RECENT EXCAVATIONS ON THE CAMERON SITE (OND -8)

Monte Bennett

Chenango Chapter, NYSAA BULLETIN

Douglas Clark

Chenango Chapter NYSAA

I suppose we should begin by asking the question, why another report on this well known Oneida station, the Cameron site, in light of the past coverage in former Chenango Chapter bulletins and in the recent, " Archaeology of the Oneida Iroquois " by Peter Pratt. It has also received minor mention in the past issues of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist and in other archeological literature.

The answer to that question is that no serious work on the settlement pattern features of this site has been attempted and the report of none is in print to date. It has always been thought that the site was too disturbed by excavation activity throughout the years to permit this. Usually after a site has been dug for many years, as in the case of most Iroquois villages, the sites are abandoned even by collectors, as the artifact yield, their main concern greatly diminishes. Quite surprisingly, much of the settlement information remains. Most of the post molds of the long houses are still visible and even though the refuse and storage pits are often dug, the locations, depths and other data are still obtainable. By a careful re-examination by systematic grid squares, one is able to gather a great deal of information over extended periods of field work.

Many of our historic Iroquois sites badly need further archeological work regardless of the present appearance of the surface. Also, by a careful scraping of the subsoil while digging , one finds many of the artifacts which were lost and discarded by the occupants of the site during the period of habitation. Also a careful screening of the dirt taken from the squares often produces many of the smaller artifacts missed by earlier diggers. All of this adds to data providing a basis for a comprehensive report on the site.

All three former chapter bulletins: Whitney 1963; Cottrell 1968; and Bennett and Bigford 1968; described their activity at the time and/or listed various artifacts found. Pratt's recent work listed the site and included observations drawn from older collections from Cameron located throughout the Central New York area. Being that the site is so well known and is the first village in the Oneida sequence to show the heavy concentration of early European trade arriving almost overnight, we felt it time to take a much closer look at this

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important station and present our more recent findings. During the last five years, the writers and several companions have continued a limited amount of excavation work on this Oneida village site.

Description and Setting

History - Past

The Cameron site is an historic Oneida village designated as OND 8-4 under the NYSAA site location system and is so recorded in Albany in the office of the State Archaeologist.

The site is located on the farm of Mr. Laverne Harrington of Munnsville who has been very helpful and interested in our progress through the years, continuing to give us permission to work on the site. The site is also known as the Wayland-Smith site after an early excavator there. During April of this year, we had the pleasant opportunity of meeting Mrs. Wayland-Smith while we were working there and she re-visited the scene where she had worked with her husband. She reminisced about the work done on the site in the early 1950's and showed keen interest in our present project. We have no way of knowing when the site was first discovered but it could have been well over a hundred years ago. The Ontario and Western Railroad bed cut the site practically in two and consequently about thirty to forty feet of surface soil is missing due to the grading of the roadbed at that time. It is almost certain that workmen would have noticed the evidence of occupation during the grading work or soon after and the word would have been passed to interested parties.

During our years of study, we have often heard the story of how early collectors would come from as far away as New York City by train and spend days on the site. In recent years the now abandoned roadbed (1957) has provided an easy access to automobile travel onto the village location.

The late Herbert Bigford of Earlville did considerable work and excavation in the late 1940's and early 1950's and provided a unique collection for study. The writer would suggest that anyone interested in reading about the nicer artifacts found by Mr. Bigford check Peter Pratt's, Archaeology of the Oneida Iroquois" Vol. I, 1976.

Over the years almost everyone within the research field of the historic Iroquois archeology has visited this classic site. This unfortunately included the collector, uninformed visitors and relic hunters. The site has provided the Chenango Chapter a place for a number of group digs, the key to successful learning experiences under competent supervision. The data from these digs form part of this report as will be noted in a later section.

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Much of the earlier recovered material has naturally been widely dispersed or has disappeared entirely, but within the present generation of diggers much of the active and available older collections have been published and preserved in our Chapter bulletins, other publications and in known manuscripts.

The physical setting of the village site, the description of which is to follow, shows the beauty of the location and why it is considered classic Iroquois. The senior author with companions Richard Cole, Leonard Jenne and Wayne Jenne visited the Cayuga site, Genoa Fort, in the Spring of 1977 for comparison and noted a similar beauty of location and natural features.

