

THE UPPER HOGAN SITE OND 5 -4

Monte Bennett

Chenango Chapter, NYSAA BULLETIN

Richard Cole

Chenango Chapter NYSAA

The following is a brief look at an historic Oneida site known as the Upper Hogan site. This site has been known for years and has seen a lot of archeological activity from time to time. We first found the site in 1972 and confined all our activities strictly to surface examination of part of the site for the past two seasons. Our first impression of the site was that this appeared to be one of the richer sites that we had encountered in the Oneida sequence. After working on the Moot Site (Ond 3), we found the material here at a glance, to be very similar in nature but slightly later. This paper is strictly a surface examination with no excavations attempted or planned at this present time. We felt that if we could obtain enough of a sample, we might be able to compare this site to some degree with the Moot Site already mentioned, particularly in relation to the time of occupation.

The owner, Mr. Harry Hogan, granted permission for the past two seasons which allowed us to examine the site, meanwhile, observing certain precautions because of the cash crops that were planted there. Richard Cole of Oneida, another Chenango Chapter, NYSAA, member plus the senior writer did the bulk of the work.

The Hogan farm, upon which the site is located, may be reached by taking Route 26 from Augusta-traveling north for about four miles until reaching the turn off road to Sherrill. Turning left on to Wright road and traveling in a westerly direction for about three miles we reach Hogan road. It here joins the one you are traveling. The farm house is on the right side of the road while the barns are across the road from it. Behind the barn, an old farm road winds up a steep hill and ends on the site itself, a very accessible approach.

"The site covers not more than two acres and lies on a small table land overlooking the deep ravine on the northwest side and dropping down the hill to the north and the northeast. Looking toward the south, one can see the rising summit of the range of hills extending all the way to Munnsville." (Bennett, 1962) The elevation of the site is about eleven hundred and twenty feet above sea level. Upon looking at the map we have drawn, (Plate 1) one can see that most of the site comprises meadow and only about one-fourth of it is under rather constant cultivation. A few apple trees and small brush has grown up in recent years in part of the meadow. All artifacts which we have recovered came strictly from the cultivated area shown on the map.

(1)

THE UPPER HOGAN SITE OND 5-4

Until the present effort, only one person had taken the time to report anything on this site. This was a report by my late uncle, Walter "Bud" Bennett, in the Chenango Chapter Bulletin, Vol. 3, # 4, April 1962. He looked primarily at the gunlocks and gun flints and wrote his research on these items. He and the late Howard Shepardson of Poolville, N.Y., learned from Mr. Hogan about the many burials which had been previously excavated, and at that time, could still see the numerous pits to testify to this. Pursuing this further, we find that some of these had been excavated by the late Fred Thurston of Sherrill and the late Herbert Bigford of Earlville and that they numbered seven. Unfortunately, upon examining the Bigford Collection at Colgate University, we were able to find only two items remaining and no notes. The refuse dumps appear to be exhausted by years of searching by earlier diggers. My uncle's excavations were centered around the meadow where the apple trees are located. (Note map) No systematic nor planned excavations have to my knowledge ever taken place on the site in relation to settlement patterns.

I might add here, that during the Spring of 1974, the farm was sold and the present owner prefers not to be bothered by the usual number of surface hunters visiting the site as they have in years past. The map which I have used is a combination of the one we had drawn with additions of some notes from my uncle's map at the time. ✓

Artifacts

This will cover items recovered by the author and friends during surface hunting activities over the past two years. The remainder are artifacts from older collections and from the two collections now in Colgate University. We would like to thank everyone who loaned articles for study; for this made it easier to compare and gave one a higher percentage base in any certain category. Unfortunately, it is difficult for the writer to say too much about some of the artifacts as these items appear throughout Iroquoia and are not diagnostic of a certain period of time. Rather, some continue without too much change for as long as a century or more. Instead of simply listing items and the number of these items, I will in some cases attempt to draw a few simple conclusions. The reader will quickly see that trade material has literally overtaken items of native manufacture in importance and replacement is nearly one-hundred percent complete by this time.

Metal:

Copper and Brass Scrap- 232 pieces.

Most of these pieces of scrap were quite thin. Many showed signs of being used as parches for kettles. Some had cutting marks on them- probably these were being cut into arrows.

THE UPPER HOGAN SITE Ond 5-4

Iron Scissors 3 Plate 6

These were popular trade items and are found over quite a period of time and are usually not diagnostic.

