

A SALVAGE BURIAL EXCAVATION ON THE LANZ-HOGAN SITE OND 2-4

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The Lanz- Hogan site is located on the property of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lanze of Vernon Center. The site is located on high ground just south of Taylor Creek. Across the road to the south edge of the site the land rises quickly to a high bluff overlooking the entire valley. Archaeological material indicating the village area, has been reported scattered over several acres. We would rather doubt that the village site was selected for its defensible position as the western and southern approaches offer little natural protection. The Ontario loam (Maxon, Carl Stevens, 1915:16) of the Lanz-Hogan site is brown, some ten inches deep and underlain by a heavy loam to silty subsoil which is generally lighter in color, nearly a yellowish brown. This soil is somewhat calcareous although the stone and gravel content is essentially shale and sandstone. The lack of good stone for the making of tools and weapons was not disadvantageous since the inhabitants were using predominantly European goods at this time, the early eighteenth century. (Pratt, 1976, p.7)

We understand that the various other burial locations of the site have been investigated in the past, but not in an orderly controlled procedure. As the site has been cultivated for quite a number of years, we also have the addition of plow disturbance. Almost nothing is in print about the site, but soon Dr. Peter Pratt's Vol II of the Oneida Iroquois (at present under preparation) will be available and should include many of these findings of the past.

Lanze Burial Descriptions

Burial 1: (Figure 3) This was a middle-aged adult of indeterminate sex, extended, lying face up, with head orientated toward the north. The skull and much of the chest area was gone and disarticulated due to the action of the bulldozer blade. The left arm and hand were in a position near the pelvic area and slightly underneath the right femur. What remained of the chest cavity and pelvic region was badly decomposed. There were a number of bone fragments observed on the surface in close proximity to this grave, including the missing radius and ulna of the left arm. Two twisted brass bracelets on these bones were found and more than likely came from this individual burial. The darker stain of the burial fossa measured 24 inches in width and 72 inches in length and had a rock lining on the edges. Coffin nails were present, scattered throughout the burial feature. The remainder of the burial feature extended 2 to 3 inches into the subsoil that remained after the disturbance. Traces of arthritis were noted as lipping of the vertebrae in what remained of the spinal column.

There were many burial offerings as indicated by Figure 3. Rows of small seed beads followed the leg placement and one probable arm location. These beads were, no doubt, attached to the clothing for decoration. Near the left shoulder and arm was a large mass of seed beads, white in color. Four brass rings were found just below the pelvic area and arranged in an orderly fashion near where the hand once was. The bulk of the artifacts, however, came from near the left femur (c-4) and between the feet. The area next to the femur

had a very dark oblong area which we suspect may have been the stain of the remains of a leather pouch for the outside of this stain had various colored seed beads in tight array, almost as if in a design. Within this area were recovered the following items: one brass thimble, four very small brass bangles, one iron awl, 6 brass rings, one catlinite effigy face, 3 glass triangular pendants (?) 6 wooden discs, (possibly buttons) and 2 shell effigy faces. From between the feet, came one clay ball pipe, one iron knife, three gun flints and one iron strike-a-light.

We might consider this to have been a burial of a man as the beads following the legs and arms would have been on leggings and the shirt - the grouping of artifacts near the feet would more than likely have belonged to a man's tool kit. The amount of burial offerings suggest that this individual was highly revered.

Burial 2: (Figure 4) This was a middle-aged male, extended, lying face up, with head oriented toward the south. The skull was in excellent state of preservation and appeared to have been propped up- as if looking down at its own body. The chest region, pelvic area and feet were either missing or badly decomposed. Some of the rib bones were neatly piled in the northwest corner of the grave. The bottom of both femurs and the top of both tibia were broken and not present. We may have a primary inhumation but with some disturbance shortly following. The grave was 26 inches wide on an average and about 66 inches in length.

The burial offerings consisted of two clay-ball pipes near the left shoulder, a few coffin nails, and 26 faceted blue beads found alongside the right leg. There were also some of these faceted beads in the pelvic region. The depth of the grave ranged from 11 inches at the southern end to approximately 5 inches at the northern end, this measured from the remaining disturbed subsoil.

Burial 3: (Figure 5) This feature was at a slightly higher level within the remaining subsoil and had been literally swept away by the bulldozer. The grave measured approximately 15 inches in width and 51 inches in length. It was impossible to determine the age or sex of the individual for too little remained. Only the two tibiae appeared to be in the correct undisturbed location. Skull fragments and teeth were scattered as well as a few other broken leg and arm bones. The only burial offerings remaining were a few wire wound amber glass beads and one shell bead measuring $3/8$ inches thick and $3 \frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. This was found on the surface a short distance away and was probably related to this burial. The molars were present and one part of remaining mandible and we noticed the lack of wear. This leads us to believe this burial may have been that of a young person.