Cameron Site Description

Plate 1 shows a general view of the site and indicates the areas recently worked, all to be described in detail later. The site is located on a peninsula of land extending from a land ridge on the east, westerly into the creek valley. Deep ravines lay to the north and south and afforded excellent protection for the inhabitants. The west end of the site is much lower in elevation than the east end providing good drainage. Streams flow in the two ravines, one on each side of the site, before entering Oneida Creek just at the western end of the site. The smaller streams would have provided an adequate water supply and the Oneida Creek was probably navigable to canoes at that time.

The upper half of the site is fairly open at present with a number of large trees present. The lower part is thickly grown over with brush and young second-growth trees making excavation fairly difficult at present.

The middens which the writers would consider very deep and heavy compared to other surrounding villages covered the steep slopes on the north and south sides. A double stockade line on the eastern end of the site was excavated by persons unknown to us before our arrival on the site in the mid 1960's. However, it is still quite visible and presents a nice idea of a stockade line to site visitors. The village was also stockaded on the northern and southern sides and sections of these have been exposed and mapped by us and others in the past. (Plate 1)

Over forty-nine storage or refuse pits have been observed which are quite visible today."The site covers one-quarter mile long and averages approximately seventy-five feet in breadth. "(Pratt, 1976, p. 121)

Burials throughout Iroquoia of this period of time are not commonly found and other than one single grave reported by Pratt, none have been noted I am sure that this is the way the inhabitants would have wanted it. We might suspect that as burials of this period commonly were three feet deep or more, that no serious testing has been conducted to this depth. The age of the site is generally considered to fall between 1570 and 1600 A.D. We can be fairly safe in saying that it was occupied in the late 1500's and may have existed into the early 1600's depending on the length of occupation. The middens being very heavy and extensive suggest a long period of occupation at this station with a sizeable population.

Upper Section Ond - 8

During a number of years of activity in the field work of archeology, the writer has often wondered how well the earlier diggers had carried out their work. The Cameron site has been considered by many as hopelessly disturbed with the house patterns being too much disrupted to be of any value. It was the purpose of the following two field projects to ascertain whether enough information could be obtained by laying out a series of five foot squares and excavating them to make it worthwhile.

Because of limitation in time as far as how many squares could be covered in any one season, we laid out our basic northsouth, east-west lines and marked our datum points with iron pipe and set up extra reference points outside the area with nails in trees. In this manner we could always return to the area and relocate our grids even after a long absence.

The various methods of excavation covered: (A) Shoveling the bulk of the dirt from the square onto screens which vary from a simple quarter inch hardware cloth mounted on four legs to a more complete three tiered screen using one-half, onequarter and one-eighth hardware cloth. (Plate 4) (Note-When using the three tiered screen, we often took the residue remaining on the one-eighth layer home and by using a garden hose and window screen sprayed water over the dirt looking for smaller seed beads, vegetable remains and minute animal bones.) When troweling the last two inch level of the square, often the scraping of the square base produced some artifacts missed by the earlier diggers. On all squares, naturally, we scraped far enough into the clay base so we wouldn't miss any features, Theodore Whitney of our Chenango Chapter suggested that if done carefully, this scraping could be speeded up by using a hoe instead of the trowel. (B) Simply taking a hoe or squared shovel and skimming the surface at one or two inch levels, especially if the area was badly disturbed. (C) Troweling the square completely, particularly if the surface stratum looked undisturbed. This was the slowest and most precise method.

The first section was excavated over a period of three years, (1971-72-73) on the upper side as shown on the basic map. (Plate 1).Forty-six five foot squares were finished during this period as shown on Plate 3. A number of features were unearthed and will be described now. disturbed many times and the importance of cleaning the square to subsoil cannot be stressed enough. Another item to mention is the value of close examination of refuse bone after counting it. An example is the broken remains of a bone punch, also burned in this case. (Plate 6, Figure 4) It would have been very easy to have missed this artifact if the bone refuse from the square had not been washed and thoroughly examined.

The following are the people whose collections were used in this report or who helped in the excavation of the upper section:

Richard Cole, Reginald Bigford, Gary Bennett, Louis Kupris, Terry Bennett, Monte Bennett and Diana Kupris.