Lead Baling Seal 1 Plate 6

Porcelain and Earthenware 3 pieces and 9 pieces, Plate 8

Six examples are shown on Plate 8. The writer is unfamiliar with this type of artifact and as yet has found no suitable guide for identification. Being that the field has been cultivated for many years, probably from colonial times, we suspect many of these are not of the time of Indian occupation.

Rum Bottle Glass 88 pieces

We noted a difference in the thickness of this glass, 33 pieces were very thin, whereas, the remainder were quite thick suggesting different types of bottles. The glass appeared green and was translucent when held up to the light. " Dutch traders in liquor were in this area earlier than 1677 " (Stewart, 1970) The Moot site, Ond 3 which appeared earlier, has produced no rum bottle glass fragments to my knowledge.

Glass Beads 1323

After digging on the Moot site for three years and screening most of the dirt, we recovered 2587 beads. Upper Hogan yielded many more beads comparatively while just surface hunting in the two years we worked the site. It appears to be a richer site in trade items than Ond 3. We counted 90 separate and individual bead types recovered. This is quite a number more than ever reported before and widens our scope of bead study on Oneida sites. The following percentages prove interesting as we compare beads from Upper Hogan and the Moot sites. We used Kidd's numbers on identification as well as Pratt's where possible.

Description	Upper Hogan	Moot
Totals	1323	2587
Round	788.5-59.6 %	1737 - 67.1%
Cane	535.5 40.4 %	850 32.9%
Types, Cane	49	27
Types, Round	41	23
Red Opaque Round	24 %	55.5 %
Black Opaque Round	13.5 %	1 %
Black Short Cane, Opaque	4 %	10 %

Glass Beads; (cont)

The percentage of cane is slightly higher in count on Upper Hogan and we also note the varieties or types have almost doubled in numbers at Hogan in comparison. As at the Moot site, we suspect that a number of beads may have been heirlooms and carried from earlier sites by the Oneidas themselves. Examples are: # 23, # 21, # 24 # 38. The many kinds of beads found at Upper Hogan tend to show the site is probably later than Moot in time. One of the rarest beads, Charles Wray says is " the imitation gold, short tubular cane bead, another important time marker at this period of 1660-1670 " Seven of these were excavated at Moot and we have recorded three at Upper Hogan. The following is a quote from Charles Wray's Manual for Seneca Iroquois Archeology, 1973, " By 1675, bead styles were changing again, the dominant tubular varieties so common from 1640 through 1670 were rapidly replaced by simple monochrome pea sized cane beads. Solid red or black beads were monotonously dominant." " The pea size round red cane has an interesting variation. Some have a light green core of green glass that is translucent in transmitted light, that looks black in a reflected light. Without holding the bead up to the light, it may have the appearance of having a black core surrounded by red glass." Wray noted that after 1700 or so the "wire wound varieties " commence to make their appearance, the most common being the white opalescent bead. None of these wire wound beads were found at Upper Hogan which tends to place this site just before 1700. Bead # 90, which is a knobby opaque black is the only later bead encountered and we suspect that this may have been dropped by a group of Oneidas revisiting the site at some point later in time- possibly from the Lanz-Hogan site less than a mile away.

Shell, Wampum and Shell Discs Shell discs, 53, Wampum 405

The wampum was divided into white 337, purple 67 and black 1. From the collection of Henry Wemple comes a small string of white shell discs (41) found " in situ" and reported in a past Chenango Chapter Bulletin. (Wemple , 1963) The Bigford collection at Colgate produced a large string of wampum and one bead which appeared to have come from one of the graves. It contained 337 white wampum, 66 purple wampum plus one light blue opaque glass bead with three white stripes. The wampum appeared to be of European manufacture. Item F, Plate 5, was the only other item from the Bigford collection from the Upper Hogan site. An antler handle with some type of iron blade mounted in it is badly eroded.

Ceramic Pottery - 3 fragments

THE UPPER HOGAN SITE OND 5-4










The nearby Collins site may be the site in question, but at present nothing is known of this site, except that it is an historic one. We hope that future research on sites such as this will fill in the gaps in the Oneida sequence.

Collections Used

Theodore Whitney, Richard Cole, Reginald Bigford, Fred Chesebro, John Stillman, Blaine Eaves, Charles Nowers, Henry Wemple, Monte Bennett, John Slater, Terry Bennett, also the Colgate University Indian Museum collections of the late Herbert Bigford and the Late Walter Bennett. I would like to thank Dr. John Longyear for his kind assistance and the permission to study the collections at Colgate University.

