doctor Hinsdale.

7 Village site on the James Sterling property near Durhamville.

8 Burial site on the J. Newland farm at Oneida Castle.

9 There was a recent fort on Cranston's farm at Oneida Castle east of the creek, probably the one built by Johnson in 1756. St Peter's Indian church was there also before the Oneidas went to Green Bay.

10 Cemetery west of the station was cut into by the West Shore Railroad.

11 Village site near the mouth of Oneida creek on the Sterling estate. Graves have been found.

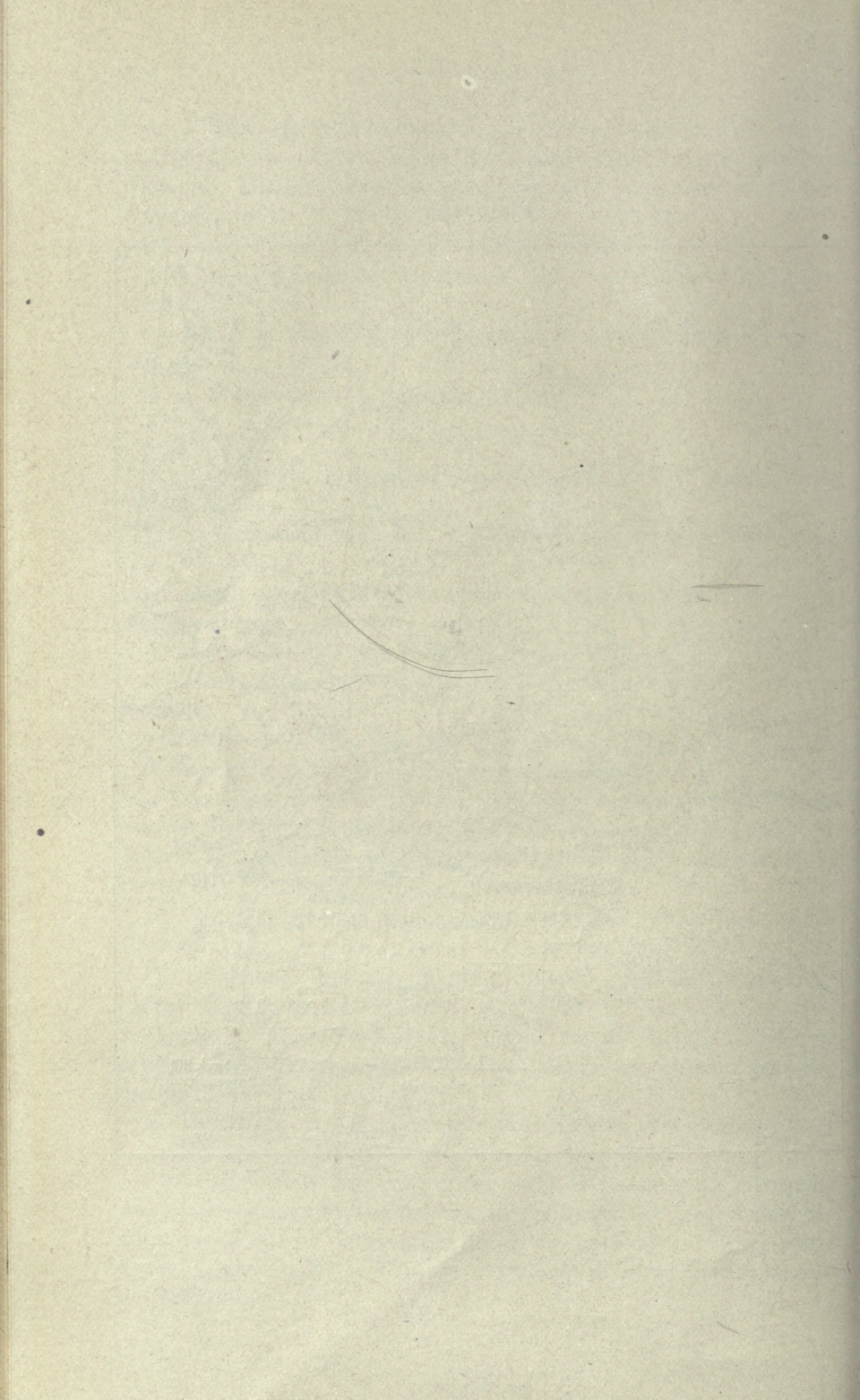
12 Large village one-half of a mile from the mouth, with early articles of bone, clay and stone. Net sinkers are common near the mouth of the creek.

13 Burial site on Oneida creek between Oneida valley and the lake.

14 Burial place on the Newland estate near Hecla.

15 Village site in Annsville at the forks of Fish creek. "Hearths were exposed here by the washing of the banks and large potsherds were found 3 feet under ground. Stone implements occur in the town" (Jones, p. 82). This site is undoubtedly near Taberg station at Blossvale.





16 Village site covering the area of ward 1 in the city of Rome, reported by Seth W. Pride. Pottery and many flints have been found.

17 Large village site on lots 167 on the north bank of the Mohawk in Marcy. H. A. Pride reports the main village as on lots 4, 5 and 6.

18 Camps on Canada, Mud and Whittle's creeks and on Brandy brook near Rome. Small sites are here frequent.

19 An early village site on Steuben creek, 6 miles northeast of Holland Patent, near the mouth of the creek. The sites in this prehistoric group average about an acre and were reported by H. A. Pride of Holland Patent.

20 Burial site on the Hicks property near Holland Patent.

21 Village site west of Steuben and north of the creek.

22 Village site at Trenton village 4 miles east of Holland Patent and on Cincinnatus creek.

23 A village east of Holland Patent and quite near it on the south side of the creek.

24 Village site just west of South Trenton.

25 Village site near Stittsville on the east side of the creek.

26 Two camp sites west of Nine Mile creek and near its mouth in Marcy. One is near the creek and the other west of it and opposite the Oriskany monument.

27 Burial place discovered in enlarging the canal in Oriskany in 1849. Ten or more skeletons were found in logs hollowed out by burning. They had medals and ornaments. One medal of George I was dated 1731. The others were dated from 1731 to 1735. In two instances the heads of three or four skeletons were placed together and the bodies radiated from these. There were ear and nose ornaments of red slate and some pipes (Jones, p. 829).

28 Burial place on the north side of the Mohawk opposite the mouth of Oriskany creek. The tradition is that the Indians who fell at Oriskany were buried there. The relics Mr Pride found there, however, were all early.

29 Burial place near Deansboro 1 mile north of Oriskany.

30 Village site on the north bank of the Mohawk, in Marcy, and one-half of a mile east of Oriskany. This spot on the tableland was called the castle. On this was a second growth of timber in 1796. Iron axes were found there and from twenty to thirty deep caches. A low mound was 18 inches high and from 8 to 10 feet across (Jones, p. 244).

31 Camp sites extending all through Marcy to Deerfield on the terrace north of the river. All but one are early. One is midway and none had pottery. Articles rude.

32 Burial place near Hamilton College where skeletons were exhumed. The middle one lay in an opposite direction to the others and had a metallic cross on the breast (Jones, p. 829).

33 After the revolution the Oneidas left Oriskany and part came to the Mile square in Augusta, which had long before been occupied by them (Jones, p. 96).

34 Burial site west of Deansville at McMallins Corners.

35 Near Oriskany creek on both sides in Marshall and Kirkland lived 400 Brotherton Indians, mostly near Deansville (Jones, p. 247).

36 Village site on the Lumbard property near Clinton. This is called the "Indian lot."

37 Village site near Clinton on the McConnell estate.

38 Burial place of whites and Indians west of Fort Bull and south of the canal.

39 Village site on Oriskany creek just northeast of Deansville.

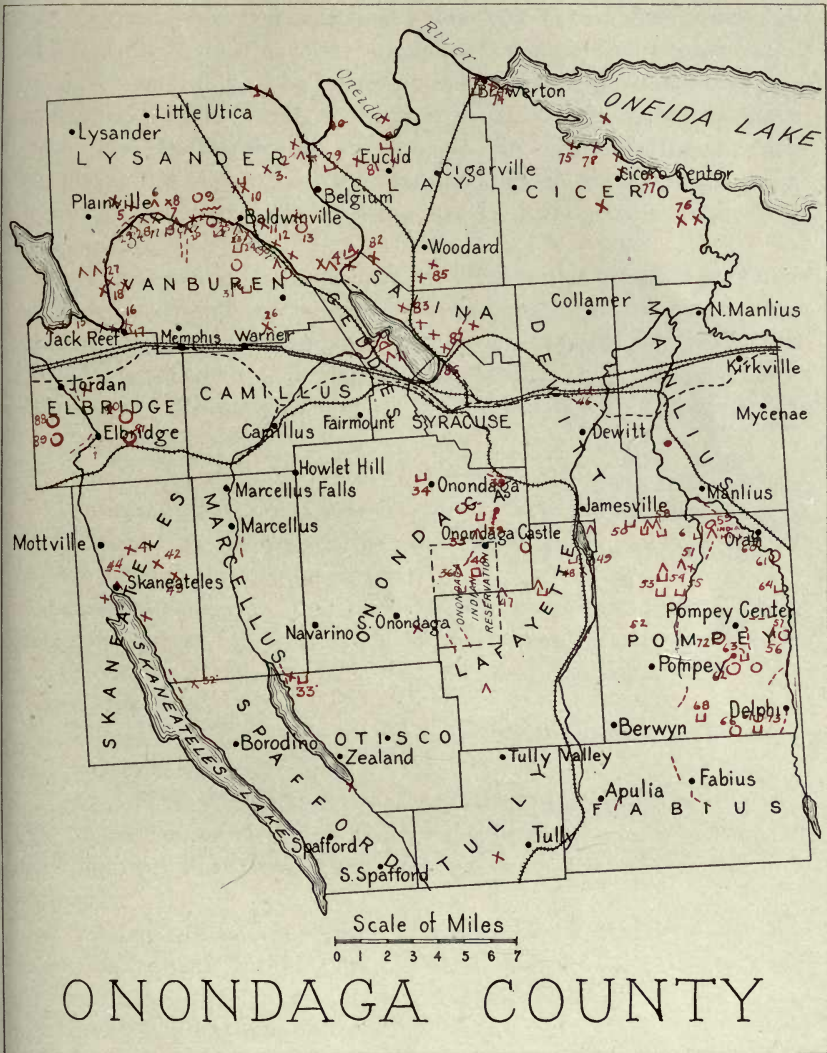
### Onondaga County

**General occupation.** Onondaga county contains perhaps more abundant traces of aboriginal occupation than any other in the State, a fact that was noted by Squier.

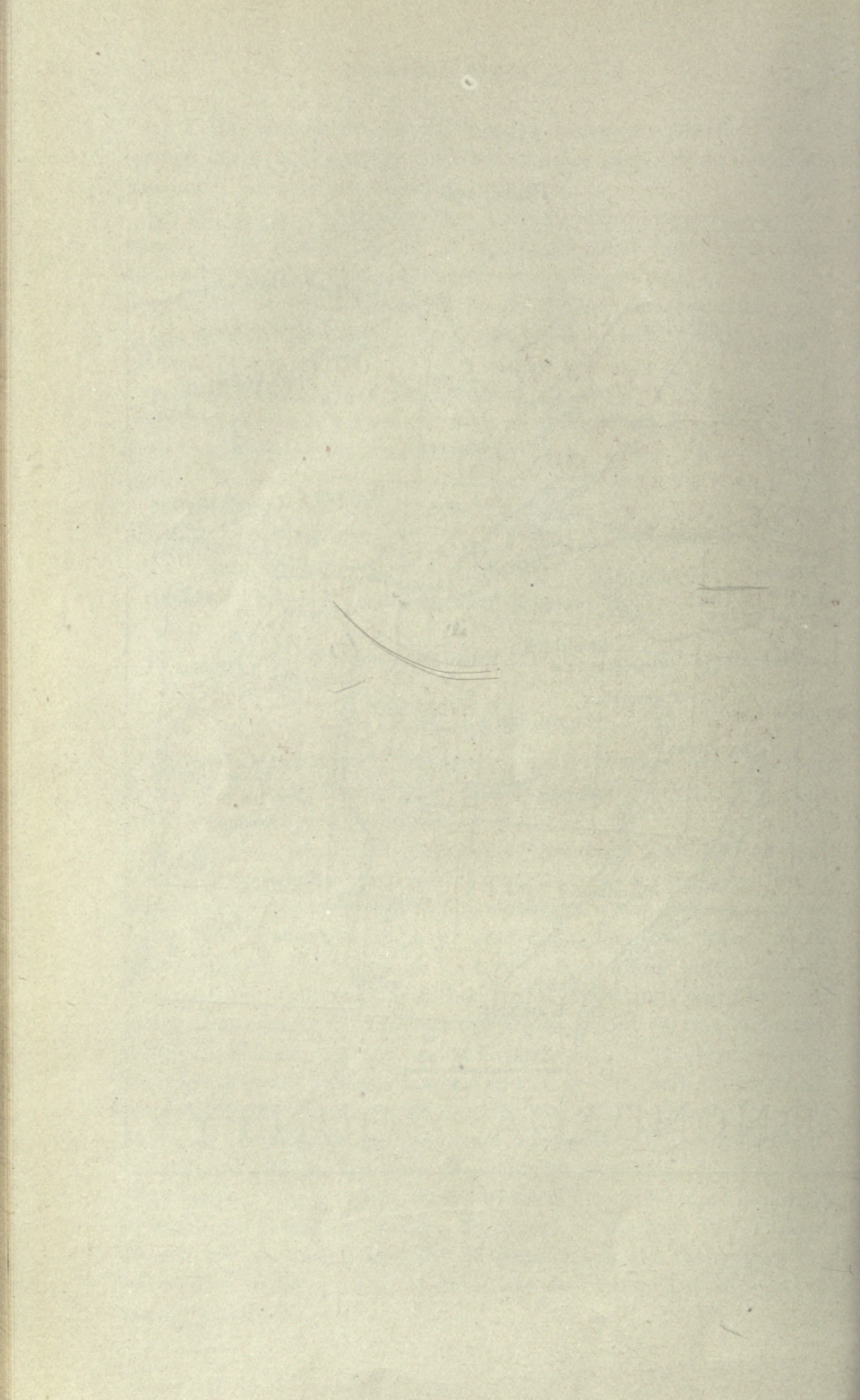
At the time of the discovery the Onondaga Indians had their villages here. The county indeed now covers a principal portion of the Onondaga country and was the center of the Iroquois confederacy. For about 100 years the Onondagas had their towns on the hills bordering the valley of Limestone creek, later shifting to the banks of the Butternut and then came down into the Onondaga valley where most of them resided in the middle of the eighteenth century. Numerous traces of their village sites are scattered through the townships of Fabius, Pompey and Lafayette, with others northward through Onondaga to Oneida lake and westward into the towns of Elbridge, Van Buren and Lysander. The hilltop fortifications and village sites here do not differ materially from those in other parts of the Iroquois region in the State. The most important research in the county has been conducted by the Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, who has made detailed observations of the many sites that have come to his notice. Most of the descriptions of sites in this county are by his pen.



Plate 196



# ONONDAGA COUNTY



As is the case in other regions occupied by the Iroquois, an earlier people preceded them though it does not appear it was necessary for the Iroquois in taking possession to dispossess the former inhabitants. Most had departed long before the Iroquois came. Numerous traces, however, are found along the Seneca river, Onondaga lake and the eastern end of Oneida lake. Some of the most beautiful specimens of polished slate found within the State have come from these localities and a collection of more than 20,000 specimens from this general region was acquired by Otis M. Bigelow who went over the region for fifty years picking up his specimens. This important collection is now in the archeological section of the State Museum.

It is interesting to note that this center of Onondaga Indian activity, the traditional home of Hiawatha, is even today the homeland of the Onondaga Indians who have a considerable reservation in the townships of Onondaga and Lafayette. On this reservation still appears the national council fire of the Iroquois Confederacy.

#### *List of Sites*<sup>1</sup>

1 Camps on lot 42, in Lysander, on the west side of Oswego river at Phoenix. A fishing village was there when Father LeMoyne passed through this region in 1654.

2 Several camps on the land of D. Porter and A. Haikes, lot 71, in Lysander on the west bank of the Seneca river. Early relics and a little pottery. At this rift the first English military road crossed the river.

3 Village site on A. Stuart's farm, lot 70, Lysander. Arrowheads and pottery have been found.

4 Two small village sites on and by the Adams farm on the west side of the Seneca river and another north of the mouth of the state ditch, lot 96. Flint arrowheads and rude stone implements, but little pottery.

5 Village site on the Hickey farm, lot 75, Lysander, with fine stone implements but no pottery. It is a little back of the river. Just northeast of this on sandy land are fireplaces with a few arrowheads, drills and coarse pottery.

6 A small hamlet lies farther west by the Voorhees brook on lot 74, and near this a cache of flints was found. These sites are west of Baldwinsville on the river road.

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<sup>1</sup>Based almost entirely upon information secured from Dr W. M. Beauchamp, contained in N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 32.

7 A stone eelweir is just below this site and in the river. It has three bays of unequal length reaching up the river as it tended toward the north shore. It was built of field stone and was about 1200 feet long. It reaches the surface now only in very low water. Part of another is below the Jack's reef bridge, and others are found elsewhere, as the Onondagas built many within historic times.

8 Two hamlets of considerable size on J. Adsit's land, lot 76, close to the river on both sides of a brook. They seem distinct and have the usual relics but no pottery. There are several camps between this and the last.

9 Apparently a stockade town on the hilltop back of what was Charles Emerick's house and high above the river road on lot 78, Lysander, north of the Seneca river. All the usual relics and abundant pottery but no drills or scrapers, which are absent from all Iroquoian forts. A fine spring on the terrace below. Shell of *Union complanatus* abound. A bone fishhook was found.



Fig. 82 Effigy of an animal head. Baldwinsville.  $\times\frac{1}{3}$ .

10 Two hamlets and a cemetery on G. A. Bigelow's land on the hill in the north part of Baldwinsville. In the hamlets were pipes, arrowheads and celts. There were no relics with the skeletons, which lay horizontally with the knees drawn up. There were camps all through the present village.

11 Extensive hamlet on the south side of Float bridge, lot 86, Lysander, on the east bank of the river. A great deal of pottery with other relics, but no scrapers or drills.

12 A camp south of the railroad bridge and east of the river on lot 87, with early relics and pottery. On the opposite bank were fireplaces with pottery.

Small hamlet at the Red rock rift, lot 93, one-half of a mile below.

13 A circular earthwork on lot 89 of about 3 acres is now obliterated. It was about 360 feet in diameter and the road passes through the center. Pottery is abundant with the usual Iroquoian articles. It is about 3 miles from Baldwinsville and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the river

on either side, but flat sinkers are found, suggesting a question of use. Clark reported a ditch around it 4 feet deep with a bank on each side of this, and a gateway. A man who cleared the land told the writer that there were merely two broad depressions. It is on level land and there is a small site one-half of a mile away.

14 Two or three hamlets near the north end of Cold Spring bridge, lot 100, on both sides of the road, with abundant relics and with pottery on the east side.

15 Three hamlets on the south shore of Cross lake, on lots 31, 32 and 33, Elbridge. Stone relics but no pottery.

16 Three hamlets and scattered lodges on lot 34, mostly on the Elliott farm. The central one was long occupied and yielded many fine relics but scarcely any pottery.

17 There was a camp on the river just west of Carpenter's brook and several east on lot 35. One hamlet was at the mouth of the brook and two farther east on the Bidwell farm. The cemetery for the latter place was south of the road with both early and recent relics. Clark says, "At Jack's reef when the whites first settled this town the Onondagas had a large settlement with an extensive clearing and a valuable orchard" (Clark, 2:328). No early travellers mention this.

18 Village and earthwork on the Somes farm, lot 16, Van Buren. These are on a hill where relics are said to have been abundant and where an old settler of good judgment remembered a palisade line. Doctor Beauchamp found no traces of occupation on the hill but there were small camps toward the river.

19 A hamlet on lot 4 and west of Dead creek. It was an early site but not long occupied.

20-21 Two hamlets were east of Dead creek on the river bank. These were on the Wright farm, lots 4 and 5, and were quite different in character, the eastern one having rude relics. The western one probably represented several camps.

22 An extensive stockade was on the Crego farm, lot 6, near the south bank of the river. The area is about 400 by 500 feet and the usual relics are found, among the rest the sharp barb of a bone fish-hook and a flat *Unio* bead. Another stockade was directly across the river.

23 Two hamlets and several camps were on the river bank on the west line of Baldwinsville, town lot 7. One camp was recent. Others occur at intervals along the river as far as the island. These are mostly early.

24 On the south side in Baldwinsville a village and cemetery were a little southeast of the village cemetery. Relics are found with the skeletons. Another village was mostly on the east side of Syracuse street. A few lodges and graves were on the west side. All these were on land sloping to Crooked brook. A few rods southeast was a cemetery in sand loam out of which the writer saw twenty skeletons taken at one time. No special order was observed in burial but the knees were generally drawn up. Under almost every head was a small pebble, the loam being free of stones. In laying pipe a few rods southeast of the bridge in 1895 an extended but small skeleton was found between two layers of cobblestones. No articles were in the grave.

25 There was a circular stockade on L. Tallmage's farm, lot 13, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Baldwinsville, south of a small stream and west of the road to Warner. A plan is given in figure 75. It occupied a low broad hill, commanded by a higher one across the stream. It had a gate on the north side, and the diameter was about 300 feet. The post holes were a step apart.

26 A small hamlet was on Mrs C. Lamerson's farm, lot 41. Arrowheads, etc., are found.

27 On lot 17 there are lodge sites near the river.

28 There are also camps on the farms of Messrs Spore and Pelton on lot 3 near the river.

29 Others occur on H. B. Odell's farm on lot 2, and all along the valley of Dead creek implements are found.

30 There are lodges near the river on Lester's and Tallmage's farms, lot 14.

31 Two large stone heaps covering human bones in E. L. Tallmage's woods, lot 21.

32 A hamlet on the Mason farm, lot 68, Spafford, was about a mile east of Five Mile point on Skaneateles lake. The relics there and nearby are early.

33 A few years since some graves were opened on lot 72, Otisco, which contained several long stone tubes. This was near Amber east of Otisco lake, and several caches of flint pieces have been found in that vicinity. Arrowheads occur all along Nine Mile creek to Onondaga lake.

34 A little north of Onondaga Hill village there was a large cemetery with hundreds of graves (Clark, 2:136).

35 Half a mile south of Onondaga Valley village, on Webster's mile square and on the first terrace west of Onondaga creek, was the stockade built for the Onondagas by Sir William Johnson in 1756.

It was 150 feet square with blockhouses on two corners. It was burned in 1779 but traces were found by the first settlers. The stone graded way to the creek remains.

36 A village was burned a mile farther south and another beyond this.

37 There are several burial places on the east side of the creek, where the Onondagas lived from about 1720 to 1750. The relics are mostly recent.

38 Many early articles occur near the old arsenal on the east side of the valley, lot 121, Onondaga.

39 A small site on the Henderson farm, lot 161. This was an early hamlet having pottery and arrowheads. Lodges were farther south.

40 Council house and village on the present reservation. Some relics appear along Onondaga creek and in South Onondaga, but no villages.

41 There were no villages in Skaneateles but small camps and occasional relics appear, some being of early types. One camp was on the farm of Henry Moses, lot 20.

42 Relics were frequent on R. Curtis's farm, lot 22.

43 There was quite a camp on the east side of a stream and south of the direct road to Marcellus on lot 29. Early relics.

44 A few articles have been found near Skaneateles village and Mandana.

45 The Deep Spring of early note is on the county line east of Fayetteville. Tradition places a stockade there but there are no traces of permanent occupation. Arrowheads and recent relics were once frequent.

46 Burials in a gravel bed on lot 42, De Witt, now East Syracuse. Early relics were found in the twenty burials found here in 1878.

47 Near the east line of the reservation and on lot 13, Lafayette, was a recent village with an orchard. This was visited by John Bartram in 1743 when it had ten lodges. The graves were very regularly arranged (Clark, 2:270).

48 There was a cemetery west of Butternut creek and about a mile south of Jamesville in the same town. Recent relics.

49 The stockade burned at Frontenac's invasion was on the Watkins farm a mile south of Jamesville and east of the reservoir. This was on lot 3, Lafayette, and the change in the town has occasioned much confusion. Squier noted an account from the New York magazine for 1792 and was led to place it in Cayuga county. It has been described as two places, one in Pompey and the other in Lafay-

ette. According to the French, it was a triple stockade built under English supervision. Clark's plan indicates an earthwork, almost rectangular surrounded by an elliptical double stockade intersected by a cross line at the short axis. At the white settlement the lines were distinct. At the northwest corner was a bastion and there were several heaps of refuse. A curving ditch 40 rods north was a puzzling feature. There were caches and abundant recent relics. Frontenac described the fort as large and strong. The town appears on Romer's map of 1700 on the east side of Kiechioiahte creek.

50 A recent site on the Gates farm, lot 5, Pompey, is known as Bloody hill. It is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of Jamesville and is largely a cemetery.

51 A smaller early village on the Reed farm one-half of a mile northwest of Watervale on lot 19.

52 Recent and early cemeteries on the Sedgwick farm, lot 27, 2 miles northwesterly from Pompey Hill. Mostly recent relics.

53 Recent cemeteries on lots 28 and 29 a mile west of Watervale.

54 Cemeteries on Luke Fitch's farm near the road to Watervale and on adjoining land on lot 19. There was also a recent village site here a little farther north. This seems the village mentioned by Greenhalgh in 1677.

55 A large early village on a hill on J. Christopher's farm, lot 6, a mile east by south of the last. Iroquois relics.

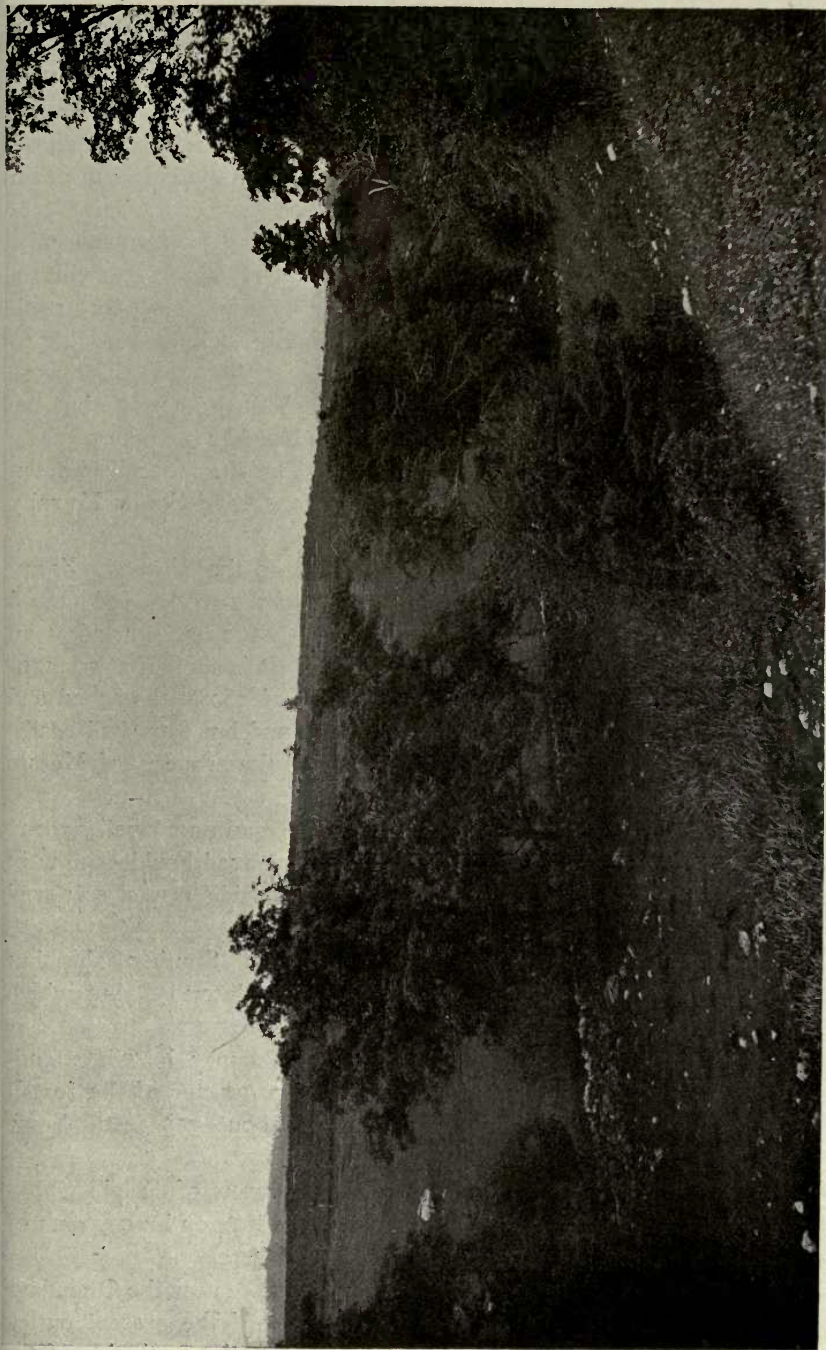
56 Fort above the creek on lot 54, on the Roberts farm.

57 Village site on the Benedict and Wright estates on lot 54, Pompey.

58 From a recent site on the Hibbard farm, lot 6, great quantities of iron and other articles were taken. Circular elevations supposed to be for lodges were reported regularly arranged in rows. Clark says also that "on the late Doctor Western's farm could be distinctly traced the remains of a small fortification with a burying place. . . . Not far from this last, on the farm of the late John Clapp at an early day were plainly traceable the lines of an earthen fortification." All relics were recent.

59 Indian hill is on lot 9 north of the road, and was described by Clark as on the farm of Isaac P. Jobs. The French, who came there in 1654 and in following years, speak of the palisades and gates. In 1677 Greenhalgh said it had no defense. Clark said that early settlers remembered distinctly an earthwork there with walls 4 or 5 feet high, which had one gateway and was circular with a diameter of from 300 to 350 feet. The general site is an ellipse about 1050





Indian Hill, south of Manlius. This was an Onondaga village site and was the location of Father Lemoyne's mission.

feet long by 450 feet wide. It is 2 miles south of Manlius village occupying the full width of the hill. The large cemetery is farther north and on the edge of the east ravine. Recent relics. There are many memorials of the French missions and a boulder remains on which the Onondagas sharpened their implements. This site is on the Fieldman farm.