LOWER SECTION OND -8

The second section excavated was on the lower end of the site on a good sized flat area which was at the time covered with some second growth timber but was mostly heavy brush. During the Spring of 1975, this area was cleared to establish our basic excavation lines and to alternately sample squares in a line before further opening the area. Once again our datum (EONO) was marked for future reference and work by the use of steel pipe driven into the ground at various reference points, leaving just an inch or so remaining above the surface. During the remaining part of 1975-76 and 77, forty-nine five foot grid squares were completed, at times under the rather wet conditions prevalent during the last two seasons. Most of the area, upon clearing, showed signs of disturbance with some refuse bone on the surface and the usual ground irregularities left by prior projects. It has often been mentioned that there appeared to be a slight difference in the occupational remains of the upper area (in general, divided by the abandoned 0 & W tracks) in relation to the lower area. One of the purposes of our excavation other than looking for settlement information, was to see if we might be able to ascertain any cultural differences in time by a close study of the artifacts remaining.

FEATURES:

While encountering many more burned areas as shown on Plate 2, we only excavated three real features within the lower section.

FEATURE I - Squares W5 S10, W5 S15, W10 S10, W10 S15.(Plate 5, Figure 4)

This was a basin shaped feature eighteen inches in diameter and twelve inches in depth. The main content in this case was almost solid charcoal with very dark fill surrounded by a light white appearing ash and some burning discoloration. Fourteen pieces of bone and three small pieces of unmarked pottery were also recovered in the excavation.

Listings - Flint:

8	complete Madison points	2	flint	knives	
8	broken points	3	worked	blanks	3
2	complete flint drills	1	broken	flint	drill

Refuse bone by 5' square:

Low count 4; high count 304; average 93 pieces. Total pieces- 4580 which were once again passed on to Henry Wemple to be added to his collection for study.

Flint chip by 5' square:

Low count 0 ; high count 65 ; average 12; total 593

Pottery sherds:

'853 pieces. (One unusual one shown on Plate 7, Figure 16)

Fire cracked stone by 5' square:

Low count 1; high count 324 - total 2,074

Bone and Shell:

4	shell discs	3	worked	pieces	of bo	one	
1	drilled bear tooth	1	broken	antler	tool	or	punch
2	broken awl tips	1	broken	harpoor	n		-
1	top of bone punch			-			

Glass trade beads:

Because of wet conditions the lower section was not screened as much as the upper section which may account for the differences in quantity.

Total - 39¹/₂ beads

Lower	10불 7	blue blue	seed star	beads beads	26,5 % 17.7%	
Upper	18) 17	blue blue	seed star	beads beads	26.2% 24.1%	
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GLASS TRADE BEADS

Probably the most abundant artifact, outside of pottery sherds, and the most highly prized by the amateur archeologist, is the glass trade bead.

" European explors discovered glass beads were a desirable trade item with the American Indian. These beads, today, are fine time indicators for the archeologist. While it is true that certain glass beads were brought to different parts of the New World at different times, the mere presence of these beads indicate the Indian's Historic contact." (Wray, 1973,p.17)

Using the collections of persons who had participated in the last few years of excavation on the Cameron site, we collected and studied over 1,473 beads. Using Kidd's classification work along with Pratt's bead study, we constructed the following chart, listing the number of beads found, the percentages and both Kidd's and Pratt's numbers where possible. We have also included a general description of each head for the benefit of the amateur, with sizes encountered. One hundred nine types are listed and the large count of beads certainly gives us a good sample for further comparison with those beads from other sites at some later date. (Plates 13 through 22) (Editor's note: The manuscript copy had all one hundred nine beads hand colored. Regrettably, the colors could not be reproduced in this bulletin. We suggest that interested readers may color their own copy using the accompanying full descriptions.)

Eight types of beads comprised 45 % of the sample. Listed below are the eight types with a comparison with a sample from the Pompey Center site. (Bradley 1977, p. 3)

Cameron

Pompey Center

Chart Number	Count	Percent	Description (Count	Percent
# 7 # 8 #10	394 35 32	26.74% 2.37% 2.10%	Blue Star Gooseberry Star Type	98 3	14,2%
#16 #50 #51	85 39 45]	5.77% 2.64% 3.08%	Blue, 8 W Db Str Red Black	40 13 2	5.8% 1.9%
#94 #95	89 ² 92 ² 812 ²	6.07% 6.27% 45.04%	Blue,dark Blue, light	23	3.3%

Considering general shape only, not manufacture, there were ninety-six round types and thirteen cane types. This computed to 88% round and 12% cane for the the sample.

