

A LONGHOUSE PATTERN ON THE CAMERON SITE (OND 8-4)

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Site Description

Although the Cameron site has been described many times before, we felt it necessary to cover the basic description for the person not familiar with the area. The following is a close reference to a prior article written by the author in 1978.

The Cameron site is an historic Oneida village designated as Ond 8 -4 under the state site registration system. The site is located on the farm of Mr. Laverne Harrington of Munnsville. His continuing permission and interest in our work has made it a pleasure to spend our time there. In earlier times it was also known as the Wayland-Smith site.

We suspect that the site was discovered over a hundred years ago when the Ontario & Western Railroad bed cut the site practically in two. We feel it is almost certain that workmen would have noticed the evidence of occupation during the grading work and certainly the word would have 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 time on the site. In recent years the now abandoned roadbed (1957) has provided easy access by car or truck to the village location.

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 early inhabitants. The western end of the site is much lower in elevation than the east end, providing for 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 village. The smaller streams would have provided an adequate water supply and the Oneida Creek was probably navigable by canoe at that time.

The upper end of the site is fairly open at this time with a number of large trees present. The lower part is thickly overgrown with brush and young second growth making excavation fairly difficult. The site has never been the scene of cultivation and basically has always been an area of forests since the occupants left over three and one-half centuries ago. The hillside middens are very deep and heavy as compared to other surrounding villages and cover the steep slopes to the north and south sides. These middens, once rich in refuse and material remains, are fairly well excavated now due to such extensive work in modern years. A double stockade line at the eastern end of the site was excavated in the early 1950's and for the most part is still quite visible today. The site covers a quarter of a mile in length and is approximately seventy-five feet wide. Over 49 storage or refuse pits can be observed from the surface. Plate 1 shows a general view of the village and indicates the sections that have been excavated to date. Sections A & B have been reported in the Chapter Bulletins in 1978. Section C shown of the upper side of the site was excavated during the seasons of 1777-79 and was the area in which the longhouse appeared. Section D on the lower side of the site was dug in 1980 and appears to show a partial house structure emerging.

Burials throughout Iroquoia at this period are not commonly found, and other than one single grave reported by Dr. Pratt, none have been reported within the village limits. We might suspect that the burials of this period could be much deeper than usual, and few people have conducted any serious testing to the depth probably required. During the years of our interest in the site, we have made limited searches of the surrounding ridges in the vicinity hoping to find the burial location. To date, the cemetery or cemeteries are still unknown, but due to the heavy artifact finds through the years, we certainly do not lack that portion of the story. The following gives us a fairly good idea of what we might expect to encounter.

"With the first European contact, burial customs rapidly changed. Epidemic diseases brought from Europe, to which the Indian had little immunity, ravaged through the villages. Multiple burials were very common, containing 2 or 3 people and occasionally up to 5 or 6 individuals. These burials were relatively deep, averaging three or more feet with deeper graves ranging from 4 to 6 feet in depth. The bodies are carefully placed in the flexed position, in well prepared graves, with the heads now almost always to the west.

Many of the early historic burials (1550-1600) have rocks in the grave fill. Great care was taken to carefully place field stones and even small boulders(weighing over one hundred pounds) over the skeleton. Some rocks lay directly on or within an inch or two of the skeleton, indicating these rocks may have been supported above the body and later collapsed down on top of the skeleton. The burials that do not have rocks covering them have layers of bark close to or a foot or more above the skeleton. This bark layer resembles the remnant of a 'roof' mat that was constructed to preserve the burial.

With the beginning of European contact the frequency and amount of burial offerings increases rapidly. A few glass beads, ornaments of rolled sheet brass, iron knives , axes, and pottery jars are now frequently placed with the dead. Children's graves are the most endowed with burial offerings." (Wray- 1973 p. 27)

Some General Thoughts About the Iroquois and their Longhouses.

Iroquois villages were not permanent settlements as we think of our towns and villages in rural America. It is well known that every 10 to 15 years, on the average, the village was moved to some other location for varying reasons. Often the soil in the fields surrounding the village would be exhausted due to constant planting and good crops would no longer be able to be grown. Many have mentioned the amount of trees that it would take to build a village and sustain a good supply of firewood- if the trees became exhausted or the distance became too great to gather this material easily, then a move certainly would have been in order. No doubt, the hunting and food gathering range would also have been considered. When one or more of these things happened, the Iroquois would search for a new site much like the one they were leaving, the forest area would be cleared and, as before, they would construct a new settlement.

Walking through the forests, one would approach the fields surrounding the village. These fields would be planted in corn, beans, and squash. Next the palisades of the village would be visible

shamans or medicine men." (Wray, 1973, p. 26)

The article by Zena Mathews on figurines is interesting and points out other thoughts on these most unusual artifacts. (Mathews, 1980, p. 72) .