60 Clinton said that there was a cemetery of 3 or 4 acres a mile eastward. This was on the Scoville farm, lot 11, near Oran village.

61 Indian fort is in Pompey, on lot 23, not lot 33 as usually stated. A bank and ditch crossed it, running in a southeast line, according to Clark, but really southwest. This was 300 feet long and there were lodges on both sides. It has always been called a recent site but the writer found no evidence of this fact and defers to others. The large grooved boulder has been removed. The site is locally known as Temperance House fort and is on the property of Simon Murphy and Willis Clark.

62 A stockade was on the Indian knolls, on the Lawrence farm, lot 68, a mile south of Pompey Center, east of the creek. Indian and European articles are found, but no French. It was reported at an early date as an oblong stockade of 2 acres. It is somewhat triangular and is about 675 feet long with a width of 360 at the broad end to the south. No council wampum appears and but few shell beads. It may be dated about 1640. This fort is on the property of Messrs Doyle and Elbridge.

63 Indian spring is east of this and of the road on a small stream. On either side of this stream were the two grooved boulders now in the state collection. Farther east on the hillside was a scattered early site with graves.

64 There was a cemetery near Hill's, lot 33. South of this, but in Madison county, was the stockade already described, but which was an Onondaga town.

66 Circular stockade on the south line of Pompey, lot 98, extending into lot 8, Fabius, is on a hill. Nearly a quarter of the fort is still in woodland. It had a diameter of about 225 feet. Some European articles are found.

67 An early village located  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Delphi.

68 Cemetery about a mile northwest of the last, on lot 97, west of Carpenter's pond. Brass kettles were found here.

70 Two mounds and two or more hamlets were near the Onondaga outlet in Geddes. One hamlet now lies east of the present outlet. One is on the top of the hill west of this and on the south side of the

road. Camps lie westward of this along the bluff. The relics are all early. One burial mound in the woods at Long Branch was 12 feet long and 3 feet high when examined by the writer, but was once larger. Six skeletons and some early relics were afterward taken out. This mound was oblong but the other was circular and much farther southeast at the base of the sandy bluff. In it were skeletons and stone relics.



Fig. 83 Effigies from pipe bowls from Onondaga county site. Otis M. Bigelow collection, State Museum.

71 Several camps were about Pleasant beach near the west shore of Onondaga lake, yielding fine relics and extending from the outlet nearly to Nine Mile creek. No Iroquoian traces are found on the west side of Onondaga lake and but a few on the east.

72 The Sheldon fort is on lot 69, Pompey. It occupies the most commanding situation of any in the county, and is on a high and steep bluff south of the Hollow road and of a stream flowing into East Limestone creek. The bluff is nearly or quite 300 feet high, precipitous on the north side with an abrupt slope on the east and south. There is a depression on the west. The summit is a plateau of about 450 feet from north to south with a width of 350 feet at the north end and of 230 feet at the south. It was occupied for some years and recent articles are found. There is higher land beyond the western depression. The probable date is about 1630.

73 A stockade was a mile south of Delphi between two ravines on H. Chase's land, lot 99, with a cemetery on the south just over

the Fabius line. Clark located it on lot 100, which it almost reaches. His plan is too large and broad. Most of the fort is now obliterated, but it was long and narrow, about 250 by 750 feet. Most of the lodges were near the north end. The two grooved boulders in the southeast corner have been removed. Post holes yet remain in a shallow trench, averaging about 2 feet from center to center, half the distance stated by Clark. He said that bodies were buried here "one row with their heads to the west and the next row with their heads to the east." Another odd statement of early settlers was that "the palisades were set in the bottom of a ditch which was in some places 6 feet deep." Recent articles are found.

74 There were early and late camps at Brewerton on both sides of the river and many stone plummets and bone harpoons are found. Burial places are also found on both sides, the one on the south side being in the present cemetery. Not far south some hamlets were mentioned by early missionaries.

75 There were small camps on lots 32 and 33, Cicero, about South bay on Oneida lake, and another farther east on the Eastwood farm, lot 46.

76 Hamlet was a little west of Bridgeport on lot 73.

77 Another was on the lake shore, lot 47, and east of the present cemetery, and another in the same lot near Chittenango creek.

78 Small camps as on the islands in Cicero swamp and on Frenchman's and Dunham's islands in Oneida lake are here.

79 A cemetery with some lodge sites on the Childs farm, lot 22, Clay. Earthen vessels were found with the skeletons near the Seneca river.

80 Cemetery and hamlet on lot 16, Clay, east of Schroepfel's bridge on a bluff south of the river. Early and fine relics. Camps also on the north side.

81 Hamlet on the Walters farm, lot 23, and north side of the road. Many fireplaces but rude articles.

82 Another on lot 74 has afforded fine relics. There are other scattered camps of little note.

83 The Kaneenda site of 1700 is the only recent site near Onondaga lake except about the old French fort south of Liverpool. Kaneenda was on the creek and south of the lake, within the city limits. An early site may be placed with this on an elevated spot in the marsh west of the creek where Doctor Hinsdale has discovered much of interest. There is also a small early site with rude implements, in the third ward of Syracuse near the creek. Besides these

there was a recent village as well as a cemetery not far from the present high school.

84 Two or three camps occur on lot 62, Salina, near the northeast angle of Onondaga lake and scattered lodges toward the outlet. The spot shows no permanent occupation and relics vary greatly in character.

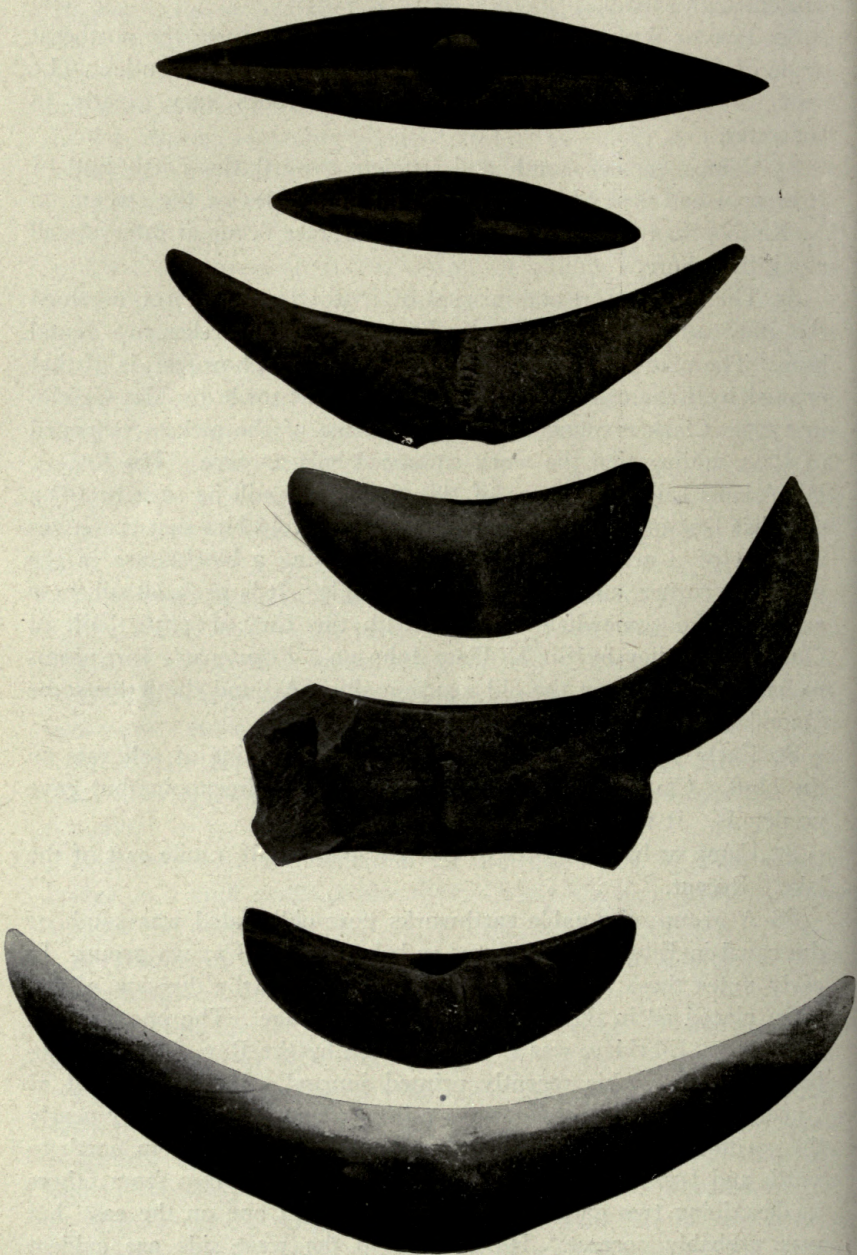
85 Camps farther south and hamlets toward the north line of Liverpool and east of the lake and on both sides of the stream on L. Keith's farm. Relics of an early character occur at intervals all along this shore.

85 The French fort and mission of 1656 were on lot 106 north of the Railroad bridge in Salina. Early and recent relics are found here. The plan of the fort in Clark's Onondaga, however, is of that erected by Frontenac in 1696. The plan was made by Mr. Geddes in 1797. Clark erroneously said that some of the pickets remained in 1794, adding that the work embraced half an acre. The Rev. J. W. Adams said that traces of this fort could still be seen in 1834, and that Doctor Holbrook, a settler of 1795, told him that there was a picket of 4 acres, with a fort of 1, having a blockhouse in the northeast corner, and a bastion at one angle. It is probable all these accounts are somewhat confused with the fort of 1756, built at Onondaga Valley by Sir William Johnson. Frontenac's fort seems to have been built on the old mansion site. Around the latter some Onondagas lived.

86 Early relics have been found all along the line of salt vats on the bluff. Clark reported a large cemetery at Greenpoint but gave no details. It was at the base of the bluff.

87 Camp or hamlet north of the marsh and half a mile east of the lake. Recent.

88 A group of notable earthworks now obliterated was south of the canal in Elbridge and seems to belong to the Cayuga group. In early notes these are referred to Camillus, but the division of the town placed all in the present town of Elbridge. The one on Fort hill, lot 70, Elbridge, was first mentioned by the Rev. Thomas Robbins in 1802, in his recently printed journal. He described it as "nearly four square, the corners a little rounded, facing very nearly the cardinal points. It is a little more than 20 rods from north to south and from east to west a little less." He differs from others in describing two gates on the west side with one on the east, but was probably correct. He said, "On the west side are evident marks of violence, places in the wall being thrown down into the



Types of lunate and pick-shaped bannerstones from Onondaga county sites

ditch." De Witt Clinton described it as "elliptical in shape" and said that it covered 3 acres (Squier, p. 32). Mr Clark made it a square of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres. He adds that "On the south side were numerous holes about 2 feet deep and 6 feet apart as if an intrenchment or circumvallation had been commenced and not finished." In his plan these appear in a straight line. They were probably caches (Clark, 2:326). Doctor Beauchamp examined the spot with Mr Hunter, who had owned the place since 1840. The work is on a broad elliptic hill and extended some distance down the sides. The long axis is from north to south and the area about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

89 There is an account of the forts on lots 70 and 81, Elbridge, in a journal kept by Lieut. Col. William Stevens, who visited them in October 1791. In Onondaga's centennial (p. 685), these are incorrectly located on lot 84. The description is good, but it has few details regarding the smaller work. The timber seemed a second growth in and around the fort. The work on lot 70 was elliptic, the longest diameter being north and south, inclosing about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  acres. There was a gate in the east as well as the west bank. "The buttments on each side are plain to be seen." In both cases the trees on the wall were larger than the others, but this was due to the more rapid growth in made soil. (Beauchamp.)

Doctor Beauchamp gives his own plan of the small fort on lot 81, one-half of a mile southeast of the last, and a mile west of Elbridge village on the old Squire Munro farm. Mr Clinton described this as half as large as the last and of the same form. Unio shells are also found here (Squier, p. 32). Mr Clark said the bank and ditch could easily be traced in 1793 and that the area was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres. It seems less than this. He said there was a gateway on the west side about 12 feet wide. His figure makes this wall slightly convex and all the others straight (Clark, 2:325). There is an abrupt descent on the west side into a deep ravine, and on the south there is a quick slope to the Munro house. The east and north walls were on level land.

90 Fort described by Mr Clark on lot 73 a little east of Elbridge village. "On the site of Mr Caleb Brown's house and garden, including a portion of the highway, was an ancient circular fort, containing a little over an acre of ground, within which were evidences of a blacksmith shop, and many common relics" (Clark, 2:327). All Elbridge forts, however, were prehistoric (Beauchamp).

91 Circular inclosure on lot 84, on the farm now owned by Caleb Brown (1849) about 40 rods south of the road was a circular fort which covered over 3 acres of ground (Clark). There was a wide

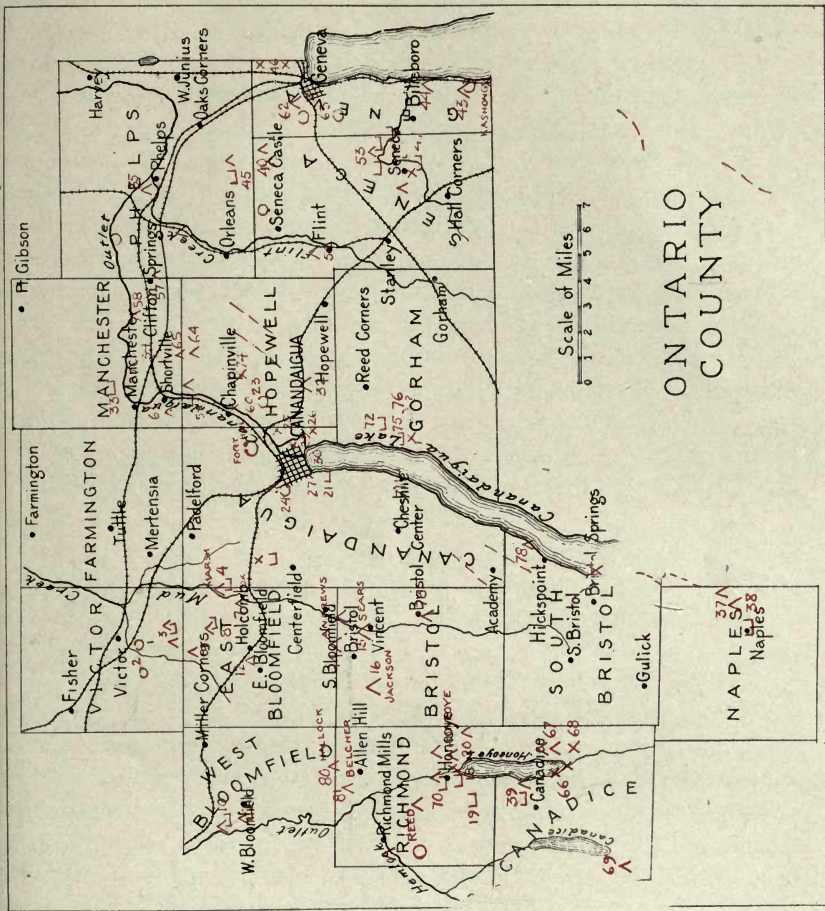
gate on the west and a smaller one on the northeast side. A cache was mistaken for a well and near "the western gateway were found several pieces of timber, having the marks of iron tools upon them." Pottery and shells were abundant. He also described an open village on lot 83 south of Elbridge village where he said "hundreds of grooved stone axes had been found, and numerous arrowheads as well as a stone for sharpening tools" (Clark, 2:324). Grooved axes are so rare in New York that the writer made special inquiries and found that this was an error. None is known there (Beauchamp).

### Ontario County

**General occupation.** Ontario county and the region about it was one of the most important regions occupied by the Seneca Indians during the middle colonial period, as is attested by the several villages and the many evidences of occupation. A review of the sites in this county shows that there were places occupied in precolonial times by the Senecas, the best known site of this earlier period being that on the Reed farm in the town of Richmond, and on the outlet of Hemlock lake. So important a portion of the Seneca county or Sonontouan was this territory that the various French invaders who sent their troops against the Iroquois directed much of their energy to the destruction of the Seneca villages and farm lands in Ontario county. The French missionaries as early as 1655 undertook to record some information about the number and character of the Seneca towns; this work was carried on by Father Chaumont and Dablon. In the Jesuit Relations we are told that the account of the Sonontouans contained two large villages and a number of small ones besides the Huron village of St Michel. A later record by Father Jockues Fremin in 1668 names four villages within the jurisdiction of St Michels mission. The three villages which he named out of the four are Gandachiragon, Gandougarae, Gandagora. The second named was composed of refugees and captives from three extinguished nations, the Neuters, Hurons and the Onontiogas.

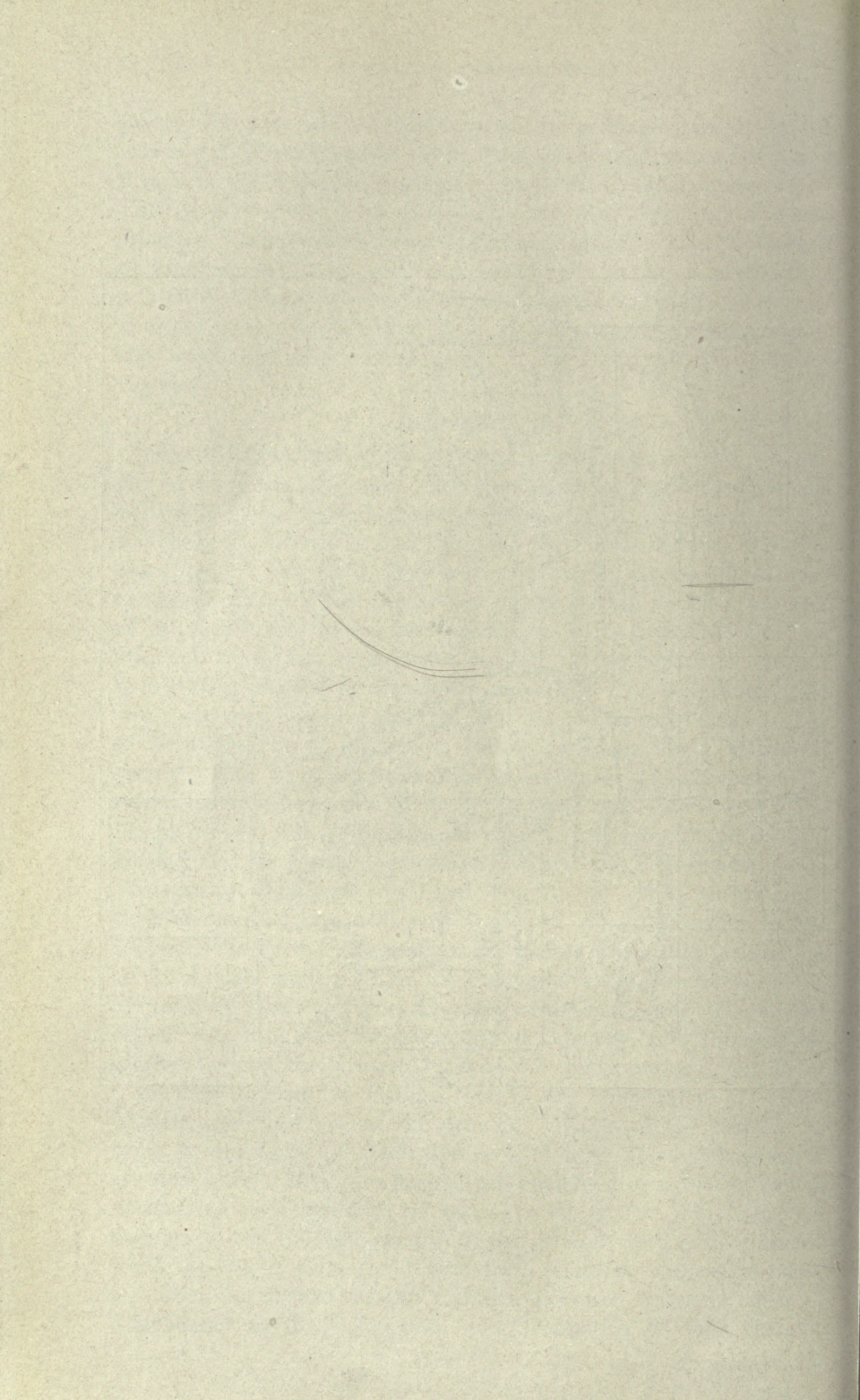
In 1669 Brehant de Galinee, one of the companions of Count LaSalle, described one of the principal villages of the Senecas as being on the brow of a hill and in a clearing about 2 leagues in circumference. This town he said was composed of a "lot of cabins surrounded with palisades of poles, 12 or 13 feet high, fastened together at the top and planted in the ground, with great piles of wood the height of a man behind these palisades, the cabins being not otherwise flanked, merely a simple inclosure, perfectly square." Sonontouan, in his description, was "composed of four villages,





ONTARIO  
COUNTY

NAPLES  
Naples  
Naples



two of which contained 150 cabins each and the other two about 30 cabins.<sup>1</sup>

In 1667 when Wentworth Greenhalgh visited the Seneca towns he wrote: "The Senecques have four towns, viz. Conagora, Tiotehatton, Canoenada and Keint-he. Canagora and Tiotohatton lye within 30 miles of ye Lake ffrontenacque, and ye other two ly about four or five miles apiece to ye Southward of those. They have abundance of Corne. None of their townes are stockadoed.

"Canagorah lyes on the top of a great hill, and in that, as well as in the bignesse, much like Onondago, contayning 150 houses, north-westward of Caiouge 72 miles. . . . Tiotohatton lyes on the brincke or edge of a hill, has not much cleared ground; it is near the river Tiotehatton, wch signifies bending. It lyes to westward of Canagorah about 30 miles, containing about 120 houses, being the largest of all the houses we see, ye ordinary being about 50 or 60 foot long with 12 or 13 fires in one house. They have good store of corne, growing about a mile to the Northward of the towne.

"Canoenada lyes about four miles to ye Southward of Canagorah; conteynes about 30 houses, well furnished with corne.

"Keint-he lyes aboutt four or five miles to ye southward of Tietehatton; contaynes about 24 houses well furnished with corne. . . ."

The writer of the Jesuit Relations for 1679 differed radically from Greenhalgh in his enumeration of the villages. He said that "25 leagues farther on [from Cayuga] are situated the three villages of the Sonnontouans."

It would appear from these descriptions, contradictory as some of them are, that there were at least four principal villages of the Senecas, and these of considerable size. Attempts have been made to identify the locations of these various sites and with some degree of satisfaction. The site of Gandagora without doubt is Boughton Hill site near Victor, every detail of evidence satisfying the earliest description. Gandougarae has been identified with the site of Mud creek, north of Wheelers station in East Bloomfield, and southeast of Gandagora. Totiakton is in Monroe county, near Rochester Junction. It is also known as "La Conception" in the French accounts. Keint-he was most likely situated just north of Lima village. Some writers gave names which are not easy to identify, both on account of a variation in spelling and difference in the name. These villages of the middle colonial period, for various economic

<sup>1</sup> Narrative of De Brehant de Galinee, translated by J. H. Coyne. Ont. Hist. Soc. Pub., v. 4.

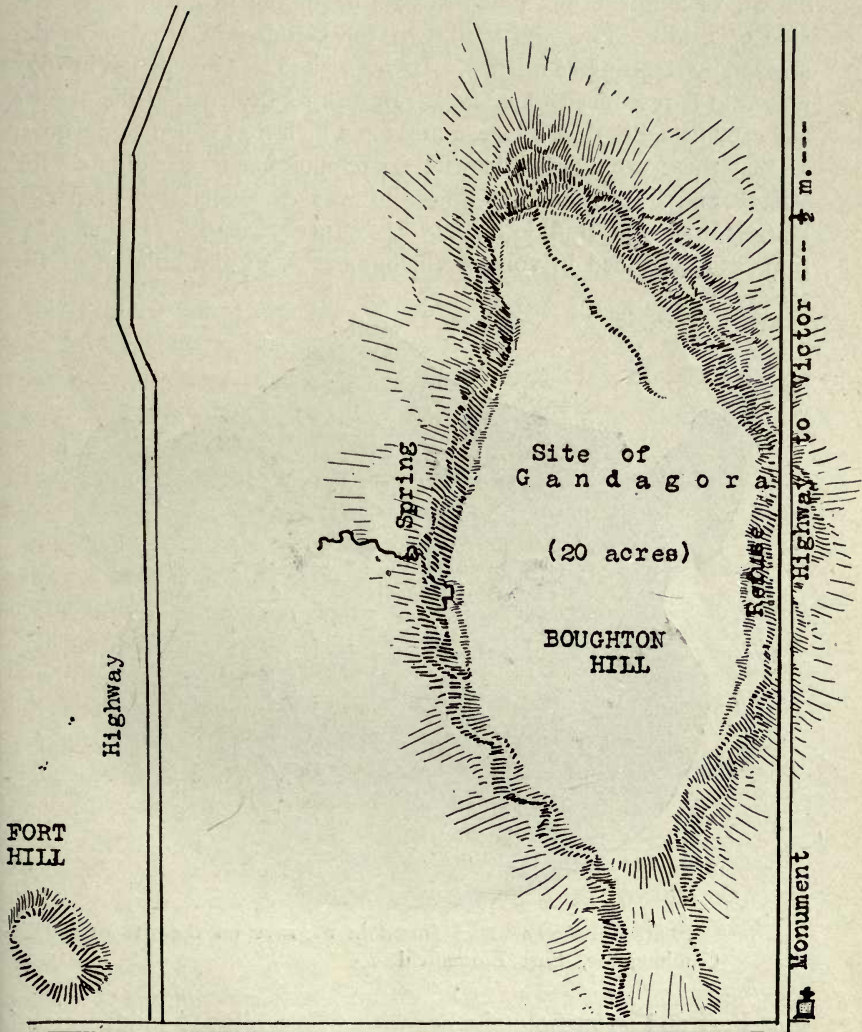
and strategic reasons, were sometimes moved from the locality in which one explorer might have identified them to some other point. Totiakton seems to have been removed three or four times and it is not unlikely that the Dann farm site on Spring creek, southwest of Honeoye Falls, may have been one of these sites. The Warren farm site on the Honeoye outlet in West Bloomfield has not been identified with any known village. The same is true of Factory Hollow site, in the same township. The Warren site was so extensive in the occupation that it seems somewhat peculiar that the earlier explorers did not know about it and mention its name.

It is quite evident from a review of the sites and judging from the relics found within them that the migrations of the Seneca were to the northward during the middle colonial period, beginning on the west with the Reed site in Richmond and pushing northward along the valley of Hemlock and the Honeoye, and in the center of the county pushing northward from the valley of Canandaigua lake. This would explain the early character of the southern hilltop sites and also the prevalence of European material on the northern sites, as Totiakton and Gandagora, both of which bear evidence of having been destroyed by the French troops. The raids against the Seneca in 1687 apparently scattered them throughout this region and changed the character of their villages so that few of them after this period seemed to have been protected by palisades or built on hilltop strongholds. The change seems largely to have been brought about by the possession of firearms, which merely augmented their military power. Most of the sites in this vicinity have been thoroughly examined by Fred H. Hamlin, E. Gordon Lee, Frederick Houghton, A. H. Dewey, A. C. Parker, H. C. Follett, and several of them by Colonel Moulthrop of Rochester.

The Iroquoian occupation, however, was preceded by that of an earlier people who left polished stone implements such as birdstones and stone tubes. Certain Algonkian settlements also seem to have been established in the earlier days before the Iroquois but the sites of these occupations are not so well marked as those of the Senecas, who stamped the evidence of their occupation deep in the soil and wrote ineffaceable evidences in their numerous graves.

#### *List of Sites*

1 Village and palisaded hilltop stronghold on Boughton hill  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles south of the village of Victor. This famous site is on the farms of M. E. McMahan, W. B. Moore and W. J. Greene. It occupies the top of Boughton hill and lies along the 800 feet contour



Sketch map of the Boughton Hill site (after Squier)

line, which is 250 feet above the village of Victor. The hill points northward and is bounded on the eastern, western and northern sides by precipitous slopes that drop to the valleys of two brooks, both of which flow into the Mud creek. The westmost brook is known as White brook and takes its beginning in a spring on the side of a hill. This site is that of the Gandagora which was destroyed by DeNonville in 1687. It was visited by Greenhalgh in 1677 who said it resembled Onondaga. Before its destruction the Jesuits had established in this village, a mission which they called St Jacques, so that there are fairly adequate contemporaneous accounts of the village and its occupants. The site was excavated by Frederick Houghton for the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. His excavations are described in volume 10, number 2, of the bulletin of the society.

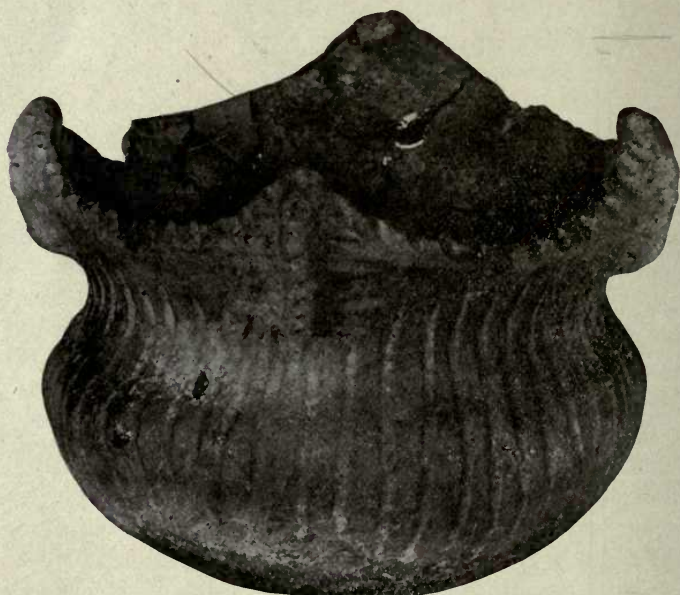


Fig. 84 Pottery vessel found in a grave on the site of Gandougarae, East Bloomfield

2 Fort and stronghold site known as Fort hill  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Boughton hill in an air line. This corresponds with DeNonville's account of the "picket fort at the top of a little mountain, scarped on all sides." Some fifty years ago traces of the earthwork or palisaded bases were to be seen, but this wall has now been destroyed by cultivation.

