

WILLIAM M. BEAUCHAMP CHAPTER

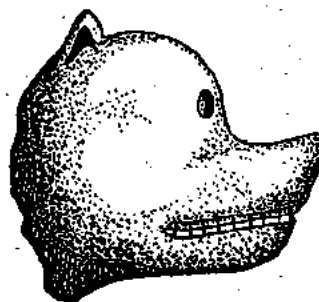
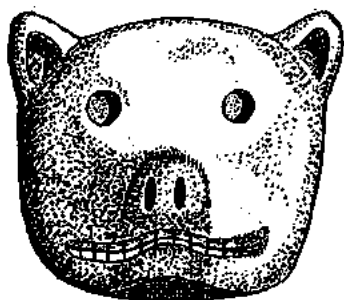
VOL. 1

N.Y.S.A.A.

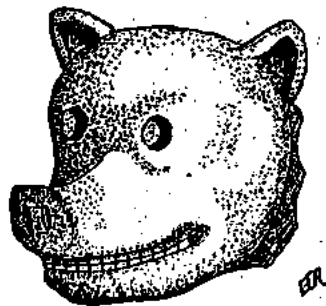
NO. 1

AN ONONDAGA CHANCE PHASE SITE: CARLEY II

AL AND FERD LAFRANCE



PIPE EFFIGY - IROQUOIS
BURKE SITE 1480 ± 80 A.D.
AL LAFRANCE



SCALE 1:1

A CULTURAL SEQUENCE CHART FOR CENTRAL NEW YORK

GORDON DE ANGELO

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE HISTORIC ONONDAGA SEQUENCE

JIM BRADLEY

A REPORT ON EUROPEAN GLASS BEADS FROM THE LOT 18 SITE

JIM BRADLEY

William M. Beauchamp Chapter, N.Y.S.A.A.

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An Onondaga Chance Phase Site: Carley II

Albert D. LaFrance
Ferdinand La France

The Carley II Site lies just north of the Brown Gulf Road and east of Heneberry Road in the Town of Pompey, Onondaga County, New York State. Its latitude is 40° 57' 00" north and longitude is 75° 59' 20" west (UTM coordinates 18T EL883 N5553).

The general terrain is glacially smoothed, very tillable hills, which are part of the northern edge of the Allegheny Plateau. The Pompey area is rich in Onondaga sites ranging from Chance Phase to Historic. The combination of defensive hilltops and highly tillable soil was without doubt the main factor for such a concentration of sites.

Carley II is directly connected with the Chance Phase Christopher and Burke Sites. Chronologically, we believe Carley II is later than Christopher and either before or co-existing with the Burke Site. The possibility of the three being co-existing is also not ruled out. Our Christopher ceramic collection (1112 sherds) is much larger than the collection Dr. Tuck had available when he suggested Christopher and Burke as co-existing sites. Dr. Tuck paired known sites into a two village system but there are several sites in the late Chance - early Garoga period that Dr. Tuck made no mention of and have since been found, thanks to Dwight Carley and other active pursuers of Onondaga Indian pre-history.

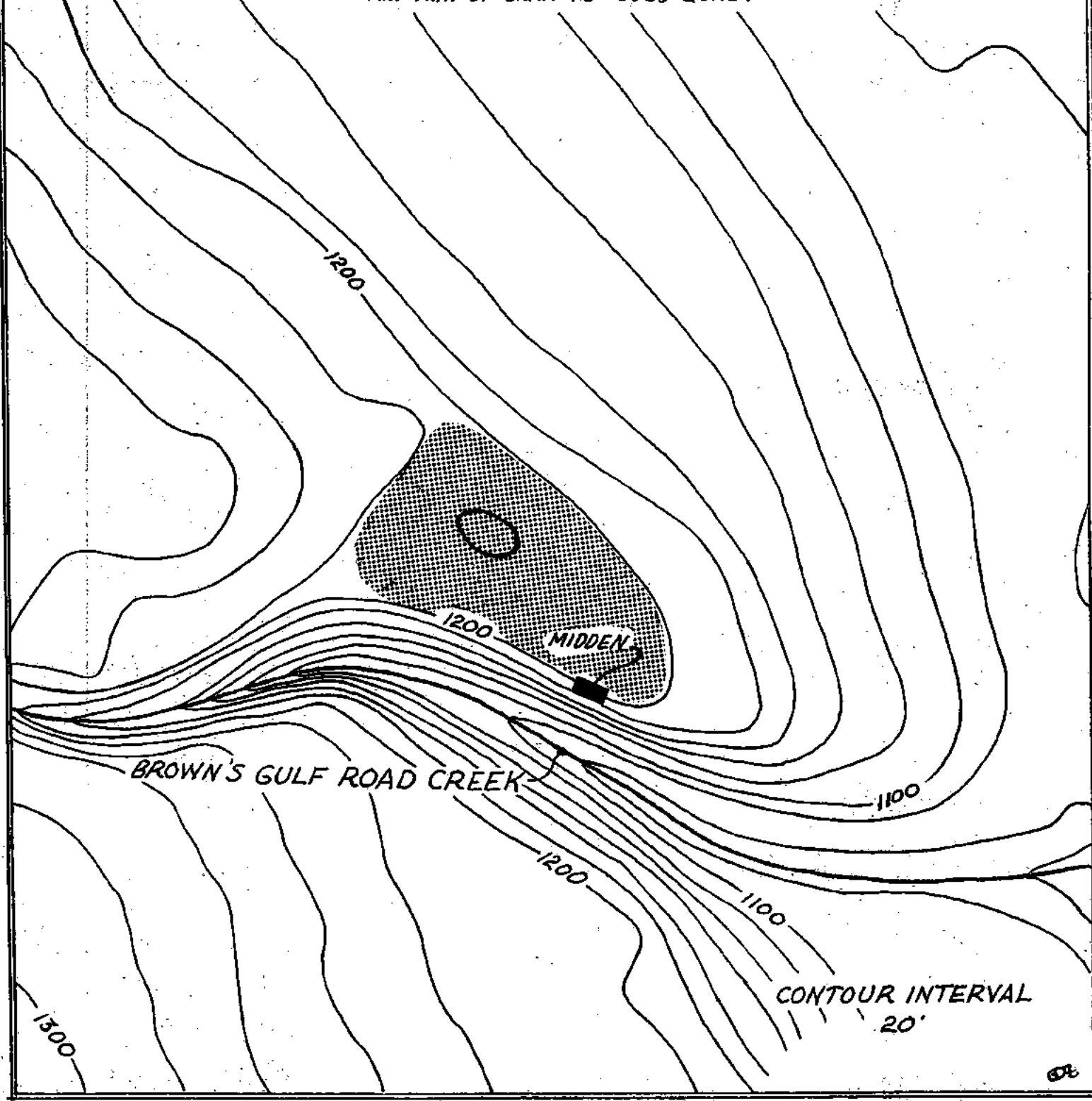
It was Dwight Carley who revealed the location of the Carley II Site to the writers. He had surface collected the site during his farming operations but was unaware of the ravine-side midden found by Albert D. LaFrance. This midden, although small in area, has produced over 6000 pot sherds and over 100 pipe fragments: a ceramic collection that should compare with any of the Onondaga collections. About 80% of the digging was done by Albert LaFrance and 20% by Ferdinand LaFrance.

The village is situated on a well drained hill facing southeast (elevation 1200 feet) and approximately 300 feet above the west branch of Limestone Creek. There is a steep ravine on the south edge and a fairly steep decline to the east. Settlement data is scarce since the village area is under constant cultivation. However, postmolds were found along the northern edge of the hillside midden which may indicate that the site was palisaded. The compact size of this midden seems to indicate that access through the palisade was more or less funneled through a limited area.

CARLEY II SITE
TOWN OF POMPEY
ONONDAGA COUNTY, N.Y.



MAP PART OF ORAN 7.5" USGS QUAD.



CONTOUR INTERVAL
20'

Description of Artifacts

Smoking Pipes. Compared to collections from other Onondaga sites, the Carley II pipe collection is excellent. Proto-trumpet and squared trumpet varieties are dominant. Also present are unusual forms difficult to classify with known types, thus the terms "vasiform-like" and "collared-like."

Pipe Types

Proto-trumpet	9
Squared trumpet	9
Unidentified trumpet	8
Full trumpet	2
Effigy	3
Collared-like	2
Vasiform-like	1
Unidentified	6

Total Number 40

Pipe Stems in Cross Section

Round	50
Square	9
D shaped	1

Total Number 60

Pipe Descriptions

Proto-trumpet

- 6 decorated on lip only
- 2 plain - one of which is quite small, measuring only $7/8$ " in diameter at the lip.
- 1 with fine horizontal lines fully ringing the bowl

Squared trumpet

- 8 decorated on lip only, three of these are almost octagonal in shape at the rim; the four sides being connected by four shorter sides
- 1 plain small pipe measuring $7/8$ " across the top of the bowl

Unidentified Trumpet

These are bowl fragments from one of the trumpet varieties, but are too incomplete to assign to a specific variety.

Full Trumpet

- 1 decorated with elevated rings
- 1 plain

Effigy

- 1 snake
- 1 human face effigy - very well molded
- 1 bowl base with an arm and hand in raised relief on each side pointing towards the smoker. This may be from the same bowl as the effigy face listed above.

Collared-like

- 1 with a molded loophole somewhat like a cup handle. This pipe could be carried about the neck on a cord. It was decorated with horizontal lines, punctations and vertical dashes.
- 1 with collar decorated with fine oblique lines

Vasiform-like

This pipe has a bulbous body, restricted neck and a collar much like a miniature pot. This pipe was decorated with short vertical lines on both the collar and shoulder.