Burial 4 : (Figure 6) This burial contained the incomplete quite disarticulated skeletal remains of three individuals. The irregular rectangular grave measured approximately 18 inches in width and over 78 inches in length. The floor of the grave was on the average of

14 inches in depth below the remaining ground surface. The grave was oriented in a north to south direction. Over 700 seed beads were found mostly in two long lines over the length of the feature and at two different levels. We found enough of three different skull fragments (one in the northern part of the grave, one in the eastern, and one in the western) that we concluded that three individuals were involved. Not enough skeletal material was recovered for that many persons and it would appear to be a mass burial with the possibility of aboriginal disturbance at some earlier time. Naturally, we must always consider the possibility of disturbance by action of years of cultivation by the farmer. Burial offerings consisted of one brass ring, 4 brass buckles, 2 catlinite bead separators, and some brown fur , remains of an animal skin or robe in the grave fill.

Burial 5 : (Figure 7) In this grave were two children of indeterminate age and sex, lying as if one body had been placed on top of the other with both being oriented to the north. The pelvic area was completely decomposed in both individuals. The chest area of both was hardly visible and the remaining skeletal material was in a very poor state of preservation. The hands and feet of both were missing or had completely disintegrated. The width of the grave was 18 inches and the length was 60 inches. A few coffin nails were present in the grave fill and the only burial offering was located near the left shoulder of the more deeply buried person. It was a clasp knife, badly rusted with what appeared to have been a wooden handle.

Burial 6 : (Figure 8) An old male and a middle aged female were buried here in an extended position. The female was evidently first placed in the grave with the skull in a southerly direction and then the male placed in the opposite direction. The female had the arms extended down alongside the body, whereas, the male had the arms crossed and covering the pelvic area. This burial had evidently not been disturbed and was found only by noting a slight discoloration of the topsoil at the surface level. The depth from the remaining surface to the top of the grave was 3 inches. The rectangular grave measured 24 inches wide and 72 inches in length. Some coffin nails were present in the grave fill. It would appear that the individuals in this grave had died at the same time as , no doubt, had the ones in Burial 5. This may show some evidence of one of the many white man's diseases that swept through the Iroquois populations at various times after contact.

A substantial number and variety of grave furnishings were recovered from the burial and all related to the male in the northern part of the grave. In the extreme north-central portion of the grave were found a glass prunt and pewter spoon. In the northwest corner lay a brass kettle and an European ceramic cup. The last grouping of artifacts was near the pelvic area on the left side of the body and consisted of a religious medal, 2 King George I medals, some brass buckles, 7 brass Jesuit (so called) rings , Sprinkled throughout the grave fill were a few thousand seed beads, some shell wampum and a few wire-wound beads. This grave certainly was a rich one and would denote the status or affection borne to the individual.

Lead

Also found at the site the next year was a handle of a plate or container (Fig. 13 -). The writer has two of these artifacts of lead that came from the Oneida, Primes Hill site and are reported to have come from burials excavated a number of years ago.

Glass Trade Beads

Probably the most abundant artifact and usually the most highly prized by the amateur archaeologist is the glass trade bead. The following chart has been constructed listing the number of beads found, the description of the bead and the Kidd and Pratt numbers where possible:

| Identification | Description | Size | Quantity | Kidd | Pratt |
|----------------|--|------|-------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1. | Opaque round seed with clear centers | Seed | 532 | IVa2 | |
| 2. | Opaque white round seed bead | Seed | 2735 | 11a13 | |
| 3. | Translucent green round seed bead | Seed | 3073 | 11a26 | |
| 4. | Translucent dark blue, round seed bead | Seed | 1018 | 11a44 | |
| 5. | Opaque yellow round seed bead | Seed | 1295 | 11a18 | |
| 6. | Translucent clear round seed bead | Seed | 771 | 11a9 | |
| 7. | Opaque black round seed bead | Seed | 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11a6 | |
| 8. | Translucent light blue seed bead | Seed | 15 | 11a31,43 or 44 | |
| 9. | Opaque light blue round seed bead | Seed | 161 | 11a40 | |
| 10. | Opaque medium blue round seed bead | Seed | 3 | | |
| 11. | Translucent pale blue wire wound bead | VL | 4 | W1b5 | |
| 12. | Opaque white tubular round bead | S | 1 | 1a5 | |

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Glass Trade Beads (cont.)