3 Burial place 1 mile from Boughton hill on the John Bunce farm. This is directly south and on the east side of the Bloomfield road near the county line. This site was excavated by Frederick Houghton who found more than fifty pits containing human remains and many objects of European manufacture intermixed with articles of native make.

4 Village site on the farms of Jesse and George Marsh, and a burial site on Ira DeLong and David Thompson's farms. This site is near the northeast corner of East Bloomfield and on lot 13. It is about one-fourth of a mile east of Mud creek and on the eastern slope of a brook running into it. Without doubt it is the site of the Jesuit mission of St Michel, which was occupied mostly by the captive Neuter and Huron converts after the destruction of their nations. In historical accounts the site is known as Gandougarae.

5 Burial place near this village on the farm of Ira DeLong, excavated by Frederick Houghton.

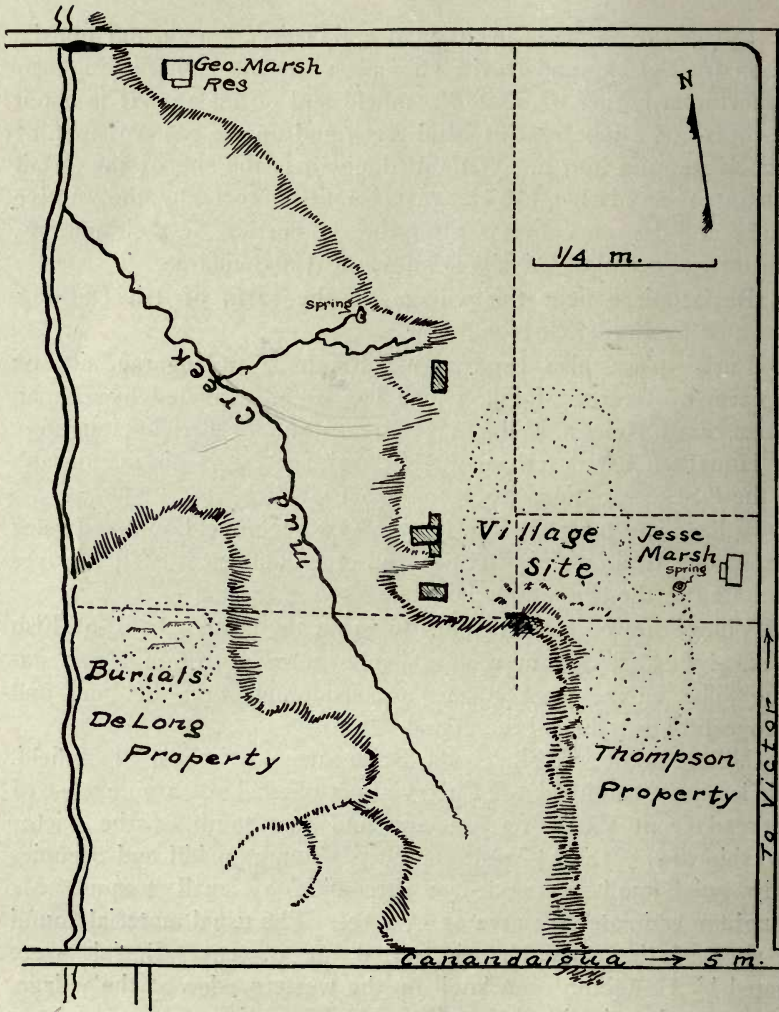
6 Burial place also connected with the Gandougarae site on the farm of George Marsh, which has been excavated by Heman Coates, Fred Hamlin, William L. Bryant and Frederick Houghton. Mr Houghton has described the site on page 42 of his monograph on the "Seneca nation, from 1655 to 1687."

7 Village and burial site on lot 35, East Bloomfield, on the Henry Fox farm. It is on the bank of Mud creek and most of the graves were found in the heavy red clay.

8 Village site on the Appleton farm on the eastern bank of Fish creek, at the forks of the road  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles northeast of Holcomb station. The village tract covers a considerable area of land and European objects have been found.

9 Village and burial site on the Beale farm, lot 7, East Bloomfield. This is on the south side of Cherry street one-half of a mile west of the road from Victor to Holcomb and just south of the Victor township line. It is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Boughton hill and occupies an irregular knoll surrounded on three sides by small streams. Mr Houghton estimates the area as 15 acres. The usual material found in sites of the early historic period are present. Burials were located by Houghton on a knoll on the western edge of the village. They were deep in the clay and sand and sometimes as many as six bodies were found in the burial pits. Houghton records thirty-four graves and describes the site on page 239 of the "Seneca Bulletin."

10 Extensive village site on the Augusta Warren farm, lot 75, West Bloomfield, near the railroad station. The site occupies the



Sketch map of the Marsh site, East Bloomfield (after Follett) (Site 4)



rolling land along the eastern site of Honeoye creek. Between the site which lies on the hill some 50 feet above the creek and the stream itself are wide flats some 200 to 300 feet from the base of the hill. The site seems to have been occupied for an extended period and has two cemeteries. More than twenty entire pottery vessels were found in the burials, together with many articles of shell, bone, stone and wood.

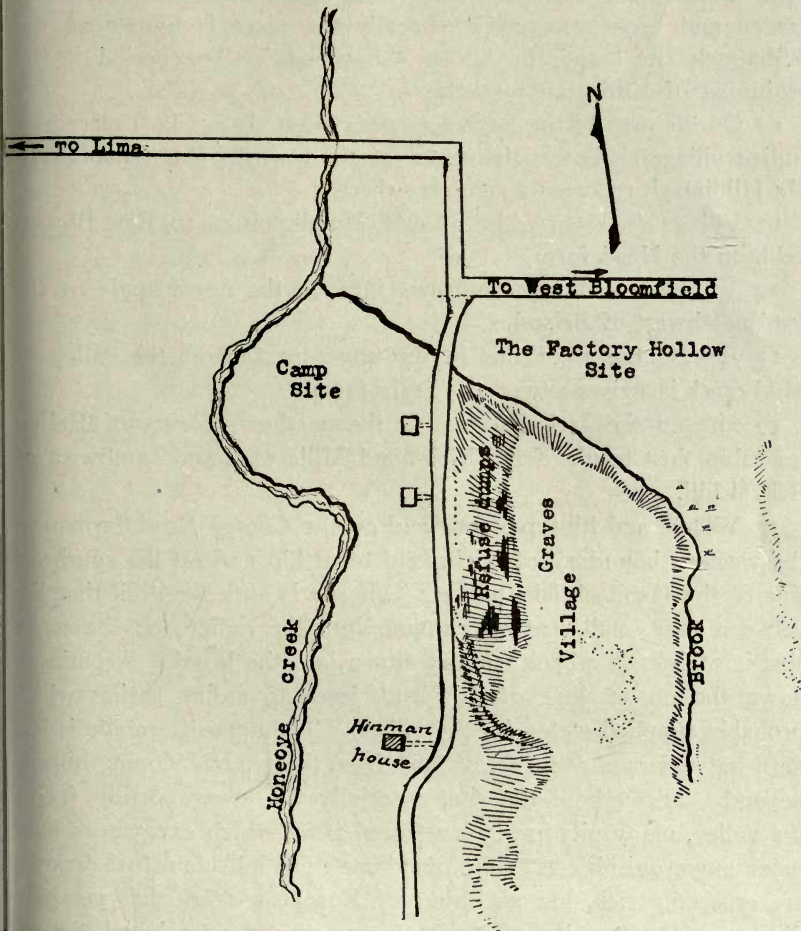


Fig. 85 Sketch map of the Factory Hollow site (after Follett)

11 Village and burial site at Factory Hollow on lot 64, West Bloomfield. The site occupies the abrupt terrace above the Honeoye outlet and above the eastern slope. The hill is very steep; a village and burial site lay upon its top 100 feet above the valley. The

burials were found along the western edge of the hill a little distance from the main village site. Here more than one hundred graves have been opened but very few objects of European occupation have been found except brass kettles. The village site proper occupied the wider portion of the hill at the southern end and all along the edge of the numerous refuse deposits that contained many bone implements, notched and serrated potsherds, and other discarded and broken material. Locally the place is known as the "Shattock site" and the hill as "Fort hill." The period is the beginning of European contact.

12 On his map of the Seneca country, Gen. J. S. Clark placed an Indian village almost in the center of the town of East Bloomfield. Mr Hildburgh reported a cemetery there.

13 Village site reported by Fred H. Hamlin on lot 16, East Bloomfield, on the Nead farm.

14 Village site on the Andrews farm at the north angle of the road northwest of Bristol.

15 Just southeast of this in the upper portion of the valley of Mud creek is a river site on the Sears farm.

16 Site on the Jackson farm in the northeast corner of Bristol township, just south of the Richmond Mills road and southwest of Bristol hill.

17 Village and hilltop stronghold on the George Reed farm near the western boundary of Richmond township and on the southeast side of the Hemlock lake outlet. This site is on a sand hill that lies between two small streams running into the outlet; on the north side is a high slate bank running down into the brook. A pathway down the upper slope of this bank leads to a fine spring which probably supplied water for the village. The opposite ravine is less deep but separates the tract of land from the gradual sloping hillside beyond. Throughout the site, especially the lower portion facing the valley, many pits have been found from which excavators have taken numerous objects of flint and bone. The hillside refuse deposits are especially rich, but no object of European origin has yet been discovered. The site seems in every way a precolonial Seneca village; the type of the potsherds discovered are similar to those found on the sites of the colonial period throughout the region. The State Museum has a collection of some one thousand specimens taken from the site by Alva H. Reed. For detailed description see page 182.

18 Burial site on lot 25 on the John C. Briggs farm west of the site of Honeoye, in the town of Richmond. About twenty skeletons have been found in a gravel pit. A small village site is just to the northeast.

19 Burial site on lot 23 in Richmond, on the Blackner farm, reported by Albert Van Buren.

20 Honeoye, at the foot of Honeoye lake one-half of a mile east of the outlet and south of Mill creek, was burned in 1779 (Sullivan, p. 130). There were recent articles on Phelp's flat near the old Indian castle at the foot of the lake (Turner, P. & G., p. 199, 203). Clark placed the village on his map west of the outlet, but there are two older sites there, one village and one cemetery.

21 A small cemetery was 3 miles south of Canandaigua, west of the lake.

22 Randall reported a small cemetery 3 miles west of Canandaigua on a flattened ridge.

23 A mile east of Canandaigua was an oval work on a hillside overlooking the lake, with one gateway and half the wall remaining. The turnpike road from Canandaigua to Geneva passed through it. An early cemetery also (Squier, p. 55, pl. 6, no. 2). This appears in figure 66. Schoolcraft placed it on Fort Hill a mile north of Canandaigua and 1000 feet around (Schoolcraft, Report, p. 109).

24 Mr Hildburgh located a village and cemetery on Arsenal hill one-half of a mile west of Canandaigua, lot 32.

25 Village or camp at the north end of the lake near the outlet and camps along that stream.

26 There was an early site on the east side of the lake a little south of this.

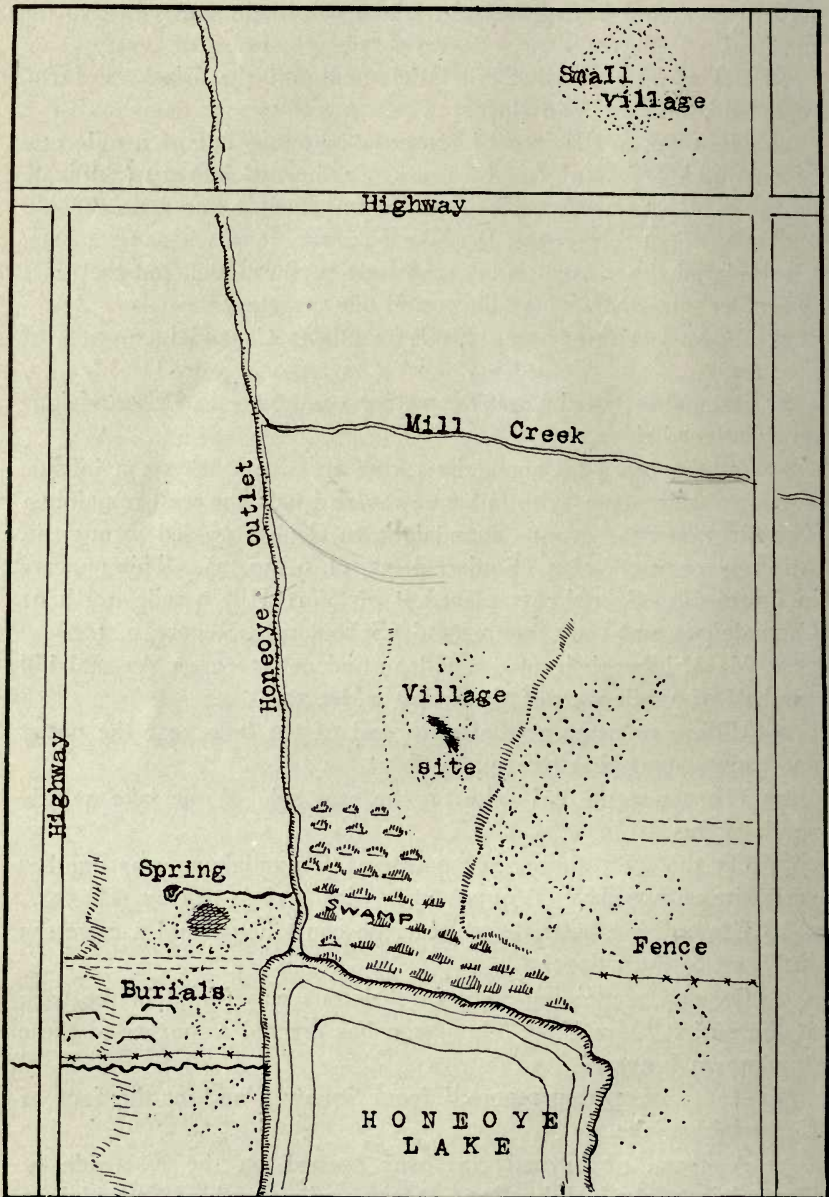
27 On the west shore, just south of Canandaigua, was another early site with caches. A small burial site (21) is nearby (Clark).

28 Graves have been found near the court house and a cemetery just west of the village.

29 Ossuary containing eighteen skeletons was found in the park at the outlet. Mrs F. F. Thompson has erected a marker to these "unknown braves."

30 Relics have been reported from Squaw island, at the foot of Canandaigua lake.

31 A grave of burned clay was opened on the east side of Canandaigua lake in July 1893. It was 4 miles south of Canandaigua and one-half of a mile east of Gage's landing. "Many early relics were found in the vicinity."



Sketch map of Honeoye Lake site

32 Village site on Darwin McClure's farm, lot 20, Hopewell, 3 miles southeast of Canandaigua, one-half of a mile north of the turnpike. A recent cemetery is not far away, and modern relics have been found. The site is probably that of one of the Onaghee villages.

33 Burial site on the Albert Rose farm 1 mile north of Manchester. Several graves have been opened and relics believed by Mr Follett to be of "mound-builder origin" have been found. Mr Follett describes a native copper axe from this site and says it is of an unusual type.

34 A small village was west of Manchester Center, on the south bank of Canandaigua outlet, nearly 2½ miles northwest of the village west of Clifton. Earthenware and articles of stone occur. It was probably a fishing camp.

35 A large fortified town was in the town of Phelps, on the south side of the bluff facing Canandaigua outlet. A wall has been described there. No recent articles have been found; all are of stone or clay. The site is northwest of the village of Phelps.

36 Five miles northwest of Geneva, in Phelps, was a stockade on Fort hill. This was not far from a hill on which was an earthwork. It was a long parallelogram through which the road ran, on one side of which the post holes remained. There were caches and early relics (Squier, p. 87, 88, pl. 13, no. 2).

37 Large village site just northeast of Naples, and lying between Naples and Old creek. The occupation is Algonkian. No bone articles are found. D. D. Luther has collected a large number of implements from this and adjacent sites.

38 Burial site in Naples village. Iroquoian. Pipes have been found.

39 Small village site with burials on the west side of Honeoye lake on the California ranch. Four skeletons were exhumed here during highway excavations.

40 Earthwork 3½ miles northwest of Geneva, east of the Castle road. It was 800 feet long and an early site on high ground (Squier, p. 55, pl. 7, no. 1). There are graves in the southern part.

41 Among the pine barrens on Mr Swift's farm 3 miles north of Geneva is a small site, with early relics, reported by Dr W. G. Hinsdale.

42 In Geneva, on the old DeZeng place, west of Main street, were many early relics and also camps near the south end of Main street on the south side of Glass Factory bay.

43 Kashong, on Kashong creek, 7 miles south of Geneva, was burned in 1779, but the recent site is hardly well defined. A recent cemetery was opened near the lake in 1889.

44 Village and burial site on Wilson creek, lot 32, Seneca.

45 A small cemetery was opened near Melvin hill in 1896. The heads of skeletons were to the west.

46 There is a scattered site with early relics on the farm of John Laws on the county line north of the Waterloo road.

47 George S. Conover reported a group of recent sites on Burrell creek, which are here placed under one number. The creek is very crooked and the lots are not in regular order.

48 There was an orchard and a small cemetery on lot 36, Seneca, east of the creek on the Rupert farm. Fireplaces have been found.

49 A mile east of this and south of the creek was a recent village and cemetery on the old Wheadon farm, on lot 12.

50 A recent cemetery without relics and with longitudinal burial was on the Rippey farm, lot 9, south of the creek.

51 A trail from the southeast came to the center of the old Brother farm on which there was a village. It followed the highway north-westerly.

52 Site west of Flint on Flint creek. Stone age material. Reported by H. C. Follett.

53 Canaenda was removed to lot 32 on Burrell creek where there was a large cemetery mostly on N. A. Read's farm about 25 rods southwest of the creek. On that farm and east of the creek was one of the principal sites of the town.

54 On lot 31, west of the creek, was another recent cemetery.

55 Lodge sites and a cemetery were on the Hazlet farm, lot 37, west of Burrell creek.

56 Burial mound, recent, at Clifton Springs; explored by J. W. Sanborn.

57 Early village site just south of Clifton Springs, nearly a mile south of the Canandaigua outlet. It occupied a little over 2 acres. Explorations by J. W. Sanborn in 1889 revealed fireplaces very numerous and close together. It seems to have been long inhabited and was of early date. There are fragments of decorated pottery, fine celts and arrowheads. Articles of bone have been found, but none of shell. Reported by Irving W. Coates.

58 Early village, reported by Mr Coates, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the one at Clifton Springs. The relics are similar to those found in the site above mentioned excepting that no bone articles have been

found. It was a small village, but the few fireplaces are large and deep. The site is a mile south of the Canandaigua outlet, one-fourth of a mile west of Fall brook.

59 Skeletons have been exhumed and relics found at Littleville, a hamlet on the creek south of Shortsville. Some of the latter indicate early visitors, and several trails converged at the ford there.

60 Three-fourths of a mile south of Chapinville, near the creek, was a workshop. Flint chips, unfinished weapons and fine stone articles were once frequent there. Some other reputed Indian sites which he had not personally examined, Mr Coates did not describe.

61 Small village site reported by J. H. V. Clarke.

62 Village of Kanadesaga, situated just west of the city of Geneva. This was one of the important Seneca towns burned by General Sullivan in the punitive raid of 1779. Squier, who visited the site in 1840, said that the palisade traces were distinct, due to the fact that the Indians in ceding the lands stipulated that this, their famous town site, should not be used for cultivated ground. Their plea was, "Here sleep our fathers, and they can not rest well if they hear the plow of the white man above them." When Sullivan destroyed the village it consisted of fifty houses with adjacent fields of corn and large orchards. The raiders destroyed the corn, hay and other stored food and cut down the orchards. In robbing the houses they found many trinkets, pelts and other things of value. Near the village was a mound in which the body of a giant Seneca was reputed by tradition to be buried. In the center of the village was a stockade built by Sir William Johnson. Morgan and Squier have written in an interesting manner concerning Ga-nunda-saga and the records of Sullivan's expedition give a contemporary description of it. The Rev. Samuel Kirkland spent some time here and had an interesting adventure. It was here that the great Gaiyengwahtoh or Disappearing Smoke lived.

63 Village site and stockade site 2 miles southwest of Geneva.

64 Small village site a mile east of Littleville, and southwest of Manchester, on the southern portion of lot 25. Here have been found many beautiful specimens of chalcedony points. Mr Follett says that here in a lump of hard clay found 3 feet below the surface were found five ancient looking and crude chert points.

65 Camp site, evidently an extensive and permanent one, is situated just one-fourth of a mile north of 64. There is a fine spring here known as "The Indian spring." Relics of many sorts are found in the adjacent fields, but mostly on the Follett farm. There

are places where the arrow and spear points are crude and primitive; other places where there is plain evidence of European contact, as Mr Follett points out in the instance of the finding of a copper spoon with a bullet hole through the bowl.

66 Village and camp sites at the head of Honeoye lake on the farm of Delevan Alger. Bolo stones or grooved weights have been found here, according to Mr Follett, who also reports several perforated disks of sandstone. Mr Dewey has two specimens of these from this site.

67 Village and camp sites on the east side of Honeoye lake, where hammerstones and notched points have been found.

## Orange County

### *List of Sites*

1 Village site on the Van Etten estate near Port Jervis, and along the Neversink river. The village and burials indicate a Minsi occupation during the late colonial period. Excavated by the State Museum in 1909.

2 Camp sites are found all along the Delaware from Old Bolton Basin to Tristate.

3 Several camp sites and small burial places along the Neversink valley from Carpenters point to Martins lake.

4 Indian spring is east of the village of Michigan. "Bushels of arrowheads have been found there" (Eager, p. 352).

5 A small village site at Plum point just south and below West Newburg.

6 Village site 1 mile south of Walden and along the Wallkill river.

7 Recent settlement on the flat above Wallkill bridge in Montgomery (Eager, p. 277).

8 Indians owned an eelweir on the creek at Henry Crist's (Eager, p. 277).

9 An Indian village and orchard on the east bank of the Wallkill on the town line between Wallkill and Montgomery (Eager, p. 277).

10 Village site on great lot 39 in Wallkill near Middletown. Pottery and flints are commonly found.

11 Dans Kammer is a cove in the north part of the town of Newburgh where the Esopus Indians went for religious dances, hence the name. De Vries mentioned these in 1640. Mr. Frey had a site reported to him on the point.











12 Burial ground at Mountainville at the base of the Schunnemunk about 300 feet south of Dark Hollow brook. This site is on the Houghton farm.

13 "Maringoman's castle" was on the north end of Schunnemunk mountain and on the south side of Murderer's creek, Blooming Grove. The cemetery was a little south of this (Beach, p. 7).

14 "Maringoman's wigwam" was on the north bank of the creek in Hamptonsburg at the junction of Otterkill and Greycourt creek. Early relics are found in many places near (Beach, p. 7).

15 There was a recent village and cemetery in Minisink on Samuel Dolsan's farm (Eager, p. 213).

16. On Joguee hill was another village with small images and abundant arrowheads (Eager, p. 418).

17 On the Welling farm in Warwick was a village and orchard called Mistucky (Eager, p. 423).

18 A cemetery on Sugar Loaf mountain had about thirty graves before the Revolution, with palisades around the mounds (Eager, p. 517).

19 Rock shelter at Goshen mountain  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Arden. This was explored by Mr Schrabisch, who found flints and pottery.

20 Rock shelter on the east bank of the Ramapo 2 miles north of Sloatsburg and 1 mile south of Tuxedo. This was explored and described by Max Schrabisch (v. 3, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Anthrop. Papers).

21 Rock shelter at Horse-stable Rock 4 miles north-northeast of Sloatsburg, N. J., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Tuxedo. This shelter is one of the largest in the State and from it Mr Schrabisch has taken some 138 fine prehistoric relics.

## Orleans County

### *List of Sites*

1 Earthwork south of Medina in the town of Ridgeway, reported by E. M. Thompkins. Macauley (2:113) mentions mounds in the township.

2 Circular earthwork  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Shelby Center. Squier quotes Turner's account, which has many features of interest. F. H. Cushing describes it in the Smithsonian report for 1874 and mentions its double walls, gateways and boulders. Some have ascribed to it a great antiquity but Doctor Beauchamp says this is

· simply a prehistoric Iroquois fort with the usual relics, but it includes some Ohio shells. It may be an easterly town of the Neuter nation.

3 A large cemetery was once one-half of a mile west of this. Mr Squier says "it is not known that many ancient remains occur in this county," and these are all reported. Schoolcraft, however, speaks of an old fort in a swamp at Barnegat, now Shelby Center, which is noted above.

4 Mounds on the north bank of Oak Orchard creek reported by Dr F. D. Snyder as 2 miles from the lake.

5 "The last arrow maker lived on the place now owned by Mrs C. A. Johnson in the village of Lyndonville about 60 rods east of the highway, and he used an old hollow stump for his storehouse. He left the country suddenly about 1830 and the arrowheads were afterward found by my uncle, but they have been scattered. I have a small collection of relics but not of a great consequence." (Walter A. Tuttle.)

6 Mr Tuttle also adds: "As to my personal investigation, it has principally been in the town of Yates where there are only odd places where relics are found. On the farm now owned by George Cooper in the village of Lyndonville and on the farm now owned by John Foss, about 2 miles east of Yates Center, there were salt licks, where the Indians used to hunt a great deal. On the banks of the Johnson creek opposite these, there were a great many arrowheads, some pipes, and charms."

## Oswego County

### *List of Sites*

1 Village site on lot 3, Richland, at the mouth of Salmon river and near Port Ontario. This was the Otianhatagne, or Canohage, of 1654.

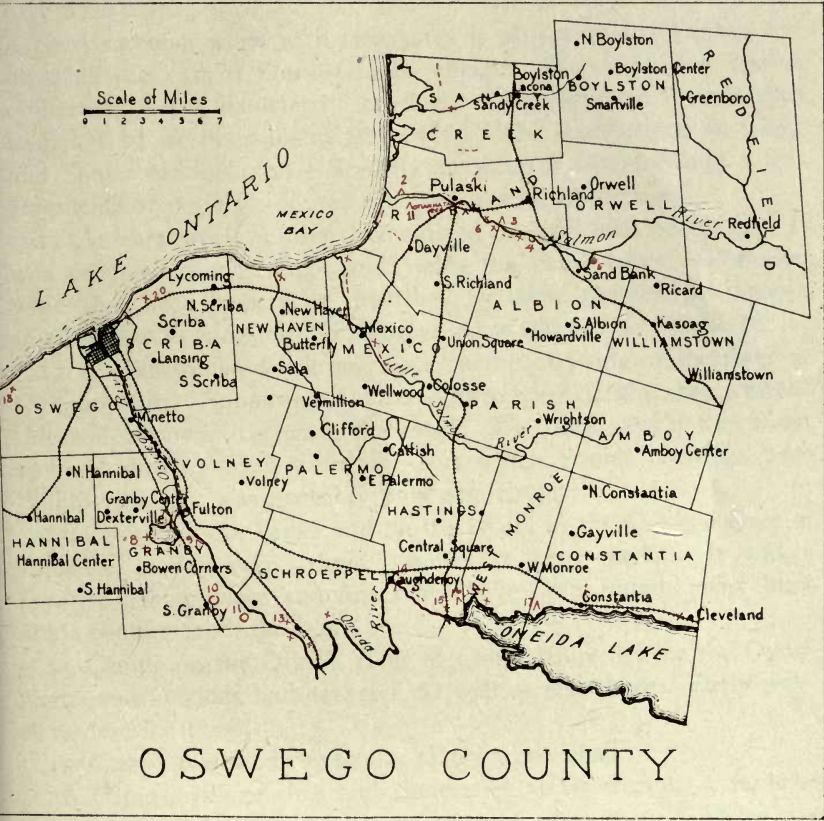
2 Village site in Richland on the Salmon river on the Harry Moody property. This is on the north bank of the river near the mouth.

3 Village site on the farm of Fred Thomson 4 miles east of Pulaski on the Salmon river.

4 An earthwork on a hilltop in the north part of Albion township near Salmon River village. It is locally known as the Pineville fort. It incloses about 2 acres and is circular.

5 Earthwork on the Salmon river  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles northeast of Altmar on the John Kandt farm.

Plate 205



OSWEGO COUNTY





6 Camp sites all along the banks of the Salmon river yielding flints and pottery.

7 Burial place on Bone hill in Granby township and at Oswego Falls west of the river.

8 Scattered camps with arrowheads and a little pottery around the shores of Lake Neatawantha.

9 Village site on the west side of Oswego river a mile southeast of Fulton dam.

10 A circular work with two gates is on lot 24 in Granby, and on a hill just east of South Granby village. The circle, now almost obliterated, has a diameter of 240 feet. Beauchamp gives an outline in figure 71 of his bulletin and adds: "The descriptions in Clark and Squier are incorrect. Scarcely anything is found except a few fragments of pottery. It was occupied a very short time."

11 An earthwork or fort once existed on level land on lot 32. It was occupied much longer and yields the usual relics. The site, which has been incorrectly described by some writers, lies near a small stream flowing into the Oswego river and is near school 16.

12 A semicircular work was once on the east side of the river at Oswego Falls. Supposing it once to have been circular, the western side was removed in cutting the canal. Mr Clark says it was about 10 rods across. This seems the fort which Squier mentions near Phillipsville. It was probably only semicircular.

13 Camps on the banks and on the island in the Oswego river at Phoenix, mostly early, though some are very recent. It was a favorite fishing place and fine relics have been found, many hundreds coming from the island.

14 Camps on the Oneida river at Caughdenoy, where the Onondagas and Oneidas had eelweirs, as well as elsewhere. Early travelers describe these.

15 Camps toward Brewerton. They were small.

16 Camps, village sites and cemeteries at Brewerton, a favorite early and recent resort. Harpoons and other bone articles are abundant, with some bone fishhooks. Clark's account of a large cemetery is exaggerated.