Unidentified

These are pipe bowl fragments without sufficient features to classify them.

Pottery. Carley II pottery clearly places the site in the Late Chance Phase. Attributes, or the lack of certain attributes, that point to this are as follows:

1. A trace of cord paddle impressions, a trait which was dominant in the Oak Hill Phase and rapidly declined during the Chance Phase.
2. A noticeable amount of body check stamp which again was dominant in the Oak Hill sites and declined rapidly in the Chance phase.
3. No pot effigies were found, a feature noted in the Garoga and Proto-historic Phases.
4. Chance round and Chance straight collar profiles are dominant in Carley II whereas bi-concave collars are dominant in the Garoga and Proto-historic Phases.

Many pots were castellated and the incising was primarily fine (less than 1 mm). Three "cup size" pots could be partly assembled.

List of Ceramic Attributes and Percentages

Chance round	157	39.4 %
Chance straight	127	31.9
Bi-concave	31	7.8
Collarless	<u>83</u>	<u>20.9</u>
Total	398 rims	100.0 %

General Attributes

Cord paddle impression	18	1.6 % of marked pieces
Body check stamp	222	3.9 % of body pieces
Incising	537	84.0 % less than 1 mm in width
	106	16.0 % over 1 mm in width

Collar Heights

Low	0 - 25 mm	21	22.3 %
Medium	25 - 35 mm	59	62.8
High	35 + mm	<u>14</u>	<u>14.9</u>
Total		94	100.0 %

Of the 298 rim sherds exhibiting collar motifs, 53 % are horizontal over oblique or opposed. Oblique and opposed motifs are combined. Short dashes below the lip are not considered. The remaining 47 % are either oblique, opposed, or other infrequent varieties.

Table of Selected Attributes
Showing the Suggested Chronological
Position of Carley II

	Christopher	Carley II	Burke	Cemetery
Cord paddle impressions	2.09 %	1.66 %	1.80 %	0.00 %
Check stamp	9.30	3.94	3.00	.01
Collarless	7.36	20.90	20.00	35.00
Bi-concave	1.00	7.80	14.00	40.00

Burke and Cemetery percentages are taken from Dr. Tuck's records. Our Christopher collection is much larger than Dr. Tuck's, therefore we used our records for Christopher, as we did with Carley II.

Basis for Percentages

	Carley II	Christopher	Burke	Cemetery
Total sherds	6594	1112	ca. 4000	6000 +
Plain body sherds	5410	749	-	-
Marked sherds	1076	286	-	-
Body check stamp	222	77	-	-
Cord wrapped impression	18	6	-	-
Rim sherds	439	95	-	-

Except for the total number of pot sherds, Dr. Tuck listed percentages of attributes only. All Burke and Cemetery percentages listed here are from Dr. Tuck.

Bone. Only one piece of worked bone was found. This was a polished, split long bone awl. In general, bone remains of any sort, including refuse bones, were scarce.

Chipped Stone. Chipped stone artifacts were also scarce. Only one whole projectile point was found and only one broken point. The complete point is 43 mm in length and 21 mm wide. The base is deeply concave and the sides slightly excurvate. The broken point is 20 mm wide. Both are finely chipped and wellmade.

One drill was recovered, 40 mm in length, with a concave base 28 mm wide and deeply concave sides, forming a shaft-like point.

All three artifacts appear to be made from local Onondaga flint.

Ground Stone. Four broken celts were found, three of which were polished, while the other was rough. All four are diabase rock or gabbro. This material does not occur locally and was probably brought into the area by glacial action.

One shale disc showing signs of chipping and honing was found.

Rough Stone.

Hammer - anvil	2
Hammer - "polishing"	2
Anvil	1
Anvil - "polishing"	2
"Polishing"	7

What we consider "polishing" stones are igneous rocks which have been faceted on one or more surfaces, very likely used to polish celts and other ground stone tools. Two of these are of a fine grain sandstone.

Acknowledgements

Two years ago, neither of the writers had an interest in archaeology; we never went out to dig and, in fact, did not even know what a pot sherd was. Therefore, we would like to thank some of the people who got us started.

First, we owe a great deal to Dr. James A. Tuck. Without his Onondaga Iroquois Prehistory we could not have gotten one foot off the ground. His book was a constant reference in just about every move we made. We made use of his attribute percentages and rim profiles in our comparisons. We followed up on his village removals. We used his terminology.

We also thank Gordon De Angelo for his patience with us. We hope our all too numerous phone calls were not too troublesome. We thank him for a great deal of advice and for the books he so willingly loaned to us.

In our attempt to write a site report we made great use of Stanford Gibson's report on "The Oran - Barnes Site." Paul Willett of the Geology Department, Syracuse University, helped with identification of the ground stone artifacts.

Finally, we thank Dwight Carley, who, at 92 years of age, is still a walking encyclopedia on the Onondaga sites.

Text for Plates of Carley II Ceramics

(All drawings of artifacts are full size)

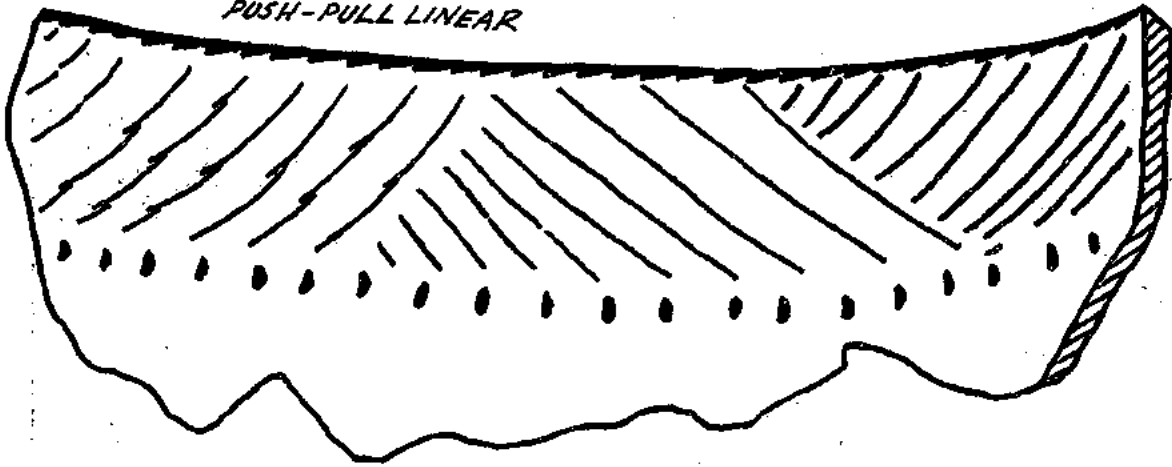
- A. Chance round rim profile with an insloping top lip. This is a well-tempered sherd with exterior lip edge notching and a finely incised push pull linear collar motif. The base flows gracefully into the neck with clear, but not very deep, base punctations or wedgings.
- B. This informative sherd shows a design change in castellation, while the top lip design does not change. The section of sherd opposite the castellation is more sloppily applied. The insloping lip edge, a Chance round profile, is finely incised and broken before base.
- C. A bi-concave profile of a castellated sherd. The design is not deep, more or less a drawing possibly executed with a blunt awl. More noteworthy on this sherd is the basal notching which is elongated and very deep, extending from the collar base to the neck.
- D. Another bi-concave high collar sherd with a flat top lip and interior and exterior lip notching. The horizontal lines are broader than the fine opposed incised lines below them. A thickened lip and thick base put this sherd into the bi-concave profile group.
- E. This is an uncommon sherd for Carley II Site. It is a Chance straight profile with an everted lip, deeply notched. The insloping lip edge has 2 mm wide interior notching. There is broad incising with deep, wide (10 mm) base notching, the base does not extend beyond the collar profile.
- F. This is a flat lip, Chance straight rim sherd of rather plain design, horizontal over vertical and not a common design at this site. There is no base or lip notching. The design is broadly incised.
- G. This sherd has a cord paddle impressed design over a band of seven horizontal lines over opposed incising. This is probably a very high collar. It also has very fine interior lip notching and a Chance round profile. Another similar sherd has the band of seven horizontal lines changing to cord. There is no information about the collar base.
- H. This is a Chance round profile with exterior lip edge notching and insloping lip edge. It is well-tempered. The design is of finely incised push pull linear opposed lines with fine but definite base punctations.

- I. This is a Chance round rim profile, with a flat lip and fine surface incised decoration which goes to the lip edge. There is a decorated collar base and no lip decoration.
- J. Here is a good example of a Chance round rim profile. It has a flat lip with interior lip edge notching, broadly incised horizontal lines over an even broader incised opposed design, and collar base notching.
- K. This sherd is one you don't want to stick your neck out on as far as explanations are concerned. It has a round lip with vertical slashings which extend down to exterior concave surface. The interior is convex. It also is a low collar with channel. It shows scalloped edge, rather than an abrupt castellation. It has collar base slashing.
- L. This is a finely incised sherd with a very abrupt castellation. While there is no interior lip notching, there is very fine exterior lip notching. Below this, five or six vertical or oblique lines butt into them. This sherd has a Chance round profile. There is no collar base information.
- M-N-O-P These are collon, collarless, everted lip types of various design; however, O is noteworthy as it shows a rolled collar, rather than thickened or flattened, as in the case of M-N-P .
- Q. This is a low collar, Chance round profile with fine interior lip notching, very fine surface incising and base decorations.
- R. Here is another uncommon sherd of which we have four or five others. A Chance round profile flows into the neck with no real collar base definition. The design incorporates both broad and fine incised. The oblique lines are broad and the horizontal lines which butt into them are fine. There are no other decorations on this low collar. A note which may be of interest is that this design is similar to the design on some collarless sherds.
- S. This is a low collar, Chance straight profile rim with exterior lip edge notching, finely incised push pull linear design and collar base notching.
- T. This is a castellated Chance round profile rim with an uncommon, sloppily scratched, surface design.
- U. This is a small vessel or cup with a thickened, everted lip with roughly scratched lip design. The sublip area has pinched notching, not a common practice on this site.
- V. This shoulder sherd is representative of the design or style of design of those sherds which have shoulder decoration.

