

A PRELIMINARY SEQUENCE OF THE HISTORIC CAYUGA  
NATION WITHIN THE TRADITIONAL AREA

1600 - 1740

Robert N. DeOrio

The traditional area of the historic Cayuga was on the east side of Cayuga Lake from the southern-most extremes of Cayuga County, north to the Montezuma area. All of the known historic sites included in this chronological listing have been placed into six time periods, with - as in three cases, the major component or site of one period extending into, or coeval with, a subsequent period. It must be emphasized that this listing is tentative and as more data is accumulated could change the assignment of sites and/or artifacts within specific time periods. There are numerous articles not included in this listing and many were placed in extremely broad categories. Hopefully, future revision, modification, addition of relative percentages, etc. will result in a more accurate Cayuga sequence. In an effort to limit the number of pages mailed in the Newsletter, the bibliography has been excluded but will be furnished on request.

SALMON VALLEY #1. MAJOR COMPONENT - GENOA FORT SITE, 1600 - 1620. While trade material existed in large quantities, objects of Indian manufacture predominated. Pottery was still produced in extremely large quantities although a few brass kettles probably reached this station during this period. The dominant style of the native pottery was the medium to high collar with linear and/or chevron incising, with or without basal notching. Seneca types, i.e. barbed, frilled, etc., appeared, as did a type designated as "Ithaca Linear," which was found only on sites of the historic period. Pottery pipes of any style continued to be scarce. Madison and Levanna points were used in greater numbers than brass points. Metal points - perforated, non-perforated, rolled, etc., were popular but still produced in relatively less quantities than their flint counterparts. Bone combs continued to be scarce but awls, flaking tools, janglers, harpoons, bone points, perforated teeth, etc. existed in large numbers - their manufacture greatly facilitated by the acquisition of metal. The most notable of the bone artifacts of this period were the "September Morn" figurines, an object of adornment to be found only in this particular village. By this time, metal axes, knives, files, scissors, awls, janglers, beads, etc. were in great demand and while tools of lithic material were still used, i.e. celts, mullers, hammerstones, etc., it would be a matter of a short period that the skills associated with their manufacture would diminish. Although trade glass beads did not exist in as large numbers as the shell discoidals, they were gaining in popularity. Most of the trade beads were of the round blue variety, some quartered with white stripes. Polychrome "star" or "chevron" beads were also in vogue. Some blue tubular and red beads also appeared at this time as did some wampum. To my knowledge, no kaolin trade pipes, musket parts, or religious goods were included in the artifact assemblage of the Genoa dwellers.

William M. Beauchamp Chapter, New York State  
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Syracuse

SALMON VALLEY #2. MAJOR COMPONENT - MYERS FORT, 1620 - 1640. Most of the same artifact inventory existing on the Genoa Fort site was utilized by the Myers inhabitants. Although there was a marked increase in the use of metal kettles, clay pottery still predominated. Lithic points still outnumbered metal points. There was a notable increase in the amount of blue tubular beads and large polychrome "star" varieties. Some translucent beads also appear at this time. Shell discoidals were still preferred or as popular as glass trade beads. There was no notable increase in the fashioning of bone combs although there was a slight increase in native clay pipes. Of most importance was the introduction of kaolin trade pipes and musket parts, flints, musket balls, etc. Jesuit rings, "frock" button, mental bells, etc. also appeared for the first time.

SALMON VALLEY #3 (Two known, possibly three sites). MAJOR COMPONENT - "CULLEY'S," 1640 - 1650. The sites existing during this time period were important due to a dramatic transition, i.e. an almost complete conversion from native clay pottery to trade kettles and from points of bone and lithic material to brass points. There was a drastic reduction in the manufacture of bone articles, i.e. awls, "flakers," etc., and for the first time the villages were not located on fortified positions. The use of kaolin trade pipes, firearms, kettles, etc. was on the increase. Wampum and shell ornaments became increasingly popular. There was a substantial increase in the amount of blue tubular and extra-large "star" or "chevron" beads. Red beads, both round and tubular, also increase in numbers. Pipes and combs continued to be scarce. A rare clay pot with effigies was found intact inside a metal kettle in the 1880's in a burial. Bore diameter date = 1643.