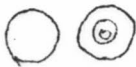

















Kaolin Pipes, A Correction and Amendment to An Earlier Report.

We had been advised to note the difference in bore opening from a straight 6/64 to 7/64 by assigning a 6/46 + for example. We made the mistake of calculating this plus measurement into the formula instead of just noting it for possible future use. So Table # 2 of the Moot report needs revision- the mean bore diameter and mean years would be slightly different. Our mistake was noted by John McCashion and corrected as far as the entire group sample was concerned, so the median date came out to be correct while our calculations on the others were slightly off.

Number	Description	Tables on Beads Studies		Total	%	Pratt Kidd	
		Drawing					
1	Round, opaque red			323	24.41	60	IIA1
2	Round, opaque red, green translucent center			19	1.44		
3	Round, opaque red. Clear center, translucent			11	.83		
4	Round, opaque red, opaque, black, center			3	.23		IVa1
5	Oval, red, opaque			8	.60		IIa3
6	Round, opaque, black			178	13.45	92	IIa6
7	Oval, opaque, black			2	.15	92	IIa8
8	Round, translucent yellow			5	.38		IIa18
9	Round, opaque, white			9.5	.72	43	IIa12


















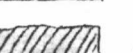
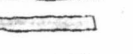
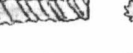
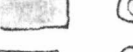
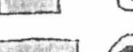



THE UPPER HOGAN SITE OND 5-4

Beads; (cont)

No.	Description	Drawing	Number	%	Pratt	Kidd
10.	Round opaque white clear, trans.Ctr.		2	.15		
11.	Oval, opaque white		.5	.04		IIa15
12.	Round, Translucent Light blue		3.5	.26	86	IIa36
13.	Round, opaque Light blue		4	.30		IIa36
14.	Round, opaque, light blue-green		3	.23		IIa23
15.	Oval, opaque, light blue-green		2	.15		
16.	Oval, opaque light-blue		5	.38		
17.	Oval, translucent dark blue		4	.30		IIa42
18.	Round, translucent dark amber		1	.08		
19.	Round, opaque black 6 white op.stripes		1½	.11		
20.	Round, opaque black 3 white op.stripes		2	.15		IIb10
21.	Round, op. blue 3 op white stripes		3½	.26	47	IIb56
22.	Corn bead, light green Translucent		5	.38	1	
23.	Clear, trans, round 12 white op stripes		1	.08	25	IIb18
24.	Large, star tp grey 7 red, 7 black, redctr		1	.08		
25.	Seed bead round red op		3	.23	36	
26.	Red seed round green translucent ctr		12	.91		
27.	Seed bead light blue translucent		21	1.58		







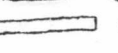

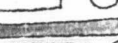




THE UPPER HOGAN SITE OND 5-4

Beads; (Cont)

Number	Description	Drawings	Number	%	Pratt	Kidd
28.	Seed bead, opaque red translucent clear ctr.		3	.23	68	
29.	Seed Bead Opaque light blue		24	1.81	35	
30.	Seed Dark Blue translucent		6	.45		
31.	Seed Medium Blue translucent		12	.91		
32.	Seed, black, opaque		51	3.85	84	
33.	Seed, white opaque		40	3.02	84B	IIa11
34.	Seed, amber, translucent		4	.30		
35.	Seed, green, translucent		7	.53	66	IIa26
36.	Seed, yellow, opaque		2	.15		
37.	Round, translucent, green four white, opaque, stripes		1	.08		IIb52
38.	Round, opaque, black, lg. 12 white, opaque, stripes		1	.08	57	
39.	Round, black, opaque, w.2 white op. st. "Roman"		2	.15		
40.	Cane, red, opaque three sided		1	.08		
41.	Cane, opaque, red large		19	1.44		Ia1
42.	Cane, red. opaque, large w. opaque black center		3	.23		IIIa1
43.	Cane, red, opaque, large green, translucent, ctr.		1	.08		
44.	Cane, twisted, opaque, red (slight twist)		4	.30	90	
45.	Cane, opaque, twisted, red (faster twist)		1	.08	90	
46.	Cane, small red opaque		70	5.29		Ia21
47.	Cane, red, opaque, raised lines spiralling bead		1	.08		Ie'1
48.	Cane, red opaque, clear translucent center		3	.23	72	
49.	Cane red, opaque, short		10	.75		
50.	Cane, red, opaque, short red, op. ctr, black layer in between		3	.23		
51.	Cane, red, opaque, short green, translucent ctr. lg.		2	.15		
52.	Cane, red, op. sh. Black op ctr, silver lines in ctr.		1	.08		