Both Wray (1953) and more recently DeOrion (1978) consider these figurines to be key traits of the period and in the case of Genoa Fort site to be found during a very short time span.

European Artifacts

" With the introduction of the iron tool, the life style of the native American changed forever." (Bennett, 1978, p. 17).

Three iron knives (two were partial) were found , (Plate 9, Fig. 4,6,7), Fig. 7 had broken during use and one section had been reworked and rounded. Two iron spear blades (Plate 8, Fig. 4-5) came from the lower section of the site. Three iron awls (Plate 8 Fig. 1-6 and Plate 9 Fig. 1) were found, all being square in cross section. The iron articles were all badly rusted and pitted which is the usual case with iron artifacts.

The only iron artifact that had not been found on the site in the past to our knowledge was the iron nail or spike. Two have now been recovered , one from the upper longhouse excavation (Plate 8, Fig. 2) and the other from the lower part of the site. (Plate 9, Fig. 2). Both are large and bear the characteristic facets on their heads and in cross section they were square.

One of the most sensitive artifacts of this time is the glass trade bead. Member, Howard Arndt of Stittville, found an unusual faceted bead in section C at the bottom of a small circular depression. Plate 15, Fig. 12 shows the bead which measures 10mm and 11.5 mm and would commonly be called a " Blue Star " or chevron bead. The end of one side of the bead had 5 facets and the other end had 6 facets. Kidd's description of the bead would fit into his category IVK3, but the appearance would fit more closely into category IVK4. The bead has 7 layers: dark blue exterior, opaque white, , opaque red, opaque white, light blue translucent, opaque white, and light blue translucent. It appears to have been sharply cut to form the end facets and to expose the inner layers of the bead. The writer, unfamiliar with the faceted chevron bead, has had the good fortune to be able to correspond with Marvin Smith, University of Georgia, during the last year.

" In conclusion, chevron beads were important in the American trade only in the early period. I believe that there is a general evolutionary trend from seven layered chevrons with green layers and faceted ends, to simpler four layered tumbled chevron beads by c.a. 1590. These four layer chevrons would be easier and thus cheaper to manufacture, and would be more suitable for trade in large quantities. Any chevron bead is , of course, a complex bead to manufacture, so for economic reasons , and perhaps stylistic ones, they rapidly dropped out of the growing fur trade economy." (Smith, 1977, p. 16.).

It is interesting to note here that many of our early trade beads are being found and reported from the eastern Seaboard of the United States. The Bradford Ferry site (1-CE-73) c.a. 1600, located in Alabama, has produced similar, chevron, flush eye,

gooseberry, and beads with compound stripes. A dozen green chevron beads have been found there; to date, we have two half sections of this rare bead from Camerons.

" Eye beads are excellent chronological indicators for the second half of the sixteenth century." (Smith, 1980, p.13).

The writer has reproduced four of the most common eye designs that are found in Oneida sites on Plate 15, Fig. 13-16, this is not to scale and copied from Smith's 1980 work.

" Eye beads are glass trade beads decorated with circular elements or eyes, usually of millifiori cane. In the Northeastern United States, where eye beads are more plentiful, they are often referred to as ' flushey' beads, since the decorative eyes are usually marvered flush into the surface of the bead". (Smith, 1980, p.1).

The total site sample of glass trade beads now stands at 3935, from collections of the Chenango Chapter in the last decade. A general description of each bead type is included with size, percentages, number found and both Pratt and Kidd numbers being used. Dr. Peter Pratt is currently completing a new bead publication which will include beads from across the state. We eagerly await this new publication as it will be a major addition to the literature and will be used as a guide for years to come.

The following pages of bead descriptions use the following key:

L	- Large	6-10 mm
M	- Medium	4-6 mm
S	- Small	2-4 mm
VS	- Seed bead	2 mm or smaller
	Size	

The round to cane percentage, considering shape only, not manufacture is:

Round	- 3801	- 96.59 %
Cane	- 134	- 3.4 %

A few large pieces of scrap kettle brass were found (Plate 8, Fig. 8) (Plate 10, Fig. 11-13) which showed re-use and re-working along one or more edges. These were fairly sharp and no doubt used as knives or scraping tools. One brass patch (Plate 10, Fig. 8) shows the evident repairing of a kettle. Many other bits and pieces of this scrap brass were made into bead form, (Plate 10, Fig.4-6), brass ear rings, ((Plate 10, Fig. 1-3), various projectile points, (Plate 10, Fig. 9,10), decoration discs, (Plate 8, Fig. 9, 11) .

" The first articles of European origin the Senecas received, other than the iron knife and axe, attracted their esthetic rather than their common sense. Brass kettles were cut up and made into beads and pendants and not until 50 or 75 years later is there any evidence of their being used for cooking or as offerings to the dead." (Wray and Schoff, 1953, p. 60).