W. This is a broken but unusual sherd of Chance round profile. There is no base marking. The design is either incised or stamped linear scalloping. One edge (lower) is smooth, while the other edge is decorated with this scalloped design. Carley II has produced only two sherds of this type.

PLATE I

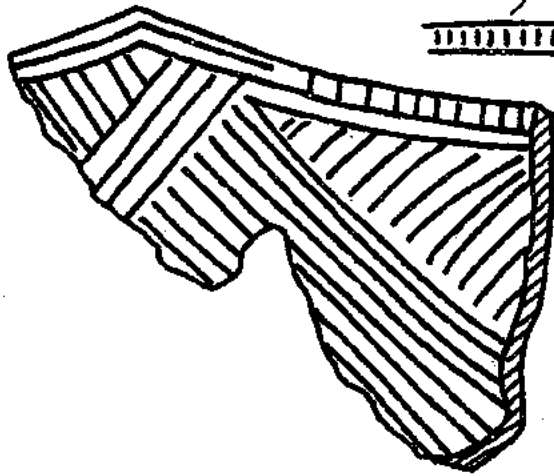
FINE INCISING
PUSH-PULL LINEAR



(A)

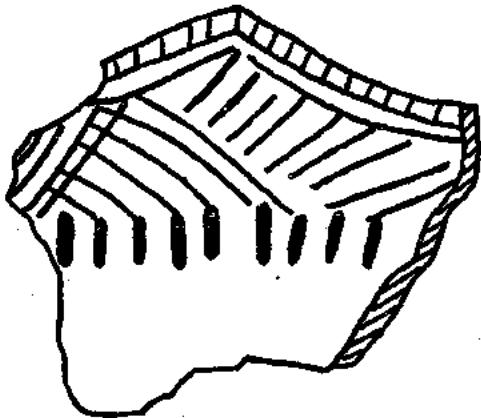
DESIGN CHANGE
IN CASTELLATION

TOP LIP DESIGN



(B)

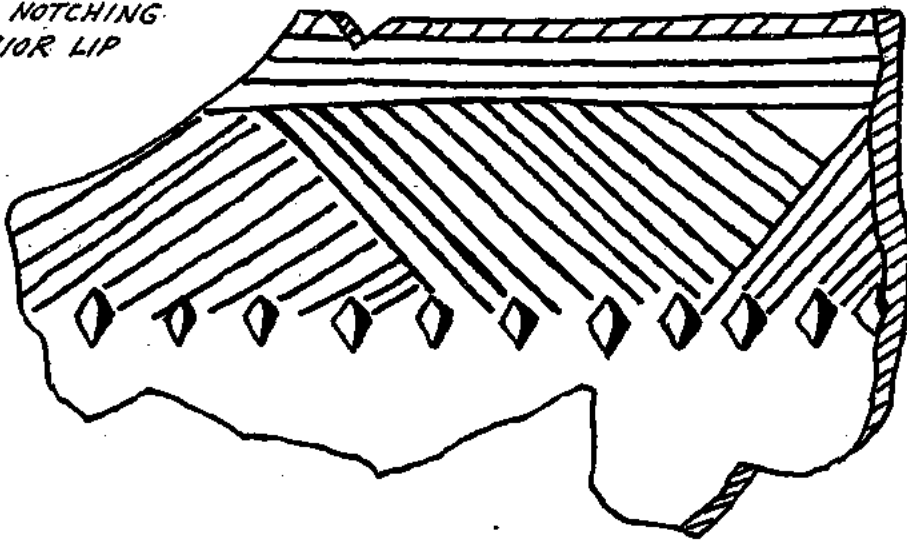
BASAL NOTCHING
EXTENDS WELL
INTO NECK



(C)

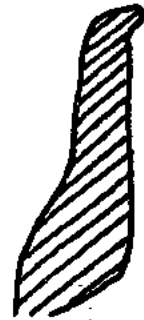
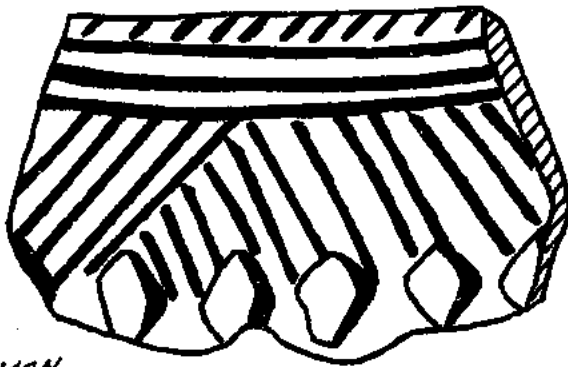
PLATE II

*VERTICAL NOTCHING
ON INTERIOR LIP*



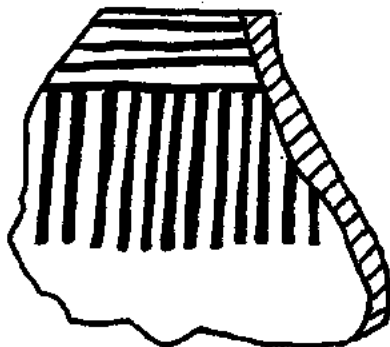
(D)

*INTERIOR LIP
NOTCHING*



*NOT A COMMON
STYLE ON THIS SITE*

(E)

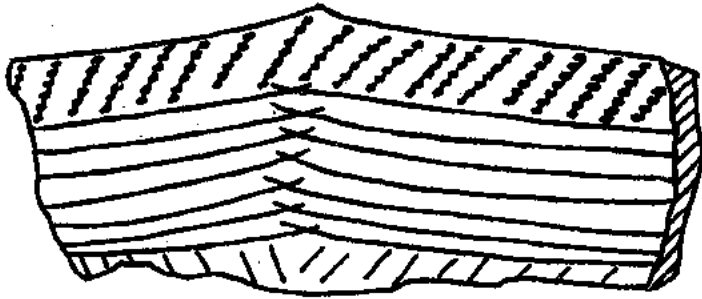


*NOT A COMMON
STYLE ON THIS SITE*

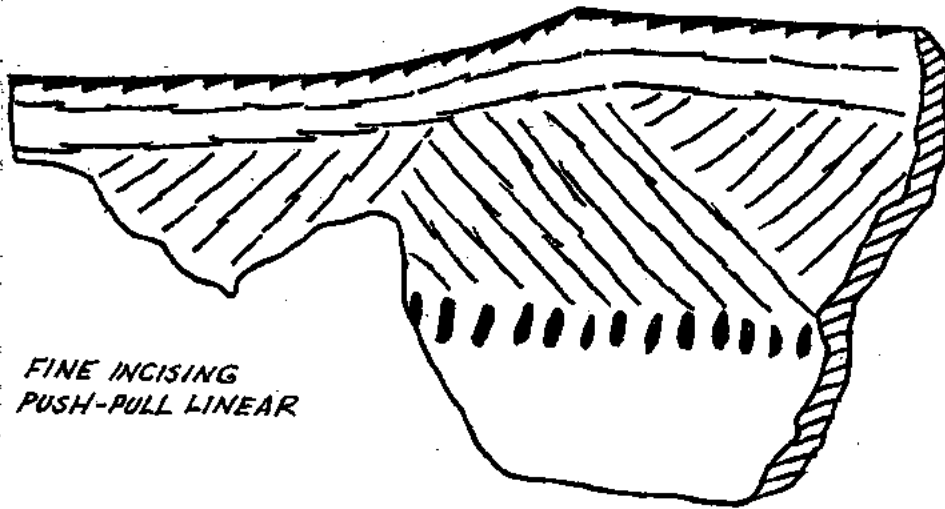
(F)

PLATE III

INTERIOR LIP NOTCHING



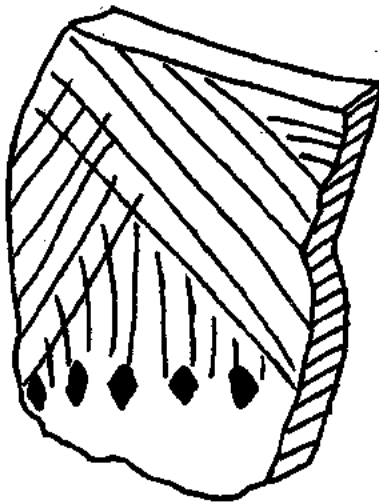
(G)