(Note: Many of the beads have a light grey corrosion filament formed upon them. When water is applied to them the true color comes forth.)

Monte Bennett + Donglas Clark

NUMBE	R DESCRIPTIONS		SIZE	PRATT No.	KIDD No.	7.	NUMBER Found
1	Round opaque Black with three opaque red stripes and 3 white opaque stripes attenting		L	24	11615	1.765	26
2	Round opaque Red with 12 opaque white stripes		L	26	1167	.332	5
3	Round opaque Black with 4 opaque red stripes and 4 opaque white stripes attennating	\$ (I)	L			.407	6
4	Round opeque Light Blue with 4 opaque darb blue shipes and 4 opaque red shipes attemating		L	simila 18	R	.135	2
5	Round opaque Black with 3 opaque white stripes with orce red opaque stripe centered on each white stripe		L	simila 23	r 11667	.332	5
6	Round opaque Red with 3 opaque white stripes with one opaque blue stripe centered on each white stripe		19== L 6= M	22	11661	1.663	24/2
7	Round translucent Blue with approx. 12 white stripes - flush around the eyes. "Blue Star"		41= L 543=M 6 = S	16	IVK4 YK3	26.74	394
8	Round translucant Clear with fine opaque white stripes within the clear surface of the bead "Gooseberry"		17= L 17= M 1 = S	25	1118	2.376	35
9	Round opaque Black with 8 opaque white stripes with one red opaque stripe centered on each white stripe		L			271	4
PL	NTE 13						

SIZE PRATT KIDD 70 NUMBER No. No. 70 FOUND DESCRIPTIONS NUABER Round opaque white with 6 red opaque 52"L 10 252-M 28 14 MNS 2.104 32 stripes and 6 blue opaque stripes attenting a clear coating on the outside of the bead, white center surrounded by an opaque 2=1 red star. $\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$ 2=2 Round opaque Light Blue "Thuston Blue" 11A40 1.001 15 11= M 11 Round opaque Dark Blue-Gray with 16 red opaque stripes 12=L 27 .033 1 12 Round Light Blue with three white opaque stripes D 2 42=M 47 11656.305 42 13 14 Round opaque Darb Blue with 3 12=L 21 1V630.509 72 Broad white opaque stripes; core-Blue, surrounded by a thin line of white 15 Round opaque Red with 3 opaque .373 52 white stripes - 1 opaque black 1=M stripe centered on each white stripe Round opaque Darb Blue with 8 white opaque stripes (Usually these 1 3= L 20 IVL33 5.77 85 16 appear to be 8 sets of fire double stripes Round to Oval Darb Blue with 3 opaque ₩ () Z=L I=M .203 3 17 Red stripes and 3 White opaque stripes attenating Vlattened Oral opaque Light Gray with 12 opaque Red Stripes 18 2=L .135 2 Elettened ovel opaque White with 12 attenting opaque red and opaque blue stripes Core: Dans Blue; then light Blue; then a red "star". () (3) I=L 28 But State of 19 .067 1

SIZE PRATT KIDD 07 - NUMBER. No. No. To FOUND DESCRIPTIONS Electioned Ovel opaque Red with 3 white opaque Stripes with 1 opaque blue stripe centered on each white stripe 2= L but 11663 .135 Z fenter 20 Slattened oval "Blue Sta" Bead () (3) スレゼート 17 NKS 1.459 スレゼ 21 Round translucent Blue with 3 white (42:M 11 11g5.305 4'z 22 circles with a red design in each white circle. Translucent light Blue core. "I lush Eye" Round oppque White with 3 white circles with a blue nigg inside each white circle. "Slush Eye". llg4 .332 5 23 Round opaque White with 3 white cricles with a red star design in each white cricle, "8 lush Eye" € 6=M 11g3.407 6 24 Round opaque Blue with 16 white 14=M 19 1V63416154 17 25 white opaque stripes. Blue con - 1=5 surrounded by a this white cuicle 26 1= M 1= S 1- Sun? Round opaque Darb Blue with 6 .610 9 fine red opaque stripes Round translucent amber with 3 sets of fine double red oppque stupes .033 2 27 Round Transluar Green with 3 white opsque stripes with 1 opsque red stripe centered on each white stripe .067 ((1) (3) I=M 28 29 Round opaque White with 12 attenting Red and Green stripes. Clear core surrounded by opaque Red Star .101 12 PLATE 15