17 A small village on a point on the north shore of Oneida lake half way between Brewerton and Constantia. Early relics but no pottery.

18 Camps sites yielding relics on the lake shore west of Oswego, near the mouth of Eight Mile creek. They are rare in such situations.

19 Mr Clark reported remains of old fortifications on both sides of the river near Battle island, but diligent inquiry reveals none. A cache of flint articles were found east of the Battle island dam.

20 Camp on the lake shore 2 miles east of Oswego. Early relics.

## Otsego County

### *List of Sites*

1 Village site now covered by the town of Cooperstown. Mention is made of this fact by F. W. Halsey and in Cooper's *Chronicles of Cooperstown*.

2 Burial site on the Alfred Clark estate in Cooperstown. Spear points have been found on the surface.

3 Burial mound reported at Cooperstown on the east side of the river. It is a modern mound in which Indian remains have been deposited.

4 Camp sites with early relics at the northwest end of Otsego lake, reported by Adrian Pierson.

5 Burial knoll or mound reported by Adrian Pierson at Oneonta.

6 Village site at Oneonta reported by John R. Skinner.

7 Extensive camp 2 miles below Oneonta, north of the river. Arrowheads and pestles occur as on most local early sites.

8 Village site 3 miles above Oneonta on the west side. A camp site is opposite.

9 Village site of 3 or 4 acres in the angle made by the south side of the Charlotte river with the Susquehanna, lot 46, Davenport. Pottery is found there. Articles from this spot were in the fine collection destroyed in the burning of the Oneonta normal school.

10 A mound on an island in the Susquehanna west of the mouth of Charlotte river. The mound is said by F. W. Halsey to contain the remains of Kagatinga, a Delaware chief.

11 The village of Unadilla was burned in 1778, and it was at the junction of the Unadilla with the Susquehanna on both sides of the river (Sullivan, p. 23). It was inhabited in 1753 by Stockbridge Indians and was mentioned by the Rev. Gideon Hawley.

12 Village site in Butternuts just east of Mount Upton and on a tract of land north of the road that crosses the river.

13 Camp sites on lots 40 and 41.

14 Earthwork near Unadilla mentioned by Squier, p. 46.

15 Village site on lot 16, Pittsfield, near the Unadilla river, just north of Silver lake.

Plate 206





16 Burial mound reported by F. W. Kalsey as on the north side of the river near Unadilla.

17 Earthwork on the Don Prentice farm in Butternuts near Gilbertsville. There is a village site on this locality and the place is known as "The Haunted Knoll."



Fig. 86 Pottery vessel from Colliers, Otsego county. Although from the site of "the last Mohawk village" the vessel does not appear to be characteristically Mohawk. Yager collection.  $\times\frac{7}{8}$ .

18 Village site on the same farm reported by A. C. Thayer.

19 Camp sites near the mouth of Butternuts creek and along the Unadilla river.

20 Camp with early relics on the west side of the same creek 2 miles south of Morris, is on Jerome Lull's farm.

21 Camp on the Mather farm  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Garrattville, east of Butternuts creek. Early relics.

22 Camp sites on the Ellen Chapin farm in the southwest corner of New Lisbon township and along Butternuts creek.

23 Village site on the Hoke farm near Springfield Center.

24 Village site, extensive in area, at the mouth of Otego creek. Arrowheads and sinkers are found.

25 Village site near Otego on the east bank of Otsdawa creek. Fine specimens of pottery have been found here.

26 A large camp 2 miles north of Otego, east of and near Otsdawa creek.

27 Village site between Schenevus creek and the Susquehanna river is reported by T. L. Bishop who considers it that of Towanondalough, the first Mohawk town on the Susquehanna as described by the Rev. Gideon Hawley in 1753. It is just east of Colliersville. The prehistoric specimens are more frequent than recent articles. It is on the north side of Schenevus creek and covers from 10 to 15 acres. On the west side of the river arrowheads, hammerstones and flint chips occur.

28 Camp, where many arrowheads have been found, at Schenevus lake, a mile southwest of Schenevus.

29 Burial site on the Claud Belson farm at Schenevus lake. Pottery is found.

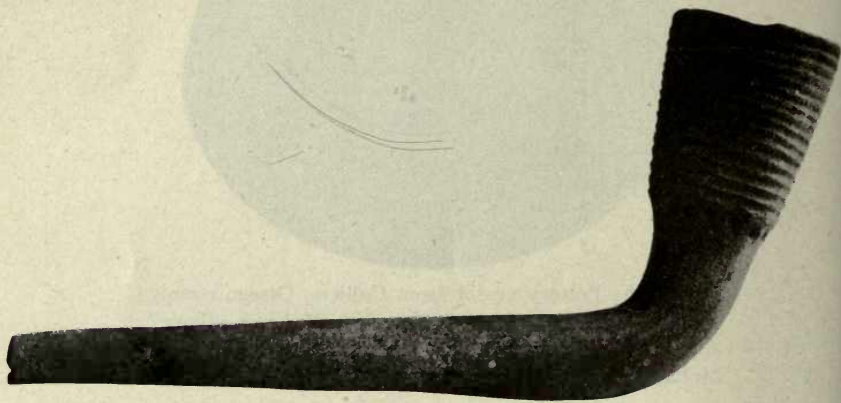


Fig. 87 The Otsego Outlet pipe, found by David R. Dorn, of Cooperstown, at the outlet of Otsego lake. The pipe is Iroquoian of the middle historic period, 1650-1700.

30 Village site on the Belson estate at Schenevus.

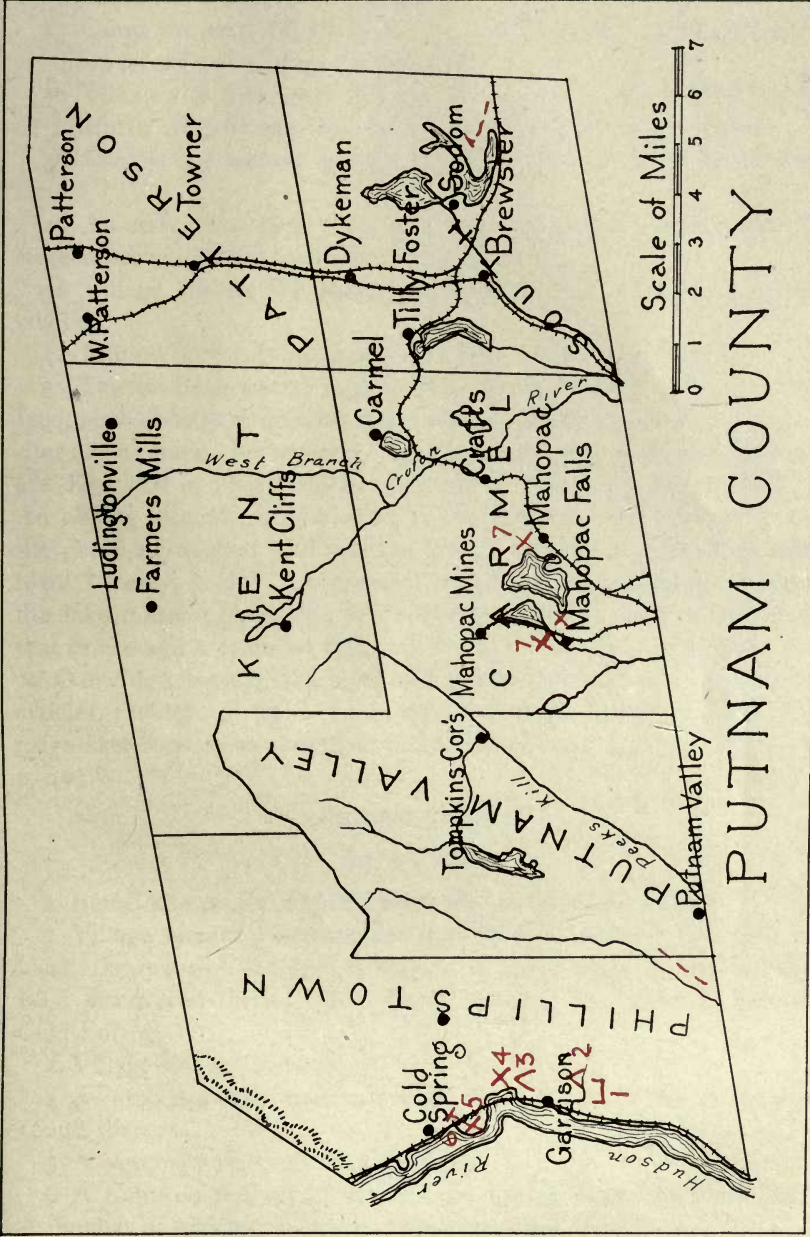
31 Camp site a mile north of Schenevus creek and just west of Maryland.

32 A camp site is 2 miles north of Colliersville and east of the river. Triangular arrowheads and broken and perfect earthenware are found.

33 A camp on the west side of the river 2 miles below Colliersville.

34 Village site one-fourth of a mile south of Portlandville, east of the river. It has rude and early implements.

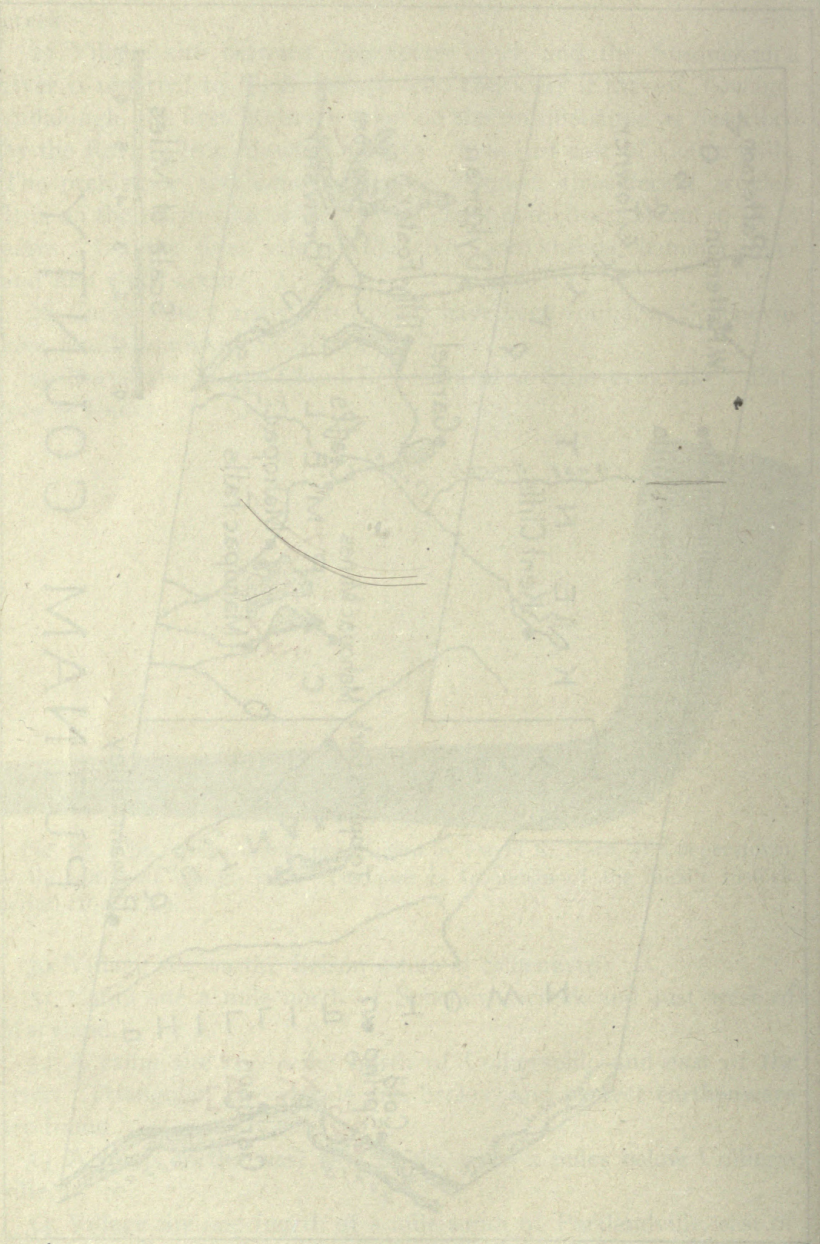
35 Small village site 3 miles north of Portlandville, east of the river, has also early relics.



# PUTNAM COUNTY

БЛЖИМ СОДМЛХ

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ОНГЕРЪТОМИ



36 Village site near the juncture of Cherry Valley creek, on lot 26, Middlefield, a mile east of Milford.

37 Camp site near Niskayuna rock, 2 miles north of Middlefield on the west side of Cherry Valley creek.

38 Village site with early relics covering 4 or 5 acres a mile north of Milford, west of the river and along Kinman Hollow creek.

39 Camps one-half of a mile below Phoenix Mills, east of the river.

40 An early camp is on the Coats farm one-half of a mile south of Roseboom, on the west side of the same creek.

41 Village site on the shores of Schuyler lake near the present village.

42 Mound on the John Gano farm near Richfield Springs.

43 Doctor Beauchamp, in describing Otsego county, says: "The Iroquois had little to do with this county till recent times and the few sites are of minor importance. Several sites about Richfield Springs are described in 'Richfield Springs and Vicinity,' by W. T. Bailey. An oblong mound, often visited by the Oneidas, was reputed to be the grave of a chief and was in Mr Hopkinson's orchard in that town (Bailey, p. 27). A recent cemetery was on a ridge opposite the lake house (Bailey, p. 37). Three skeletons were found near that house and a cache of flint articles near the lake. Several places on Oak ridge, west of the lake, half a mile from the head, had early articles (Bailey, p. 39). In grading near the bridge east of this ridge skeletons were found with flat stones over the faces (Bailey, p. 40)."

### Putnam County

#### *List of Sites*

1 Burial site on the Fisk estate south of Garrison station.

2 Village site at Garrison on the Phillips estate. The spot is locally known as "the Indian field." A burial place is said to have been discovered there. This site is reported by James Nelson of Cold Spring.

3 Village site at Garrison.

4 A camp near the mouth of Indian brook. A copper knife was found there.

5 A camp site on Constitution island.

6 A camp on the outskirts of Cold Spring near Plumbush flats. A number of articles have been found near this place.

7 Camp sites exist all around Lake Mahopac. Several were examined by the writer during 1903-4.

## Queens County

### *List of Sites*

1 Burial sites yielding 11 skeletons, in the Linnaean garden in Flushing in 1841. All the heads were to the east (Furman).

2 Burial site was opened on Thomas P. Duryea's farm, a mile from Flushing in 1880. Stone relics were found.

3 The Matinicocks had large settlements at Flushing, Glen Cove and Cow Harbor.

4 Village and burial site at College Point on the E. Platt Stratton estate. Skeletons were found in 1861, when excavating for the foundation of Knickerbocker Hall.

5 Village site and shell heap with relics near Little Neck.

6 Shell heap at Douglass point.

7 Burial site near Bayshore Beach (or Van Nostrand) and Little Neck bay.

8 Village of the Jameco Indians on a creek a mile south of the present village of Jamaica (Thompson, p. 382).

9 Burial site on the Riker and Titus estates on the Bowery road to Steinway and North Beach.

10 Shell heap on the Jackson property on Poor Bowery at North Beach.

11 Village site and shell heap near Hook Creek station on the road to Far Rockaway.

12 Shell heap at Sanford's point, Astoria, opposite the north end of Blackwells island. There were early and modern relics.

13 Village site on the Maspeth hills at the head of Newton creek.

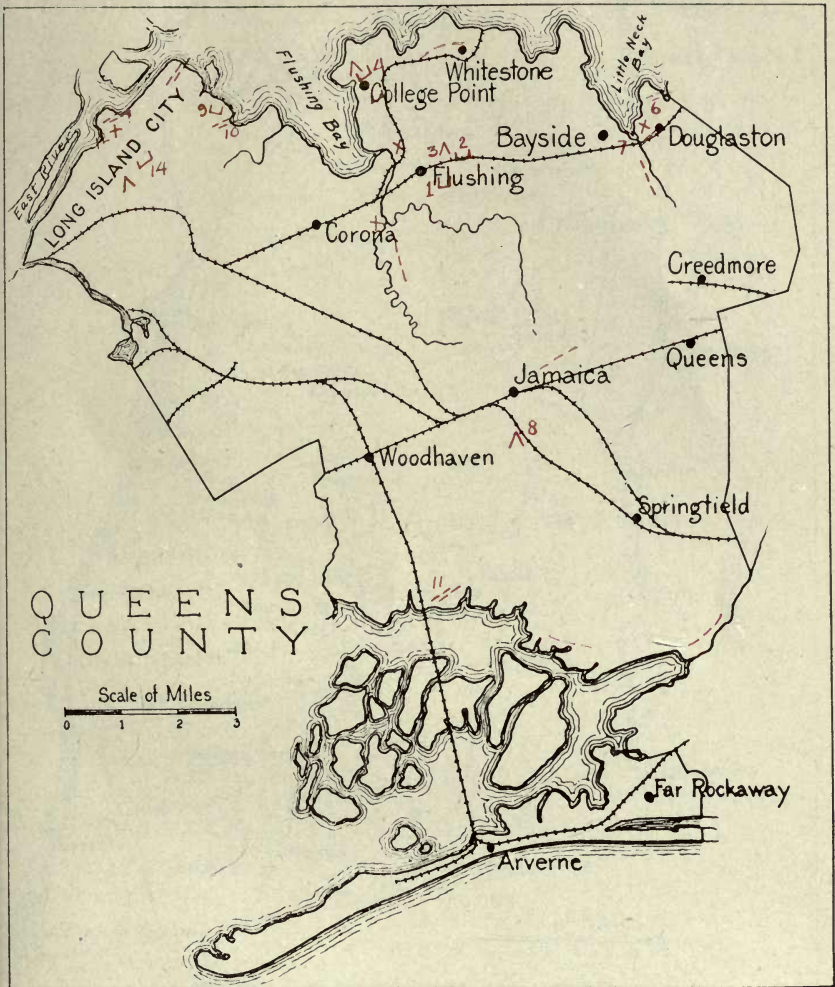
14 Burial site in Long Island City along Crescent street.

## Rensselaer County

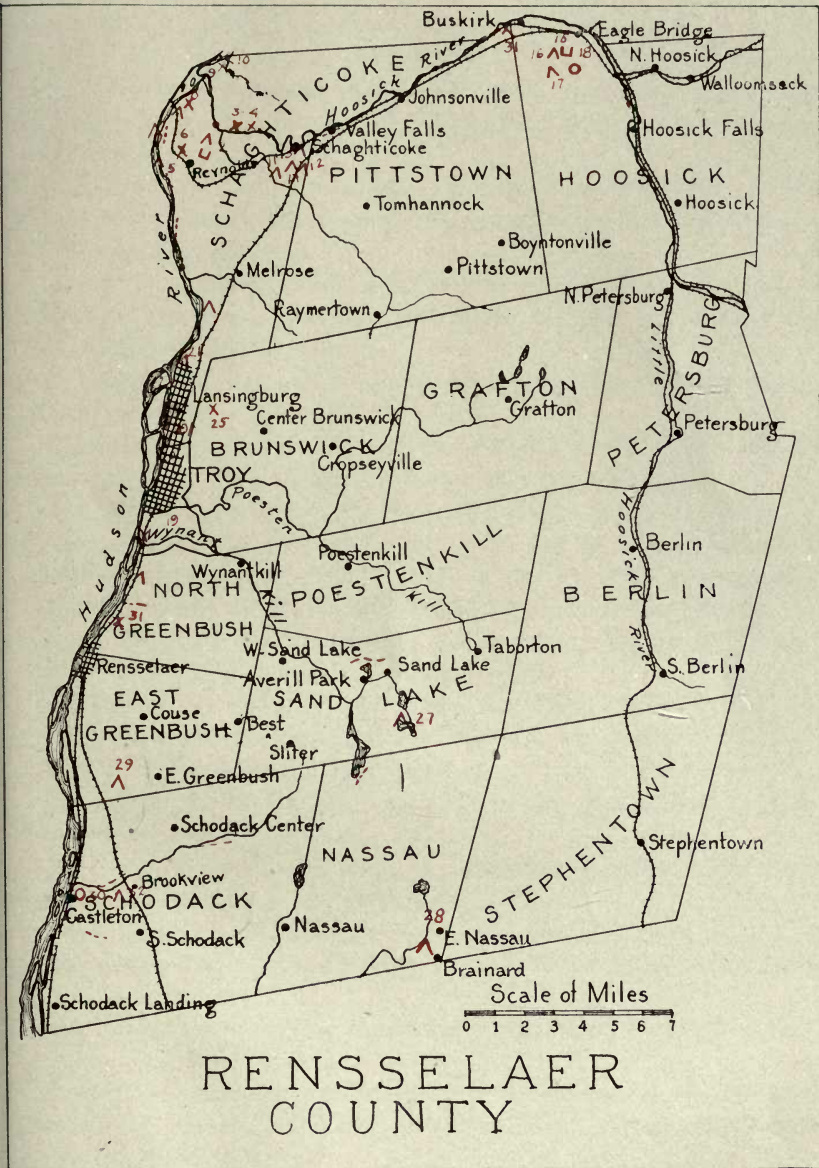
### *List of Sites*

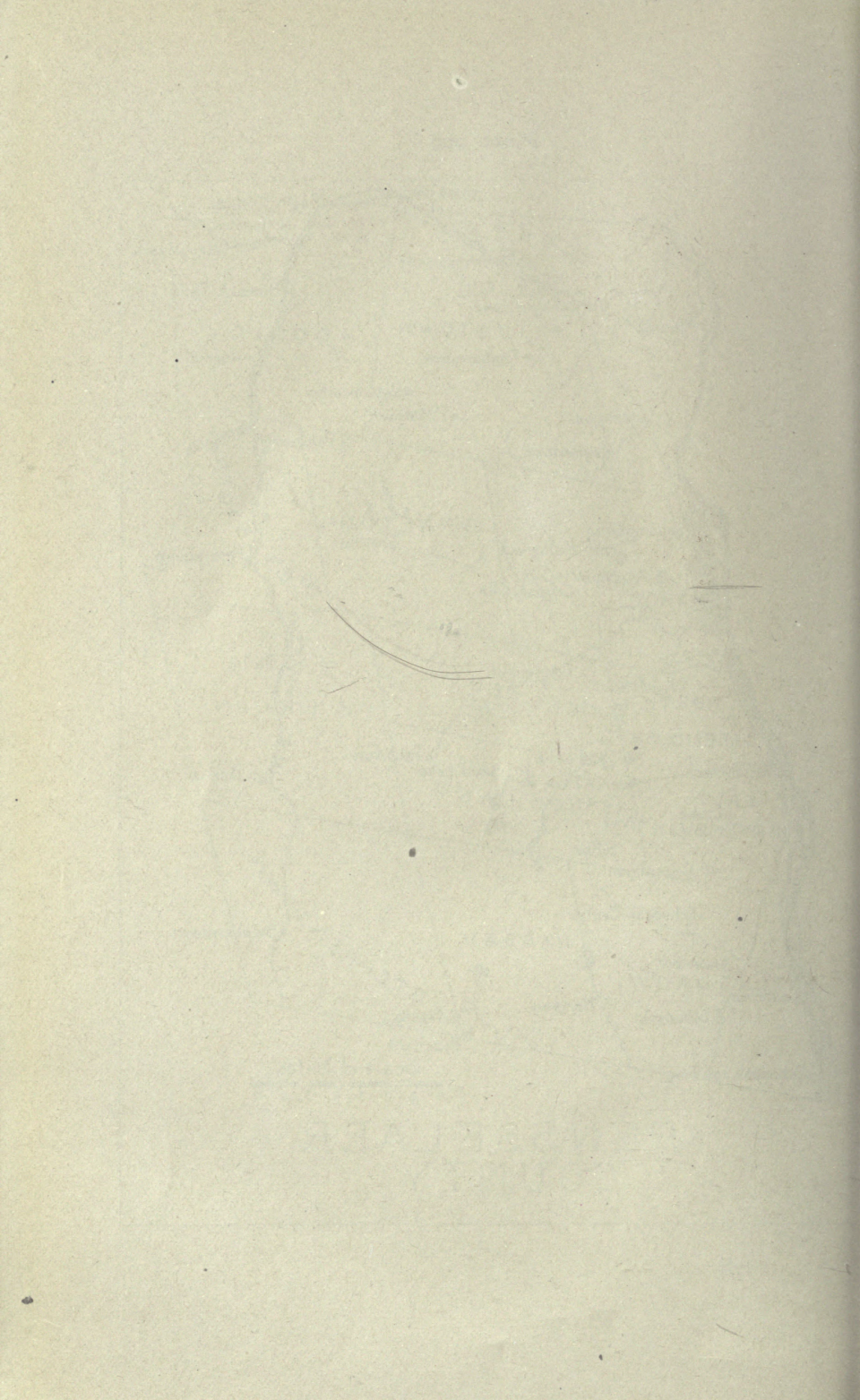
1 An early village site at the mouth of the Hoosic yields "Eskimoan" implements. The site is at the bend on the south side of the Hoosic and on a gentle slope that lies between the road and the hill to the south.

2 Village site and burial place on the Knickerbocker estate between two small streams on the south side of the Hoosic and west of the road from Reynolds to the river. A. D. Baker says: "In that part of the town known as Old Schaghticoke is a large oak or council tree. Indian villages were located in that vicinity before the Revolution. This tree was annually visited by members of the









Schaghticokes as late as the year 1850 and always accompanied by a very old squaw."

3-4 Two adjoining camp sites a mile northeast of the Knickerbocker site and north across the Hoosic. These sites lie along the edge of a steep hill, one above the other, and may be reached from the Stillwater bridge road by going due south from the point where the road turns east up a hill.

5 Village site along the Hudson due west of Reynolds. Albert C. Hurd reports this site as on the Kings farm about a mile south of the Mechanicville bridge.

6 Large camp site a mile northeast of Reynolds on the road to the river. The site is near the edge of the hill that fronts the river flats. Reported by Mr Hurd.

7 Village site just north of the bridge and opposite the mouth of Anthony kill; reported by Mr Hurd.

8 Village site along the Hudson just below the mouth of the Hoosic, a mile north of the Fitchburg railroad bridge.

9 Camp site just east of the Stillwater bridge along the river.

10 Camp site along the Hudson a mile from the former just south of the county line and north of a brook flowing from a deep gully.

11 Village site on the Walter White farm near Schaghticoke.

12 Village site on the Banker farm near Schaghticoke village. Pottery and numerous flints have been found.

13 Village site east of the bridge road at Schaghticoke.

14 Village site near Schaghticoke on the F. W. Borden farm.

15 Burial knoll on the Harrington farm near Eagle Bridge.

16 Village site on the Harrington farm near Eagle Bridge. Pottery has been found.

17 Fortified site in the town of Hoosick  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Eagle Bridge; reported by J. A. Vandenberg.

18 Village site on the Moses farm near Eagle Bridge.

19 Village site covering extensive area on the Vandenberg farm in South Troy.

20 Unawats castle was in the southern portion of Lansingburg and opposite Van Schaick island.

21 Village site north of Waterford bridge and along the Hudson. The site is extensive and has yielded an abundance of relics, especially stone articles.

22 The Moenemies' castle was on land bought by Van Rensselaer in 1630 of the Mahikans east of the river. He also bought land of them on the west side (Doc. Hist. N. Y., 14: 1).

23 Village site on the Gurley estate at Albia. The occupation is prehistoric and yields an abundance of stone articles. The Rev. O. C. Auringer believes he has found "a stone altar and cysts." Mr Hurd says the relics are crude and much weathered.

24 A cemetery of the Mohawks was opened on First street, Lansingburg. This location is where the Christian Science Church now stands.

25 Camp site a mile east of this on the hill and west of the ridge road. Reported by A. C. Hurd.

26 Camp sites on Vandenberg's hill. A varied and successive occupation over 5 acres, with finest articles near the surface.

27 Village site on Crooked lake east of the source of the Wynantskill in the town of Sand Lake. This has scrapers and grooved axes.

28 Some Stockbridge Indians lived at Brainard's in Nassau in 1760, where Mr Hoag's orchard stands. The place was called On-ti-ke-ho-mawck (French, p. 557).

29 Village site near East Greenbush where many arrowheads have been found.

30 Village site and stronghold on a hill just east of Castleton. The land is now owned by Jacob Seaman. Much of the site has been destroyed by excavation for sand. The site is regarded as Mahikan, and Hudson indeed found a Mahikan village there. The pottery, however, is Mohawk in pattern.

30 Large camp site north of Rensselaer on the flat land below the Forbes property. It lies along the road and just south of a small brook.

31 Large camp site or village near Buskirk Bridge.

32 Village site at Brookview on Modenerskill on the Howard Sutcliff farm.

## Rockland County

### *List of Sites*

1 Small village site at Stony Point with camp extended out onto Stony Point promontory. There were shell heaps at this place.