FINE INCISING
PUSH-PULL LINEAR

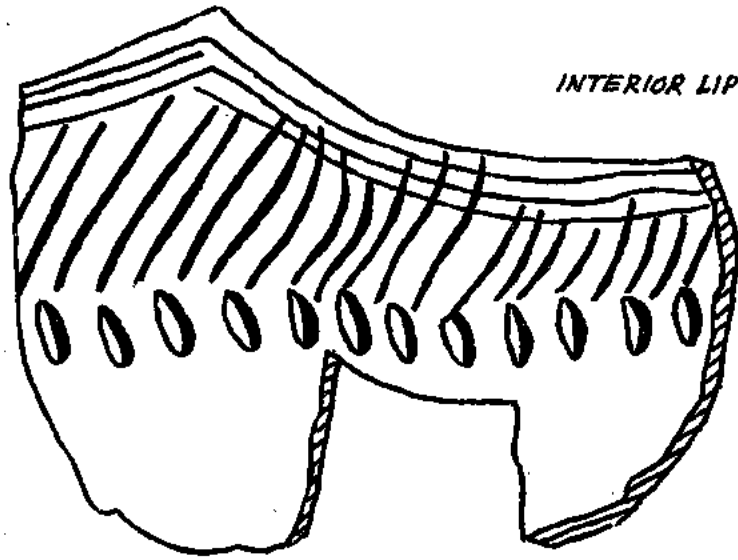


(H)



(I)

PLATE IV



INTERIOR LIP NOTCHING

(J)



LIP NOTCHING
EXTENDS ONTO FACE

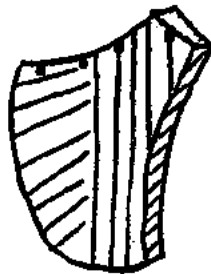
APPEARS TO BE MORE
OF A SCALLOP EDGE
THAN A CASTELLATION



(K)



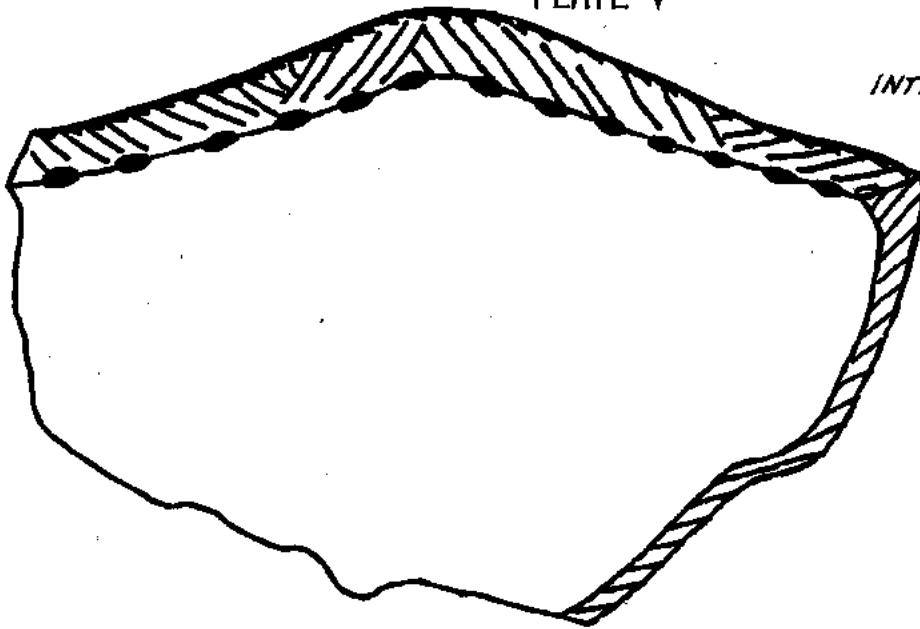
VERY ABRUPT
CASTELLATION



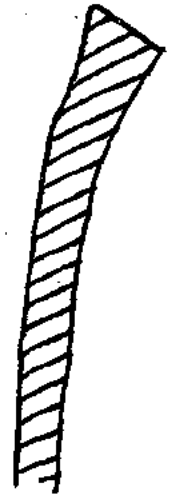
(L)



PLATE V

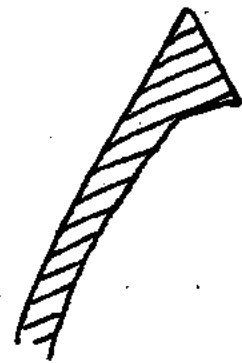
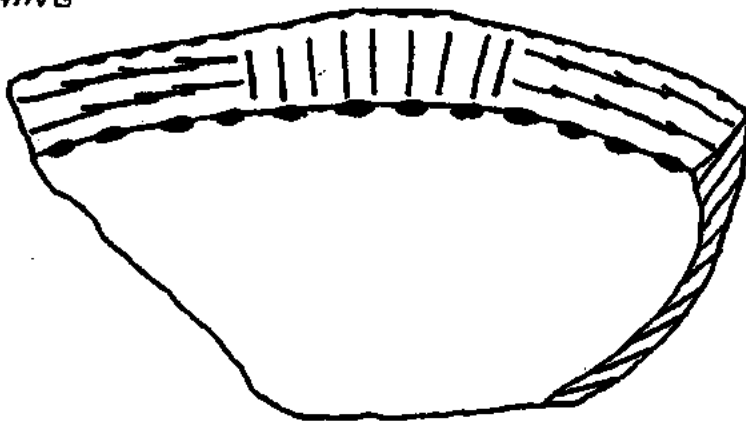


INTERIOR LIP NOTCHING



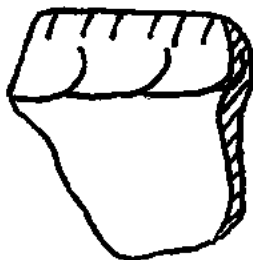
(M)

INTERIOR
LIP NOTCHING



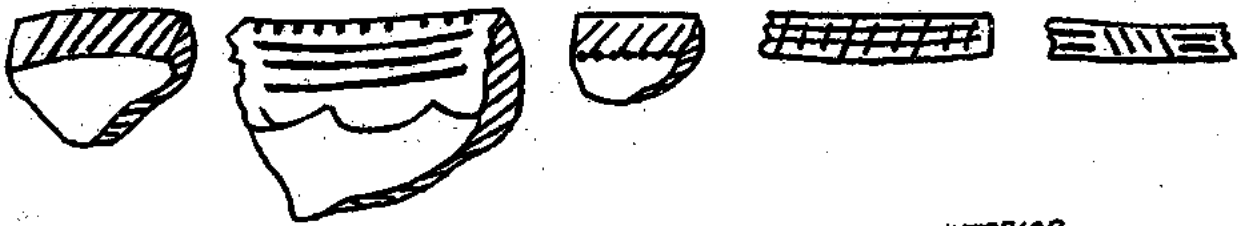
(N)

NOTE: LIP EDGE WAS
FORMED BY
ROLLING ONE
LAP AND FOLDING
DOWN

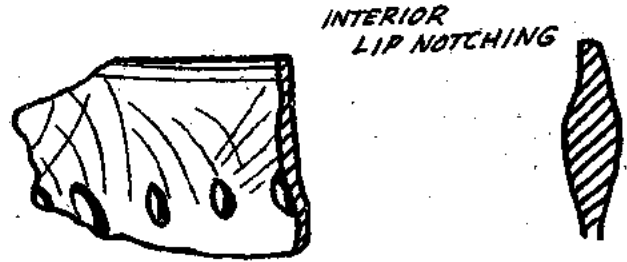


(O)

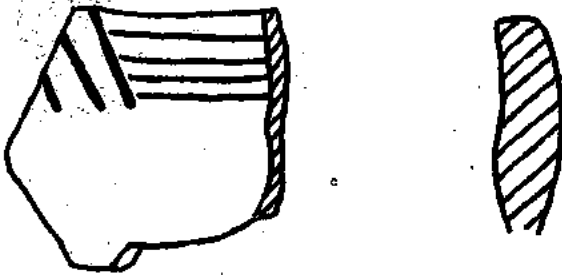
PLATE VI



(P)

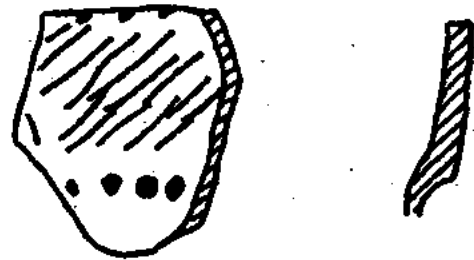


VERY FINE
SURFACE INCISING (Q)



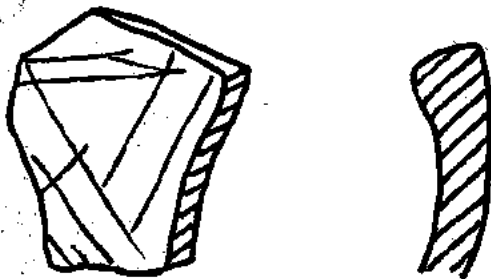
NOT A COMMON STYLE
ON THIS SITE (R)

FINE INCISED PUSH-PULL



(S)

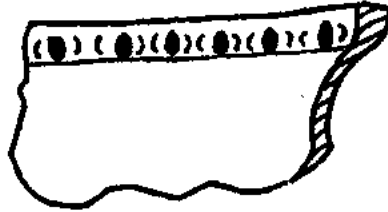
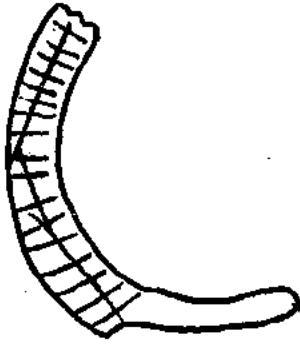
FINE INCISED
SURFACE
MARKING



NOT A COMMON
STYLE ON THIS
SITE (T)

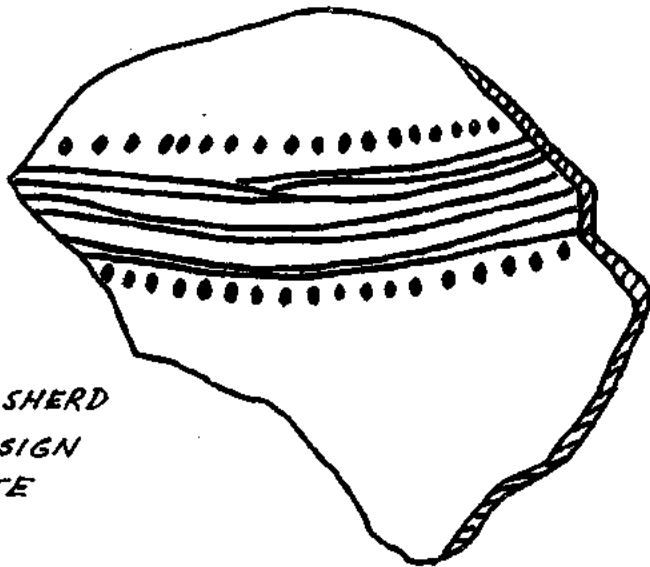
PLATE VII

TOP OF RIM



(U)

SMALL POT
PINCHED NOTCHING
ON SUB-LIP BASE ?