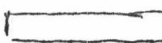


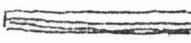







THE UPPER HOGAN SITE OND 5-4

Beads: (cont)

No.	Description	Drawing	Quantity	%	Pratt	Kidd
53.	Cane, op. red raised lines longitudinal, black, op. ctr.		1	.08		IIIel
54.	Cane. red, op. small w/black opaque centers		80	6.05		
55.	Cane, red op. small w/green translucent ctrs.		106	8.01		
56.	Cane, op. red, w/three white op. str. w/three black str. on the white ones.		2	.15		IIIbb2
57.	Cane, op. red w/3 white op. str. w/3 op blue on white ones, translucent L. blue ctr.		3	.23	79	
58.	Cane, red op. 4 to 5 op. white stripes		3	.23	80	Ib2
59.	Cane, red, op. w/5 white op. stripes w/green trans. ctr.		1	.08		
60.	Cane, black op. large		3	.23		Ia2
61.	Cane, black, op. w/silver thin lines, longitudinal		1	.08		
62.	Cane, op. black, thin		3	.23		
63.	Cane, op. black, w/clear trans. outside coating		3 1/2	.26		
64.	Cane, black. op. short		55	4.16	70	
65.	Cane, black, L Black, trans w/8 white op. fine stripes		1	.08		
66.	Cane, black op. w/4 white op. str. w/4 red stripes on the white ones		2	.15		
67.	Cane, black, op. w/3 red opaque stripes		7	.53	71	Ib3
			2	.15	78	Ib3
68.	Cane, black, op. w/3 white opaque stripes		7	.53	71	Ib3
			11	.83	75	Ib4
69.	Cane, L. blue trans. thin		3	.23		Ia13
70.	Cane, op. blue w/very fine stripes longitudinally		2	.15		
71.	Cane, L. blue, trans, w/5 op white str spiralling		1	.08		
72.	Cane, op. blue, long		3	.23		Ia12
73.	Cane, L. blue, op. short		7	.53	82	Ia13
74.	Cane, dark blue Trans.		49	3.70		Ia19
75.	Cane, dark blue translucent		9	.68		
76.	Cane, Dark blue, trans, large		1	.08		Ia20
77.	Cane, white, op. w/L. green translucent center		1	.08		
78.	Cane, white, op. w/4 op. dark brown stripes		3	.23		

THE UPPER HOGAN. SITE OND 5-4

Beads: (cont)

No.	Description	Drawing	Quantity	%	Pratt	Kidd
79.	Cane, white, op.w/3 op. dark brown stripes		5	.38	81	
80.	Cane, dirty white w/small lines going through it.		14	1.06		Ia5
81.	Cane, white opaque, short		12	.91	50	
82.	Cane, white, op., clear translucent center		3	.23		
83.	Cane, dirty white, long w/ 1 red thin op. stripe		1	.08		
84.	Cane, large blue, dark, trans w/12 white fine op. str.		1	.08		
85.	Cane, amber, trans. looks like black		1	.08		
86.	Cane, dark blue, trans., w/3 red op. stripes		1	.08		Ib23
87.	Cane, large white opaque w/8 str.op. 3 thin green 1 thin red, repeated.		1	.08		
88.	Cane, yellow, opaque		3	.23	73	
89.	Cane, black, op., w/3 op.w str..w/3 red op.in each white one.		11	.83		Ibb2
90	Round, knobby black opaque		1	.08		If1
			1319	Total		

* op.= opaque str.=stripes
trans.=translucent lg = large
ctr.=center

Shell Bead



Shell Disc bead



(We lacked facilities to color the beads, but included drawings that may be colored according to the description)

References

- Barber, Daniel 1966 Kaolin Pipe Stems, An Analysis of Their Value to Local Archeology, Museum Bulletin of the Rochester Museum of Arts & Sciences, No. 39 Rochester
- Bennett, Monte 1973 The Moot (Sullivan) Site Ond 3-4, Chenango Chapter NYSAA Bul. Vol.14, no. 1, New Berlin
- Bennett, Walter 1962 Gunlocks and Gunflints, Chenango Chapter NYSAA Bul. Vol.3, No.4 , New Berlin
- Binford, Lewis R. 1962 A New Method of Calculating Dates from Kaolin Pipe Stem Samples, Southeastern Archeological Conference Newsletter, Vol.9No.1pp 19-21 Cambridge.