Excavations on the Cody Site ( OND 5-4 )

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# Chenango Chapter, NYSAA BULLETIN Chenango Chapter NYSAA

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Before we begin this report, there must be an explanation given to the reader so that he may understand the change in the name of the site. Through the very kind cooperation of the Blowers family as owners, we were given information about the former owner, the late Frank Cody. Therefore, due to the wishes of the present owners, we will consider the site as the Cody site. This is the site that has been variously known in several past archaeological reports as the Enck site and the <u>Upper Hogan site</u>. The latter designation was used to distinguish it from a portion of the nearby Lanz site that overlapped a lower area of the same farm. However, the New York State number designation, Ond 5-4 is used as formerly so no great confusion should arise. We wish to thank the Blowers family for their cooperation and interest in Oneida archaeology and for allowing us to undertake our excavations.

The following is an attempt at a brief look at the Cody site. The site has received very little scientific field work in the past and due to constant cultivation of the field has always been limited to surface work. During 1972, Chenango Chapter members, Monte Bennett and Richard Cole, carried on an extensive surface examination and wrote a paper on the site using their findings and examining older collections which basically had been lacking in report prior to that time.

We were first introduced to the site in the Spring of 1975. Our first impression was that this was one of the most productive sites in the Oneida sequence. Until weather permitted, we were confined to the cultivated field to carry on surface work. We were able to carry on excavations later which proved rewarding in information and material. We plan to continue work on this site in the future, hoping to confirm the place of this site in temporal relation within the Oneida sequence.

The site lies on the crest of a high ravine from which one has an excellent view of Oneida Lake. The site is approximately sixteen miles from the southeast corner of the lake which is the largest body of water in close proximity to the site. However, there is a marsh and a pond approximately one quarter mile to the northeast which could have furnished adequate water for Indian village use. The site is protected on the northeast, north and northwest by a steep ravine, while on the southeast, south and southwest there is a high ridge which extends to Munnsville.

To our knowledge, excavations on the site have been limited to the area of the apple trees in the meadow on the immediate crest of the ravine. ( see Map, Plate 1) Also numerous diggings

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were performed on the black middens located on the banks of the ravine. This was the only area of the site that was not under cultivation. The late Walter (Bud) Bennett and the late Howard Shepardson, both of Poolville, dug in this area and noted the thin middens to be of minimal importance. We have tested these areas and have found them to be shallow, only around four to six inches at the deepest. The woods have recently been thinned and as a result of the logging operations, the middens have been virtually destroyed and no excavation of these areas is planned. The burial areas have been known but not dug in many years nor will they be touched by the present operation.

We were permitted to excavate in the area between the alfalfa and corn fields along a line running north-south. We set up a line of five foot squares for a distance of two hundred fifty feet in a attempt to locate features such as a house pattern. As an excavation procedure, we used a screen of quarter inch hardware cloth mounted on a four legged two by four frame. With this method we were able to get a thorough sample and were less likely to miss any material. As we progressed south from the farm road, (see map) we noted that the material evidence of occupation diminished in its intensity. We found many beads of the red and black varieties as the most prominent artifact. This year, (1976) we are planning to open an area near the apple trees in anticipation of uncovering a house pattern, Hopefully, finding this will help us to attain a better understanding of the site and to acquire a more complete material sample for study.

## Artifacts

This will cover the artifacts found during surface examination and actual excavation of the past year. In some instances, we will attempt to draw conclusions to show a relation to the Moot site, ond 3, which supposedly precedes Cody in sequence.

# Gun Flints

#### 7 examples

#### Plate 2 A-G

We found seven flints from our investigations, two grey black, (Plate 2 A,B) one of chalk white, (Plate 2 E) three taffy color, (Plate 2, C,F,G) and one of honey translucent chalcedony(Plate 2 D). English flints were usually dark while French flints were of the taffy or honey color and appeared in small quantities about 1670. Early seventeen century flints made in Europe were of the chalk white variety. These were also irregular and of the spall type. It is not believed that the natives manufactured any of their own flints at site time. In comparison, the Moot site produced many flints of apparent native manufacture. Therefore, in the span of time between Moot and Cody we see the termination of native flint knapping and a total reliance on trade to supply the Oneida Indians with gun flints.