SHOULDER SHERD
COMMON DESIGN
ON THIS SITE

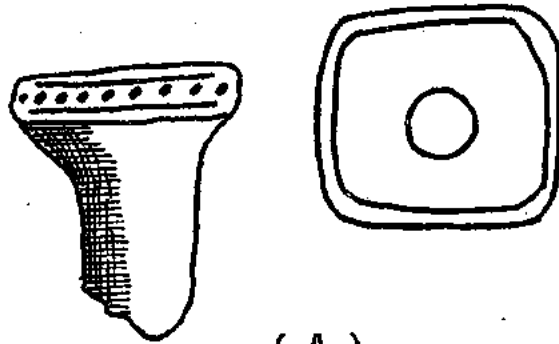
(V)

UNUSUAL DESIGN
LINEAR SCALLOPING
STAMPED OR INCISED ?



(W)

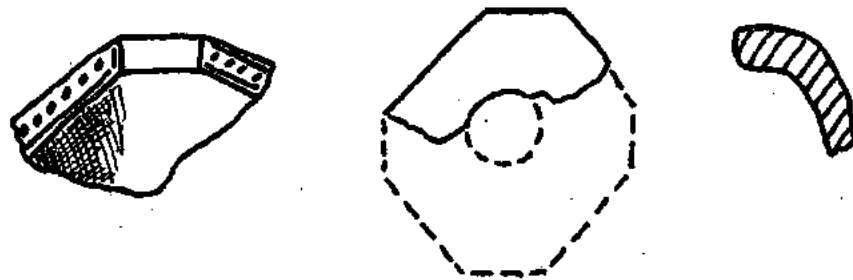
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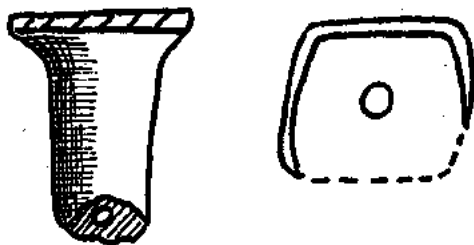
(A)



(B)

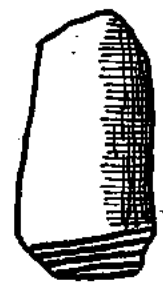


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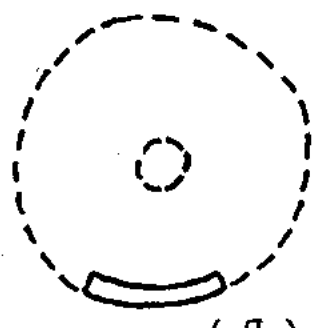


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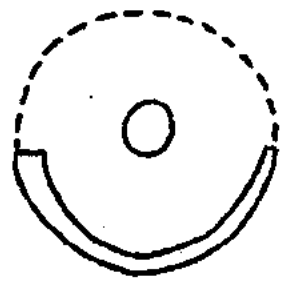
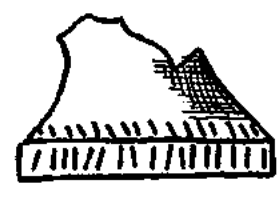
(D)



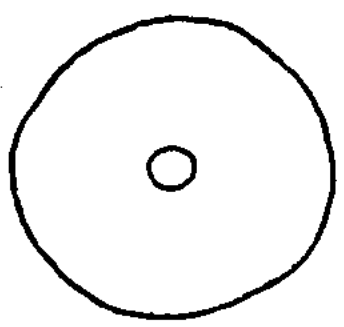
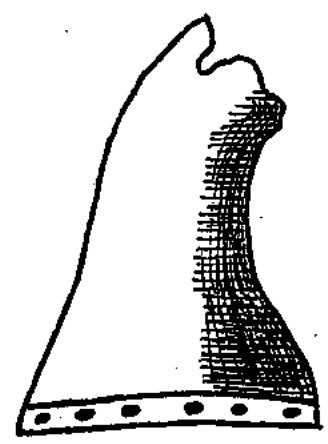
(C)



(B)



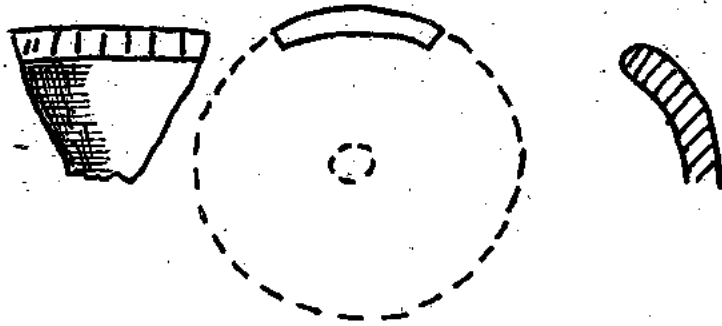
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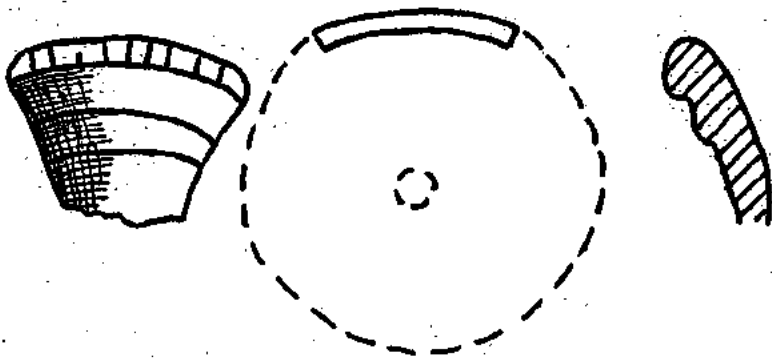
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GROUP 2

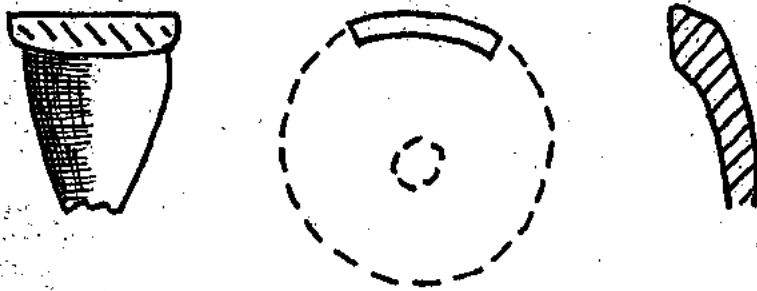
GROUP 3



(A)

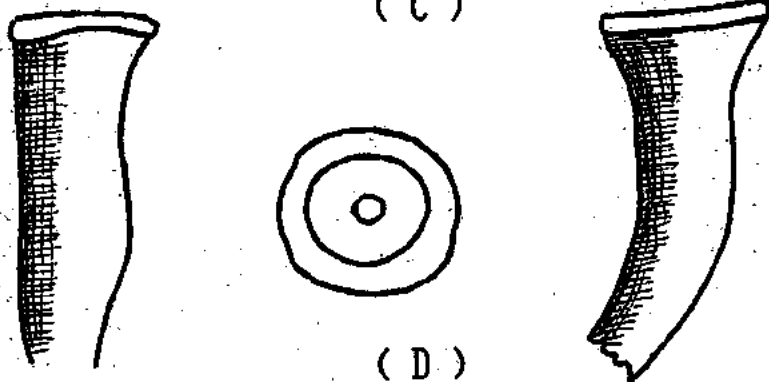


(B)



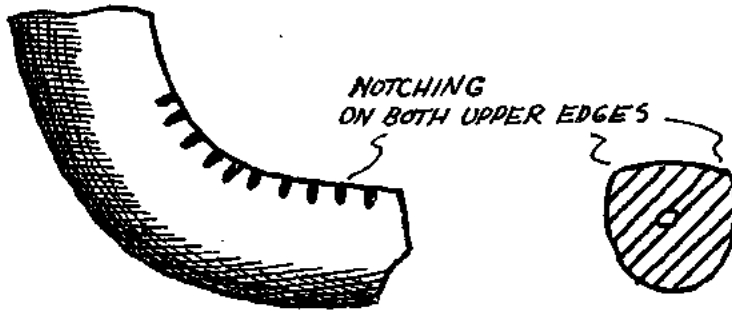
(C)