MISSION PERIOD - ST. JOSEPH, ST. STEPHAN AND ST. RENE. MAJOR COMPONENT - ST. JOSEPH, 1650 - 1680. Metal kettles had completely replaced clay pots for the preparation of food and transporting of water. The use and knowledge of firearms had increased. All styles and forms of wampum were extremely fashionable and articles of "catlinite" or red shale appear. There was a substantial decrease in the amount of blue beads - both round and tubular and also the polychrome "chevron" while red round and tubular (with or without translucent centers) became the dominant type. "Roman" beads and runtees were worn for the first time and translucents were being acquired in greater numbers. Ornamental bone combs were in great demand. Smoking became more popular with the acquisition of greater quantities of trade pipes and the manufacture of more native pipes - the concentric ring and effigy being the more common types. Rings of many motifs, i.e. IHS, L-HEART, HEART OF JESUS, etc., were being worn in large numbers and bracelets as well as a few crosses appeared for the first time. Pewter spoons, mugs, pipes were introduced during this period and knives with decorative handles were also utilized. French coins were valued by the natives and many had holes for suspension on necklaces. Rum was now added to the ever-growing list of trade goods desired by the Cayugas. More than two cemeteries were in existence during this period. Bore diameter date = 1659.

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TRI-TOWNS - ST. JOSEPH, YOUNG AND HAMMOND SITES, THE THREE "OPEN VILLAGES"  
VISITED BY WENTWORTH GREENHALGH IN 1677. MAJOR COMPONENT - YOUNG FARM,  
1670 - 1710. Basically the same artifacts listed under the Mission period continued during the Tri-Town period. Bone combs were modeled after humans and animals. Shell and wampum continued in popularity, as well as ornaments of red shale. Medals were now added to the list of religious items. There was also the continued increase in the use of firearms, trade pipes, and articles of European manufacture in general. Wire wound and translucent beads gained, but the dominant bead color continued to be red, almost to the exclusion of all other colors. Some burials were extended and there were at least three cemeteries surrounding the village within close proximity. Bore diameter date = 1699.

WATKINS SITE, 1710 - 1740. During this period a transition occurred between the use of shell and wampum to red shale or "catlinite." Red shale was now at the height of popularity. Objects of all shapes and designs, i.e. humans, animals, beads, abstracts, drilled and undrilled, many incised with figures of humans or animals and many with abstract designs. There was also a change from beads of the blown and drawn method of manufacture to wire wound varieties. Some of these styles included the eight-sided types of blue, white and yellow; the large black and equally large green translucent; the large white opalescent, etc. No site had as much religious material, including numerous religious medals with varied motifs and many styles of crosses, some of gold. Some of the rings of the "abstract design" varieties showed dwellings with roofs. By this period, almost all of the metal points were perforated. The famous "raven" pipe, which was located in the Museum of Natural History was found in a burial in 1888. No other site contained as much religious material or objects of "catlinite." Bore diameter date = 1729.

— ARTIFACT OBSERVED OR RECORDED IN RELATIVE NUMBERS SUFFICIENT TO ESTIMATE SITE OR PERIOD OF GREATEST UTILIZATION.  
 → ARTIFACT OBSERVED OR RECORDED IN LESS QUANTITIES PRIOR TO OR AFTER PERIOD OF GREATEST UTILIZATION.  
 --- PROBABLE OCCURRENCE ON  
 ITS, NOT ASCERTAINED BY OBSERVATION,  
 'ECORDS, ETC.