## Kaolin Pipes ( Stems) ( continued )

our stem bores varied from 8/64 th inch to 6/64 ths inch with the majority in the 6/64 ths range. We measured the stems by inserting the shaft end of drill bits into the aperture and taking the closest approximate size. We excluded half sizes from our calculations as a greater degreee of accuracy is obtained without them. The Binford straight line regression formula was used to obtain the median date of 1683 + 6 yrs. The date of 1689 + 6 yrs. is thought to be the approximate date of the occupation. (Bennett, Cole, 1974 ) Since our sample was rather small to get an accurate date, we will consider the later date as being more correct.

## Kaolin Pipes ( Bowls ) 14 pieces Plate 3 Q, S, T, U

Unlike the Moot site, we found no EB heel marks on Cody, leaving the saliency of the EB pipe to be earlier than this time. The HG and HG surmounted by a crown are also void from our sample. Both have appeared at Cody and are believed to be of Dutch origin from the Gouda pipemakers. ( Hagerty, 1975 ) We did find two bowls without heel marks which were also void of the heel platform. We also noted one bowl with the heel mark indistinguishable and another with the unusual design of a possible intertwined monogram of F over S. We are still uncertain of this mark but consider this the best of our interpretations. Also found were two bowls with the " hand" mark on the Heel. According to McCashion, " this mark and variants thereof appear on the Gouda pipemakers guildboard where they were registered to various pipemakers through the 18th century but have an obvious 17th century origin. The mark occurs on 17th century English pipes where it is called the ' gauntlet' but differs considerably from the Dutch in both mark and bowl style." (McCashion, 1975, p. 16 ) The mark is found on belly-bowl white clay pipes between 7.5 and 9 inches in length. The hand itself is encircled by a plain ring protruding from the heel. In our samples the rings measured 7 mm by 6.5 mm and 7 mm by 7.5 mm. The hand alone was 3,5 mm by 4.5 mm and 4 mm by 5 mm. Both samples were of the 6/64 the bore in diameter as were those from the Caugnawaga site that were reported by McCashion, On each bowl there appears a raised dot believed to be the quality mark of the Dutch pipemaker, (McCashion, 1975)

### Glass Beads

#### 167 examples

Plate 3

The greater quantity of our beads was found while surface hunting. Of the total number of beads found, only 17 were from the excavated squares. We recovered 39 separate and individual bead types. Of the different types found, there were 21 round and 18 cane examples. The following are the most significant percentages of the beads found:

Description	Totals	Percentages
Round	107	64.1 %
Cane	60	35.9 %

Glass Beads ( continued )

	Table II	
Description	Totals	Percentage
Red, Opaque Round	32	19.2 %
Black, Opaque, Round	41	24.5 %
All Others	94	56.3 %

Of our total bead count, we recovered only two new bead types that differ from the chart Bennett and Cole devised in their .own earlier report.(Bennett, Cole, 1974) These beads are explained on Plate 3.

Shell, wampum

l example

We found only one wampum of the site and this came from the midden on the north side. This was white in color and very well preserved.

### Conclusions

The artifact assemblage shows an almost complete reliance on European trade at this time on Cody, In comparison, the native artifacts on the Moot site ( Ond 3 ) were outnumbered by trade material by only a margin of four to one. Also, there is a very definite increase in the number of round black beads on Cody as compared to Moot. Since ours is a small sample compared to the Moot totals, we can look at the percentages given in an earlier report that noted a total sample of 1319 beads and of these 13.4% were of the round opaque black variety. Furthermore, catlinite was scarce on the Moot site with only two small beads and a tiny possible pipe fragment being the total amount found. On the Cody site there were four beads found made of catlinite and of these one came from our surface finds with the remainder from old collections. Also, the complete absence of the EB pipe here tends to place this site later than Moot in sequence. The site is rather small in comparison with other Oneida sites, leading to the chance that here there might have been a dual site at this time. We do not believe the nearby Lanz site ( Ond 2 ) to be the site that is in question from the material we have observed from there. We do believe the nearby Collins site is related to Cody and could be the site in question. This site is not at present available for field investigation. Only scientific excavation on the site could prove or disprove this theory.

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