SMALL PIPE

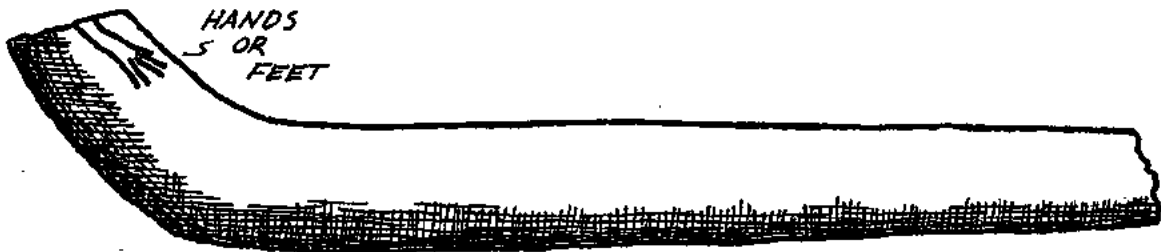


(D)

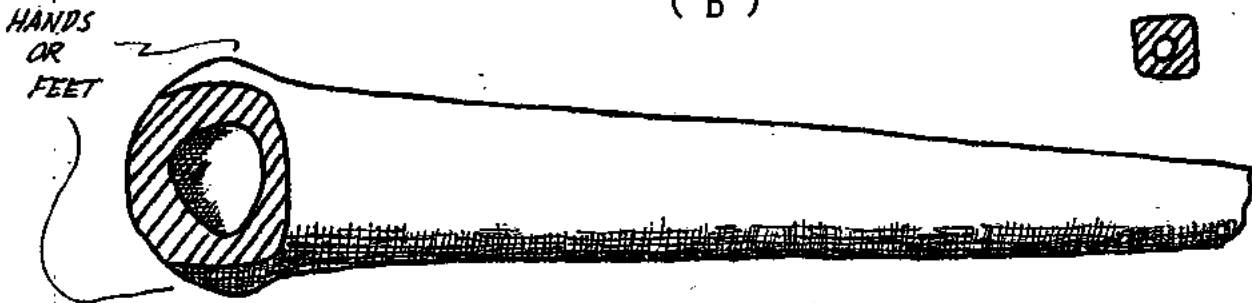
GROUP 4



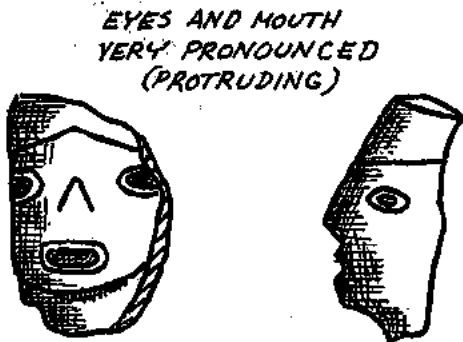
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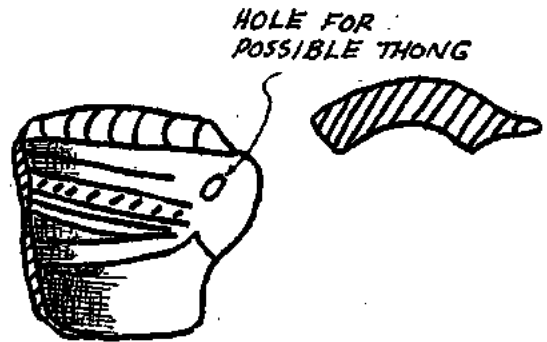
(B)



(C)

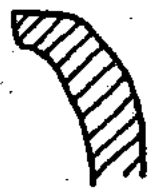
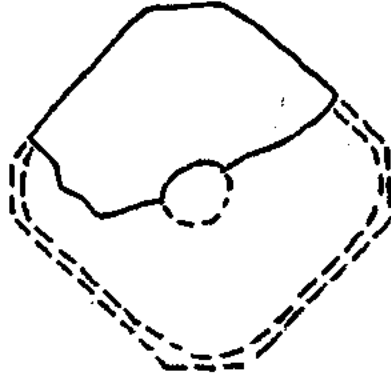
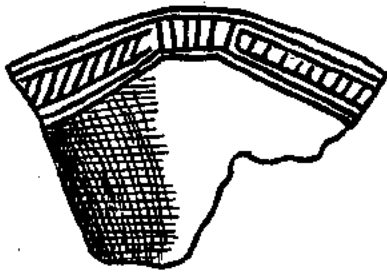


(D)



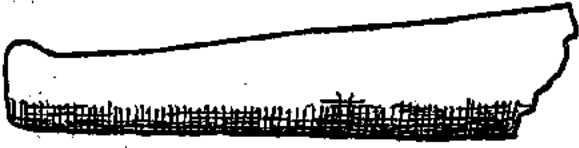
(E)

GROUP 5

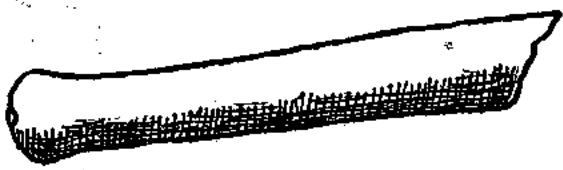


(A)

FINISHED MOUTH
PIECES ON B, C, D, E, F



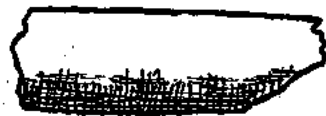
(B)



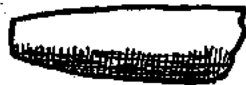
(C)



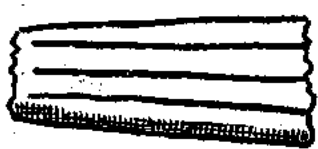
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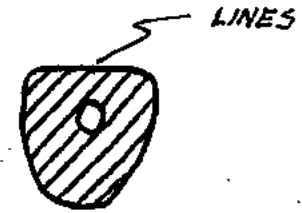
(E)



(F)

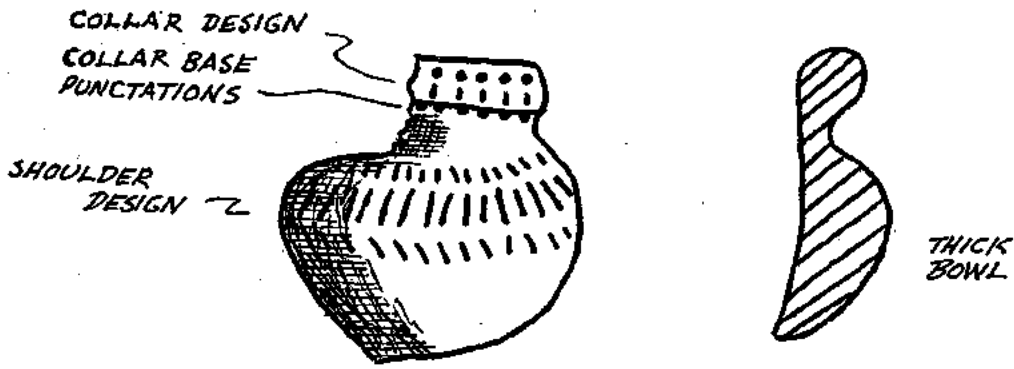


(G)

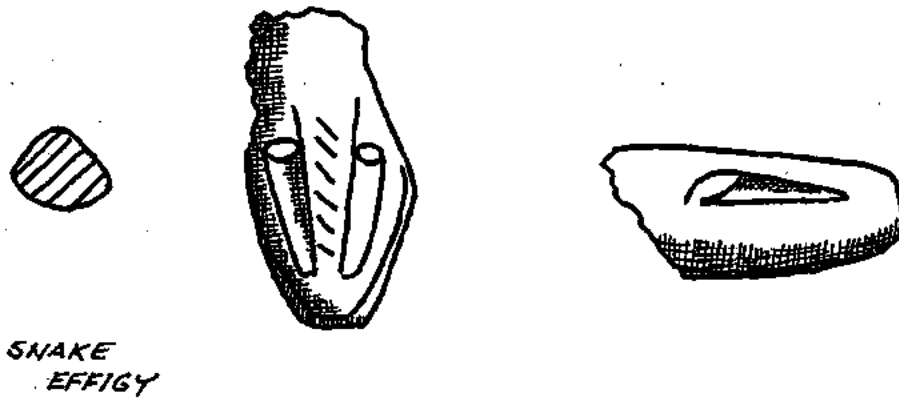


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GROUP 6



(A)



(B)

EDL

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CULTURAL SEQUENCE CHART

The Cultural Sequence Chart constitutes a developing set of guidelines for amateur and professional archaeologists working in the Central New York area. It was originally developed by the Beauchamp Chapter in 1970.

The chart presently being published represents the third revision and is largely the result of continuing studies in late prehistoric, protohistoric and historic Iroquois sites by members Jim Bradley and Al and Ferd LaFrance.

Revisions are expected in the future as additional comparative studies in Mohawk, Oneida, Cayuga and Seneca Iroquois archaeology are published. Even as this chart goes to press, additional late prehistoric Iroquois sites are being located in the Baldwinsville area by member Larry Russell.

The framework of the chart is based on sites reported by Dr. William A. Ritchie in The Archaeology of New York State, Natural History Press, 1969 and Dr. James A. Tuck's Onondaga Iroquois Prehistory, A Study in Settlement Archaeology, Syracuse University Press, 1971.

It will be noted that some sites lie outside of the geographic area of immediate interest to Beauchamp Chapter members. These sites have been selectively included in order to fill out the overall cultural sequence.

Carbon 14 dates are uncorrected and are listed as reported in the original literature.