	1600-1620 SALMON VALLEY #1 (GENOR FORT)	1620-1640 SALMON VALLEY #2 (MYERS FORT)	1640-1650 SALMON VALLEY #3 (CULLEY'S)	1650-1680 MISSION SITES. (ST. JOSEPH)	1670-1710 TRI-TOWNS. (YOUNG FARM)	1710-1740 WATKINS.
MEDIUM TO HIGH COLLAR W/ POTTERY - LINEAR, CHEVRON, ETC., INCISING	→ → → → →					
POTTERY - BARBED, FRILLED, ETC.						
POTTERY - EFFIGY	→ → → → →					
BRASS KETTLES	→ → → → →	→ → → → →				
IRON AXES & KNIVES						
LINT POINTS - LEVANNIA & MADISON	→ → → → →	→ → → → →	→ → → → →	→ → → → →	→ → → → →	→ → → → →
METAL POINTS - PERFORATED	→ → → → →					
METAL POINTS - NON PERFORATED	→ → → → →				→ → → → →	
BONE POINTS						
NATIVE PIPES - CONCENTRIC RING	→ → → → →	→ → → → →				
NATIVE PIPES - EFFIGY	→ → → → →					
KAOLIN TRADE PIPES		→ → → → →				
PEWTER PIPES					→ → → → →	
"SEPTEMBER MORN" FIGURINES						
BONE COMBS	→ → → → →	→ → → → →	→ → → → →	→ → → → →		
BONE HARPOONS		→ → → → →				
BONE AWLS		→ → → → →				
BONE "FLAKING" TOOLS		→ → → → →				
BONE "JANGLERS"		→ → → → →				
METAL AWLS - ROLLED & SOLID						
METAL "JANGLERS"						
THIMBLES						
PERFORATED TEETH - ALL TYPES	→ → → → →	→ → → → →	→ → → → →			
RUM BOTTLES						
METAL BELLS						



	1600-1620 SALMON VALLEY #1 (GENOA FORT)	1620-1640 SALMON VALLEY #2 (MYERS FORT)	1640-1650 SALMON VALLEY #3 (CULLEY'S)	1650-1680 MISSION SITES. (ST. JOSEPH)	1670-1710 TRI-TOWNS. (YOUNG FARM)	1710-1740 WATKINS.
JESUIT RINGS - ALL MOTIFS.		→ → → →				
RINGS W/ ABSTRACT DESIGNS.				→ → → →		
RELIGIOUS MEDALS - ALL TYPES.				- - - -		
CRUCIFIXES - ALL TYPES.				→ → → →		
BRACELETS.						
MUSKET PARTS, FLINTS, MUSKET BALLS.		→ → → →				
"FROCK" BUTTONS. <sup>GLASS &amp;</sup> METAL.						
COINS.					- - - -	
KNIVES W/ BONE OR DECORATIVE HANDLES.						
METAL PENDANTS - ALL TYPES.	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →
SHELL BEADS - DISCOIDALS.	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →
SHELL & WAMPUM PENDANTS.	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →		→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →
WAMPUM BEADS - ALL TYPES.	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →		→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →
RUNTEES.						
RED SHALE "CATLINITE" <sup>BEADS -</sup> ALL TYPES.						
RED SHALE "CATLINITE" <sup>EFFIGIES -</sup> ALL TYPES.				→ → → → →		
BEADS - STAR OR CHEVRON.	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →
BLUE ROUND (ALSO W/ WHITE STRIPES)	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →
BLUE TUBULAR.	- - - -	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →
RED ROUND (ALSO W/ WHITE STRIPES)	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →
RED TUBULAR.	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →
RED ROUND & TUBULAR W/ DARK CENTER.		- - - -	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →
BLUE, GREEN, ETC., TRANSLUCENT.		→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →	→ → → → → → → →
WIRE WOUND BEADS - ALL VARIETIES.				→ → → → →	→ → → → →	→ → → → →
BRASS BEADS.						
"JEWS" HARP.				→ → → → →	→ → → → →	→ → → → →

1600-1620	1620-1640	1640-1650	1650-1680	1670-1710	1710-1740
SALMON VALLEY #1 (GENOR FORT)	SALMON VALLEY #2 (MYERS FORT)	SALMON VALLEY #3 (CULLEY'S)	MISSION SITES. (ST. JOSEPH)	TRI-TOWNS. (YOUNG FARM)	WATKINS.

CELTS, HAMMERSTONES, MULLERS.

HONING STONES.

NETSINKERS.

2 (KNOWN) CEMETERIES.

3 OR MORE CEMETERIES.

NATIVE POTS IN BURIALS.

METAL KETTLES IN BURIALS.

EXTENDED BURIALS.