| Identification | Description | Size | Quantity | Kidd | Pratt |
|----------------|--|------|----------|--------|--------------|
| 13. | Translucent dark blue faceted bead (8 facets) | L | 47 | W11c12 | (Like) |
| 14. | Clear maple round bead | L | 11 | W1d2 | |
| 15. | Opaque black faceted bead (26 facets) | L | 4½ | W11c1 | (Like) |
| 16. | Translucent yellow round seed bead | Seed | 15 | | |
| 17. | Translucent white round (Hollow centers thin exterior) | M | 3 | | |
| 18. | Translucent light blue round | L | 2 | W1d3 | |
| 19. | Translucent blue round | M | ½ | W1b16 | |
| 20. | Opaque black round | M | 1 | 11a6 | |
| 21. | Opaque, black round 12 opaque white stripes | VL | 1 | 11b13 | |
| 22. | Clear ultramarine round bead to flattened oval a-side 3 five pointed stars and comet b-side Man in the moon and five pointed star. Plain glass inlaid w/ design Kidd description 1970 | VL | 1½ | W111c1 | (Fig. 14-j) |
| 23. | Opaque white bead with 3 sets of 3 blue stripes with yellow opaque glass between blue lines | L | 1 | | (Fig. 14-I) |

" Around 1700 and just shortly thereafter, another radical change took place in glass bead styles. The cane beads dominant from 1550-1700 were quickly replaced by a number of wire wound bead varieties. The wire wound beads remained the dominant bead until nearly 1750. The most common of these being a creamy white opalescent bead ranging in size from pea to large marble size. Other wire wound varieties of this 1700 to 1750 period were amber colored, light yellow, and dark blue. All of these also occurred in molded faceted octahedral shapes" (Wray 1973, p. 19).

" Seed beads, tiny round cane beads of white, yellow, green and blue coloring became quite common by 1670. The seed beads found on
(16)

Seneca sites before 1700 were worn as necklaces and it wasn't until after 1700 that they began to be used as designs sewn onto clothing. " (Wray, 1973, p. 18).

Kidd commented on the various reasons for color variation which included things like impure coloring agents, different sizes in the mixing of the batches of glass, etc. " All told, therefore, there is room for considerable variation in colour, and the 18th century and earlier beads differ considerably in this regard from those made in the 19th and 20th centuries when strict standardization became the rule." (Kidd, 1970, p.50).

His description of the manufacture of wire wound beads which were made one by one is also worth noting: " Wire which has been covered with chalk, or some similar substance to facilitate the removal of the final product, is heated at a flame and at the same time a cane or solid rod of glass about as thick as a lead pencil, is heated and a thread is started from it. This thread or strand of molten glass, which may be of any colour, is wound around the wire until a bead of the desired size and shape is built up." (Kidd, 1970,p.49).

Similar Findings of Time Related Material

When comparing the Lanze material found in our field work there, with other reports, we found little in print at present. Dr. Peter Pratt, State University of New York at Oswego, informed us of very similar artifacts coming from some of the sites in the late Onondaga Sequence. The following sites could have existed within the Lanz-Hogan time frame:

Coye Site (1730-1750, Bradley Diss.) a small site
Jamesville(Pen) 1682-1700 a large site
Sevier 1700-1720 a large site
Onondaga Castle 1720-1779 a large site

The Coye site has provided the following medallions found in burial situations:

2 George II/Caroline 23.5 mm Medallions 1727-1760 Probably
1727-1740
1 George I $\frac{1}{2}$ pence 1724 (27.5mm X 1.5 mm)
3 George I (?) Medallions of 2 styles all with cast loops
Two of these medallions measure 40 mmX 1 mm)

(I) Example- Obverse : George . King . Great Britain
bust laureated, draped in front, beaded edge,
armour ? "
Reverse : "Indian drawing bow-ruff on sleeve,
pig tail, coat to knee, sun to right at tree top
to left of center, deer to left at tree, feet
just above base of tree, in exergue unreadable."

- (h) Example - measures 38 mm X 1 mm
obverse: Laureated bust- less armour-draped
George . King ? / Great Britain.
reverse: " figure large at right of center- heavily
clothed (parted in front- holding bow upright
to right- arm out to left- sun just right of the
center top- small deer facing figure on hill
leading up to tree- antler very small- tree on
extreme left with strange lily like ends to
branches - bending around coin edge- figure
holding arrow in right hand toward center".

The above notes were supplied by Dr. Pratt from Gordon DeAngelo's files. (Pratt, 1982).