CULTURAL SEQUENCE
CENTRAL NEW YORK

STAGE	CULTURE	PHASE	COMPONENT	DATE (AD)
Late Woodland	Iroquois	Historic	Reservation	1779+ to date
			Valley Oaks (L) (Upper and Lower Onondaga)	1720 to 1779+
			Coye I (S)	1720+ to 1779+
			Sevier (L)	1700 to 1720
			Jamesville (Pen) (L)	1682 to 1696+
			Jamesville Lake (Storto's Grove)	1682 to 1696+
			Bloody Hill II (Weston) (S)	1675 to 1685
			Indian Hill (L)	1663 to 1682
			Indian Castle (L)	1655 to 1663
			Lot 18 (L)	1650 to 1655
			Carley I (L)	1640 to 1650
			Shurtleff (L)	1630 to 1640
			Pratt's Falls (L?)	1620 to 1630
		Pompey Center (L)	1600 to 1620	
		Proto-Historic	Sheldon Fort (L)	1580 to 1600
			Quirk (S)	1580 to 1600
			Chase (L)	1560 to 1580
			Dwyer (S)	1560 to 1580
		Garoga ?	Temperance House (L)	1540 to 1560
			Atwell Fort (S)	1540 to 1560
	Barnes (L)	1520 to 1540		
	McNab (S)	1520 to 1540		
	Cemetery	1500 [±]		
	Nursery	1500 [±]		
Chance	Burke	1480 [±] 80		
	Carley II	Mid - 1400's		
	Christopher	Mid - 1400's		
	Keough	1400 [±]		
	Bloody Hill I	1420 [±] 80		
	Schoff	1400 [±] 80		
	Crego	?		
	Indian Springs	?		
	Hicks Road School	? ?		
	Mountain View	? ?		
	Transitional	Oak Hill	Coye II	Late 1300's

Note: L = Large Site
S = Small Site

CULTURAL SEQUENCE
CENTRAL NEW YORK (Continued)

STAGE	CULTURE	PHASE	COMPONENT	DATE (AD)		
Late Woodland (cont'd)	Transitional	Oak Hill	Howlett Hill	1380± 60		
			Kelso	1390± 100		
			Furnace Brook	(1370± 60 1300± 60)		
	Owasco		Castle Creek Cabin	Chamberlin	Late 1200's 1290± 60	
				Castle Creek	(1196± 200 1435± 200) 1300±	
				Canandaigua	O'Neil #4 Bates Lakeside (Emerson Park)	1160± 80 1190± 100 1100 +
			Carpenter Brook	Wickham #3	1100 -	
				Levanna	1100 -	
				Maxon-Derby	1100± 100	
				Jack's Reef #2 Carpenter Brook	1000± 1000+	
Middle Woodland			Point Peninsula	Hunter's Home (Transitional to Owasco)	White	905± 250
					Kipp Island #4 Hunter's Home	800± 800±
					Kipp Island	Wickham #2 Jack's Reef #1 Kipp Island #3
	Hopewellian (intrusive)	Squawkie Hill		Kipp Island #2	310± 100	
				Canoe Point	O'Neil #3	240± 80
					Wickham #1	200±
	Vinette #2	200±				

(AD)

CULTURAL SEQUENCE
CENTRAL NEW YORK (Continued)

STAGE	CULTURE	PHASE	COMPONENT	DATE (AD)
Early Woodland	Adena	Middlesex	Kipp Island #1	200± (BC)
		Meadowood	Oberlander #2	998± 170
			Vinette #1	1000±
Transitional	Susquehanna	Frost Island	O'Neil #2	1250± 100
			Frontenac Island #2	1000±
Archaic	Laurentian	Brewerton	O'Neil #1	{ 2010± 100
				{ 2050± 220
			Robinson	2000±
			Oberlander #1	2000±
			Frontenac	Frontenac Island #1
			{ 2013± 80	
			{ 2980± 260	
		Lamoka	Lamoka Lake	2500±
				range { 2419± 200
				{ 3433± 250
Paleo-Indian	Clovis	-----	Potts	8000±

STAGES

- | | | | |
|------|--------------|--|-----------------|
| I. | Paleo-Indian | Nomadic big-game hunter | 8000± BC |
| II. | Archaic | Hunting, fishing, gathering. | 4500-1300 BC |
| III. | Transitional | Stone pots to early ceramics. | 1300-1000 BC |
| IV. | Woodland | Development of ceramics, agriculture and village life. | 1000 BC-1600 AD |

Note: The earliest date for man in New York State at present is 10,580 BC, based on a Carbon 14 analysis of caribou bone found in association with a Cumberland style projectile point.

Dutchess Quarry Cave, Orange County, N.Y. (1969)

A Preliminary Report on the Historic Onondaga Sequence

Jim Bradley

1520 - 1540 period. Barnes (large) and McNab (small) sites.

Native: This period reflects native culture at the height of its development before the influence of European technology. Ceramic pottery is of high quality with medium to high collared pots the dominant form. Collar designs of usually incised oblique lines. Castellated corners and human face effigies are other stylistic traits. Smoking pipes are fairly common with square bowl trumpet and effigy (human and snake) the most frequent types. Chipped flint points, ovate knives and scrappers are plentiful. The points in particular are of exceptional quality and length (average of over 4 cm). Ground, ungrooved stone axes, or celts, also occur. A large range of bone utensils is present, including awls, weaving needles, flaking tools, harpoons and unbarbed fishhooks. Perforated teeth and claws are used as ornaments, along with discs of red slate and tubular bone beads. Both cylindrical (wampum) and discoidal shell beads occur. There is no evidence of combs.

Trade: A single piece of brass, possibly a knife blade, is the only evidence of European contact. *native copper!*

1540 - 1560 period. Temperance House (large) and Atwell (small) sites.

Native: Artifacts of native manufacture are much the same as in the previous period, the changes are small ones. Human face effigies tend to be smaller in size and occasionally an animal effigy also appears on pottery. Flint points tend to be shorter and wider at the base, a trend which will continue. Rimless trumpet pipes occur along with human and bird effigy stypes. Bone fishhooks occur but tend to be barbed, rather than unbarbed. A few plain bone combs are present.

Trade: Only a few brass ornaments, such as pendants and beads, are present. There is some evidence of iron artifacts.

1560 - 1580 period. Chase (large) and Dwyer (small) sites.

Native: While the quality of ceramic pots is still good, the tendency is towards lower collars. Human face effigies are still smaller in size and full figured effigies are more common. Combs remain crude and scarce.

Trade: Brass articles are more common. These include utensils such as knives, as well as pendants, beads and spiral ornaments. Scrap brass also begins to appear in the refuse. Axes, knives and adzes represent iron trade tools and broken axe blades are reworked into celts. There is some evidence of glass beads.

1580 - 1600 period. Sheldon (large) and Quirk (small) sites.

Native: The range and quality of native-made artifacts are much the same as in the previous period.

Trade: There is a continued increase in the amount of European artifacts. Beads are more frequent. Brass points begin to appear.

1600 - 1620 period. Pompey Center Site (large).

Native: Though native pottery is still common and of good quality, it is less frequent than on earlier sites. Human effigies, both face and full figured, continue to decrease in size. Pipes are well-made but infrequent. Flint points are very numerous, but other chipped and ground stone tools are scarce - a reflection of the increased use of iron tools. While some bone utensils, such as awls, flakers and weaving needles still occur, these too are being replaced by metal counterparts. Some shell beads, especially discoidal, are present, as are perforated teeth and phalangeal cones. Combs remain scarce.

Trade: Iron axes and knives are fairly common and other implements such as celts, awls and hoes also occur. Brass is still being reworked into both utensils and ornaments, however, amounts of scrap brass are also present. Beads have become fairly common and are primarily of round, polychrome varieties. One unusual ornament is a piece of polychrome delftware which has been reworked into a pendant.

1620 - 1630 period. Pratt's Falls Site (large).

Native: Pottery still occurs, but is rapidly declining. Bone and stone tools are also being replaced. "September Morn" figures appear.

Trade: Brass kettles are more abundant and begin to appear in graves.

1630 - 1640 period. Shurtleff Site (large).

Native: Pottery is infrequent and is of mediocre quality and design. A few small human effigy figures still occur. Pipes remain relatively scarce. Flint points and brass points occur in about equal proportion. Some bone tools still persist. Wampum occurs in both taper drilled and, for the first time, straight drilled forms.

Trade: There is a continued increase in the variety of iron tools. Several significant trade articles begin to appear. These include European clay pipes, black glass buttons, and evidence of firearms. Beads are surprisingly scarce.

Many of the iron tools show extremely heavy usage. This, plus a relatively greater than expected proportion of native-made utensils (i.e. bone awls, celts) may reflect the temporary decrease in trade which resulted from depletion of local beaver supplies.

1640 - 1650 period. Carley I Site (large).

Native: While pottery has virtually disappeared, pipes have become more common. Among the prevalent styles are rimless trumpet, square bowl trumpet, coiled snake and other animal effigies. A few flint points persist, but large numbers of circular gunflints of local Onondaga flint indicate a short renaissance for that craft skill. Shell is increasingly popular as the medium for ornamentation.

Trade: There is an increase in small trade items such as jew's harps, scissors and thimbles. European clay pipes are more common and begin to appear with the EB heelmark. A few snaphaunce gun parts occur. Beads are predominantly untumbled tubulars, although large, round, polychrome varieties are also present.

1650 - 1655 period. Lot 18 Site (large).

Native: Nearly all native-made artifacts are non-utilitarian, indicating an almost total replacement of native tools by European ones. Shell ornaments are common and occur in a greater variety of forms. Catlinite begins to appear.

Trade: Gun parts have become fairly common and European gunflints occur, as well as the circular native-made ones. "Luxury" trade articles, such as pewter and European ceramics, begin to be evident. Religious artifacts (rings, medals and crucifixes) appear for the first time. Ring designs are primarily IHS and I with heart. Untumbled tubular beads remain the dominant bead type.