NUMBE	R DESCRIPTIONS	SIZE No.	KIDO 7 NUMBER No. To FOUND
30	Round opaque white with fire green () () stupes - Red fluch oround a green core	; <u>;</u> = M	IVK7 .033 Z
3(Round te Oval translucent Dark Blue with 2 opaque red stripes attemating II &	Μ	.067
32	Round opaque light Blue-Gray with (1) (2) 14 opaque red and green atternating (1) (2)	Μ	.067
33	Round opaque Red with 3 opaque white stripes with 1 black opaque stripe () () centered on each white one	5 = M 2 = S 1 = Seal	.542 8
34	Round to over opeque red to dark ()) L	.067
35	Round opaque White with 6 opaque I I I I and yellow stripes attemating with 6 opaque I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Μ	1Vin 4-670 10
36	Round translucent amber with I I I	Μ	116131.663242
37	Round opaque red with 4 opaque ID 3	M	1163162924
38	Round opaque Darb Green with 3 white I and opaque stripes with I opaque red stripe I and the stripe	M	11621 .203 3
39	Round opaque Black with 6 opaque I Sta	м	.135 2
40	Round opaque Black with 4 white I	М	11612.135 2

PLATE 16

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SIZE PRATT KIDD 7 NUMBER No. No. To FOUND DESCRIPTIONS NUMBER Round opaque Red with 12 opaque Black stripes with black opaque Core .271 4 Ш 🛞 м 41 Round opaque Red with 3 opaque white stripes with 1 opaque black stripe centered on each white stripe -22=M 48 14611.56123 42 black opaque core () द्रुटे M 4757 Round translucent Light Blue 43 Round opaque White with 3 opaque green stripes atternating with 3 red opaque stripes **M** 11633.237 3-2 44 45 Round opaque White () () (22=M) |=S 43 11a131,56123 Round opaque Red with 3 opaque white stripes 1=S 162.610 9 Round opaque Red with 3 opaque white stripes; Black opaque core 1= M 2 - S 1= Seul 670 10 47 Round Oval opaque White $() \odot M$ 11a15 .441 62 48 Round opaque Red with black ○ ● H½=M 3= S 1Va1 1.459 212 49 Round opaque Red () () (1. M 6: S 22=Scul 36 11a12.64739 50 Round opaque Black 37 = L 8/2 = M 12 11963.058452 51 () () M 1.56 | 23 52 Round translucent Dark amber 1193.305 42 Round to Oval opaque Red $\bigcirc \bigcirc M$ 53 PLATE 17

NUMBER	DESCRIPTIONS			Size	PRATT No.	KIDD No.	7. NUMBER FOUND
54	Translucent wine to amber (50	3	1= L = M			J35 X
55	Round Light Blue opaque with 8			M			203 3
56	Round opaque Darb Blue with 3 opaque white stripes : core-darb blue opaque			Μ	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	18629	101 1-2
57	Round to Oval opaque Dark Blue	0	0	5	40	a49	.407 6
58	Round opaque Dark Blue - Translucent blue core surrounded with white cucle	0	0	2= M 4 = S 1= Seel			4757
59	Round translucent Light Green	\bigcirc	3	S	42	1/a23	.06'71
60	Round opaque White with 4 opaque red stripes attennating with 4 opaque blue stripes. Translucent light blue ce	1 Ter		S			.305412
61	Round opaque White with 6 opaque red stripes - Translucent light blue center			S		IV L 13	.542 8
62	Round opaque Light Blue with 3 opaque red stripes		G	Socil			1.00115
63	Round opaque Red with translucent light blue center		۲	S		1V98	.067 1
64	Round opaque Red with translucent	\bigcirc	0	Soud	68	1Va2	332 5
65	Round opaque Red with translucent green conter	0	۲	412= S 5=Secch		Wa5	644 92
66	Round transluxent Darb Oncen with 3 sets of opeque Stripes: 1 opaque blue and 1 white Stripe make 9. set of Stripes.		Ð	S			.0671
PLAT	E 18						