The following is a comparison of the flint to metal projectile points found on four Oneida sites. The Blowers and Wilson sites are thought to closely follow the Cameron site and the Sullivan site is much later:

Figure 1

No.	DESCRIPTION	Size	FRATT No.	KIDD No.	%	NUMBER FOUND
1.	Black opaque with 3 Red opaque stripes and 3 White opaque stripes. (Round)	L	24	11b15	.88	35
2.	Red opaque with 12 White opaque stripes	L	26	11b7	.13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
3.	Black opaque with 4 Red opaque stripes and 4 White opaque alternating stripes. (Round)	L			.15	6
4.	Light Blue opaque with 4 Dark Blue stripes and 4 Red opaque alternating stripes. (Round)	L	18	SIMILAR	.05	2
5.	Black opaque with 3 White opaque stripes with one Red opaque stripes centered on each white stripe. (Round)	L	23	SIMILAR 11bb7	.019	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
6.	Red opaque with 3 White opaque stripes with one Blue stripe centered on each white stripe (Round) - 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -L 9 - M		22	11bb1	.85	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
7.	Blue translucent with approximately 12 translucent stripes, flush around the eyes; commonly known as a Chevron or "Blue-Star"	52-L 13-S 492-M	16	1VK4 1VK3	14.15	557
8.	Clear (appears yellowish) translucent with 12 to 15 White opaque stripes within the clear surface of the bead; commonly known as a "Gooseberry" bead. (Round)	19-L 19-M 4-S	25	11b18	1.06	42
9.	Black opaque with 8 White opaque stripes with one Red opaque stripe centered on each White stripe. (Round)	L			.216	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
10.	White opaque with 6 Red opaque stripes and 6 Blue opaque stripes alternating; a clear coating on the outside of the bead. White center surrounded by an opaque Red "flush" core. (Round)	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -L 34-M 1-S	28	1Vnn5	1.18	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
11.	Light Blue opaque; commonly known as a "Thurston Blue". (Round)	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -L 11-M 3-S		11A40	.44	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
12.	Dark Blue opaque - Grey with 16 Red opaque stripes. (Round)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -L	27		.01	$\frac{1}{2}$
13.	Light Blue opaque with 3 White opaque stripes (Round)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -M	47	11B56	.19	16
14.	Dark Blue opaque with 3 broad White opaque stripes; core-Blue, surrounded by a thin line of white. (Round)	L	21	1Vb30	.40	16

Figure 2

No.	DESCRIPTION	Size	PRATT No.	KIDD No.	%	NUMBER FOUND
15.	Red opaque with 3 White opaque stripes - one Black opaque stripe centered on each white stripe (Round)	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -L 2-M			.26	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
16.	Dark Blue opaque with 8 White opaque stripes (usually these appear to be 8 sets of fine double stripes) (Round)	4-L 137-M	20	1Vb33	3.58	141
17.	Dark Blue opaque with 3 Red opaque stripes and 3 White opaque alternating stripes (Round)	2-L 1-M			.076	3
18.	Light Grey opaque with 12 Red opaque stripes (Flattened) (Oval)	L			.05	2
19.	White opaque with 12 Red opaque stripes and Blue opaque stripes alternating; Core: Dark Blue, then Light Blue, then a Red "Star". (Flattened Oval)	L	28 BUT FLATTENED		.038	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
20.	Red opaque with 3 White opaque stripes with one Blue opaque stripes centered on each White stripe. (Flattened Oval)	L	22	11bb3	.088	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
21.	Blue translucent with approximately 12 translucent stripes, flush around the eyes; commonly known as a Chevron or "Blue-Star". (Flattened Oval)	L	17	1VK5	.62	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
22.	Blue translucent with 3 White equally spaced eyes with a Red sunburst design in each White circle. Light Blue translucent core- "Flush-Eye". (Round)	M	11	11g5	.139	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
23.	White opaque with 3 Blue equally spaced eyes with 2 White circular ring designs in each Blue eye. (Round) -"Flush-Eye"	M		11g4	.127	5
24.	White opaque with 3 White equally spaced eyes with a Red star design in each White circle. -"Flush-Eye" (Round)	M		11g3	.152	6
25.	Blue opaque with 16 White opaque stripes. Blue core surrounded by a thin White circle. (Round)	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -M 1-S 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -L	19	1Vb34	.686	27
26.	Dark Blue opaque with 6 fine Red opaque stripes. (Round)	8-M 1-S 1-VS			.279	11
27.	Amber translucent with 3 sets of fine double Red opaque stripes. (Round)	M			.038	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Figure 3