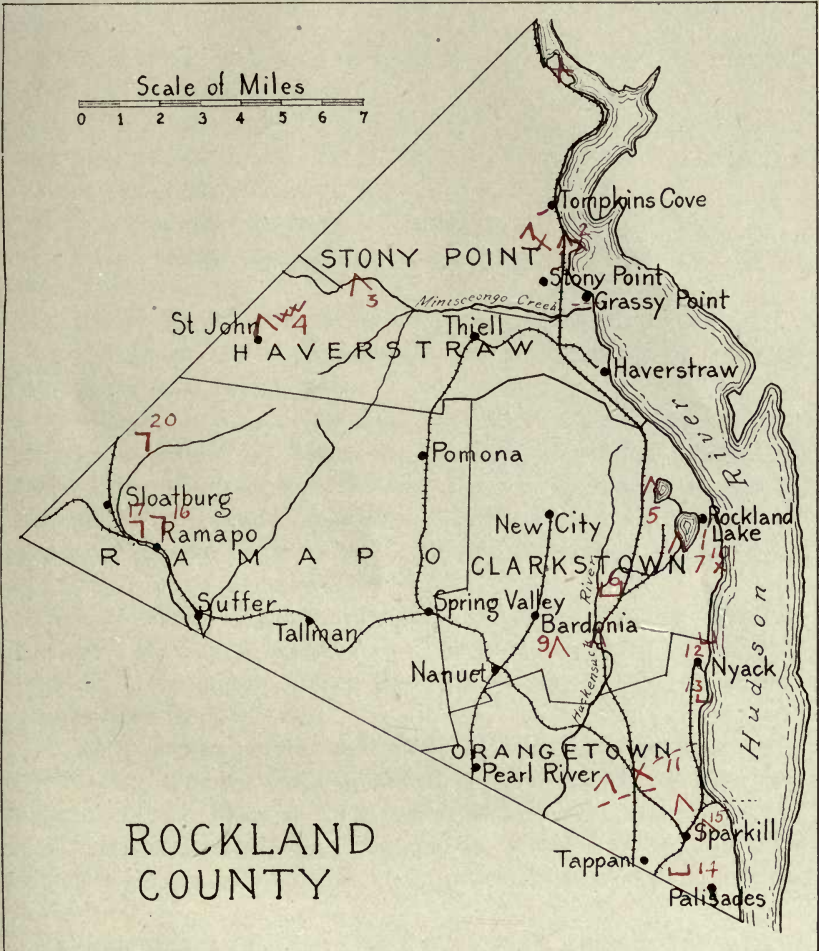
2 Camp on the Brewster J. Allison farm, east of Stony Point. Rough objects and hammerstones have been found there.

3 Small village site on the Sylvester Bulson farm, Stony Point. This site lies about 3 miles from the river at a locality known as Bulsontown.

4 Small village site at Johnstontown about 5 miles from the river. There were clearings here and evidences of cultivated fields.



Plate 210





5 Village site at Congers. A collection of arrow points has been made from this site by William H. Haskins.

6 Burial place near the Hackensack river at Valley Cottage.

7 Village site near Rockland lake.

8 "Village site in Upper Nyack north of the West Shore Railroad station."

9 Small village site at West Nyack near Clarksville, reported by Robert H. Fenton of Nyack.

10 Village site south of Hook mountain on the lands of Snedcker, Tucker, Hart, Green and others. In this area numerous implements of stone have been found.

11 Scattered sites between Orangeburg and Grand View.

12 Burial site at the outlet of a brook in Nyack on the Depew farm.

13 Burial site at the north end of South Nyack point.

14 Village site near Piermont at the headquarters of Sparkill. Pottery has been found here.

15 Village site on the James V. Clarke property at Sparkill.

16 Rock shelter on Thorn brook northeast of the village of Ramapo, described by Max Schrabisch. Mr Schrabisch in visiting this site in 1907 found quantities of pottery under the leaf mould that had filled the shelter. More than six hundred fragments have been found in the several fireplaces.

17 Rock shelter on Thorn mountain due north from the village of Ramapo. Mr Schrabisch describes this as half way up the southern slope of the mountain and on the fifth terrace. Hundreds of flint nodules were found.

18 Rock shelter on the west slope of Thorn mountain opposite Sterlington. The shelter is described as not more than 40 feet from the bank of the Ramapo river and is at the very edge of the terminal ridge of the mountain. Excavations revealed pottery and other evidences of occupation, such as arrowheads, spear points, scrapers and chips.

19 Rock shelter found at Pound hill not far from its summit and on its southeastern slope. This is situated  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeast of Sloatsburg and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Stony brook. The overhanging was spacious but the roof was but 5 feet from the floor.

20 Rock shelter at Mine hill southwest of Pound hill. This rock shelter is situated close to the boundary line between Rockland and Orange counties. Mr Schrabisch, who discovered the shelter describes it as follows: "Its lofty roof juts far out in front, there is

a colossal boulder parallel to the ledge and forming with it a passageway about 20 feet long and 5 feet wide. To the left of it a rocky mass as high as the cliff stands outside. This remarkable place has been but partly explored. . . . Examination of the passageway reveals some slight traces of an ancient fireplace near the center as indicated by blackened soil, heat, stones, etc."

### Staten Island<sup>1</sup> (Richmond county)

#### *List of Sites*

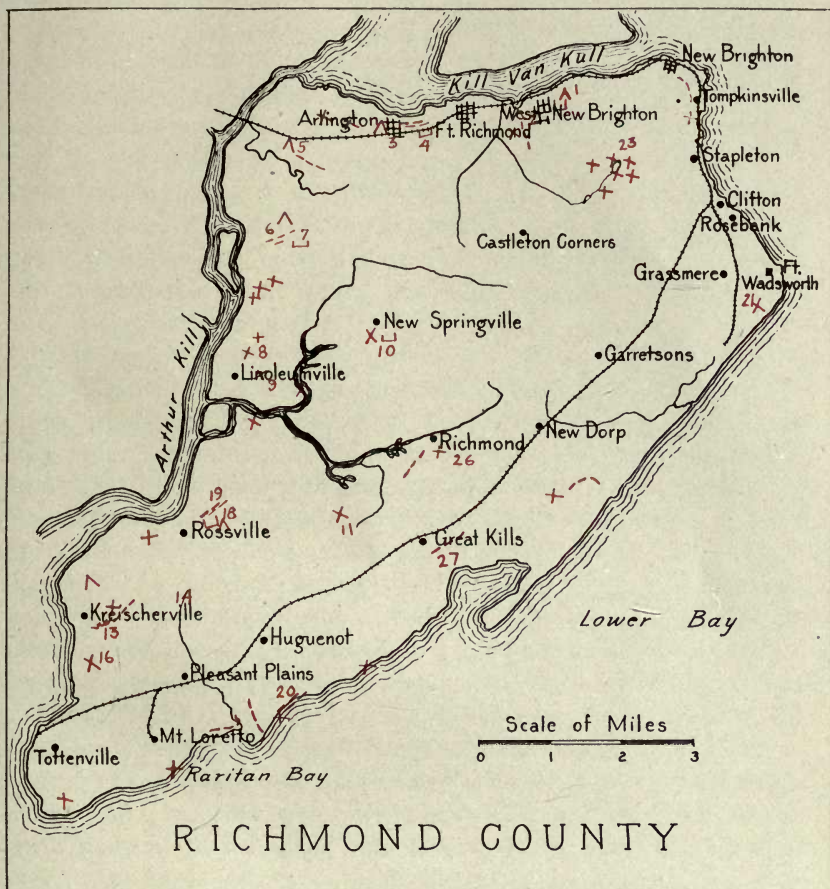
1 A village and burial site and burial ground at Upper or Pelton's Cove occur between Livingston and West New Brighton. When the Shore road was cut through this place many years ago, numbers of skeletons were found. This site is now obliterated. During the last ten or twenty years there has been absolutely nothing to show aboriginal occupation. Old people now living remember when a large sand dune was to be seen at this spot, and the finding of human bones and other objects washed out by rains. In Hagadorn's "Staten Islander," June 4, 1856, the following account concerning this site occurs: "Mr Dissosway's lecture on the Indians of Staten island, last Friday evening, was attended by many of our most prominent citizens. The church was filled as usual. Mr Dissosway delighted his audience with a mass of historical facts and incidents highly instructive and interesting. At the close of his remarks, he exhibited to the audience some skulls of the Red men, found on Mr Samuel Pelton's farm, together with their arrows and other articles used by them in peace and war. Mr Pelton had very kindly sent them to the society that the public might have an opportunity to see them."

2 A village site, now obliterated, has been reported at West New Brighton. This is said to have been situated in part between Cedar and Dongan streets. When the foundation for the new parish house of the Church of the Ascension was being dug in the spring of 1903, shells, skeletons and implements are said to have been found. A three-pitted hammerstone and a small fragment of pottery were found by the writer. The skeletons, or rather the human bones seen by the writer, were recent white men's bones; but we were told that,

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<sup>1</sup>The information concerning the sites on Staten island has been taken from information supplied by Alanson B. Skinner and contained principally in his article on the "Lenape Indians of Staten Island," in volume 3, of the Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History.

Plate 211





in the older part of the graveyard, skeletons were found in unmarked graves, with which implements were discovered. As these skeletons were said to have been flexed in the usual Indian fashion, possibly the succeeding whites selected the same spot for their graveyard that the Indians had used, as has often happened. It is improbable that Indians and white settlers used the same burial ground simultaneously; although there has been a cemetery here for many years. The objects said to have been found were stone axes and the like, while Indians at the time of the settlers would undoubtedly have had the iron tomahawk and usual trade articles. It is to be regretted that no one versed in archeology was present at the discovery of these Indian graves, if such they were. At Mariner's Harbor, beginning about one-half of a mile south of the station and running north to Bowman's point, in every field are traces of prolonged occupation, fire-cracked stones, flint chips, potsherds and the like. Two spots, however, are deserving of special mention.

3 On South avenue, just opposite the Arlington station of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad is what remains of a once much larger low sandy knoll most of which has been dug away. In May 1902, half a dozen shell pits were opened, all of which averaged from 4 to 6 feet deep, with about an equal breadth. They were all bowl-shaped and contained animal bones, oyster shells, etc. Several bone and antler implements, a quantity of typical Algonkin pottery, fragments of quite a number of clay pipes, stone arrow points, scrapers, hammerstones and a flat, thin, double-sided mortar or metate were found. A portion of a pestle, a grooved axe, and a grooved adze were picked up nearby. Several small shell heaps averaging 10 by 6 feet, and from 4 to 6 inches deep, containing the usual camp refuse, were also opened. In the nearby fields, portions of a couple of banner stones, grooved axes, a couple of celts and a number of celt blades were picked up. Celts are very rare on the north shore of Staten island; Mr Skinner in ten years of collecting says he has never obtained a single specimen, and has not seen more than two or three. A stone gouge, the only one reported from Staten island, was also found near this site.

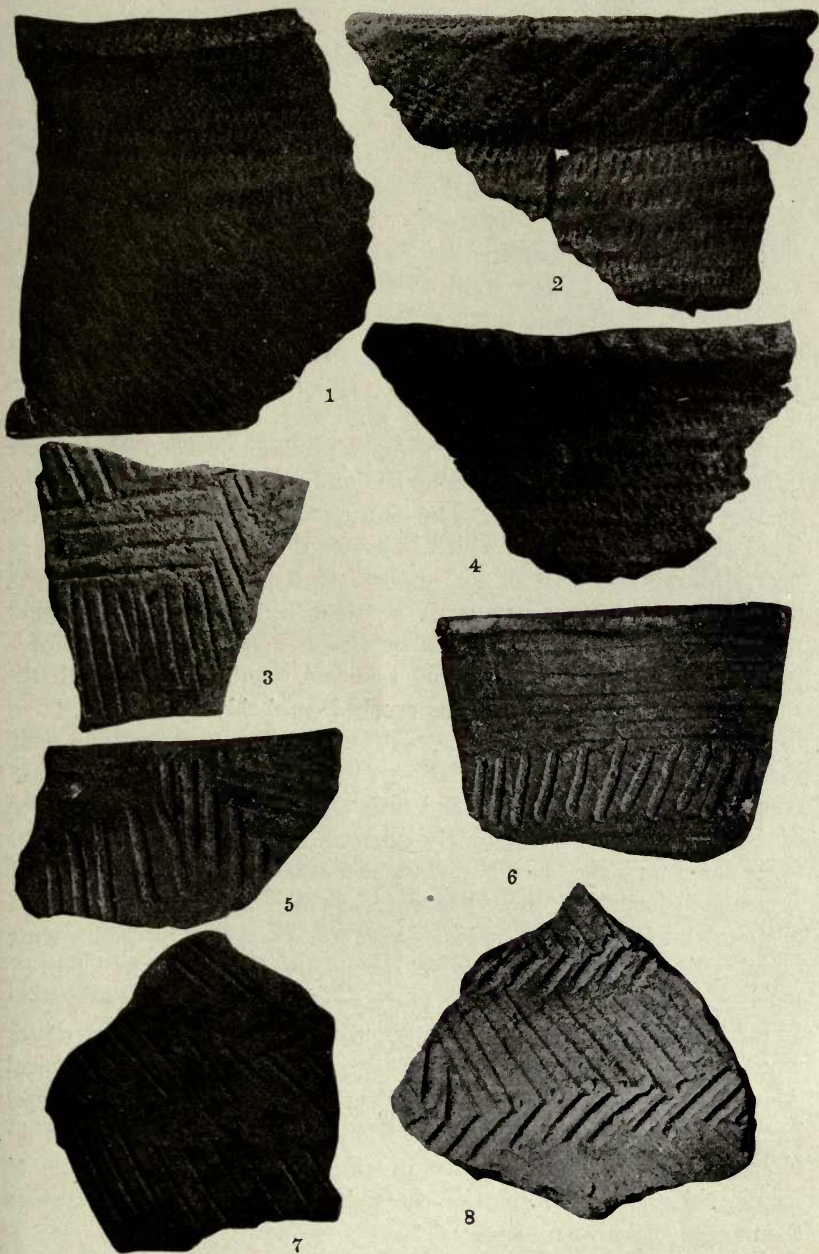
4 Mariners' Harbor. Bowman's brook site is situated on the shore of Kill van Kull, running inland for some distance along the north shore of Bowman's brook, or, as it is often called, Newton's creek or Deharts brook. In the early spring of 1903, the firm of Milliken Brothers started work on a large steel plant which now covers the entire ground once occupied by this site. As the sand

was dug out and carted away, the shell pits, fireplaces and refuse dump of a large village were exposed and many examined by us. Later the village cemetery also came to light. Probably from fifty to one hundred pits were exposed in all, during the years 1903-7 and the contents of most of these were lost. These pits were bowl-shaped and, like those at the site at Arlington station, averaged from 4 to 6 feet. In some cases the pits had the appearance of having been used for some time, probably as garbage dumps. A layer of fresh, clean sand having been thrown over them when they became offensive, a new deposit of refuse was started, a practice which now may be observed sometimes among both whites and Indians. In one case, the complete skeleton of a dog, laid out in regular order on one side, was found. It was buried at a considerable depth, and covered with a layer of oyster shells and charcoal. The abundance of potsherds on this site was remarkable, and the earthenware varied greatly in quality and design. The majority of the specimens were of the typical Algonkin type, but some were distinctly Iroquoian in design. The constricted neck, raised and peaked rim, notched angle, and, in one case, a crude attempt at depicting the human face, pointed clearly to the influence of the Mohawk or other Iroquois. The fragments of the vessel just referred to showed the pot to have been one of very large size. It was decorated by a series of incised lines in a sort of chevron pattern; at intervals, curious little knobs occurred on which the human face was represented by three incised lines, two for the eyes and one for the mouth. As far as the writer knows, no other article has been obtained in this neighborhood. Implements of bone and antler were comparatively abundant, though lacking in variety. They comprised bone awls, antler cylinders and turtleshell cups. A notable object was a fragment of an antler implement apparently a pin, which had a carved head. Stone implements, such as arrow points and grooved axes, were fairly abundant; but no celts occurred. At first no burials were discovered; but later, widening the railroad cut disclosed many on the southerly side of the knoll on which the village was situated. The skeletons were found beneath 3 or 4 feet of sand, as a rule; and in the case of regular burial, always with arms and knees flexed. As many as four of these were found in one grave. No relics of any kind occurred with them except in one instance.<sup>1</sup> In some instances "bone burials" occurred. Apparently the flesh had been allowed to rot away from the bones; they

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<sup>1</sup>The graves explored by George H. Pepper at Tottenville, some years ago, were different in that they almost invariably contained relics.





Types of coastal Algonkian pottery from Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island. Alanson Skinner, collector. Nos. 1, 2, 4 are typically Algonkian, but Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 show Iroquoian influence.

were then buried in a hole and covered with sand. A burial of the more regular form was thus described by the writer in the Proceedings of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences, for May 1906:

"On May 12, 1906, while carrying on my investigations on the prehistoric Indian village site exposed by the building of Milliken Brothers' (steel) foundry at Mariners' Harbor, a grave was found exposed by the recent enlarging of the railroad cut which runs through the plant (bisecting the Bowman's brook site). The grave was found about 10 feet south of the first one which I had opened in that vicinity. It was about 7 feet broad by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep and of peculiar structure. A streak of black earth ran through the yellow sand and formed a bowl-shaped pit. This streak was about 6 inches thick, broadening into pockets at both ends, and contained relics. At the bottom of the pit were some very large sherds, which were later restored and found to be the rim and most of the sides of a pot of typical Algonkin style. The bottom only is missing. On the sherds lay several stones, which indicates that the pot was whole or nearly so when placed in the grave, and that the stones had been cast upon it with the purpose of breaking it. About 1 foot higher than the sherds and 3 feet to the west was found the skeleton of a person above average age, flexed as usual, heading north, with the face to the east. The skull was crushed, probably by the weight of the earth. No relics were found with it, but an oyster shell lay upon the bones of the hands, which were folded before the face. Fire-cracked stones also lay upon and near the skeleton. A small pocket of blackened earth immediately surrounded the skeleton, but the other soil within the black boundary was hard, compact, yellow earth. About 8 inches above these was a deposit of oyster shells about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet thick above the bones. With this exception, no relics were found with any skeletons taken out personally or removed by laborers. During the summer a perfect pottery vessel is said to have been found by the workmen, but whether with a burial or not the writer was unable to ascertain. It was described as being of typical Algonkin style without any attempt at ornamentation. The vessel has disappeared and it is alleged to have been sold to a collector in New Jersey. While still with this subject, it may be interesting to mention that a skull found by the writer, from this site, has more than twenty Wormian bones."

This site is now practically obliterated, as the "Indian fields" northward to Bowman's point.

5 On Tuinessen's, or Old Place Neck, there is a large village site. Near the extreme point are shell pits and fireplaces, unusually far apart. Some of the refuse pits here are of considerable size and depth. Evidently this is a site the date of which can be placed at the early historic period. Pottery occurs, bearing a strong resemblance to the Iroquoian, though not so marked as that found at the Bowman's brook site. A brass arrow point, gun flints, leaden bullets, a pewter trade ring, fragments of trade pipes, etc., have been found on the surface, and a tiny piece of brass kettle, perforated (perhaps for suspension), came from a shell pit on this site. Trade articles are generally rare throughout Staten island. Iron trade axes have never been found, nor has the writer ever seen any from hereabouts, although they are often mentioned in early deeds. No antler or bone implements have been found here. Graves, with relics in or near them, were reported on the property of the Rev. James Kinney some years ago. Some graves opened here by the writer proved to be those of whites.

6 Bloomfield (Watchogue). There is no special large village site in this region, but relics occur more or less abundantly on all the dunes and sandhills. A stone plummet (?), grooved axes, Iroquoian pottery, pipes, arrow points, etc., have been found here. Isaiah Merrill has a fine collection of objects said to have been collected about here, among which is a steatite bead. An inscribed clay bead, with incised figures, is also said to have been found here. The site is peculiar on account of the scarcity of shell pits and similar remains. Relics occur almost entirely as surface finds. Celts have been found. A fine perforated arrow point was found by the writer some years ago at a spot where Iroquoian pottery was frequent. Objects which seem to be gun flints, but are chipped from native yellow jasper, etc., were in the collection of Mr Merrill. These seemed to the writer to be authentic, and it is possible that the Indians did manufacture these useful objects rather than buy the English flints from the whites. The stone bead in Mr Merrill's collection is pink steatite, thick, square and altogether remarkable. It is said that Mr Merrill had at one time a "handful" of these beads; but when the writer viewed the collection, some years ago, only one remained. Other notable objects in his collection were a banner stone, fragments of others and several celts.

7 At the angle of Watchogue road, near its junction with Union avenue, graves are reported to have been found. The site is well known locally as the "burying ground." Several grooved axes have

come from this site. Attempts to locate any remaining graves have been unsuccessful. Another dune with relics is between Chelsea and Travisville.

8 Scattered lodges and some shells are found along the north side of Long Neck.

9 Scattered lodges are to be seen on the south side of Long Neck, opposite Price's island; also a shell heap, with pits, which contain no relics. Relics are found all over the end of the neck, but nowhere abundant. Excavations on the south side of the neck proved unsuccessful, the shell heap there being apparently only a shell-fish drying heap. Price's Meadow island, a sand dune rising from the salt meadows, has many indications of being an Indian site. There are no shells there, however.

10 A site is said to be located at New Springville on Corson's brook. Shells and graves are reported; also an iron arrowhead. The writer has not been successful in personally locating this site, up to date. The locality differs from almost all the others on the island, in that the soil is not sandy, and we have seen no indications of aboriginal occupation of any kind. Many people have said that they found Indian implements there, however, and at one time a skull, said to be Indian, was found in the bed of Corson's brook after a freshet had eaten away the banks.

11 A camp site is reported between Journey avenue and Annadale road, near Richmond Plank road, which contains early relics.

12 There is a small village site on Lake's Meadow island, with a small shell heap, where are found early relics of Indian origin. In a letter to his sister, Miss Helen Thoreau, dated from Staten island, July 21, 1843, Thoreau says, "Last Sunday I walked over to Lake Island farm. . . . As I was coming away, I took my toll out of the soil in the shape of arrowheads, which may after all be the surest crop, certainly not effected by drought."

13 Following up Sandy brook and from there to Kreischerville, is a series of "Indian fields." Inland at Woodrow there are relics about the Sandy brook. Relics occur at Sandy Ground, on the farm of Isaac Wort, sr, and also near one of the clay pits in the woods, isolated from all others.

14 The sites from the Sandy brook to the Wort farm are remarkable for the number of stone mortars found there. According to Messrs Samuel and Isaac Wort, some very peculiar burials were discovered during the leveling of a knoll on the property of Samuel Wort many years ago. When earth was being removed, a stone-

walled "chamber" was discovered, and, on removing the stones, several skeletons were found, with many relics, including a great many arrow and spear points and a "stone bowl" (probably a steatite pot). None of these objects now remain; but most of the stones taken from the grave are still to be seen piled up near the original site. There are very many of these, which appear to have been brought some distance. A number show the action of fire. Isaac Wort claims to have found other similar stone graves thereabout, but says they contained no relics. He also says that, in his boyhood, iron trade axes were abundant on these sites; but unfortunately none has survived the years. Glass beads, etc., have been found.

15 Lodges, shells, etc., run from Cedar hill to Winant's brook.

16 There are sites all along the shore to Kreischerville, with early relics. All the sandy fields along the shore yield relics but here and there shell pits and heaps proclaim more specialized occupation.

17 At Burial point graves are said to have been found.

18 One site, near Rossville post office, had yielded very many arrow points, of a strange archaic "double-ended" type. There is a large shell heap in this field, containing pottery. A hill near the Rossville road is known to local collectors, as "Hammer Stone hill," on account of the abundance of pitted hammerstones found there. Brass thimbles, etc., have been found.

19 Extensive shell mounds may still be seen near the Billop house. Burial ridge, nearby, was excavated by George H. Pepper for the American Museum in 1895. Horn and bone implements are found, bearing traces of fabrics and copper. Shells occur all over the point, and as far north as Richmond Valley. A grooved axe weighing 12 pounds was found here. During the past few years excavation on some sites has been prohibited, and little plowing has been done; so that surface hunting was profitless. Clandestine attempts at digging in the famous "Burial ridge" met with no success on account of the comprehensiveness of former excavations. In former years, however, much was written about this site, especially by George H. Pepper, Capt. R. D. Wainwright and others. The shell heaps themselves have been little worked, except by Max Bedell of Pleasant Plains; but there is considerable literature extant concerning the famous "Burial ridge."

20 Huguenot. A small shell heap is located on the bluff overlooking the bay, near Sequine's point. This is only a small shell heap at a point where the Indians probably camped while fishing. A few

tiny fragments of pottery and deer bones were found. A few small isolated heaps are near Prince's bay.

21 On Richmond avenue near Arrochar station, there is a site apparently much older than many others; but still Lenape in origin. There are probably more sites in this neighborhood, but none has been reported. Grooved axes, arrow points, etc., with an occasional bit of pottery, are found, and shell pits occur. From the appearance of the objects found, this is perhaps a very ancient camp site. "Oude



Fig. 88 Skeletons found at Burial Ridge, Tottenville, S. I., by George H. Pepper, for American Museum of Natural History

Dorp," a Dutch town burned by the Indians during the historic period, was located near here; still no objects such as the Indians would have used at that date seem to have been discovered.

22 A camp site and scattered relics have been reported on Harbor Hill golf links, a little above Castleton avenue and near Richmond turnpike.

23 There are camp sites at Silver lake; one shell pit, with pottery, was opened by Mr Skinner. Scattered relics appeared along the shore road near St George.

Plate 213







24 A camp site is located on Harbor hill near Harbor brook and Lafayette avenue.

25 A camp site occurs near the junction of Bard avenue and Clove road, at the foot of Nanyberry hill, just above Schoenian's pond. Most of these sites are fully described in the Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island for January 10, 1903.

26 A large camp site is back of Richmond in a clearing in the woods near Ketchum's Mill pond, on Simonson's brook, where grooved axes and other relics have been found. It is near Richmond creek and distant from all other sites. The ground is hard, with many boulders, as is the case at Silver lake, and no shells whatever appear. Up to date, no pottery has been found; but the writer has never had an opportunity to examine the site thoroughly, as it has never been plowed or bared of vegetation during his time. He has found a few objects, however, and formerly a number were obtained by others.

27 A shell heap has been reported on the salt meadow near Lake's mill. A search by the writer has led to the discovery of a few shells on the meadow toward Giffords, which are apparently aboriginal. No pottery or relics occur, but a few flint flakes are found. Apparently, this is a "clam-drying" place. We have been shown and have found a few arrow points in this vicinity, but they occurred on higher ground.

28 On Ward's hill, near Cebra avenue, many triangular so-called "war-points" have been found in a small area. Such an abundance of these war-points, so far from any known camp or village site, is remarkable.

## St Lawrence County

### *List of Sites*

1 Village and fort southwest of the railroad bridge at Racquette river. The earthwork was an irregular inclosure with an open side toward the river. It seems to have been the place for a stockade. There was a deep ditch surrounding the wall. Doctor Beauchamp figures this site as 91 in his aboriginal occupation.

2 Burial site in the town of Massena on Long Sault island, on the property of the St Lawrence Power and Development Company.

3 Fort site, a mile southwest of Massena on a hill overlooking the Racquette river.

4 Village site at east end of Long Sault island. An abundance of pottery has been reported from this place and graves have been discovered.

5 Burial site on Long Sault island and a mound south of the village site previously mentioned. The occupation is similar to that of the mound-builder culture and numerous interesting relics have been found. Among these may be mentioned gorgets, gouges, large chipped implements, a cache of large quartz blades, coarse cloth of aboriginal implements, a cache of large quartz blades, coarse cloth of tory), platform and monitor pipes and stone beads.

6 Camp site a mile east of Massena Center. Stone mortars and pestles and other relics have been reported.

7 Village site near Helena on the St Regis river, in the town of Brasher. A considerable number of pipes and broken pottery have been found here.

8 Earthwork on the farm of H. C. Holbrook on lot 10, in the northeast part of Postdam. The work is described as semicircular, west of the river and one-half of a mile north of the river at Racquettesville. There were several gates and there were fire pits both within and without the inclosure.

9 Village site near mill pond, near the village of Madrid.

10 Village site near the narrows on Black lake, and on a rise of land east of Edwardsville. This site covered considerable territory.

11 Rock paintings on a bluff rising from Black lake near Cedars.

12 Village site near a small stream in lot 45, in Morristown township. This also is near the Cedar settlement.

13 Village site at the west end of Black lake on a rise of ground near Patchlin bay.

14 Village site on the St Lawrence river near the present city of Ogdensburg. This seems to have been the Jesuit mission of "La Presentation."

15 Small village site at Indian Point of La Galette.

16 Village site on lot 20, near Ogdensburg. This is described by Hough as having the ditch on the inside and Beauchamp gives a diagram of it in his figure 70.

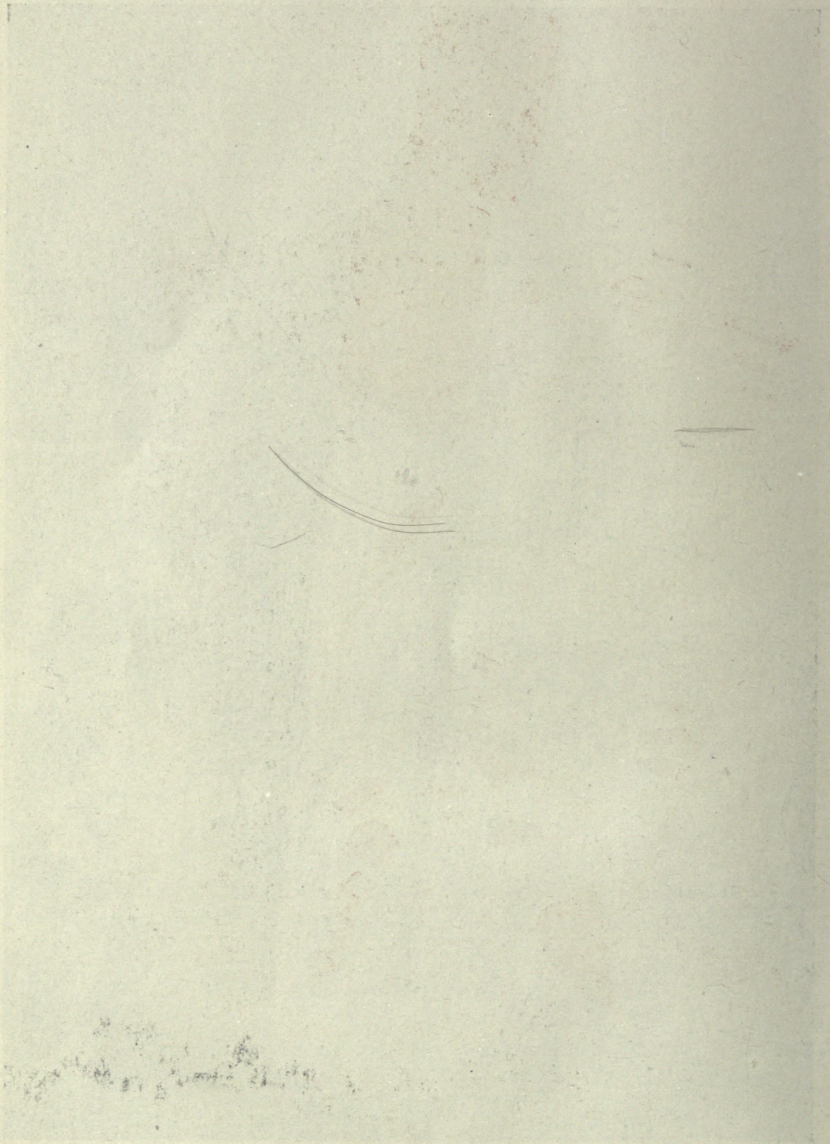
17 Village site on the shores of Cranberry lake. No definite locality is given.