SIZE PRATI KICO of NUMBER No. No. To FOUND NUMER DESCRIPTIONS 11= S 12= Sies 13 1/936 1.561 23 $\bigcirc \bigcirc$ Round opaque Medium Blue 67 1=5 Round opeque Darb Blue inth translevent clear center 00 68 .271 4 3-54:00 oval translucent Dark Blue (about 69 .0671 0 • s puple) with 2 opaque dans red stripes (almost double red stripes) on what appears to be a silver background Oral translucent Dark Purple with 2 opeque red stripes 0 😔 S .067 1 20 .067 1 D B M Round translucent groon with 4 opeque red stupes 71 S S Round opaque Black with 3 opaque red stripes attenting with 3 72 ,067 1 opaque white stripes Round opaque Dark Blue with 6 0 🗿 3=5 73 opaque white stripes; Darb Blue 1.765 26 opaque core with white cuicle surrounding Sed the Core, Round opaque black with 4 74 M 😯 M 11612.271 4 opaque white stripes E L TO 75 75 Round care: Opaque Dark Blue E @ .067 1 76 of opaque white stripes with I opaque Elle 58 11163.313 52 PLATE 19

NUMBER	DESCRIPTIONS	SIZE	PRATI ' No ,	KIDD A	70 NUMBER
าา	Round cane: opaque Blue with 3 () sets of opaque white stripes with 1 opaque red stripe on each white stripe. Opaque blue core	Μ		11147,	69 22
78	Round Cane-opaque black with 12 EO opaque stripes (2 white stripes then I red stripe and so on)	L		•	135 2
79	Round cane-opaque Blue with 8 2000 opaque stripes: opaque blue core with white circle surrounding it.)		11166	.4416-2
80	Round cane - opaque Green witch () unbnown number of opaque white stripes - opaque red core surrounded by white circl) /a			.0331
81	Round cane - translucent Dark Blue Co	3=M 4= 5	82	1919	.475 7
82	Round cane-opaque red inch 5000	S	72	11/a1	.067 j
83	Round cane - opeque red virch () () translucent green core	S		11/93	,203 3
84	Round cane-opaque blue inch com	2			.067 1
85	Round cane - translucent dank blue -	S			.332 5
86	Round cane-uneners "Blue Star" type	0 6= M 20= S		IIIka	1.697 25
87	Round opaque White with 4 opaque DE) 15=A 1=Se	1 ©	1163	1.086 16
88	Round opaque white with 12 opaque stripes, dark green, then red, then dark I @	2=4	ч	Nal	509 7-2
+	blue. While opaque care surrounded by opaque red. PLATE	20			

SIZE PRATT KIDD & NUMBER No. No. To FOUND DESCRIPTIONS NUMBER Round opaque Medium Blue with 8 opaque red stripes (can be over) (1) (3) M .475 7 89 Round to Oval opaque Rad with 8 opaque (X-(1=5) 11/1.2033 90 similar 55 SEED TO Walk SI4 12 Round translucent Dark Blue with 91 opoque dark core SEED=13 3 1Val9.950 14 Round translucent Dark Blue with 92 translucent dark core ()) @ L 32 Slattened Cane - opaque light off-.101 12 93 Color Blue with 8 opaque red stripes 34=M Similar 94 Round translucent Dark Blue 47=5 10 1/250 89=2 H=see 6.096 () () ⁷1-2=M 13=5 11943 922 95 Round translucent Light Blue g=SEED () O S 96 Round to Oval Translucent Vellow-067 1 97 Round opaque any Green with 10 fine opaque white stripes to s 067 1 98 Round opaque Dark Blue with 4 sets D SEED .067 1 of double opaque red stripes 99 Round opaque White with translucent O@ 5 2 close center .135 2 100 Round opaque White with 6 atternating opaque green and red stripes I A 11639.0671 101 Round opsque Red with 3 opsque white D 3 S 11610.23732 PLATE 21

N	MBER	DESCRIPTIONS	SIZE	PRATT No.	KIDD The	NUMBER
	102	Round opaque Red with 12 opaque ID I	L		1167.06	1
	103	Round to Oval opaque Black with II to the stripes and opaque white stripes and opaque black center	L	57	.101	应
	104	Round opaque Black cans witch 12. EDO opaque stripes (1 ned stripe then 2 white stripes)	2		• 06 ^r	
	105	Round opaque Red with 12 opaque ID E	L		.03	1-2
	106	Round opaque Dark Blue with m . 8 white opaque stripes with one red opaque stripe centered on each white stripe	L		ູຊາ	4
	107	Round to Oval translucent Green DO	М	7	061	1
	108	Round oppque Reddish-Brown ID () with 8 oppque white stripes with ID () one red oppque stripe on each white stripe. Core is oppque reddish brown with a trace of black mixed stronghout,	L	-	.067	1
1	109	Round opeque Red witch 3 opaque () () white stripes witch the following on each white stripe: (1 white; 1 black; 1 Blue; 1 Black; 1 white)	L			. Fans,
1					1	