No.	DESCRIPTION	Size	PRATT No.	KIDD No.	%	NUMBER FOUND
28.	Green translucent with 3 White opaque stripes with one Red opaque stripe centered on each M White stripe. (Round)				.025	1
29.	White opaque with 12 alternating Red & Green stripes-opaque. Clear core surrounded M by opaque "Red Star". (Round)				.038	1½
- 30.	White opaque with fine Green opaque stripes -Red flush around a Green core-Another "Star Bead" or Chevron. (Round)	M		1VK7	.025	1
31.	Dark Blue translucent with 2 Red opaque stripes alternating with 2 White opaque stripes. (Round)	3-M 1½-S			.114	4½
32.	Light Blue opaque -Grey with 14 Red & Green opaque alternating stripes. (Round)	M			.025	1
33.	Red opaque with 3 White opaque stripes with one Black opaque stripe centered on each White one. (Round)	5-M 3-S 1-VS			.228	9
34.	Red to Dark Wine opaque (Round to Oval)	L			.025	1
35.	White opaque with 6 Yellow opaque stripes alternating with 6 Blue opaque stripes-clear coating over the outside surface: Clear core surrounded by opaque "Red Star"/ (Round)	M		1Vn4	.343	13½
36.	Amber translucent with 3 sets of 3 fine White opaque stripes. (Round)	27-M 10-S		11b13	.94	37
37.	Red opaque with 4 White opaque stripes. (Round)	32-M 10½-S 5-VS		11b3	1.2	47½
38.	Dark Green opaque with 3 White opaque stripes with one Red opaque stripe centered M on each White stripe. (Round)			11b21	.076	3
39.	Black opaque with 6 Red opaque stripes with 6 White alternating opaque stripes. (Round)	2-M 1-S			.076	3
40.	Black opaque with 4 White opaque stripes. (Round)	2-M 4-VS		11b12	.152	6

Figure 4

No.	DESCRIPTION	Size	PART NUMBER	KIDD NUMBER	%	NUMBER FOUND
41.	Red opaque with 12 Black opaque stripes with Black opaque core (Round)	4-M 1-S			.127	5
42.	Red opaque with 3 White opaque stripes with one Black opaque stripe centered on each White stripe: Black opaque core. (Round)	23-M 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -S	48	1Vbb1	.698	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
43.	Light Blue translucent with 8 ridges. (Round)	11-M			.279	11
44.	White opaque with 3 Green opaque stripes alternating with 3 Red opaque stripes. (Round)	M		11b33	.1	4
45.	White opaque (Round)	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -M 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -S 9-VS	43	11a13	1.24	49
46.	Red opaque with 3 White opaque stripes (Round)	20-VS 8-M 9-S		1b2	.94	37
47.	Red opaque with 3 White opaque stripes: Black opaque core. (Round)	7-M 31-S 13-VS			1.29	51
48.	White opaque (Round to Oval)	M		11a15	.2	8
49.	Red opaque with Black opaque core (Round)	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -M 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -S 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ -VS		1Va1	2.4	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
50.	Red opaque (Round)	1-L 14-M 19-S 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ -VS	36	11a1	4.96	195 $\frac{1}{2}$
51.	Black opaque (Round)	40-L 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -M 1-S 5-VS	12	11a6	1.46	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
52.	Dark Amber translucent (Round)	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ -M 1-S			.876	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
53.	Red opaque (Round to Oval)	M		11a3	.216	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
54.	Wine to Amber translucent -5 ridges or Knobs (Round)	1-L 1-M			.05	2
55.	Light Blue opaque with 8 Red opaque stripes (Round)	M			.088	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Figure 5

No.	DESCRIPTION	Size	PART NUMBER	KIDD NUMBER	%	NUMBER Found
56.	Dark Blue opaque with 3 White opaque stripes M core: Dark Blue opaque (Round)			1Vb29	.038	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
57.	Dark Blue opaque (Round to Oval)	9-S 5-VS	40	11a49	.355	14
58.	Dark Blue opaque with a Blue translucent core surrounded by a white circle (Round)	4-M 10-S 9-VS			.585	23
59.	Light Green translucent (Round)	S	42	11a23	.088	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
60.	White opaque with 4 Red opaque stripes a alternating with 4 Blue opaque stripes. Light Blue translucent core. (Round)	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ -S 9-VS			1.23	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
61.	White opaque with 6 Red opaque stripes (Round) Light Blue translucent center	5-VS 25-S		1Vb13	.762	30
62.	Light Blue opaque with 3 Red opaque stripes	VS			.736	29
63.	Red opaque with Light Blue translucent core	S		1Va8	.05	2
64.	Red opaque with Clear translucent core	VS	68	1Va2	.127	5
65.	Red opaque with Green translucent core	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -S 6-VS		1Va5	.368	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
66.	Dark Green translucent with 3 sets of opaque stripes: one blue , one white,; make up a set of stripes. (Round)	S			.025	1
67.	Blue opaque (Round)	33-S 208-VS	13	11a36	6.12	241
68.	Dark Blue opaque with translucent clear center (Round)	1-S 8-VS			.228	9
69.	Dark Blue (almost purple) with 2 Dark Red opaque stripes (almost double red stripes) on what appears to be a silver background - basic color Blue is translucent. (Round)	S			.025	1
70.	Dark Purple translucent with 2 Red opaque stripes. (Round)	S			.177	7
71.	Green translucent with 4 Red opaque stripes M (Round)				.025	1
72.	Black opaque with 3 Red opaque stripes alternating with 3 White opaque stripes	S			.1	4