18 Earthwork in the town of Macomb along Birch creek near Pope Mills. This is described by Hough and figured by Beauchamp, figure 72. An examination of the site revealed that most of the earth wall had been destroyed but that broken pottery flints and fire-cracked stones were abundant. The occupation was Iroquoian.

19 Earthwork similar in form on a hill near Birch creek.



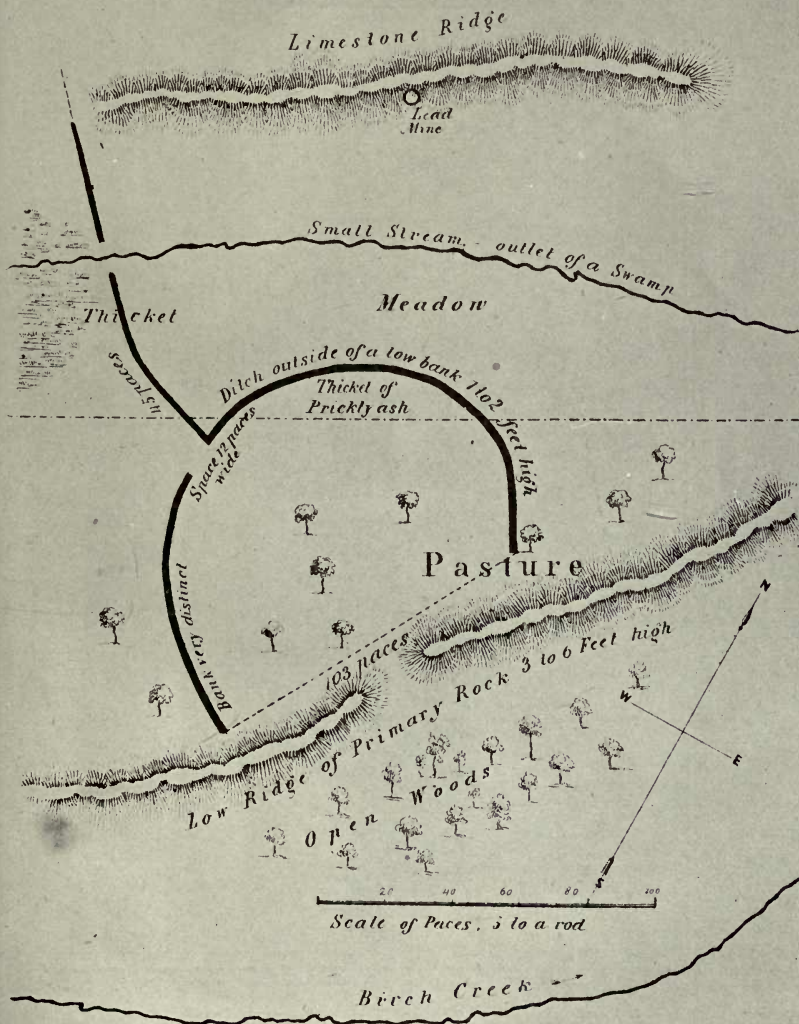
Rock paintings on a bluff rising from Black lake near Cedars



N<sup>o</sup> 5  
ANCIENT TRENCH ENCLOSURE  
or  
BURIAL PLACE

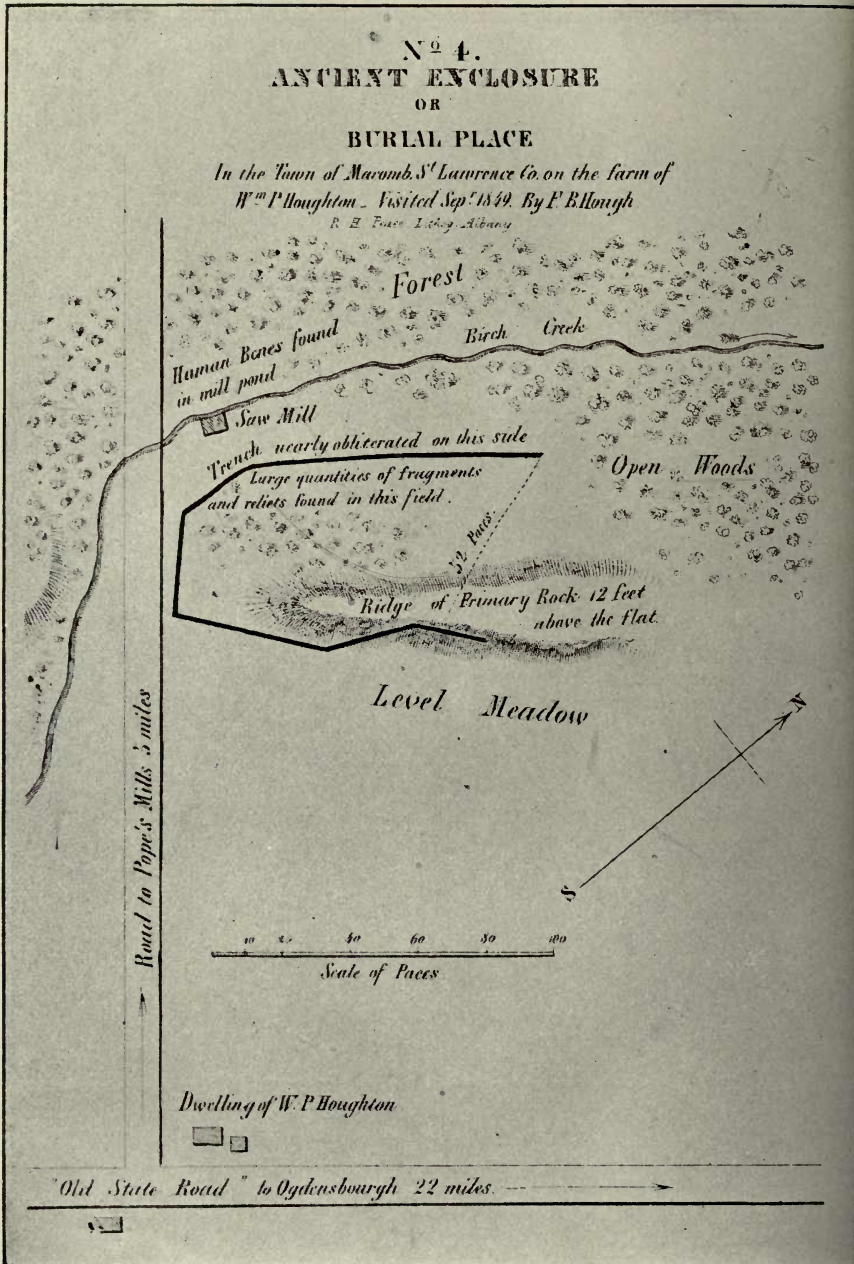
In the town of Macomb St. Lawrence Co. on the farm of Rob' Wilson  
Visited and Surveyed Sept 1<sup>st</sup> 1849 by Franklin B. Hough -

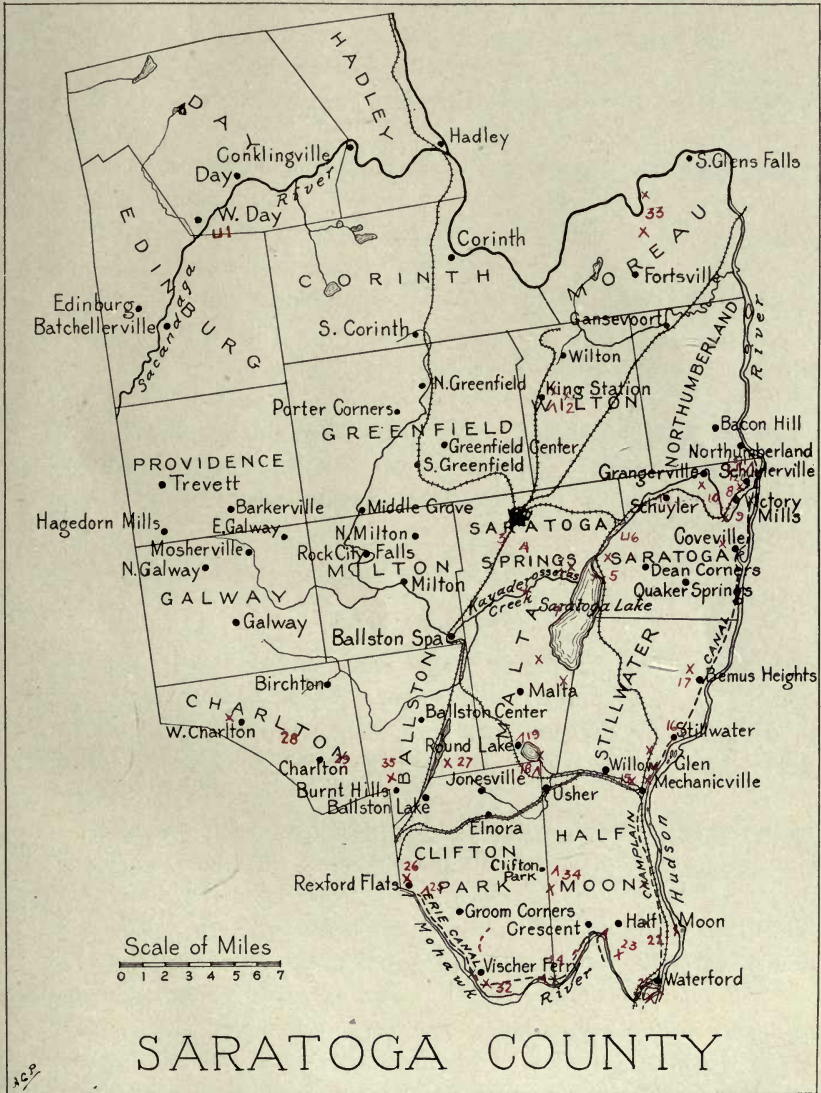
F. H. Touss. Lith. Albany 1858



N<sup>o</sup> 4.  
ANCIENT ENCLOSURE  
OR  
BURIAL PLACE

In the Town of Maramb, St Lawrence Co. on the farm of  
W<sup>m</sup> P Houghton - Visited Sep. 1849. By P. B. Hough  
P. H. Force Lithy. Albany





16.P





20 Village and earthwork on the W. P. Houghton and J. Sweet farm in Macomb township and near Macomb (figure 94).

21 Circular wall on the property of the St Lawrence Lead Mining Company near Brasie Corners. Hough describes it on page 20 of his account and Beauchamp gives a drawing in his figure 8.

22 Village site on the shores of the St Lawrence at Chippewa bay. There are evidences of a lengthy occupation by several different peoples.

23 Camp south of Potsdam where arrowheads and spear points have been found.

24 Earthwork on lot 20, Oswegatchie, along the river. Beauchamp describes this as on B. Pope's land.

25 Camps along the St Regis river near the mouth and one village site on the south side.

26 Burial site on a hill northeast of Edwardsville. A pendant gorget was found there in 1910.

Much work remains to be done in St Lawrence county, especially along the St Lawrence and its tributaries. The river formed a natural route for many migrating peoples.

## Saratoga County

### *List of Sites*

1 Burial place on the south bank of the Sacandaga near the village of West Day, near the town line of Edinburg.

2 Camp sites near the Mill pond on Snookkill, in the town of Wilton. A considerable number of relics have been found in this vicinity.

3 Village site near the present site of the town of Saratoga Springs. It is evident that the Indians used the water at the springs and camped along the escarpment.

4 A village site situated at the Gravel hill in Saratoga Springs.

5 Camp sites with early relics are reported by the Rev. O. C. Auringer all about Saratoga lake.

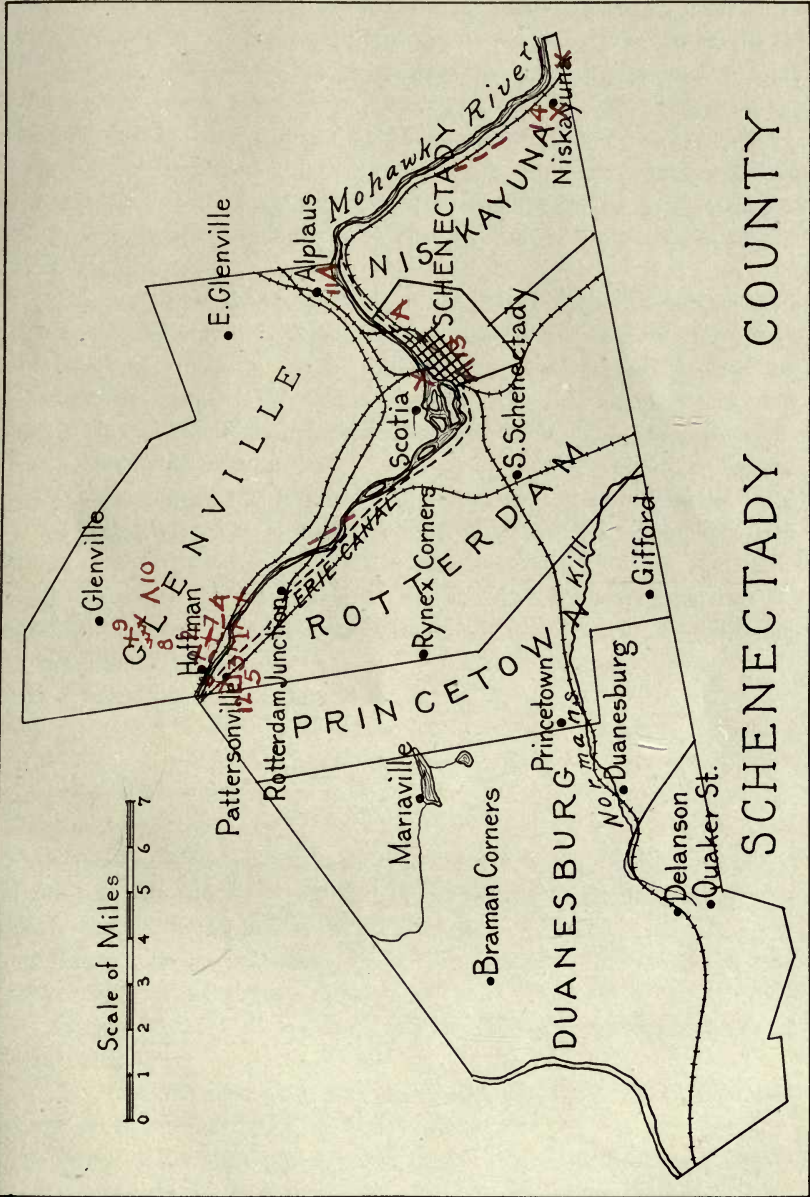
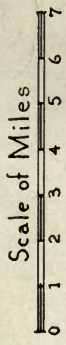
6 Burial site in which pottery has been found near the village of Saratoga Lake and just south of the outlet along the bridge road.

7 Village site on Arrowhead farm situated on a hill on the west side of Saratoga lake and the Keyaderosseras.

8 Camp sites near the mouth of Fish creek.

9 Village site in Victory Mills about 4 miles from the river.

- 10 Trails with scattered camps along Fish creek to Saratoga lake.
- 11 Village site in Schuylerville.
- 12 Burial site in Schuylerville yielding modern relics. Many graves were discovered when the foundation for the opera house was excavated.
- 13 Burial site in Schuylerville in which prehistoric relics have been discovered.
- 14 Small village site below Mechanicville near the mouth of a small stream and on the southeast side. This site is nearly opposite the Kings farm site in Rensselaer county, town of Schaghticoke.
- 15 Scattering relics have been found along Anthony kill west of Mechanicville.
- 16 Camp site yielding articles near the village of Stillwater but now obliterated by the barge canal.
- 17 Camp site with arrowheads and other articles near Bemis Heights and south of the battlefield.
- 18 Village site covering extensive area on Round lake. The specimens found are numerous and seem to be of some antiquity, being considerably weathered and many of them crude. The State Museum has five or six slate knives and several fragments of semi-lunar knives from this site.
- 19 Small village site near the inlet of Round lake.
- 20 Extensive site on Poebles island, near the mouth of the Mohawk. This is probably Unawats castle marked on the Van Rensselaer map of 1630. Chipped red slate arrow and spear points have been found in abundance at the southeastern end of the island. There is an earthwork of the Revolutionary period at the other end, though flints are found in the fields about it. Albert C. Hurd reports that the most productive portion of the site is at the northeast end of the island and on either side of the railroad tracks.
- 21 Village site mentioned in the Iroquois tradition, just above Cohoes Falls and on the east side of the Mohawk. A few relics have been found on the west side.
- 22 Several camp sites in the vicinity of Halfmoon.
- 23 Camp sites south of the road from Crescent to Halfmoon, along the river.
- 24 Village site near Vischers Ferry now destroyed by the barge canal.
- 25 Camp sites near Clifton Park. The State Museum has a number of relics from this vicinity.
- 26 Camp sites near Rexford flats.



SCHENECTADY COUNTY



- 27 Camp sites reported on Ballston lake.
- 28 Camp site in Charlton on the east side of Consalus vlie.
- 29 Camp site on the eastern margin of Consalus vlie, in the town of Charlton. A considerable number of flints, bones and burned stones were found here. Mr Van Epps believes this a very early site and said it was explored by H. B. McWilliam.
- 30 Cache near Consalus vlie containing more than eighty broad flint blades. With these blades were two spears of yellow jasper about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The location is upon the farm of H. B. McWilliam.
- 31 Camp about three-fourths of a mile west of the two former sites and on the headwaters of a small stream running through West Charlton and uniting with Crabkill on the boundary line of Schenectady county. Mr Van Epps believes this an early site and that it was situated on the shore of an ancient lake. He describes it as a lacustrine swamp.
- 32 Camps along the river at Vischers Ferry where a large number of relics have been found. Reported by Mr Hurd and Mr Van Epps.
- 33 Camps on the south side of Big Bend in Moreau township.
- 34 Village and camp site just east of Clifton Park in the township of Halfmoon.
- 35 Camp site near Burnt Hills.

## Schenectady County

### *List of Sites*

- 1 Camp site on the Mohawk in the town of Glenville. This is in the bend of the river south of the railroad tracks and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the mouth of Verkill.
- 2 Camp site  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the former described in the "American Archeologist," 1894.
- 3 Camp site west of the river at Hoffmans Ferry, on the farm of George Fick.
- 4 A series of camp sites east of Hoffmans Ferry and in the bend of the river one-half of a mile east of Verkill.
- 5 Burial place with ancient interments which yielded bone implements, slate tubes, a copper axe, 135 copper beads and a gorget. This site is in the Toll Clute farm and the excavations were described by Mr Van Epps, in the "American Antiquarian," 1894.

6 Camp site on the farm of Aaron Bradt near Hoffmans Ferry. Some large flint knives and a stone tube were discovered here in 1899.

7 Camp site with a hearth about one-half of a mile east of Hoffmans Ferry exposed by the caving of the river bank. The hearth was about 2 feet below the present surface of the river bottom and was covered by alluvium.

8 Garden bed at the foot of a hill near the headwaters of Chautanoonda creek. This was about one-half of a mile west from the Glenville road to Hoffmans Ferry.

9 Camp site on the headwaters of Chautanoonda creek about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Glenville on the flats of the creek southeast of the Glenville road, on the farm of S. Alexander.

10 Village site on Touveuna hill directly south from Glenville and on the road that winds southward to the Mohawk and reaches it just east of Pattersonville. This site is especially rich in surface finds and has been described in the "Museum" Vol. 2 for 1896, also "Popular Science News" for 1902.

11 Village site covering about 5 acres near Rextford Flats. This is about 1 mile east of Alplaus, and about 3 miles northeast of Schenectady.

12 Burial site in the northwest part of Rotterdam about one-half of a mile west of Pattersonville village. This is on the low land at the foot of the hill and between the railroad track and the road, not far from the mouth of a small stream.

13 Village site within the present limits of Schenectady and along the banks of the Mohawk. Here were cleared tracts of land when the Dutch entered the region.

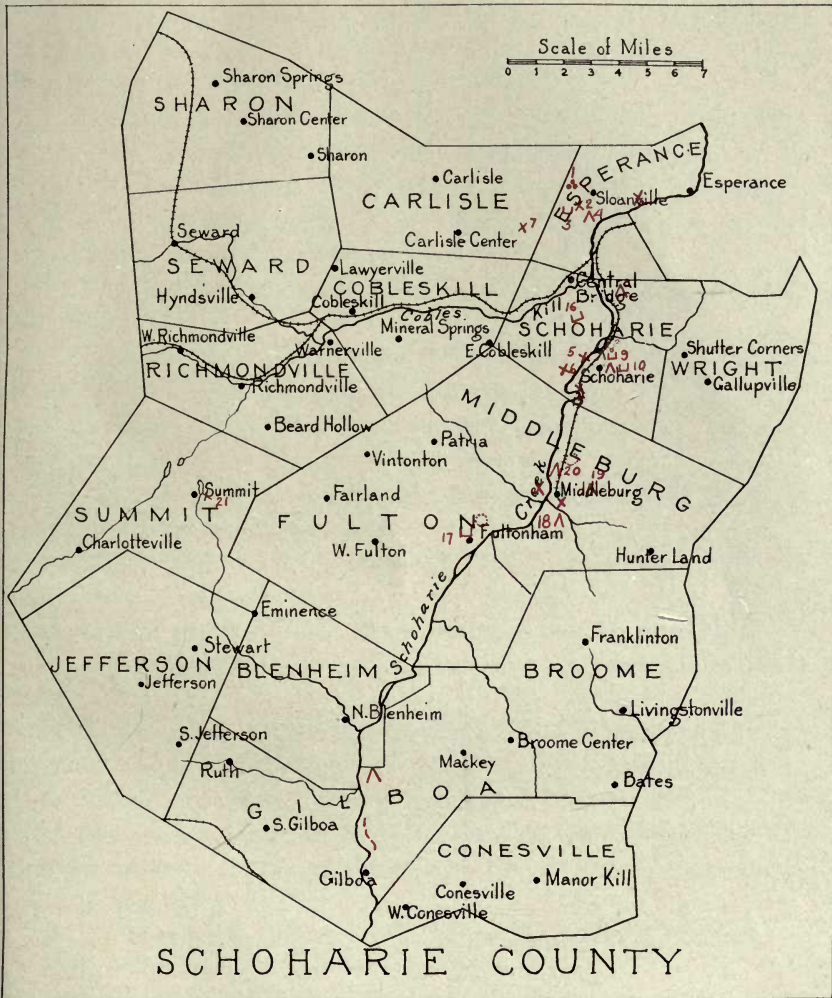
14 Camp site near Niskayuna on the south side of the river. Polished slate implements found here by Langdon Gibson.

## Schoharie County

### *List of Sites*

1 Ceremonial stone heap near Sloansville. This deposit of cobble and field stones was mentioned by the Rev. Gideon Hawley, 1753. It is said that each Indian who passed by the heap would cast a stone upon it. The deposit was about 4 rods long and from 16 to 30 feet wide and from 10 to 15 feet high. This stone heap has now been destroyed. It is mentioned by J. R. Simms in his history of Schoharie county (p. 632).

Plate 219







2 A mound on the Shingler property, near the modern cemetery south of Sloansville and on the east side of the road to Central Bridge. Numerous chippings of flint and cracked stone were picked up in this vicinity.

3 Burial place, probably recent, not far from the above-mentioned site and on the Albert L. Fisher estate.

4 Village site just east of this near the creek.

5 Workshop about 1000 feet west of the Schoharie creek bridge at the foot of the Helderberg hills. This site is mentioned in the "Smithsonian Report of 1879" and is in the village of Schoharie, not far from Clarks cave. Many fine unfinished knives, arrow-heads and spearheads have been discovered here.

6 Workshop and camp site northwest of the railroad depot in Schoharie.

7 Camp site mentioned in the "Smithsonian Report of 1879," beneath a rock ledge at Grosvenor Corners.

8 Stockade site of the Revolutionary period on the Vrooman property in the lower part of Schoharie village.

9 Village and burial site on the same property. This is on the east side of the Schoharie creek.

10 Village and burial site on the Snyder farm south of the Vrooman fort.

11 Village site at Wilder Hook on the Vrooman property.

12 Village site in the town of Middleburg on the Elmer Borst farm.

13 Camp on the William Pindar farm. This is sometimes known as the "Middle fort" site.

14 Village site on the farm of Freeman Hains, Middleburg.

15 Camp site referred to by the Rev. E. R. Armstrong on the Van Schaick property, lot 60, on the road to Engellville  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Schoharie village.

16 Burial place on lot 12 on the property of David Fonda.

17 Burial place of recent date near Fultonham.

18 Village site on the mouth of Little Schoharie creek, a little more than 1 mile south of Middleburg.

19 Village site east of Middleburg.

20 Village site north of Middleburg and on the east side of the creek.

21 Camp site on Summit lake.

**Schuyler County***List of Sites*

1 Village site on the east shore of Little lake, lot 57, town of Tyrone.

2 Camp site on lot 58 near the outlet.

3 Large village site on the north end of Lamoka lake on the gentle slope between the hill and the lake shore, lot 52 Tyrone. There seems to be evidences of burial on the hillside.

4 Fishing camps are found along the Tobehanna creek.

5 Small village site in North Hector  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Mecklenburg. This site is near the Taghanic creek.

6 Village and burial site in the corporation of Watkins at the south end of Seneca lake.

7 Village site on a point of land near the mouth of Saw Mill creek, lot 30, Hector. This is near the village of Peach Orchard.

8 Camp site with relics reported in lot 1, Hector, on the shores of Seneca lake, near Valois.

9 Village site south of Montour Falls extending on either side of the inlet. This seems to coincide with the locality of Sheoquaga.

10 Burial site near Havanna Glen, near the monument erected to Charles Cook.

11 Camp site  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeast of Tyrone.

12 Camp on Seneca lake inlet 2 miles south of Montour Falls.

13 Camp on Seneca lake west of Burdetts, near a small stream.

14 Camp on the south end of Cayuga lake.

15 Village and burial site south of Perry City, explored by Professor Crosby of Cornell.

16 Village site south of Mecklenburg near the creek.

**Seneca County***List of Sites*

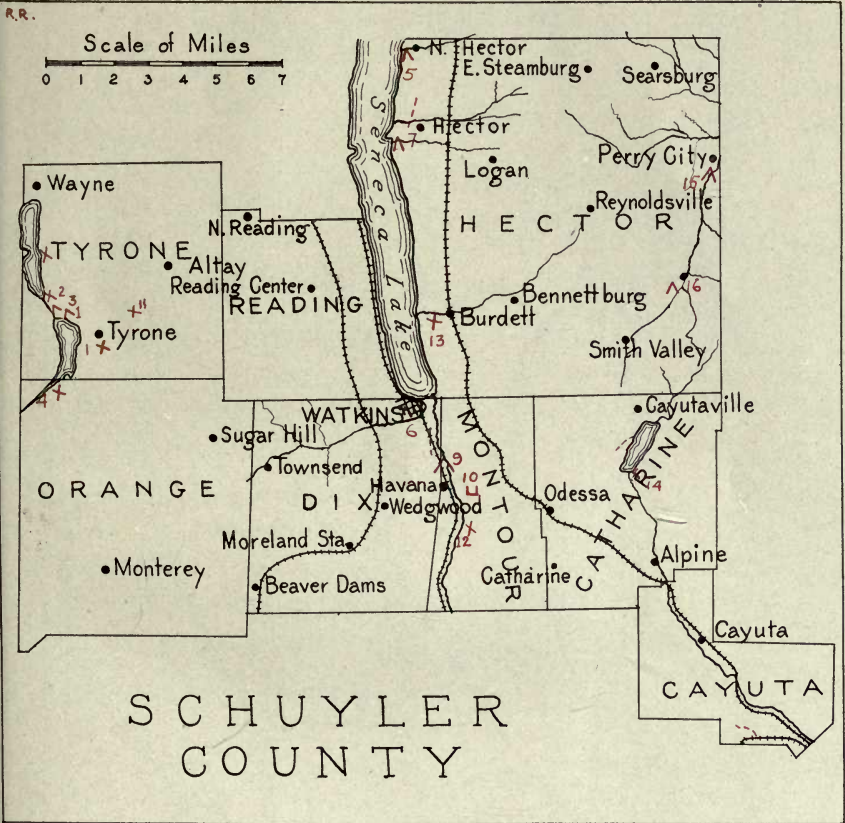
1 Camp site in the town of Waterloo, lot 90, and near the northern end of Seneca lake. Early relics are found here.

2 Camp site on lot 92 just east of the former and on the north side of the Seneca river. The larger portion of the site on this lot covers what was once a marsh near the river and lake. This piece of ground was plowed in 1878 when a large quantity of pottery, bone implements and stone articles was discovered.