" The three George I medallions are assumed to be George I as the type of medal is larger than the typical George II medallions and no II or other indication appears." (DeAngelo).

This information and the descriptions are very interesting for our Figure 12-A matches perfectly with the above description H from the Coxe site and our Fig. 12-B matches the description of item I from the same site. On the medals alone it would appear that the Lanz-Hogan site and the Coxe site are related in a similar time period. James Bradley (1981) also recently mentioned other artifacts that were very close to some of our examples, his also coming from the Coxe site. These were two cups of comb ware, the medals , a grouping of rings and some trade silver.

While attending the 1981 Eastern States Archaeological Federation Meeting in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, we noted similar medals in the exhibit cases in the William Penn Memorial Museum. Dr. Barry Kent was unavailable for comment at the time, but the writer did note that three of these medals came from site La40 (1690-1740) and eight more came from site La52 (1700-1744) in Lancaster County in Pennsylvania. A nice picture of one of these King George I medals may be found in the recent Vol. 51 of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist- the following is also from that copy and gives us an idea of the last days of the Susquehannock Indians in Conestoga town. (1697-1736)

" Until 1697, the location of their jointly occupied town or towns in the lower valley is not certain, But in that year, again thanks to the records in the Maryland Archives, we know that about 120 Susquehannock and Seneca Indians were living at a place in present Lancaster County called Carristauga (Conestoga).

After 1700 these people are rather frequently mentioned in the Pennsylvania Archives, and curiously enough they then become more commonly referred to as the Conestoga Indians. Documents from the first half of the eighteenth century list the events which took place at Conestoga Town.

Archaeological excavations at this site accurately portray the conditions into which the Conestoga had fallen. There were practically no native-made objects. Tools, containers, ornaments and

even most of the clothing were all European or colonial manufacture. House forms had changed to a type that mimicked the crudest of the white man's frontier cabins. A stockade around the village was no longer practical, and so none was built. Burials at Conestoga Town were generally in wooden coffins- the result of Christian influence. Most of what little wealth existed in the community went to accompany the dead. " (Kent, 1980, p.42)

Dr. Herbert Kraft of the Seton Hall University Museum in New Jersey informed the writer some years ago of an unusual find made on the Pahaquarra Site in the Upper Delaware Valley. The site is known more for its Early Archaic to Late Woodland to Early Minisink cultures but found also were three historic burials that contained virtually identical artifact offerings as the ones found on the Lanz-Hogan site. We would like to thank Dr. Kraft for his letters, duplicate slides and his preliminary report on the Pahaquarra site.

Burials 8,9,10 " The most exciting and informative burials were encountered in the last days of the 1973 season, in the midst of the heavily vandalized section of locus M. Three graves, two long rectangular parallel stains and a smaller hexagonal stain midway between and above the other, are interpreted as the intrusive burials of an historic Indian family, possibly victims of some epidemic disease. The remains of an adult (may have been in his forties) man and woman (late twenties or early thirties) encased in bark shrouds, and a young child buried (about four years of age) in a pine coffin; all bejeweled and accompanied by valuable grave goods, make this the most spectacular burial group yet reported from the Upper Delaware Valley." (Kraft, 1976, p.56).

Burial 8 contained the following artifacts: the remains of a flintlock musket in poor condition, probably made by Richard Wilson of London in the 1730-1750 period ("cleaning the lock has revealed a socially significant fact: the gun was inoperative and useless at the time it was buried by the side of its owner.")(Baird, 1982, p. 3)

" The original gunflint was still in one place with one more flint being found near the groin area of the burial. The two gunflints are unusual in that they are square pillow-shaped and bifacially flaked from all four sides unlike the usual unifacially flaked trapezoidal gun flints. A Barlow shaped style clasp knife and one string of black glass trade beads, a single faceted blue glass bead and a single round white bead completed the burial inventory." (Kraft, 1976, pp. 56-57).

Burial 9 of the child contained faceted blue glass beads and another bone handled clasp knife.

Burial 10: " the fairly well preserved skeleton suggests a state-ly woman in her late twenties or early thirties. She was buried in splendor and was accompanied by items that she presumably cherished in life."

" A strand of one hundred faceted blue glass beads attached to a brass ring were superimposed over this collar while several strands were gathered at the left side of the neck." (Kraft 1969, p.59).

Tiny white and pink glass seed beads were also found, no doubt, clothing trim or ornament. The arms were extended along the body. The right ring finger carried three brass rings, a simple band, a heart shaped ring with criss-crosses, and a Jesuit ring with a round bezel and what appears to be the engraved letters IR surrounded by an octagonal frame. The left hand was ornamented with eight rings. Six were simple brass bands- one, an octagonal bezel ornamented with a four leaf clover, and a brass ring with a blue glass stone insert. " (Kraft, 1976, p. 59).