Figure 6

No.	DESCRIPTION	Size	PRATT No.	KIDD NUMBER	%	NUMBER FOUND
73.	Dark Blue opaque with 6 White opaque stripes; Dark Blue opaque core with white circle surrounding the core. (Round)	8-S 116-VS			3.15	124
74.	Black opaque with 4 White opaque stripes (Round)	9-M 1-VS		11b12	.254	10
75.	Dark Blue opaque with 8 White opaque stripes; Blue opaque core with a White circle surrounding the Blue core (Round cane)	1-L 1/2-M	SIMILAR To 75		.038	1 1/2
76.	Red opaque with 4 sets of White opaque stripes with 1 Blue opaque stripe centered on each White stripe. Black opaque core; (Round cane)	7 1/2-L 1/2-M	58	111bb3	.2	8
77.	Blue opaque with 3 sets of White stripes opaque with one Red opaque stripe centered on each White stripe. Blue opaque core. (Round cane)	M		111bb7	.063	2 1/2
78.	Black opaque with 12 opaque stripes; two White stripes & then one Red stripe, etc. (Round cane)	L			.05	2
79.	Blue opaque with 8 White opaque stripes; Blue opaque core with a White circle surrounding the core. (Round cane)			111b6	.228	9
80.	Green opaque with an unknown number of White opaque stripes; Red opaque core surrounded by a White circle. (Round cane)				.012	1/2
81.	Dark Blue translucent (Round cane)	4-M 5-S	82	1a19	.228	9
82.	Red opaque with Black opaque core (Round cane)	S		72111a1	.05	2
83.	Red opaque with Green translucent core (Round cane)	S		111a3	.076	3
84.	Blue opaque with Red opaque core (Round cane)	S			.025	1
85.	Dark Blue translucent ; thin wall on bead. (Round cane)	S			.127	5
86.	Blue translucent with approximately 12 translucent stripes, flush around the eyes; commonly known as a Chevron or "Blue-Star". (Round cane-uneven edges)	7-M 82-S		.111k3	2.26	89

Figure 7

No.	DESCRIPTION	Size	PRATT NUMBER	KIDD NUMBER	%	NUMBER FOUND
87.	White opaque with 4 opaque stripes; Red then Blue. (Round)	17-M 6-VS		11b31	.584	23
88.	White opaque with 12 opaque stripes; Dark Green, Red, Dark Blue-alternating. White opaque core surrounded by Red opaque. (Round)	2-L 5-M		1Va6	.19	7½
89.	Medium Blue with 8 Red opaque stripes. Blue is opaque. (Round & Oval)	M			.254	10
90.	Red opaque with 8 fine Black opaque stripes Translucent dark center. (Round to Oval)	3-M 3-S	SIMILAR TO 55	1Vb1	.152	6
91.	Dark Blue translucent with opaque dark core (Round)	VS	SIMILAR TO 3	1Va16	.94	37
92.	Dark Blue translucent with translucent dark core. (Round)	4-S 39-VS	SIMILAR TO 3	1Va19	1.09	43
93.	Light off-color Blue opaque with 8 Red opaque stripes. (Flattened cane-round)	L	32		.038	1½
94.	Dark Blue translucent (Round)	80-M 59½-S 55-VS	SIMILAR TO 10	11a50	4.94	194
95.	Light Blue translucent (Round)	92-M 20½-S 24-VS		11a43	3.46	136
96.	Blue translucent (Round to Oval)	S			.152	6
97.	Army Green opaque with 10 fine White opaque stripes. (Round)	S			.025	1
98.	Dark Blue opaque with 4 sets of double Red opaque stripes. (Round)	VS			.025	1
99.	White opaque with Clear translucent center (Round)	3-S 13-VS	2		.4	16
100.	White opaque with 6 alternating Green & Red opaque stripes. (Round)	M		11b39	.025	1
101.	White opaque with 3 Red & Blue opaque alternating stripes. (Round)	1½-M 3-VS			.114	4½
102.	Red opaque with 3 White opaque stripes with one Blue opaque stripe on each White stripe. Green clear center. (Round)	S		1Vbb7	.025	1