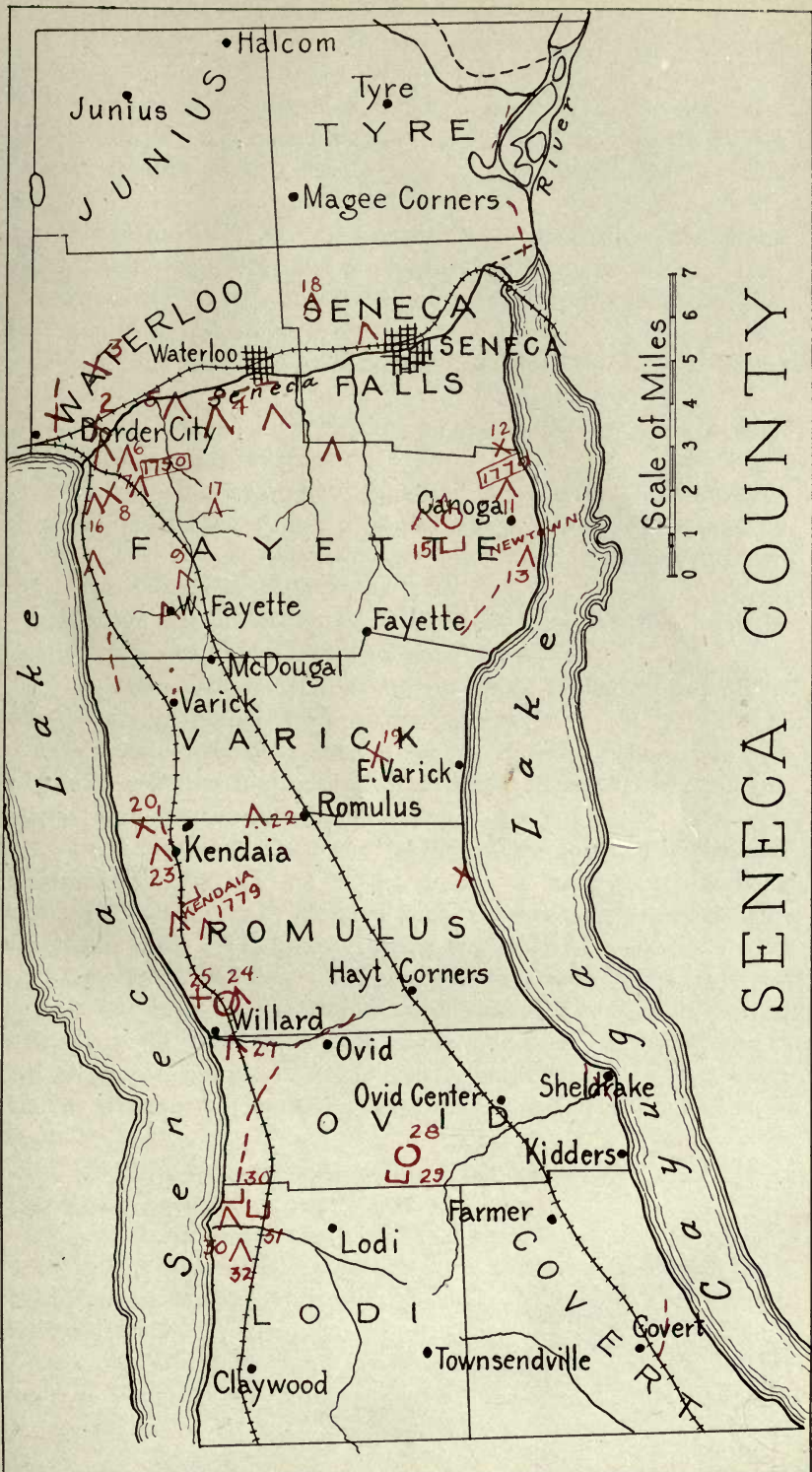
3 A camp was just north of this on lot 91.

4 Village site in Waterloo on lots 2 and 4, town of Fayette, on the south side of the river. This site was extensive and there seems to have been at least two occupations represented.

Plate 220









- 5 Camp site at the mouth of Kendig's creek, lot 1, Fayette.
- 6 Scattered village site northeast of Geneva junction on lot 10. Colonial records say that there was a Cayuga village near this place in 1750.
- 7 Village site on lot 11 near a small brook running into the Seneca lake. There was a large site on the farm of R. J. Swan.
- 8 Camp site on lot 18, Fayette, on a bluff overlooking the lake. This was just west of Rose hill.
- 9 Camp site with early relics on lot 24 near the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
- 10 Village site on lot 15, Fayette, on the Shankwiler farm between two brooks running north.
- 11 Village site on the south bank of Canoga creek about one-half of a mile northeast of the present Canoga village. This was on lot 30. The village seems to have been that of Skannayutenate, which was burned by Sullivan in 1779.
- 12 Village site on lot 25, Fayette, which seems to have been the location of a small town also destroyed by Sullivan.
- 13 Village site on lot 41, Fayette, on the L. Disinger farm. This was the site of the new town of the Senecas.
- 14 Village site in the center of lot 33, Fayette. There was also a circular work having an area of 2 acres. Brass kettles and gun barrels have been found there.
- 15 In the centennial historical sketch of the town of Fayette by Diedrich Willers, the site is described: "a nearly circular bank inclosed several acres of elevated land. It was thick and high with an outside ditch. The trees growing within and on the walls were as large as those without. The two gateways were 5 feet wide and large stones protected the wall on either side of these. The principal gate was at the southeast and the smaller one at the northwest corner. An ancient cemetery was nearly a mile southeast of this fort, where human skeletons of unusually large size were found in mounds of earth."
- 16 Village site on the east shore of Seneca lake, lot 23, Fayette. Pottery has been found here.
- 17 Village site on a branch of Kendig creek, lot 26, Fayette.
- 18 Village site on the Lawrence farm northwest of Seneca Falls village and on lot 99. This was just north of the New York Central Railroad tracks.
- 19 Camp site on a small brook north of East Varrick, lot 74, town of Varrick.

20 Camp site on lot 64, Romulus, on Seneca lake.

21 Village site near Kendaia on lot 79, town of Romulus. This is 2 miles from the shore of Seneca lake on the Van Vleet farm. The Seneca village of Kendaia was situated on lot 79 but was near the lake, being about one-half of a mile from the shore and on the north side of a small stream on the north side of the forks. This is also on the Van Vleet farm. Sullivan's Journal describes a burial place at this point and mentions a burial house that was built over a body and painted with several colors.

22 Village site on lot 67 in the northern part of the township and near a small stream running north from one of the sources of Reeder creek.

23 Village site of early occupation west of Kendaia on lot 65 and on either side of a small stream at the mouth of a ravine one-half of a mile south of Dey's landing. There are shell pits and evidences of considerable occupation.

24 Village site and earthwork on lot 93 north of Willard. This site is one-fourth of a mile east of Seneca lake and at the forks of Risings ravine. Hinsdale describes this place as once having a distinct wall with holes along the center, which pass from one branch of the ravine to the other, inclosing a triangular spot 50 feet above the stream.

25 Camp site on lot 94 on a high bluff north of the steamboat landing.

26 Camp site on lot 78, Romulus, near a small stream. This seems to be on the farm of D. D. Johnson.

27 Small village site on lot 1, town of Ovid, at the mouth of a deep ravine a short distance from Willard station.

28 Earthwork on lot 29, Ovid, on the Charles Coleman farm about midway in the square of the four roads. It was an elliptical earthwork situated upon the hill and has been described by Delafield, whose plan is copied by Beauchamp, figure 66.

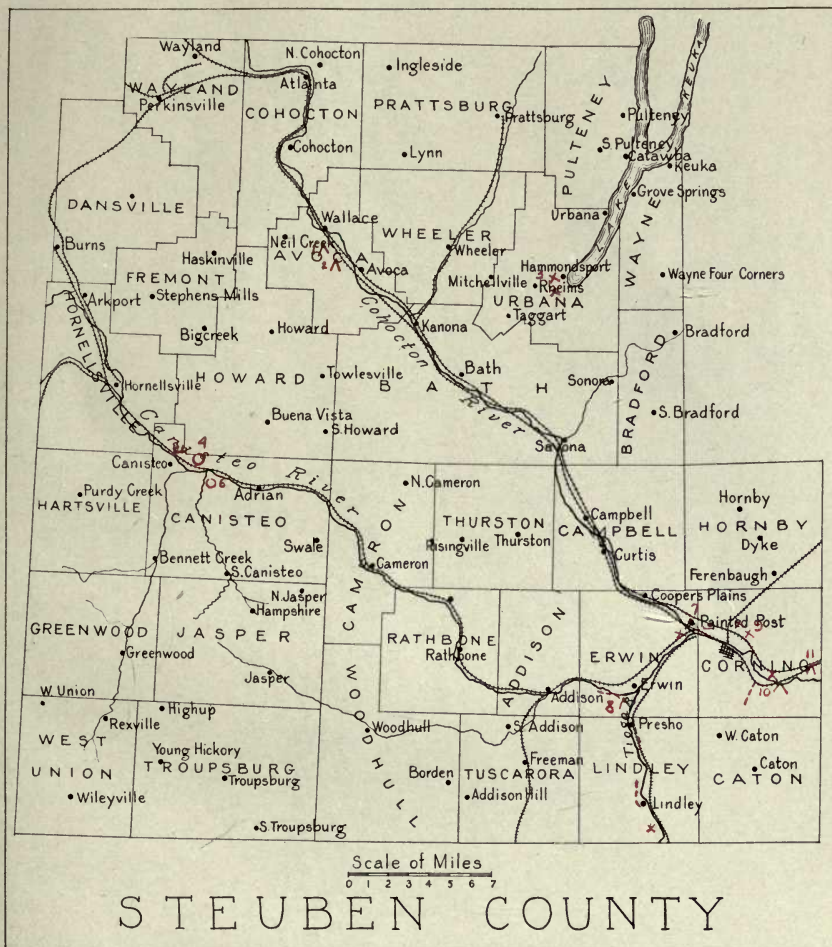
29 Burial site on lot 29 on the Charles Ditmar's farm. This burial place seems to have been connected with the fort.

30 Village and burial place at Goff's point, lot 35, on the Townsend farm, Lodi. This is situated on the bank of Mill creek. European relics have been found in the graves.

31 Burial place south of Lodi Landing and south of Mill creek, on lot 35, on the farm of Mrs G. S. Crisfield.

32 Village site on lot 44, Lodi, on the Dan G. Covert farm.











## Steuben County

### *List of Sites*

- 1 Village site in Avoca on the Haskin's farm.
- 2 Village site near Avoca on the Conklin farm.
- 3 Camp sites near Hammondsport and along the inlet of Keuka lake.
- 4 Stockade site in Canisteo.
- 5 A second stockade site of this kind is also described. One of these villages may have been the Canisteo of 1762, a Delaware town of sixty houses.
- 6 Stockade site on Colonel Bill's creek.
- 7 Village site near Painted Post. Graves have been found in this locality.
- 8 Village site near the junction of the Canisteo creek and the Tioga river. This is at the forks of the river in the town of Erwin. On the Pennsylvania historical map this site is indicated as Assinisink.
- 9 Site on Post creek north of Corning. This site and others and small camp sites in general lay on the Steele & Furman and on the Low & Wallack tract.
- 10 Village site at a bend in the Chemung river in East Corning and opposite the mouth of a creek flowing from the highlands to the south.
- 11 Village site near the county line on the north bank of the creek on lot 16, Corning.
- 12 Camp site and cache on the farm of Curtis Gyles a mile from the forks of Cowanesque and Tioga rivers. In the cache were found pieces of sea shells blocked out for discs.

## Suffolk County

### *List of Sites*

- 1 Village site and shell heap on the west side of Lloyds Neck and on Cold Spring Harbor.
- 2 Shell heaps all along the shore of Cold Spring Harbor.
- 3 Village site and extensive shell heaps in Huntingdon on the Albert Arthur property.
- 4 Burial site at St Johnland.
- 5 Shell heap at Nissequogue.

- 6 Large shell heaps at Stony Brook in Smithtown.
- 7 Village site and burial place near Port Jefferson. This was explored by M. R. Harrington in 1899. A number of burials were found in this place.
- 8 Shell heap near Jamesport on the Fred B. Conklin property.
- 9 Burial place near Jamesport on the shore southeast of Aquebogue.
- 10 Shell heap, on the Wallace Seaman property, Jamesport.
- 11 Large shell heap at Wading river around the bay and Salt creek.
- 12 Stockade site recent on Peconic bay south of Cutchogue on the east side of Fort Neck. The earth walls erected to support the stockade were recently visible and the inclosure embraces about three-fourths of an acre.
- 13 Village site near the shore east of Cutchogue.
- 14 Burial site in which pottery has been found, one-half of a mile east of Southold village.
- 15 Village site on the opposite shore of the bay and near School 5.
- 16 Village site and shell heap along Greenport harbor and east of Greenport village.
- 17 Fort on Shelter island dating from 1639. There are large mounds of shells now indicating the site.
- 18 Burial on Shelter island on the Dickerson farm near South Ferry.
- 19 Village site on the Horsford estate. Pottery has been found here.
- 20 Village site on the Dickerson and Clark farms. Pottery and other relics have been found.
- 21 Large shell heaps on the west side of Gardiners island and along Gardiners bay.
- 22 Village site on the east shore of Lake Ronkonkoma. Many quartz arrowheads and other relics have been found in this vicinity.
- 23 Village site nearly a mile southwest of Islip along the Champlin creek. This was near Olympic. Apparently this is the site of the Secatogue settlement.
- 24 Shell heap near Patchogue.
- 25 Burial site on the south side of Fresh pond on the Dickerson farm Patchogue.
- 26 Village site and shell heap west of Brookhaven.
- 27 Burial site at Brookhaven on the Selah B. Strong property.

28 Village site 3 miles southeast of Brookhaven along the neck. This may have been the village site of Unkuchaug.

29 Village site on Secatogue neck.

30 Village site near Mastic, along the Forge river.

31 Village site near Moriches.

32 Village site near West Hampton and along the creek.

33 Village and burial site on the main road from Shinnecock reservation to Canoe Place. The burial site was in a sand bank, and the village lay just north of it.

34 Extensive village site along Sebonac creek, and near Peconic bay. This was excavated in 1901 by Harrington and Parker for the American Museum.

35 Burial site on Sebonic neck near Cold Spring pond. An early Shinnecock village was near here.

36 Village site near Weecop bay. A number of relics have been found in this place including celts, sinkers, flints etc."

37 Village site between North Sea and Rose Grove and along the shore to Peconic bay.

38 Extensive village site near Sag Harbor.

39 Burial site along the bluffs overlooking Sag Harbor bay.

40 Village site and shell heap on Hog Neck or Hogonock, a little northwest of Sag Harbor. Bone implements and pottery have been found here.

41 Village site southwest of Sag Harbor not far from Long pond.

42 Village site near Three Mile harbor on the west side near Grassy Hollow. This seems to have been a place where wampum beads were manufactured.

43 Sachems Hole was midway between Sag Harbor and East Hampton and was regarded as the spot where Poggatacut's head rested in 1651 when his body was sent down on the way to his grave. The hole was 1½ feet deep and about the same width. It was regarded with reverence by the Indians of the locality who kept it clean up to the time of the American Civil War.

44 Fort on Nominick hill near Nespuague. This seems to have been the site of the fort erected in 1661.

45 Camp site or workshop near Fort Pond, south of Montauk.

46 Earthwork and ditch on the northeast side of Fort pond and on Fort hill. The fort has been described as 100 feet square, but W. W. Tooker measured it 180 feet. The fort has been demolished.

47 Burial place near Fort hill.

## Sullivan County

### *List of Sites*

1 Village site with scattered relics indefinitely situated on Indian Field pond in Bethel, in the southwest portion of the township. This site seems in line with a natural trail down Halfway brook to the Delaware river.

2 Village site near Mamakeling Hollow along the Basherkill southwest of Wurtsboro.

3 Village and burial site on Big island 2 miles above Cochecton. A considerable number of graves have been found on this site.

4 Village and burial site in the town of Cochecton on the Alfred Hulse property.

5 Village and burial site near the village of Burlingham near the county line.

## Tioga County

### *List of Sites*

1 Village site covering 2 acres on the Peter Caryl farm, at the bend of Canatonk creek in the town of Candor, on the southwest side of the creek, near the railroad.

2 Camp site on the G. H. Thomas farm west of Owego creek, near a small brook on section 3, at the township and on either lot 3 or 4.

3 Camp site on the George Burt farm north of Canatonk, east of Canatonk creek.

4 Village site in Newark Valley township on the west bank of Owego creek, in the fourth parallel range of lots, probably on lot 217, which is about 2 miles north of Newark Valley village. This site is on the farm of George Shaver.

5 Burial site on lot 217 connected with the village formerly mentioned.

6 Camp sites on both sides of the creek on lot 257 and covering an area of ground between the railroad track and the West valley road. This site indicated a long occupation and there are many ash pits.

7 Village site on lot 22, Newark Valley, on the Holden farm. This site is on the east branch of Owego creek and much pottery and other relics have been found.

8 Village site on lot 22 on the Edward Wade farm.

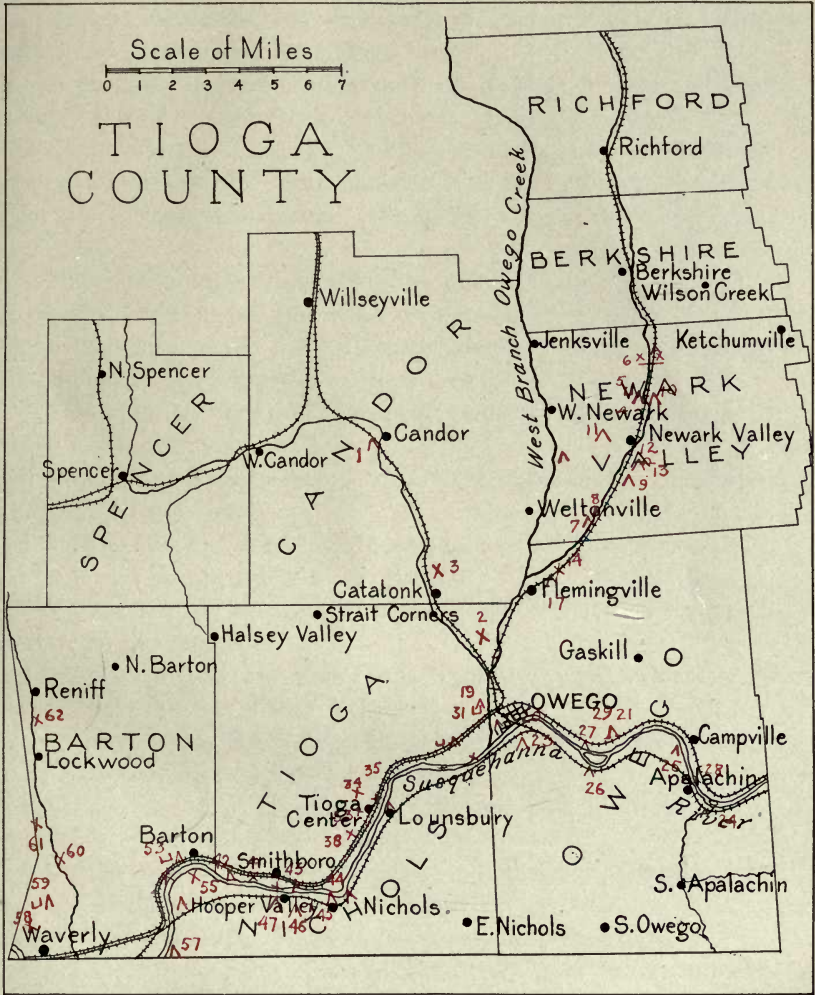
9 Village site on lot 98, Newark Valley, on the E. V. Clinton farm, on the east side of Owego creek.



Plate 224









10 Village site on lot 184 a little below the site on the Shaver farm, lot 217. This site is located on the William Hammond farm and is near Wilson creek.

11 Village site on lot 140 just west of Newark Valley on the Harry Evans farm.

12 Village site on lot 103, just south of Newark Valley. Much pottery and other relics have been found.

13 A mound reported 1 mile south of Newark Valley and near the east bank of Owego creek, and not far from the bridge.

14 Camp site on the Luke Fleming property just northeast of Flemingville and on the south bank of East Owego creek, probably on lot 36, Owego. Soapstone pottery and clay pottery are found at this place.

15 Village site on the Gilbert Trune farm, Owego.

16 Village and burial site on the Brown farm, Owego.

17 Village site on the John Fleming farm just south of Flemingville and on the east bank of Owego creek.

18 Camp site on the G. H. Pumpelly property on the east side of Owego creek.

19 Village and burial site west of Owego creek and in the corporation of Owego.

20 Village site in Owego, south of the river, and near the D. L. & W. railroad bridge, north of the tracks.

21 Village site on the Goodrich farm on the flats on the north bank of the Susquehanna.

22 Village site on the Isaac Crab farm, Owego. The Owego sites are reported by Gilbert S. Trueman.

23 Village site on the George Nichols property on the south side of the river and east of the railroad station.

24 Village site on the Catlin property and east of the mouth of Appalachin creek on lot 89, Owego.

25 Village site on the B. F. Tracey land on lot 78, Owego. This was west of the river and opposite Campville.

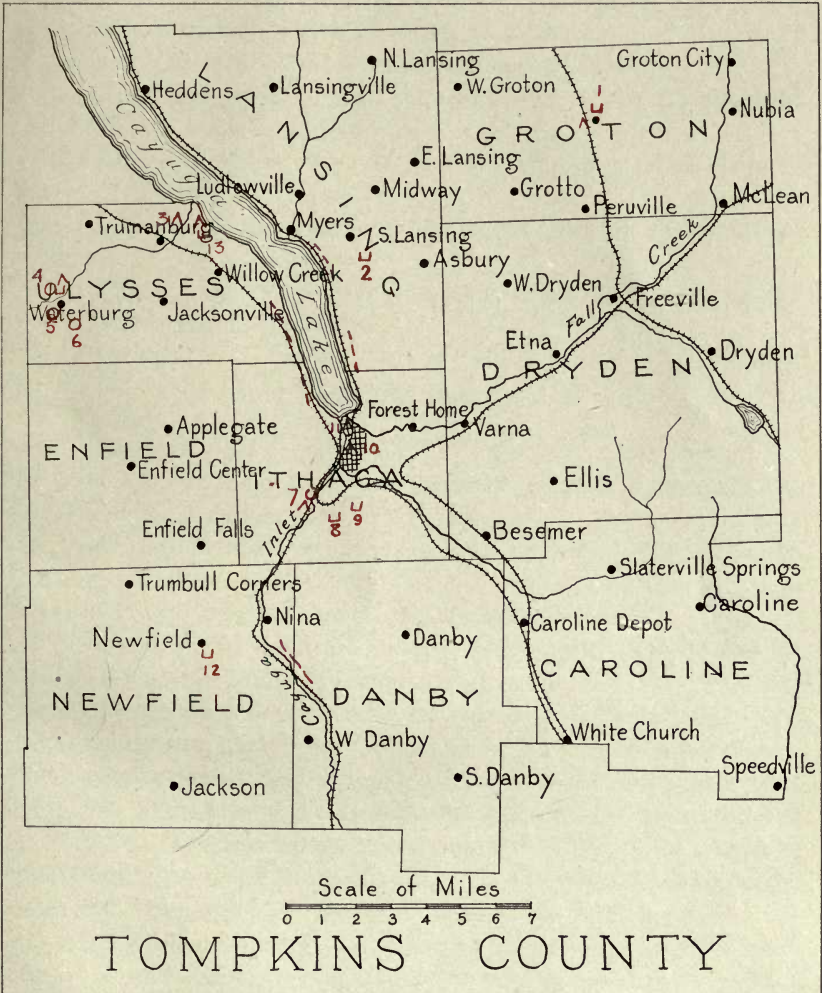
26 Village site south of Hiawatha island, near the river.

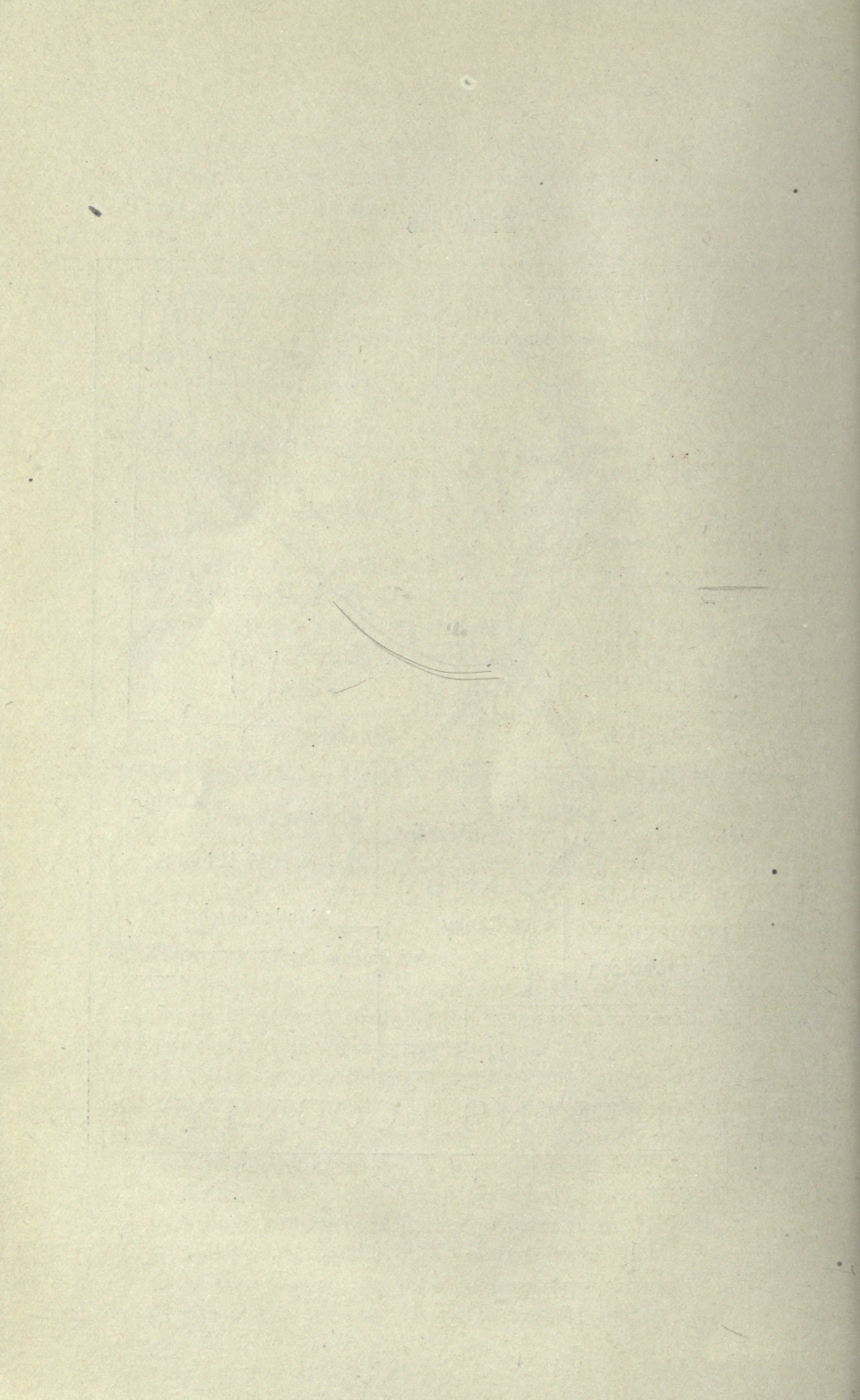
27 Village site near the mouth of Nanticoke creek nearly opposite Hiawatha island.

28 Camp sites north of the Susquehanna and just east of the Appalachin Ferry.

29 Village site on the Henry Tillbury property north of the river and on the south bank of Nanticoke creek. This was an extensive site.

- 30 Village site on the Kidder's School farm, Tioga.
- 31 Burial site on the lands of Platt and Johnson, in the town of Tioga, on the top of the cliffs overlooking the west bank of Owego creek.
- 32 Village site on the George Ingersoll farm, near Tioga Ferry.
- 33 Village site on the William Lownsberry farm just east of Tioga Ferry.
- 34 Camp site on the Bauer property near Tioga Center.
- 35 Camp sites northeast of Tioga Center near the mouth of Pipe creek.
- 36 Camp site on the Hardman Coal property on the northwest bank of the Susquehanna.
- 37 Camp sites on the George Ferguson property north of Tioga Center.
- 38 Camp site southwest of Tioga Center along the river.
- 39 Early village site on the La Monte property.
- 40 Village site on the Charles Smith property just east of Canfield Corners. A considerable quantity of relics are found in this locality.
- 41 Camp site just west of Smithboro and on the north side of the Susquehanna river.
- 42 Village site on Corealls flats between Smithboro and Barton.
- 43 Camp site east of Smithboro and along the river bank near a small stream flowing from the north.
- 44 Village site in the town of Nichols and between the village and the river.
- 45 Camp site on lot 16, Nichols, nearly opposite other camps in the town of Tioga, across the river.
- 46 Village site west of Nicholas, near the bend of the river. The cut in the river bank made by the water reveals some fine specimens of pottery and aboriginal implements at this point.
- 47 Village site on the south bank of the Susquehanna, southwest of Hooper valley, which is crossed by the railroad tracks and public road. This is an early site from which soapstone pottery is found.
- 48 Village site on the F. E. Ingersoll farm, Nichols.
- 49 Village site on the Ward Sherwood farm, Nichols.
- 50 Village site on the Charles Denham farm, Nichols.
- 51 Village site on the H. C. Harris farm, Nichols.
- 52 Village site on the John Johnson farm, Nichols.
- 53 Burial site one-half of a mile west of Barton, near the river.







- 54 Camp site in Tioga on the north side of the river near a small brook.
- 55 Camp site on lot 7, town of Nichols.
- 56 Village site on the Manghatamanga flats.
- 57 Village site on the east side of the Susquehanna and just north of the state boundary line in the town of Nichols.
- 58 Camp site one-half of a mile northwest of Waverly.
- 59 Village and burial site on the north side of the Susquehanna in the military tract above Waverly.
- 60 Camp site on the east side of Cayuta creek 3 miles north of Waverly village.
- 61 Camp site on the west side of Cayuta creek on the mouth of Miller run.
- 62 Camp site on the east side of Cayuta creek on lot 157 one-half of a mile north of Lockwood.

### Tompkins County

#### *List of Sites*

1 Burial site near Groton along the Owasco creek. There are also evidences of a village site in this vicinity.

2 Burial site on the Fay Townley farm near the village of South Lansing.

3 Village site near the mouth of Taughannock creek.

4 Fort and burial site near Waterburg one-half of a mile west of Waterburg on the banks of Taughannock creek.

5 Fort and burial site one-half of a mile west of Waterburg. This site is cut in two by the road which passed over two small creeks. The earthwork is on the north side of the road and the burial opposite. This seems to have been one of the villages that was not touched by Sullivan. Beauchamp describes this site as No. 4 in Tompkins county and gives a plan in figure 81. This site was also described in *American Antiquarian*, 1897, and in a paper by F. E. Herrick.