PLATE 22

1

A recent listing of beads from Pompey Center Site, Onondaga, by Bradley listed 86 types out of 692 beads. The most common bead found at Cameron is the "Blue Star ", comprising 26.74 % of the total. Pompey Center shows the "Blue Star" fairly common at 14.2 %. The general time period of Cameron certainly falls into the age of the polychrome beads. The bead types are numerous and the characteristic beads of the period according to Wray are the "Star" and "Flusheye" types both of which are present in the sample taken from the site.

"Between 1600 and 1625, round polychrome cane beads reached their height of popularity. Among the important varieties at this time were: round blue and white seed beads, many with clear glass cores- marble size red and black beads with stripes of white, blue and red- "melon" beads of blue glass with white stripes and cores of clear and white glass- star or chevron beads of blue, green, or red polychromes with a star like cross section at the ends of the bead- flush eye beads - fused beads (the seconds of the bead manufacturers tumbling barrels) polychrome beads of many different colors and combinations of colors." (Wray 1973, p. 17)

Many writers have surmised that the rapid change in the bead styles could be accounted for by the Indians burying them with their dead and by the simple loss of them in day to day living. A few survived, probably as heirlooms, and can be found on later sites within the sequence of any time period. Recent investigations on the Oneida villages of Wilson (Ond 9-4) and on Blowers (Ond 1-4) should shed more light on this interesting artifact. Naturally, the larger the sample that one can assemble for study, the more complete and valuable the comparison work that can be accomplished throughout Iroquoia.

ARTIFACTS IN GENERAL

The artifacts from the Cameron site can easily be divided into native made items and trade items. Although trade had come into full bloom by this time, the Oneidas still relied heavily on their own manufactured tools and ornaments, using native materials to make them. The amateur archeologist usually will attempt to propose the usage of the unusual artifact first and then will attempt to discern its material composition, shape, and physical make-up.

Native made artifacts:

The most common tool encountered was the bone awl used in hide and leather working. The awls were usually made of a splinter or section of animal or bird bone. Although this common artifact is not diagnostic, it disappears shortly after contact times and was replaced by the metal awl. Many of the long and more durable awls were highly polished bone and sharpened to a fine point. The bone awl is found in quantity on the site whereas the metal awl is fairly rare as yet.

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some were perforated , were either used as pendants or possibly as clothing buttons. The rolled bangle is present and is usually associated with clothing, affixed to the sleeve or legging for sound or ornamentation. The Indian was known to re-use and re-work many objects until of no further value. Often we came across bits and pieces of partially rolled or just cut brass and copper with no function evident to the writers. The brass appears in varying thicknesses, but generally seems to be the earlier heavy and thick pieces. Most of the brass artifacts have a coating of characteristic green corrosion on them.

GLASS TRADE BEADS

The glass trade bead has been discussed in an earlier section and in later charts and plates. Here we would like to add some information that would help in using the charts. The sizes are keyed with the following symbols:

VL		very large	Ξ	over 10 mm
L	=	large	=	6-10 mm
М	==	medium	Ξ	4-6 mm
S	=	small	=	2-4 mm
VS	==	very small	=	2mm or smaller
VS	=	seed bead size	=	seed

BONE REFUSE

Chapter member, Henry Wemple, has a large sample of refuse bone collected over the years, including a sample from both the lower and upper excavated sections awaiting future analysis. Generally speaking, the remains of the following animals can be expected to be found: deer, bear, elk, raccoon, turkey, beaver. moose, wolf, dog, rabbit, squirrel, birds, waterfowl, turtle, fish, mollusk, and many small rodents.

CHARRED MATERIAL

Corn kernels and beans were encountered along with pumpkin seeds and squash seeds and two pieces of carbonized squash stem. All were completely carbonized which is why they were preserved. There were wild plum pits and probably flotation would reveal the use of many more wild plant seeds. The contents of the various features often contained charred organic material and ash crusted fragments that could not be identified.