Most of the artifacts from Burial 10, however, came from a rectangular wooden jewel box below the feet. " The jewel box contained several strands of glass bead necklaces, two scissors, needles, mirror, two bone handled pocket knives, rouge, eight runtees, and a variety of other beads and ornaments. " (Kraft, 1976, p. 62).

Over two hundred light blue wire wound beads were types noted on the strands with several hundred green and yellow seed beads, 2 mm in diameter with very small holes also present. The shell runtees measured 24-29 mm in diameter and 5 mm in thickness. All of them were ornamented with circles and crosses on the obverse and reverse sides. These runtees were perforated through the thin edges from side to side.

" There can be no doubt that these historic Indian burials were in some way related, and that they died at about the same time. All three had one or more faceted blue glass beads on their necklaces which were identical to those worn by the others. All three were accompanied by a bone handled, clasp pocket knife. We can only guess at the answer, but it is certain that those who survived to bury this small group of family, held them in very high esteem. (Kraft, 1976, p.62)

" The gun from the Pahaquarra male burial was made by Wilson of London who was in business in 1730. The King George I medallion dates to the late 1720's, therefore we have two good stop dates backwards, and the poor condition of the gun and extreme wear on the medal suggest a long period of use, hence, I believe the burials took place about 1750±." (Kraft, 1982, personal correspondence).

The artifacts from the Pahaquarra and Lanz-Hogan burial situations show the following similarities. Both had pale blue to white wire wound glass beads, the dark blue faceted bead plus the very small green-yellow and white seed beads related to the clothing decoration in its original state. Both have King George I medals and the brass finger rings from burial 10; a heart-shaped ring with criss-crosses fits exactly into the Cleland illustration of drift occurring in the double M series; and the round bezel ring with what appears to be the engraved letters IR surrounded by an octagonal frame would match the IHS drift series. The Lanze finger rings also are showing various signs of drift in the Cleland series. Our figure 11-M would be an exact match with the first Pahaquarra ring except ours is on a round bezel. It would seem as if three of our Iroquois Indians had traveled to New Jersey and died there during the time of the occupation of the Lanz-Hogan site.

Conclusions

The site which supposedly predates Lanz-Hogan in the Oneida Sequence is the Primes Hill site (Msv 5-2). Dr. Pratt had dated this occupation at 1696-1720. His revised (3/15/69) dates for the Lanz-Hogan site are for the period of 1720-1745-50. By comparison it is now evident that the site would certainly fall into the first half of the 18th century. Both King George I and King George II medals are found here with at least two Duke of Cumberland medallions present. Many of the brass Jesuit type rings which were found on Lanze are exact copies of types found at the trading post of Michillimackinac (Michigan) which was established in 1715. We have seen in the past the entrance of the Jesuit ring at the Thurston site (1625-1637) with two known IHS examples; then to the Moot-Sullivan site (1660-1677) where a total of fifty-six rings were found- the LV and IHS varieties were the most common, but appearing for the first time were a few examples of design drift. The Upper-Hogan site (1677-1685) also shows a few examples of the incised initial drift and combination of such initials.

With over ten years of correspondence with John McCashion, (Albany), a man who has become quite knowledgeable in clay ball pipes and whose research is valuable to anyone studying the trade pipe, the writer has been more careful when approaching the matter of pipes. Our first pipe in the Oneida sequence , to date, was found on the Blowers site (1595-1625) during a longhouse excavation. It was probably made by Matthias Stafford.(McCashion 1978). Our searches on the Marshall site (1637-1642) had until this last season yielded only two stems, then a few stems appeared in one part of the site not searched before. At the well known Sullivan site the EB heel mark accounted for over 50% of those found, and a sample of 353 stems resulted in a mean date of 1655. At Upper Hogan the HG heel mark accounted for almost all of the heel marks and the Binford formula yielded a date of 1692. (McCashion , 1979) To date, only the RT (Robert Tippet) pipe appears at Lanze with a mean date of 1746.54. The clay ball (kaolin) trade pipe has completely replaced the native made pipe at this site for all practical purposes.