Figure 8

No..	DESCRIPTION	Size	PRATT	KIDD	%	NUMBER FOUND
			NUMBER	NUMBER		
103.	Red opaque with 8 White opaque stripes-Dark core. (Round)	S		1Vb6	.025	1
104.	White opaque with two Green & Red opaque fine stripes alternating. (Round)	S			.025	1
105.	Black opaque with 12 alternating White & Red opaque stripes. (Round)	S			.025	1
106.	Dark Blue translucent with 4 White opaque stripes. (Round)	VS		11b68	.546	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
107.	Red opaque with 8 White opaque stripes (Round)	VS		11b6	.025	1
108.	Amber translucent with 3 (7) White opaque stripes with one Black opaque stripe on each White stripe. (Round)	S			.012	$\frac{1}{2}$
109.	Red opaque with 2 White opaque stripes (Round)	VS			.05	2
110.	Red opaque with dark core. (Round to Oval)	M			.165	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
111.	Dark Blue opaque with 6 White opaque stripes; Dark Blue opaque core with white circle surrounding the core, (white stripes are broader and intact, whereas # 73 beads stripes are only an imprint) (Round)	S	SIMILAR TO 73		.927	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
112.	Red opaque with 3 opaque White stripes; Green translucent core. (Round)	S		1Vb10	.139	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
113.	Red opaque with 12 White opaque stripes with Black opaque core. (Round)	L		1Vb7	.025	1
114.	Black opaque with 12 White opaque stripes and White opaque circle around Black opaque core. (Round)	L	57		.038	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
115.	Black opaque with 12 opaque stripes (one Red stripe followed by two White stripes) Round cane)	L			.025	1
116.	Red with 12 White opaque stripes. Basic color Red is opaque. (Round)	L			.01	$\frac{1}{2}$
117.	Dark Blue opaque with 8 White opaque stripes with one Red opaque stripe centered on each White stripe. (Round)	L			.127	5

Figure 9

No.	DESCRIPTION	Size	PRATT KIDD		%	NUMBER FOUND
			NUMBER	NUMBER		
118.	Green translucent with 5 White opaque stripes (Round to Oval)	M			.025	1
119.	Reddish-Brown opaque with 8 White stripes opaque with one Red opaque stripe on each White stripe. Core is opaque reddish-brown with a trace of Black mixed through out. (Round)	L			.025	1
120.	Red opaque with 3 White opaque stripes with the following on each White stripe: • one White, one Black, one Blue, one Black, one White) (Round)	L			.01	$\frac{1}{2}$
121.	White opaque with 3 Red & 3 Blue alternating opaque stripes - Clear Blue core. (Round)	VS	1Vb16		.635	25
122.	Red opaque with 6 White opaque stripes - Dark opaque core. (Round)	S	1Vb5		.1	4
123.	Black opaque with 3 Red opaque stripes (Round)	S	11b9		.025	1
124.	Blue translucent with 2 Red opaque stripes (Round)	S	11b65		.05	2
125.	Dark Blue translucent with 6 Red opaque stripes. (Round)	S			.025	1
126.	Brownish-Grey opaque with 8 fine Red opaque stripes. (Round)	L	11b48		.025	1
127.	Red opaque with 3 White opaque stripes with a darker Red opaque stripe on each White stripe; Light Blue translucent core. (Round to Oval)	M			.025	1
128.	Gold translucent (Round to Oval)	M			.1	4
129.	White opaque with 3 Green & Red fine stripes opaque and alternating. (Round to Oval)	S			.05	2
130.	Green translucent (Round)	S	42 11a26		.025	1
131.	Red opaque with 3 White opaque stripes with 1 very dark Red opaque stripe on each White stripe. (Round)	M	11b34		.038	$1\frac{1}{2}$
132.	Black opaque with 3 White opaque stripes. (Round)	S	11b10		.025	1

Total Bead Count - 3935

Projectile Point Percentages

Cameron	Flint	-	824	-	97.17 %	Blowers	Flint	-	144	-	90.56 %
Site	Metal	-	24	-	2.83 %	Site	Metal	-	15	-	9.43 %
Wilson	Flint	-	109	-	72.19 %	Sullivan	Flint	-	5	-	16.67 %
Site	Metal	-	42	-	27.81 %	Site	Metal	-	25	-	83.33 %

" An indirect proportion exists between the preponderance of metal projectile points and the age of the site. (i.e. the older the contact site, the fewer metal points in the total sample; the more recent the site , the greater the number of metal points.)" (Hosbach & Gibson, 1980, p.61). The size of the metal projectile point sample on the Wilson site is probably due to more metal detector work according to Hosbach. The sample size in metal points from the Sullivan site is presently over 75 due to a number of surface hunting seasons following our field work on that site in the early 1970's.