6 Earthwork on a bluff just southeast of this site, along a small creek. A wall across the bluff from east to west furnished a wall for the support of a palisade. This seems to be upon the property of Caleb Wickson. The earthwork is reported by Barrott as nearly circular but with an elongation of the wall near the south gate. This site is upon a bluff overlooking the valley of the Taughannock and is not far from Perry City. Doctor Beauchamp describes this site and gives its plan in his figure 86.

- 7 Village site southwest of Ithaca and west of the Cayuga inlet.
- 8 Burial site at Coreorgonel.
- 9 Burial site south of Ithaca on a bluff known as East hill, on the Doctor Parker estate north of Buttermilk Falls.
- 10 Village site in the corporation of Ithaca where early explorers found much clear land and fields.
- 11 Village site at the head of Cayuga lake. The Cayuga Indians had a village of adopted Tedarighroones settled at this place and the site has been described as Totieronno.
- 12 Burial place in the town of Newfield on the property of Fred Thompson, near Newfield village.
- 13 Village and burial site on the south side of the mouth of Taughannock creek.

### Ulster County

#### *List of Sites*

- 1 Burial place north of Fawns village along a small creek, and midway between West Saugerties and Quarryville.
- 2 Village site on the Fred Russell farm near Saugerties village.
- 3 Village site on the Howard Gillespie and Latham farm.
- 4 Village site on the George Washburn farm, (Schroder farm).
- 5 Fortification on the R. R. Crowell farm near Malden.
- 6 Village site and garden beds near the junction of Sawkill and Esopus creek. This was near the village of Sawkill.
- 7 Village site near which there were formerly cleanings and Indian orchards, near Olive, not far from Temple pond.
- 8 Burial site on the Benjamin Turner property near Olive. Some of the graves here have been opened and early stone relics have been found.
- 9 Village site at Glasco on the shore of the Hudson.
- 10 Village site in the city of Kingston along the shore.
- 11 Inscribed rock on the shores of the Hudson on the Parker estate east of Esopus and near the landing.
- 12 Village and burial site at Ponckhockrie; mentioned by Beauchamp.
- 13 Earthwork in Marbletown, mentioned by Schoonmaker. The site is known as Willtmeet.
- 14 Village site on the Louis Bevier property in Marbletown.
- 15 Village site on Rondout creek near Pine Bush, with a few scattered relics.



16 Fortified village site at Kerhonkson in the town of Warwasing, east of the village and near the Rochester township line. This was north of Shurter Hill.

17 Village site at the junction of Vernooy creek and the Round-out just southeast of Warwasing village and opposite Port Benjamin. According to Sylvester, the grand council house of the Esopus Indians was at this point.

18 Village site and garden beds at Lefever Falls in Rosendale township. This site was on the Tillson estate.

19 Early village site on the Walkill near the south line of the New Paltz patent. This is about 1 mile south of New Paltz village.

20 Village site on the Doolittle estate and near what is known as the Decker homestead, near the village of Walkill.

21 Village site near Ellenville, reported by Prof. Lincoln Long.

22 Village site near Libertyville listed by Doctor Beauchamp.

23 Village site on the Walkill river near Tuthill not far from the mouth of the Shawangunk.

24 Village site and stronghold south of the former site on the east bank of Shawangunk about 2 miles south of Bruynswick, on the land grant of Van Carp & Company. This site was upon a sandy plateau about 75 feet above the stream and is described by Schoonmaker as being on the Matthew Jansen land. This is in the town of Shawangunk. The fortification is probably the one known as the New Fort.

## Warren County

### *List of Sites*

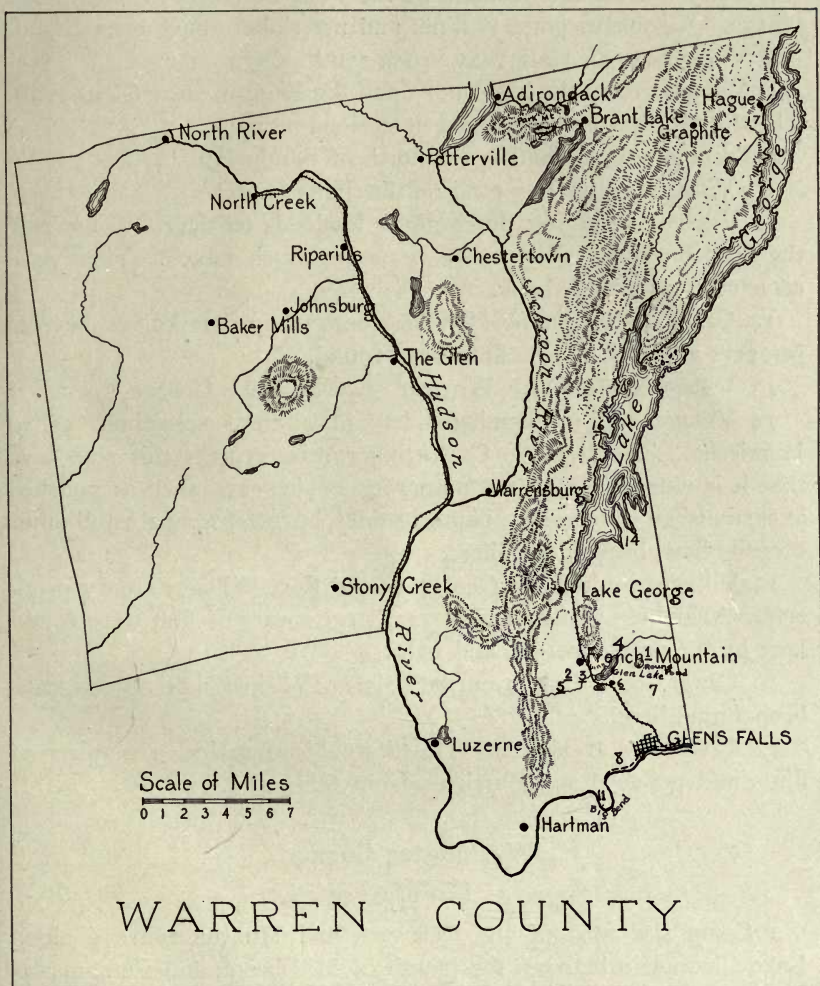
1 Village site on Round pond covering several hundred acres. This was near the village of Queensbury and in lot 21. The occupation seems to have been very early and many rude weathered relics are found.

2 Camp sites near French mountain on lots 67 and 68.

3 Camp sites at the head of Glen lake on the north side of the village along Meadow run. This is a large site of early occupancy and is situated on lot 59.

4 Village site at the outlet of Glen lake. The Rev. O. C. Auringer, who visited this spot and searched the surface of the ground, found numerous evidences of an early occupation. Axes, adzes, slate knives, scrapers and many chipped flint objects all weathered were found here. The occupation is Eskimolike in its culture. The main part of this site is on lot 35 on the highland.

Plate 228



5 Extensive early village site on Meadow run and Glendun brook west of Glen lake. Numerous early relics have been found at this point, some of them were exceedingly fine. The ground is sandy and the spot protected by the highlands to the north.

6 Early site on the grounds of the Birdsall Hotel in Glen Lake village. Algonkian pottery, flints and net sinkers have been found.

7 Village site on Half Way brook south of Queenbury.

8 Village site on the highlands upon the Hudson, near Glens Falls. This locality has been occupied at various periods.

9 "Camp site on Cold brook north of Sandy Hill."

10 Village site on Bay road on the Titus farm."

11 Village site at Big Bend on the lowlands on the north bank of the Hudson river. The occupations are much mixed. There is a cemetery on the west bank.

12 Camp site on Sunnyside lake where many slate knives, beveled scrapers and flint objects have been found.

13 Village site on Van Wormers bay on Lake George.

14 Village site on Dunhams bay at a point sometimes called Harrisena. The Rev. O. C. Auringer, who reports this site, says that it is extensive and that numerous implements, such as polished axes, polished slate knives, banner stones, gorgets, scrapers and other utensils have been found there.

15 Village site in Lake George on the Fort William Henry property. Algonkian pottery and several large spears of flint were found here by the writer in 1909 and 1910.

16 Camp site at Bolton on the point. Polished slate objects have been found here.

17 Camp site at Hague. The State Museum has a number of flints and polished stone articles from this point.

## Washington County

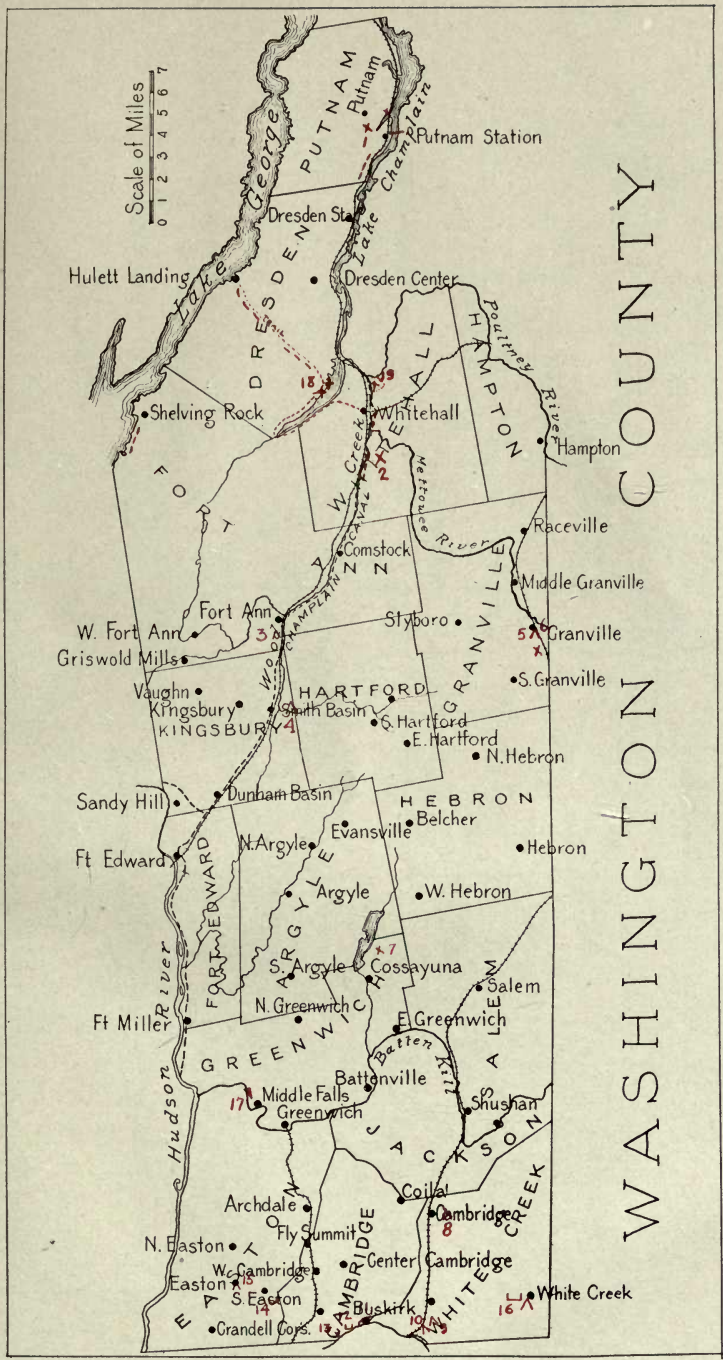
### *List of Sites*

1 Camp site west of the Delaware and Hudson railroad along Lake Champlain between the mouth of Mill brook and Putnam station. This seems to have been a Mohawk encampment.

2 Camp site with arrowheads was found in the flats between Metawee and Wood creeks.

3 Village site near Fort Ann and on the west side of Wood creek.

4 Village site near Smith's basin east of Wood creek and near Big creek.

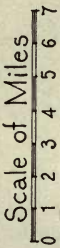




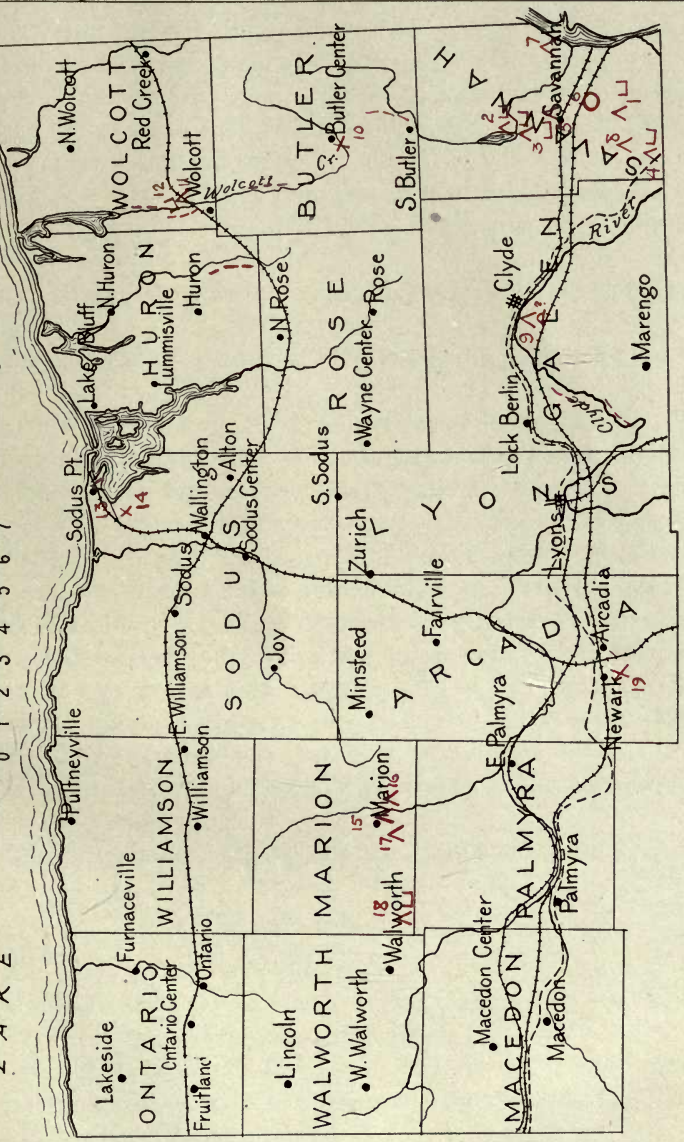


# WAYNE COUNTY

L A K E



O N T A R I O





5 Camp site near Granville on Metawee creek near the mouth of Indian river.

6 Village site in the corporation of Granville on East Main street. This is on the J. Warren Gray property.

7 Village site on the east side of Cossayuna creek.

8 Village site near Cambridge on the north branch of White creek.

9 Village site in the town of White creek and south of Owl hill on the J. A. Vandenburg property.

10 Village site on the Moses farm just west of the former.

11 Garden beds east of Buskirk bridge and on the north side of the Hoosick river.

12 Burial site near the mouth of Wampecack creek west of Buskirk bridge.

13 Large camp site just west of this point in the town of Cambridge.

14 Burial site on the E. J. Skitt property near South Easton.

15 Village site on the Walter White property near Easton.

16 Burial site near White creek village in the Walloomsack patent.

17 Quarry site near the Battenkill, town of Easton,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of the Hudson river and 2 miles west of the village of Greenwich. This site is on the western end of a small hill overlooking the kill and on its west side. Percy Van Epps describes the material as dark black flint with small veins and flecks of white quartz and remarks that no implements have been found on Mohawk sites of this material. He has described it in an article "A primitive quarry in the upper Hudson Valley," (*The Archeologist*, vol. 3, p. 71, 1895).

18 Camp sites on the west shore of South bay in the township of Dresden.

19 Village site at the "Elbow" on the Champlain inlet north of Whitehall.

### Wayne County

#### *List of Sites*

1 Village and burial site on the J. Wurts property, lot 91, in the southeast corner of the township of Savannah.

2 Village and burial site on the Woods farm on the north bank of Crusoe creek between Crusoe settlement and the creek. This is not far from the outlet of Crusoe lake.

3 Village and burial site on lot 51 near the south end of Crusoe lake. This was at a point known as Hydes Landing and is on the Rector farm.

4 Village and burial site on the Barrey farm on lot 98 on the south line of Savannah township.

5 Village and burial site in Savannah corporation in the northwest section upon the property of W. C. Soule.

6 Earthwork situated upon Fort hill south of the village of Savannah, about three-fourths of a mile east of the Main Highway, on lot 79.

7 Village site on lot 67 on the west bank of Seneca river opposite the southwestern point of Howland island.

8 Village site on lot 90 on the Ferrand farm between two roads running north.

9 Village site and an unexplored mound on the south bank of the Clyde river near the mouth of a small brook near Clyde station.

10 Camp site near the junction of two small streams south of Butler center.

11 Village site northeast of Walcott village between Walcott creek and a smaller creek flowing north and parallel with it. This site is near the New York Central Railroad tracks.

12 Burial site along Walcott creek and between the villages of Furnace and Walcott.

13 Village site near Sodus point on the west side of Sodus bay.

14 Camp site on the W. E. Sill property south of Sodus point reported by Doctor Beauchamp.

15 Village site near the village of Marion on the Stephen Reeves property.

16 Village site on the John Dean property, Marion.

17 Village site on the B. F. Curtis property, Marion.

18 Village and burial site on the southwest corner of Marion township and along two small streams.

19 Camp site near the custodial asylum in Newark.

## Westchester County

### *List of Sites*

1 Fort and village site between Annsville and Peekskill creeks, near the village of Annsville.

2 Village site, formerly Sachus or Sachois, was on the present site of Peekskill village and near the creek.

3 Village site of the Kitchawanks near Croton and on the neck of Croton point, formerly called Senesqua neck. M. R. Harrington explored the area in 1899, and within an earthwork on this site found several skeletons.





- 4 Burial place east of the Van Cortland cemetery.
- 5 Small village and burial place on Oscawana island, with camp sites on the shore.
- 6 Village and burial site on the property of the Banner Brick Company at Verplanck. This site is opposite the village site on Stony Point.
- 7 Village site in the town of Yorktown on Indian hill, 600 feet above the north end of Mohegan lake and not far from the Mohegan settlement. The village site is on the east side of the hill.
- 8 Village site on the south side of Indian hill.
- 9 Village and burial site near the present village of Amawalk, which takes its name from the Indian settlement.
- 10 Village site near the village of Croton Lake and just west of a brook between the north road to Yorktown Heights and Bald mountain. The site is on the north side of the Croton river near the junction of two roads running towards the river. This site has probably been obliterated by the Croton reservoir.
- 11 Village and burial site near the present village of Kitchawan on the old Cheadange farm. The Rev. Blackie, who has examined this site superficially, says that the descendants of the original family still occupy the farm and its members still recount many interesting events that took place when their ancestors settled the land.
- 12 Village site on Cranes lake along the ridge of rocks north of the Croton river in Somers.
- 13 Camp sites along Angle Fly brook.
- 14 Camp site on the Muscoot river west of Katonah.
- 15 Burial site at Woods Bridge near the junction of Plum brook and Croton river.
- 16 Burial site on the road from Boutonville to Bedford in the town of Poundridge and west of Weepuc brook, along the edge of Poundridge hill.
- 17 Burial site on the headwaters of Lake Waccabuc, Lewisboro, on the west side of a bridge between South Salem and Cross River village.
- 18 Village site on the south side of Indian hill in Bedford where the Indians were massacred in 1644. This was a well-known village of the Wicquaesgecks.
- 19 Camp site on the west side of a small inlet on the northwest corner of Byram lake.
- 20 Rock shelter just east of this and across the stream.

21 Village site at Cohansey where some Indians lived during the colonial period.

22 Village site on the Potamus ridge on the Beaver Dam river, occupied in 1692.

23 Village and burial site on Lake Waccabuc, in Lewisboro, where there are mortars in the rocks. This seems to have been a favorite location for the early Indians.

24 Village site in Lewisboro on the north side of the hill, north of the village and on the banks of a small stream flowing into Trinity lake.

25 Large camp site on the west side of Cross pond.

26 Village site in North Salem. A small cemetery was connected with this. These sites are near the headwaters of Teticus river and near the Manor House.

27 Burial site near the Stony hills on the lowland. Corral or game drive is reputed to have been on the ridge south of the present village of Poundridge.

28 Quarry where quartz was obtained just east of Banksville and near the headwaters of a small stream flowing south into the Mianus river, reported by M. R. Harrington.

29 Village site on the south end of Byram lake in North Castle.

30 Camp site on the east side of Byram lake just north of a small brook.

31 Burial ground on Byram brook near the forks of the two roads that cross it about 1 mile south of the outlet.

32 Camp site one-fourth of a mile below this on the west side of the stream.

33 Two rock shelters within one-fourth of a mile of each other on the west side of a stream.

34 Rock shelter just below this and northeast of Armonk but along the Byram brook.

35 Camp site on the west side of Wampus brook just below the juncture of the Byram.

36 Camp site on the southwest side of the outlet of Wampus pond.

37 Rock shelter near North Castle almost directly west of Banksville on the headwaters of the Mianus river, which flows north and turns southward just south of Bedford.

38 There are several rock shelters along the headwaters of this stream. The largest rock shelter was explored by M. R. Harrington, who describes it under the title of "Finch's Rock Shelter."





Finch's rock house, excavated by M. R. Harrington for the American Museum of Natural History.  
View looking toward front of cave.

- 39 Village site in North Castle on the Chappaqua hills.
- 40 Village and burial site on the south side of Roaring brook northwest of Armonk.
- 41 Village and burial site on Kirbys pond near the village of New Castle.
- 42 Stockaded site south of Armonk village on the headwaters of the Byram river.
- 43 Village site on the northeast point of Rye lake. There were shell beads here and a considerable number of relics have been found.
- 44 Camp site in Harrison along the two small brooks that flow into Rye lake at its southeast corner.
- 45 Camp site on a neck of land between Rye lake and Little Rye pond.
- 46 Village site in Sing Sing near the village of Ossining.
- 47 Village site along the shores of the Hudson about 2 miles north of Sing Sing.
- 48 Village site near Scarboro on the Arnold estate.
- 49 Fortification and mounds near the old Dutch church at Sleepy Hollow, in the town of Mount Pleasant. Bolton describes this in his first volume, page 506.
- 50 Village site at the south end of Tarrytown but on the hill above it where there were deep shell banks.
- 51 Village and burial site near the village of Ardsley in the town of Greenburg. These sites have been described by the Rev. W. R. Blackie, who furnished the map for the American Museum of Natural History.
- 52 Indian village site near a small brook flowing westward into the Saw Mill river, just south of the outlet of Woodlawn lake.
- 53 Village site on the west side of Grassy Sprain brook on the Lewishon between Daisy avenue and Ferncliff road. Cave near this spot of which Mr Blackie made a preliminary examination.
- 54 Village site near Grants Corners which was probably a Kitchawank village.
- 55 Village site at Dobbs Ferry near the mouth of a small stream running westward into the Hudson. There are shell banks and the State Museum has specimens of chipped flints, pestles and pottery from this location. Historical accounts mention three villages in this vicinity. It seems to have been quite generally occupied.
- 56 Village site near Hastings on the Saw Mill river.
- 57 Village site on Indian hill, in the town of Greenburg.

58 Village site along the Bronx river west of the White Plains cemetery. The Rev. Blackie presented the State Museum with a fine grooved axe from here.

59 Village site on the Nepera near Nepperhan.

60 Burial site 2 miles north of Yonkers on Blackwells hill.

61 Burial site north of Yonkers at the beginning of Grassy Sprain valley.

62 Stockade site on Berrains bank.

63 Village site on Davenports neck in New Rochelle, where there was an Indian village in 1746.

64 Shell heaps on Davenports neck.

65 Quartz quarry in the north section of New Rochelle township on the property of the New Rochelle Water Company.

66 Shell heap in New Rochelle, at the crossing of Franklin avenue and Cedar road.

67 Village site in Mamaroneck on the high rocks opposite Heathcote hill. This was probably the village of Kitchawank.

68 Burial site, probably belonging to the village, just northeast of this.

69 Earthworks on the flat land north of Heathcote hill, presumably a stockade base. Bolton mentions four circular pits and a mound on the south, with other works on the west side of the hill.

70 Village site near Parsonage point on Rye neck, where there are extensive shell heaps.

71 Burial place on Burying hill, on Rye neck.

72 Camp sites and shell heaps on Peningoe neck.

73 Burial site on Blind brook in Rye.

74 Shell heaps and camp sites along Mill creek between Mamaroneck and Milton.

75 Village site and shell heap on the south end of Manursing island.

76 Village site at Bullocks landing near Port Chester.

77 Camp site on the shore at Larchmont park.

78 Camp at the forks of Mamaroneck river. Chipped flints and small shell deposits are found here.

79 Camp site 4 miles north of Mamaroneck station near a high rock.

80 Large shell heap 1 mile south of Rye station on the west side of Blind brook. Pottery, argillite arrow and spearheads have been found.

Camp sites on David island just east of Glen island.

## Wyoming County

### *List of Sites*

1 Earthwork on the north side of the Genesee. This is a circular work on a hill overlooking the river, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Portage above the first fall. This work was described by Reynolds in the Bureau of Ethnology Report, 1890. It seems to be on lot 107, in the town of Genesee Falls. A plan is given by Beauchamp in his figure 83, the basis of which was furnished him by J. S. Minard. Described by Fred Houghton, in the *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 18, No. 4, Oct.-Dec. 1916.

2 Mound near the earthwork in which interesting and important relics have been found. The fort and mound are apparently on the property of Dunns and Mills and the site is popularly known as Fort Hill.

3 Village site in Perry near the outlet of Silver lake. This was probably the Seneca village of Gardeau.

4 Village site in Warsaw on the S. B. Whitlock property.

5 Village site east of Oatka on the headwaters of Warner creek.

6 Fort site in the town of Bennington on the Barnum and Cameron property near Cayuga creek, not far from the village of Cowelsville.

7 Village sites reported on the headwaters of Buffalo creek, near Java village.

8 Village site reported in Arcade, in the southwest corner on the headwaters of Cattaraugus creek. This, perhaps, was one of the trail settlements between Cattaraugus valley and the Wiscoy road of the Genesee.

## Yates County

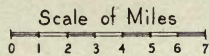
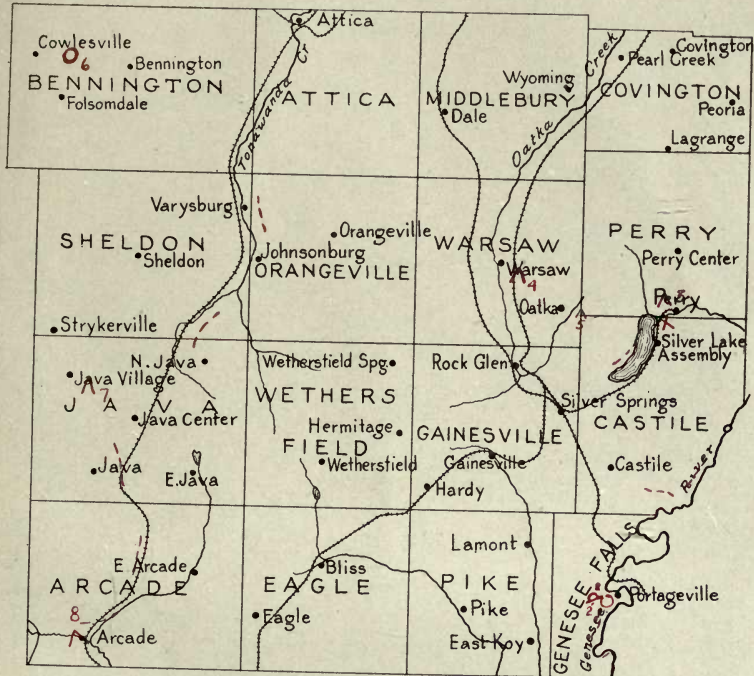
### *List of Sites*

1 Earthwork described as being on lot 70, in the town of Middlesex. This earthwork has never received detailed attention but it is said to have had a low wall of stones and earth with an outside ditch, the whole inclosing an area of 1 acre. Seneca traditions say that the progenitors of the tribe sprang out of the ground from the top of this hill. There are many legends about it.

2 Village and burial site in the Macomb vineyard at Vine valley. Here in the gravel bank have been found several skeletons with which have been discovered copper implements, strings of olivella shells, polished stone tubes, gorgets and other objects similar to those used by the Ohio mound builders.

3 Fort and cemetery site in Shearmans Hollow, lot 48, in the

Plate 233



WYOMING COUNTY









town of Jerusalem. This site was near the village of Friend and on the north line of the town. The earthwork was locally known as the "Old Fort" and is Iroquoian, according to Mr Crosby.

4 Village site on the Paddock farm 1 mile southwest of Italy hill. Three grooved boulders were found here.

5 Village site in Italy Hollow. This seems to have been a pre-revolutionary village. There was an orchard nearby.

6 Village site with an orchard 1 mile north of the Big Elm tree in Italy Hollow.

7 Village site with grooved boulders  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Branchport, in the Guyanoga valley.

8 Burial place nearby on the D. W. Dickerson property.

9 Burial site on the Ellsworth farm, 1 mile northeast of Branchport.

10 Mound and burial place on the west shore on Lake Keuka near Penn Yan. Cleveland describes several circular works of stone on the east side of the outlet near the lake, not far from this burial place.

11 Burial place on lot 43 in the town of Milo. This is on the east side of the east fork of the lake and on the Thayer property. The occupation seems somewhat mixed. Notched points predominate.

12 Earthwork on lot 34 nearly 4 miles south of Penn Yan and 1 mile east of the lake. The inclosure included 6 acres and there was a cemetery westward toward the lake.

13 Mound on the west side of Bluff Point and about 2 miles from its southern end. Graded ways have been described by Dr H. S. Wright on lots 5 and 6, Bluff Point. He said that these works covered 7 acres. Further reference is contained in the twenty-fifth report of the Regents (p. 193).

14 Earthwork on lot 104, town of Benton, 4 miles north of Penn Yan and not far from Benton Center.

15 Village and burial place near Bellona near the southeast corner of the county. This is known as the Kashong site.

16 Burial site north of Earle station and near the lake shore.

17 Burial place at Dresden where graves of the prehistoric and historic Indians have been found.

18 Village site at the mouth of Big Stream in the southeast corner of the county.

Most of the sites described in this county are taken from the notes of Dr H. S. Wright and Miles A. Davis, which were furnished to Doctor Beauchamp.



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