" The Tippet family of Bristol made pipes for export over several generations, from roughly 1660 to 1720. Based on comparisons with illustrations in Walker (1977) we feel our example could have been made by either Robert Tippet I (1660-1680) or Robert Tippet II (1678-1713) possibly to 1729. (Walker 1977: 11c, 1491-1501). The name is sometimes spelled with two 'T's. "

" The RT mark and its many varieties are commonly found throughout the Northeast on late 17th century and early 18th century domestic sites. Similar RT marks have been reported from Port Royal, Jamaica and Pemaquid, Maine. (Marx 1968: 73, # 166; Camp 1975, pp. 59-60.) Other examples have been found on late 17th and early 18th century Iroquois sites, specifically the Oneida Primes Hill (c.1696-1720) and Lanze (c. 1720-1750) sites." (Hagerty 1975, pp. 20-24) . " The Onondaga evidence suggests a very late 17th or early 18th century date as well"(Bradley &DeAngelo, 1981 p. 121).

There was some evidence of ornamental embroidery of clothing in the graves at Lanze. In one burial some very prized personal items were included in a probable medicine pouch. Many of the items that were placed in the graves came from ones which they used in their day-to-day activities. Many of these items were definitely used before the burials took place. We were a bit surprised to not find at least some evidence of firearms, the only exception may have been a few of the flints recovered.

" After 1700, nearly all burials are in the extended position. Wooden caskets of rough pine boards with a few hand forged iron nails are beginning to be used. Burials are now in rows instead of circular plots of scattered graves.

Cemeteries are now smaller and more numerous, with little plots often behind each cabin. Burial offerings are often beside the body with a kettle of food near the feet. Except for an occasional stone pipe, antler comb or wooden ladle, all native material is gone; replaced by crockery, pails and the iron tools of the European trader.

The depth of graves in late historic time is much shallower than the earlier historic period. Many graves are at the plow line and seldom more than eighteen inches in depth. " (Wray, 1973, p.28).

Generally, by this time, the Iroquois had abandoned the older form of building, the long house, for the colonial log cabin. In 1977, my father, Richard Bennett, and fellow chapter member, Douglas Clark, did gain permission to dig a few five foot squares along the edge of the newly formed embankment. They excavated a line of postmolds (dia. 3" to 5") running in east to west direction for approximately 50 feet from where burial # 4 would formerly been located. The Micmac pipe (Fig. 13-F) came from this area, refuse bone was present and one jawbone of a deer was found down the side of one of the postmolds. The landowner did not permit excavation into the meadow so it is impossible to tell whether they were dealing with a stockade line or some type of structure.

In closing we have tried to present a report on a salvage burial situation which resulted in partial information on eight graves excavated at the Lanz-Hogan site . This represented a small part of one of the several cemeteries belonging to a village of the period of 1720-1750. The material with the burial remains is such to make it apparent that the Iroquois had become totally dependent upon the goods of the European by this time, things which had now become necessary to carry on his lifestyle. We have brought the research carried out in wider areas to bear on our question, a process needed so that we may better understand the late historic occupations of the Northeast.

Burial # 1
OND. 2

- └ Iron Nails
- Glass Beads
- c-1 Pipe
- c-2 Iron Knife
- c-3 4 Brass Rings
- c-4 Leather Pouch
- c-5 Iron Strike-A-Lite
- c-6 Pipe Stem
- c-7 3 Gun Flints
- c-8 Grouping of Seed Beads