The most important artifact came from Feature H (Plate 3); a storage pit which had been re-used as a refuse pit during the site occupation. Six pieces of European ceramics (Plate 15, Fig. 1-5,7) were found in a small sealed off section of the pit. At the Annual NYSAA Conference, 1981, in Norwich, NY, the writer had the opportunity to show these pieces to Paul Huey, Albany, and Jim Bradley, of Boston, both much more familiar with European ceramics. The following describes the observations made by both men: The six pieces are of a pale salmon colored bodied earthenware with the interior sides coated with a buff slip- decorated with a trailed red slip in a pattern of concentric rings- then lead glazed. There is a certain amount of green spotting or mottling in the glaze, suggestive of some copper in the glaze. The exterior is undecorated and unglazed- a dry body. Also noted on the exterior surface is a finger print. The rim diameter would be approximately seven and three-fourths inches. The pieces are very thin walled and quite carefully made and the vessel form is quite distinctive of the 17th century forms.

The only other mention of early European ceramics from the site is the following: " Also from a midden on the Cameron site came a very small sherd of slipware with narrow bands of light tan, yellow, and again light tan." (Hagerty, 1975, p. 11).

Figures 5 and 7 have been reworked and have rounded edges and were probably used as gaming discs. One other fragment (Plate 15, Fig.6) came from the eastern end of the longhouse and has a very light green glaze and also has been reworked into a gaming disc.

Some General Observations

" With all the trade going on along the coasts, a good many articles of European manufacture were likely percolating inland to the Oneida as they were to the still more distant Seneca ." (Wray and Schoff, 1953) .

In any event, the issue of just where European articles found on an Iroquois site might have originally come from is beclouded by international trade, warfare, 'beachcombing ' and smuggling. As early

as 1604 French smugglers were being apprehended. French trade goods could have come in from almost anywhere from the time French monopolies were withdrawn in 1609 until Champlain's monopoly in 1613. (Biggar, 1901, pp. 44, 67, 69). But the same might be said for what had gone before and for what was to follow. In the first place, it was common for one country to copy another country's manufactured products, as the " Venetian" glasswork as early as 1597 was to be copied by the French at Rouen. (Gosselin, 1875, pp. 126-127). Indeed, as early as 1530 the Dutch brought glass craftsmen from Venice to manufacture in the manner of Venice, articles of glass. As a result, for example, many of the glass trade beads of Amsterdam by macroscopic inspection are in no way different from the Venetian ones (Van der Sleen, 1962, correspondence with the writer). Assorted other items might be cited as having been copied or purchased by one country from another for trade to the Indians." (Pratt, 1976, pp. 22-24).

" With the intense competition to ensue over lands and furs among the French, English and Dutch, to say nothing of the interline and international warfare among the Indians themselves, the range of the European commodities on a given Indian site could be vast. The question of country (ies) of origin for the European goods might in no way indicate which country had actually been involved in the contact whether directly or indirectly." (Pratt, 1977, pp. 56-57).

Pompey Center (CZA 7-1) appears to be the Onondaga early historic site most similar to the Cameron site. The amount of European materials present shows a large increase for the first time. Settlement work at the north end of the Pompey Center site is presently in progress by Allen " Red" La France and members of the Beauchamp Chapter. Of special note would be the first evidence of European ceramics, two pieces of polychrome Delft ware from two different areas of the site. One piece is a pendant probably made from a Dutch pill jar, and two pieces of Weser ware (yellow lead glaze- rouletting drops of green and orange slip). Bradley notes the first whole iron axes reported and the first brass scrap in quantity (185 pieces, 92% show utilization). The glass trade beads also show a sudden and rapid increase on this site (693 polychromes, 86 types). IVK3 medium large, red star with red core- 14.1%, IVa19 Small -c-opaque, bright navy blue with light core, seed bead- 12.7 %. Also still noted is a large numerical count of flint projectile points which we had noted at the Cameron site also in an article a few years ago. The Pompey Center site is dated at approximately 1600-1625. The next proposed site in the Onondaga sequence is Pratts Falls (CZA 18-1) with a date of 1620-1630. And from this site comes the first mention of at least three " September Morn" figurines found in the past. (Gordon De Angelo, 1980, Notes from Bradley manuscript).

On the two sites thought to follow the Cameron site, both Wilson and Blowers. we note the beads appear to run towards a smaller size and more a straight color. The polychrome bead has its highest number at the Cameron site as well as the largest number of types. As can be seen in the following , only a very small percentage remains in the samples from the Wilson and Blowers sites.

-15 polychrome types were present at Wilsons, 25½ beads for 13¼ % of the total sample. Blowers had 13 polychrome types, 26 beads for 5½ % of the total sample. Cameron now has 98 polychrome types, 1820 beads which equal 46 % of the total sample.

" There is very little carry-over of types from one site to the next. This fact probably results from the combined effects of two attitudes concerning beads in the historic period; the Susquehannocks buried their beads with the owners, with little or no handing down from one generation to the next, and the vogue in Europe shifted rapidly." (Smith, 1970, p.115).