This is probably the site of the village visited by LeMoynes in 1654.

1655 - 1663 period. Indian Castle Site (large).

Native: Shell is now at the height of popularity, appearing in runtee, crescent and effigy forms, as well as a variety of bead styles. While native pottery is represented by only a few vestigial sherds, native ceramic pipes are more common and of high artistic quality. Ring bowl and both human and animal effigies are the prominent styles. Combs are also becoming more frequent.

Trade: Religious artifacts, particularly rings of the IHS and L with heart style, are common. Glass bottle fragments appear for the first time, evidence of the growing liquor trade. In the early 17th century an undated medal of William, Prince of Orange (probably William II, who reigned from 1647 - 1651) was found. Most beads are still tubular, but are tumbled, rather than untumbled.

This is probably the site of the village where the mission of St. Jean Baptiste was established in 1656 by Fathers Dablon and Chaumonot.

1663 - 1682 period. Indian Hill Site (large).

Native: While shell is still popular, ornaments of catlinite and red slate are increasingly common. Ceramic pipes are at their peak, both in quality and quantity. Ring bowl and effigies remain the dominant styles. Combs are frequent and portray either animal effigies or geometric patterns.

Trade: The variety of iron utensils is extensive and includes tools such as rasps, files and drill bits. Both European ceramics (delft and Rhenish stoneware) and glass bottle fragments are more common. Despite the popularity of native pipes, European clay pipes occur very frequently. Religious ornaments are still prevalent and there is more diversity in ring designs. Among other significant artifacts are an undated medal of Louis XIV, several CAMPEN bale seals, and a surprisingly large number of French coins - double tournois (1619, 1639, 1640 and 1642) and lairds (1656, 1657). The great majority of beads are round and pea sized.

This is probably the site of the village where the mission of St. Jean Baptiste was re-established in 1667 by Father Garnier.

1682 - 1696 period. Jamesville Site (large).

Native: Catlinite is now the preferred medium for ornaments. Beads, pendants, animal effigies and human face maskettes are characteristic styles. Shell is still popular, particularly for long tubular beads, runtees and effigies of fish and turtles. Native pipes are beginning to decline, although some well-made styles such as ring bowls with human face effigies are present. Combs are at the peak of artistic sophistication.

Trade: Iron trade goods are numerous and commonplace, reflecting a near total dependence on European tools and utensils. There is evidence of iron being forged - partially completed articles such as ice creepers and forge scrap are present. Religious ornaments remain common. Beads show a mixture of older styles plus the

introduction of new polychrome varieties and wire wound types.

This is the site of the village burned by the French under Frontenac in 1696.

1700 - 1720 period. Sevier Site (large).

Native: Just as native utensils were replaced by ones of European manufacture, native ornamental and recreational articles are now also being replaced. Native pipes and combs are decreasing in both quality and quantity. Catlinite and red slate are still popular and some shell ornaments also occur.

Trade: An increased number of buttons and buckles indicate a widespread usage of European clothing. Religious ornaments are still common as are other indications of continued contact with the French. These include jackknives with French makers' names on the blades and brass crescents inscribed with "Dei et Roi de France." Beads are predominantly wire wound.

1720 - 1779 period. Onondaga Castle (large) and Coye (small) sites.

Native: Catlinite and red slate remain the popular medium for ornaments, although shell articles do continue to occur also. A new medium, silver, begins to appear. Brooches and crosses are relatively common by the end of this period. A few ceramic pipes and bone combs also persist. Other than these remnants, native-made artifacts have completely disappeared.

Trade: By this period the adoption of European material culture is so complete that native refuse is nearly the same as colonial refuse - broken ceramics, bottles, clay pipes and hardware. Trade silver ornaments (largely Canadian manufacture) occurs, as well as material evidence of British imperial concern, such as Brown Bess parts and medals (George I, George II, and Duke of Cumberland).

Onondaga Castle was burned by an American raiding party in 1779.

Report on European Glass Beads
from the Lot 18 Site, 1650 - 1655

Jim Bradley

Although it covers a large area, the Lot 18 site was apparently occupied for a short amount of time. Surface evidence of occupation is light. Nevertheless, intensive surface collecting over the last couple years has produced a good sample of European glass beads. This sample is analyzed in the table below.

The beads are listed according to the frequency of their occurrence on the site. Classification is according to the system of Kenneth and Martha Ann Kidd, which has been published in the Canadian Historic Sites Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, No. 1 (Ottawa, 1970). The abbreviations used in the table are also adapted from Kidds' classification and include the following:

<u>SIZE</u>	<u>COLOR</u>
(measured perpendicular to bead hole)	BR - brick red
VL - very large, greater than 10 mm.	BK - black
L - large, 6 mm to 10 mm.	WT - white
M - medium, 4 mm to 6 mm.	DB - dark blue
S - small, 2 mm to 4 mm.	LB - light blue
VS - very small, less than 2 mm.	SB - sky blue
<u>SHAPE</u>	<u>TYPE OF GLASS</u>
rd - round	op - opaque
cir - circular	tr - translucent
tb - tubular	
ut - untumbled	
t - tumbled	

KIDD #	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER IN SAMPLE	%
1	IIIa 12	S tb/ut/DB/light core	165	21.3
2	IIIa 1	S tb/ut/BR/dark core	164	21.1
3	Ia 20	S tb/ut/DB/tr/no core	77	9.9
4	Ia 1	S tb/ut/BR/no core	69	8.9
5	IIa 1	MS rd/BR/no core	41	5.3
6	Ia 16	S tb/ut/LB/op/no core	30	3.9
7	IIa 40	MS rd/SB/op/no core	22	2.8
8		L reundish/BK/op/with iron eye	19	2.4
9	IIa 57	S oval/DB/tr/no core	15	1.9
10	IIIa 8	S tb/ut/WT/op/light core	15	1.9
11	IVa 1	MS rd/BR/dark core	14	1.8
12	Ia 2	S tb/ut/BK/op/no core	11	1.4
13		VS cir/DB/op/no core (similar to IIa 48)	11	1.4
14	Ic' 1	M tb/ut/BR/twisted/no core	10	1.3
15	IIa 15	MS oval/WT/op/no core	8	1.0
16	Ib 3	S tb/t/BK with 3 red stripes/no core	8	1.0
17	IIa 55	MS rd/DB/tr/no core	8	1.0
18	Ib 4	S tb/ut/BK with 3 white stripes/no core	8	1.0
19	IVb 36	VL rd/DB with 12 white stripes/light core	7	.9
20	IIa 42	S oval/SB/op/no core	6	.8
21	IIa 2	VS cir/BR/no core	5	.6
22	IIIb 1	S tb/ut/BR with 6 white stripes/dark core	5	.6
23	IIa 40	L rd/SB/op/no core	4	.5
24	IIa 56	VS cir/DB/tr/no core	4	.5
25	IVb 15	VS cir/WT with 3 red, 3 blue stripes/light core	4	.5
26	IVa 13	VS cir/WT/op/clear core	3	.4
27	IIb 7	L rd/BR with 12 white stripes/no core	3	.4
28	IIa 49	S oval/DB/op/no core	3	.4
29	IIIa 12	L tb/ut/DB/op/light core	3	.4
30	IIIc' 1	M tb/ut/BR/twisted/dark core	2	.3
31	IIg 1	MS rd/BK with 3 white flush eyes/no core	2	.3
32	IIa 6	L rd/BK/op/no core	2	.3
33	Ibb 2	M tb/ut/BK with 4 WT stripes & thin BR in center/no core	2	.3
34	Ia 8	S tb/ut/yellow/op/no core	2	.3
35	Ib 9	M tb/ut/WT with 3 red & 3 green stripes/No core	2	.3
36	IIIbb 2	M tb/ut/BR with 3 WT stripes & thin DB in center/dark core	2	.3
37		S rd & faceted/DB/tr/no core	1	.1
38	IIa 29	M oval/blue green/tr/no core	1	.1
39		M oval/plum purple/op/no core	1	.1
40	WIIa 3	corn/green/tr	1	.1
41	IIb 41	M rd/WT with 3 blue and 3 green stripes/no core	1	.1
42	IIb 10	M rd/BK with 3 WT stripes/no core	1	.1

KIDD #	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER IN SAMPLE	%
43	IVan 2	VL rd/WT with 6 red & 6 blue stripes/ "star"	1	.1
44	IIbb 1	L rd/BR with 3 WT stripes & thin blue in center/no core	1	.1
45		L rd & flattened/light green with 8 dark red stripes/no core	1	.1
46	IIa 48	M rd/DB/op/no core	1	.1
47		S tb/ut/LB with 3 red stripes with thin WT in center/no core	1	.1
48	IIb 10	M tb/ut/DB with 16 WT stripes/op/light core	1	.1
49	Ia 18	S tb/ut/LB/tr/no core	1	.1
50	Ib 23	S tb/ut/DB with 3 red stripes/tr/ no core	1	.1
51	IIIb 3	S tb/ut/WT with 3 black stripes/op/light core	1	.1
52	IVk 4	VL "star"/bevelled shoulders	1	.1
53	IIb 56	VL rd/SB with 3 WT stripes/op/no core	1	.1
54	IIbb 7	L rd/BK with 4 WT stripes & thin red in center/no core	1	.1
55	IIb' 4	L oval/WT with red, blue & green swirls/ no core	1	.1
56	IIbb 3	L rd/BR with 4 WT stripes with thin blue in center/no core	1	.1
TOTAL			776	100.0