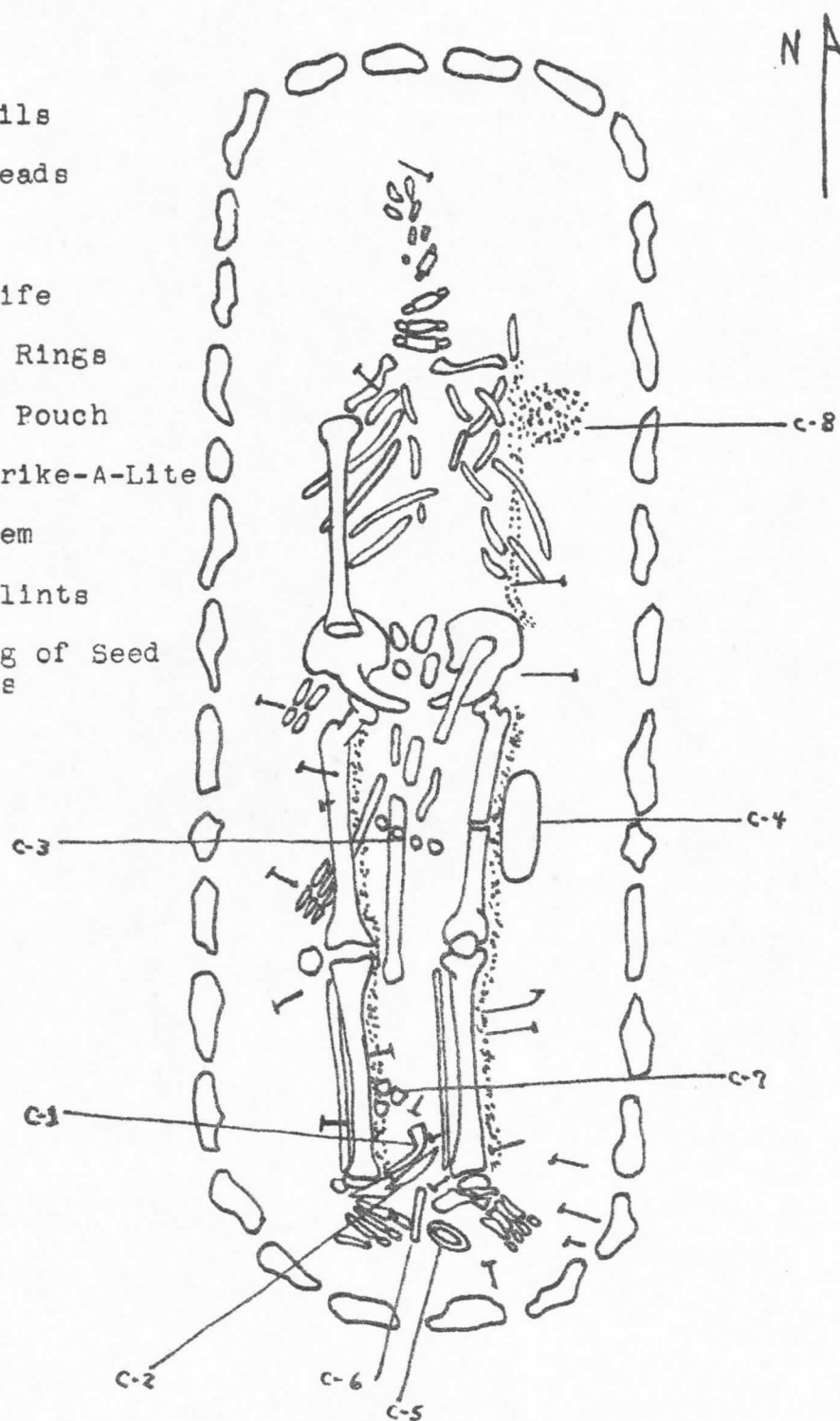



Figure 3

 Glass Beads

- A-2

A-3

A-1 Faceted Beads

A-1

Figure 4

AN

Burial # 3
OND. 2

- oo Glass Beads
- M-1 Skull Fragments
- M-2 Jaw & some teeth present