Longhouse Comparisons

Oneida Site	Length	Width	Av. Dia.P. Outside W.	Av. Depth of Post M.	Corridor Width
Buyea	126'	17½'	3½'	11'	6'8"
Bach	40' + 20'	18' 15'	3-10"	5-15"	6'
Cameron	95'	20'	3'4"	11"	7.2'
Wilson	88-95'	20'	6½"	14"	7½"
Blowers	85'	19½-20'	3"	14"	6-7'
Thurston	50'	26'	7.99"	14"	6'

It is interesting to note that only the Wilson and Thurston structures vary from the 3" average diameter. postmold for outside walls.

Searching through the literature, we do note that although there are no fully excavated sites in the Oneida sequence, various writers have made a few preliminary statements on the number of houses which a site might have had.

- Buyea 1510-1540 " Undoubtedly there were more houses on the site but room would allow for a total of not more than about four." (Whitney, 1970, p.8).
- Bach c.a. 1580 " From the results of the radial trenches, quite incomplete as yet, at least 8 houses are known to have existed." (Whitney, 1967, p.7).
- Cameron c.a.1600 " After spending over 15 years on the site, a fairly accurate count of 9 structures would be present." (Bennett, 1981).
- Wilson 1600-1610 " One group of the Chenango Chapter outlined one fully excavated house pattern with the evidence suggesting the remains of possibly two other structures on the site." (Hosbach and Gibson,1980).



Fig. 1

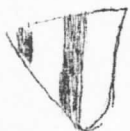


Fig. 3

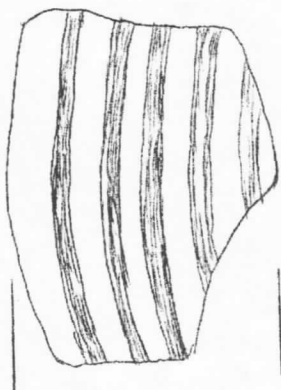


Fig. 2

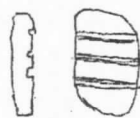


Fig. 6

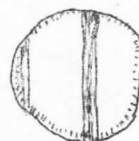


Fig. 7



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 8

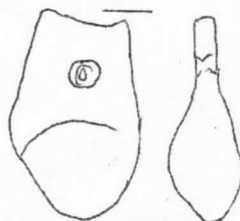


Fig. 9

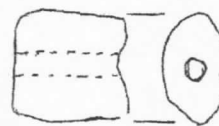
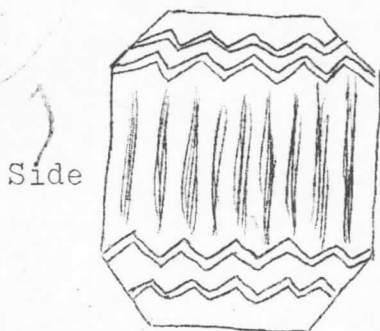


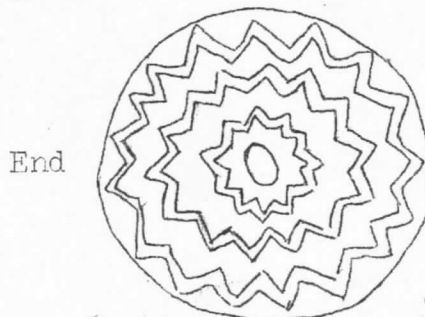
Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Side



End

Fig. 12

Scale 4:1

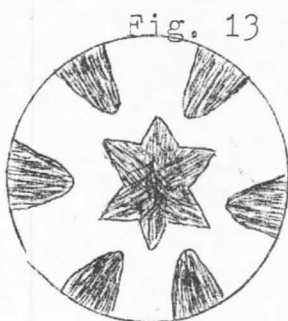


Fig. 13

Star

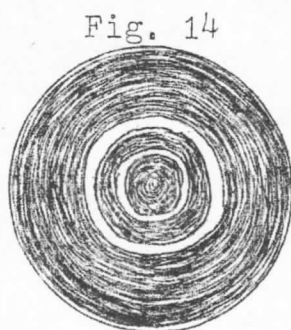


Fig. 14

Circular

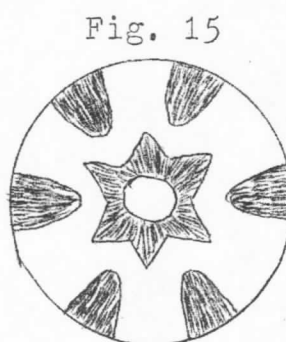


Fig. 15

Star

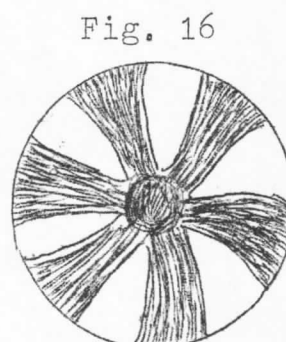


Fig. 16

Sunburst