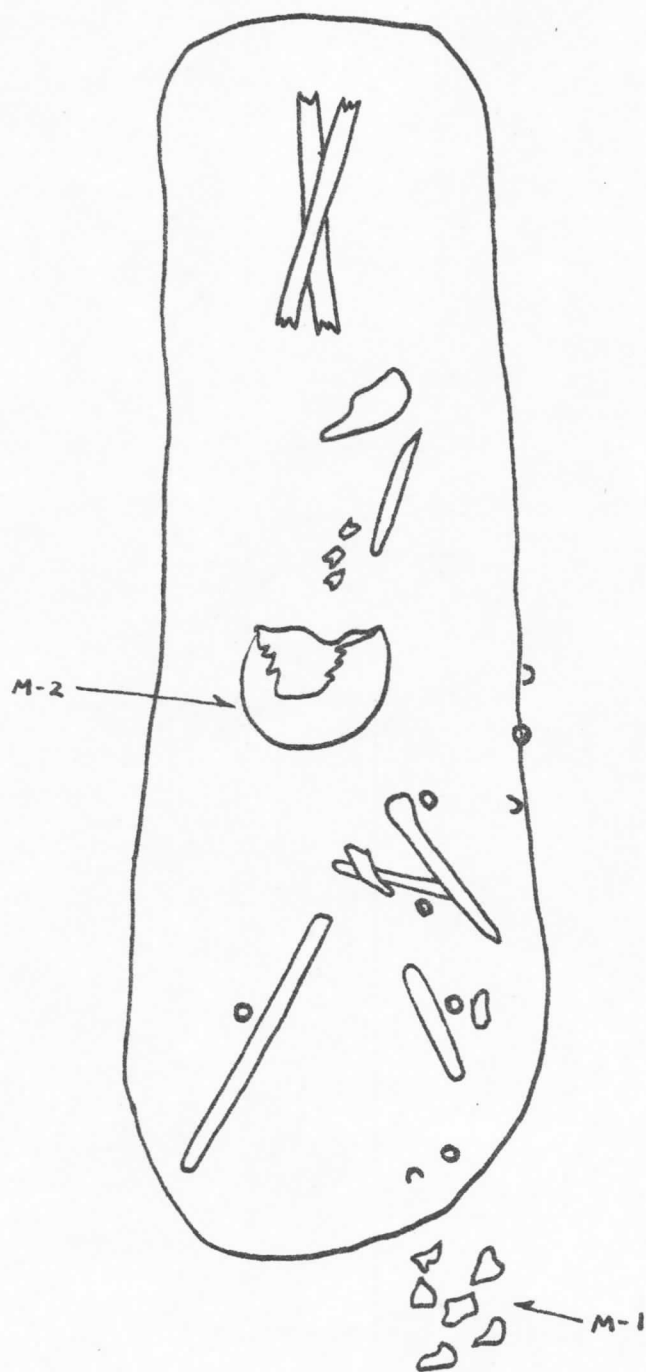


Figure 5

Burial # 4
OND. 2

G-1 Catlinite Spacers
Glass Seed Beads
— Iron Nails

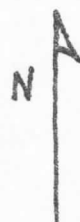


Figure 6

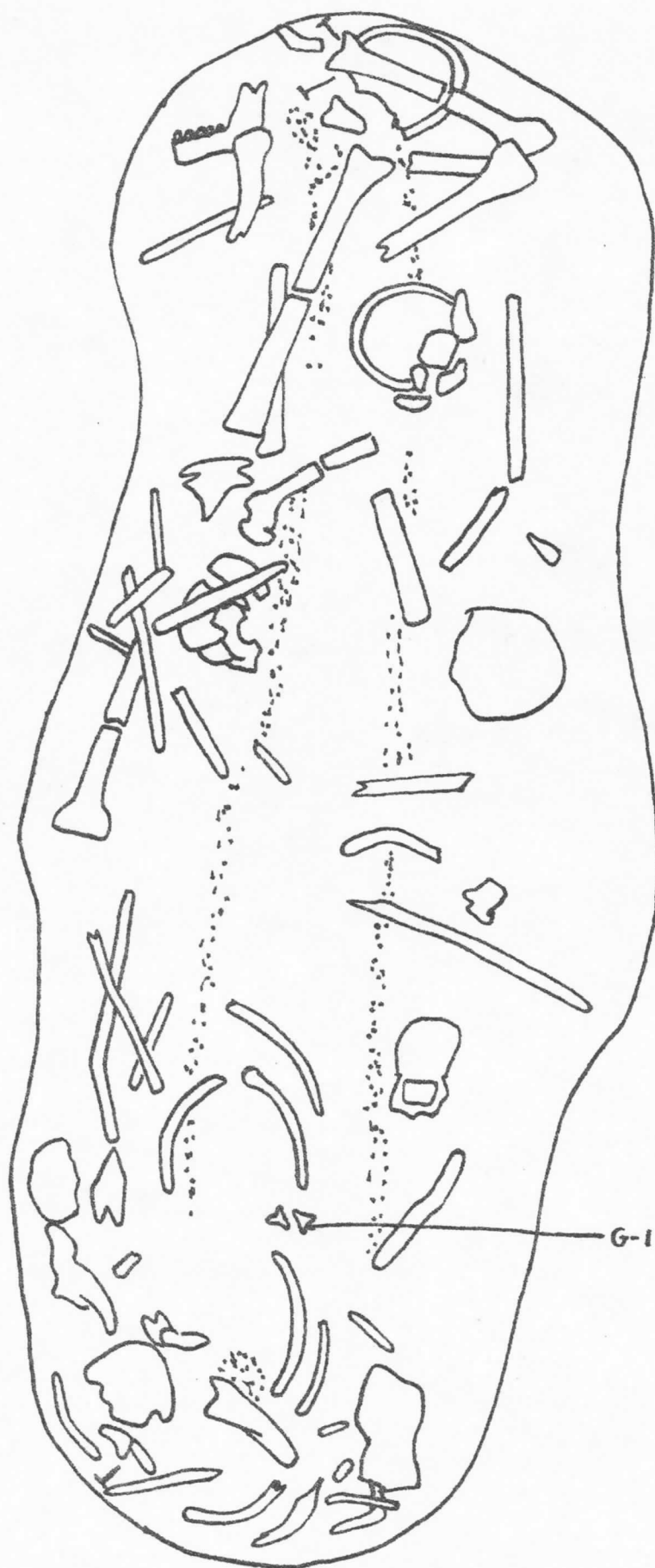




Figure 14