

S.C.A.A. ANNUAL MEETING

Wednesday, June 20

Nelson Residence
5 Glenrich Drive
St. James, N.Y.

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631-724-2182

6:00 PM – potluck dinner
7:00 PM – annual business meeting
7:30 PM – S.C.A.A.’s documentary film –
“The Manor of Smithtown” –
a new history of the unknown story of founder
Richard Bull Smith’s origination of his patented
manor.



S.C.A.A. Director Dr. Gaynell Stone receives award.

The Order of the Colonial Lords of Manors in America, at their annual meeting on May 31, 2018, held at the Colonial Dames of America house in New York City, awarded by President Leighton Coleman III The Timothy Field Beard Award for Excellence in Historical Research on Colonial North American Manors to Dr. Gaynell Stone, Ph.D. in recognition of her ground breaking film series on Long Island’s Seventeenth Century Manors.

(Continuing)

A History of Long Island Archaeology Gaynell Stone, Ph.D.

Transitional Period - 3500 Years Ago

Roy Latham reports on the large number of steatite/soapstone/amphibole talc pots he and the Long Island Chapter founders dug out of the Orient Burial Cult sites - the first time Native people could cook liquids directly over a fire (*N.Y.S. Archaeological Association Bulletin* No. 30, March, 1964 (now available on line); reprinted in Stone, ed., Vol. II, “More Notes on the Stone Utensils in the Orient Burials”, 1978:65-67). The ubiquitous (on Long Island) Wading River point represented this period, as well as the quartz Orient fishtail points. The Southold Indian Museum has the largest collection of these pots in the nation. Since a State law had been passed in 1909 forbidding excavation of Native cemeteries outside of reservations and remanding perpetrators to the State Supreme Courts, these excavations were illegal, though it seems no one was apprehended at the time. **Mark Tweedie’s** master’s thesis (noted above) examining steatite sources and use reveals that there was a wider number of sources than known before. Latham and others also excavated the Smith and other extensive sites on Shelter Island.



Besides Lightfoot’s work at Mashomac Preserve, and Latham’s excavation of the Smith site, noted above, John Charles Witek produced “An Outline of the Aboriginal Archaeology of Shelter Island, New York” (*Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut*, No. 53, 1990). He outlines 47 sites found on the island through observation, informant information, and site exploration, including type of site, artifacts found, location, and time period. He emphasizes the connection of Shelter Island to nearby Connecticut and the fact that sea level rise has greatly reduced the size of the Island, thereby leaving potential earlier sites underwater. Most of the sites explored were Woodland period and their location near estuaries or were coastal. The largest number of projectile points are Wading River (33%) and Levanna (40%).

The artifacts and reports of Witek’s excavations are stored with the Shelter Island Historical Society. Witek also published “A Preliminary Report Concerning a Unique

Tangency of Susquehanna Tradition and Wading River Traits at a Buried Multi-Component Site on Shelter Island, New York” in the N.Y.S. Archaeological Bulletin, No. 95, 1988: 21-30. It reports on finding a cache of Susquehanna Tradition blades - the first to be found for Shelter Island as well as Long Island. In addition, they are made of basalt, an imported exotic material for the island, which has occurred numerous times with many types of materials not normally found on Long Island. The site is deemed to be of the Terminal Archaic Period, earlier than the sites listed in his site catalogue, above.

Somewhat similar to the Orient Burial Cult sites reported above was a ceremonial burial of the Woodland Period discovered at Indian Island County Park, an island in the Peconic Estuary. A skeleton and unique carved ceramic pipe and other artifacts washed out of a bank of the island and were covered by stories in the regional paper, *Newsday*. The nearby Shinnecock Native people claimed him as an ancestor and re-buried the remains and unique artifacts nearby. This spot has been heavily pot hunted over the years, including by County Park Police. This unusual finding is similar to an island in the Newport Estuary which was a ceremonial burial center for the local Narragansett Native leaders (William Simmons, *Cautantowit's House: An Indian Burial Ground on the Island of Conanicut in Narragansett Bay*, Brown U. Press, 1970). (Thompson-SCAA credit)



The Collectors

The Southold Indian Museum has extensive collections of their members' digs over many years, but information beyond the artifacts is unknown, although one can visit and view the many large cases of extensive artifacts. The good news is that the Museum has recently received a grant to begin digitizing their extensive holdings of digging notes, maps, etc., so much more archaeological data will be known in the future.



Roy Latham was a farmer of the early Latham family, still farming in Orient, and a self-educated naturalist, entomologist, and archaeologist. His extensive collection of duck decoys of the Atlantic flyway was donated to the New York State Museum many years ago. Some of his local archaeological findings are displayed at the Orient Public Library and the rest is at the Southold Indian Museum.

Latham published 12 reports in the New York State Archaeological Association *Bulletin*, 1954-1977, reprinted in Stone, ed., Vol. II, *The Coastal Archaeology Reader*, along with reports of other archaeologists, such as Louis Brennan, **Edward Kaeser**, Herbert Kraft, **Bert Salwen**, **Ralph Solecki**, Herbert Mills, **Dan Kaplan**, Nan Rothschild, Lucianne Lavin, **Sarah Bridges**, **Julius Lopez**,



Sarah Bridges

Edward Rutsch, **Stanley Wisniewski**, **Walter Saxon**, **Nat Booth**, and H. Geiger Omwake, whose analysis of white kaolin pipes revealed the material source was Whitestone, Queens, aptly named. These reports are now also available on the NYSAA website, fortunately. A couple of Latham's reports show that he had found many shell beads - *Marginella* and *Olivella* as well as shark vertebra beads and hollow bird bone beads. Current SIM President, Dr. Lucinda Hemmick, has shared images of pendants, etc. in the museum collections which illustrate Native art, illustrated in the Native Communication section below. (Group from left-Solecki, Wisniewski, Kaeser, Carlyle Smith at Stony Brook University Conference)



Dan Kaplan



Besides founders **Roy Latham** and **Charles Goddard** of the Southold Indian Museum, **Edward Patterson**, **Richard Spooner**, **James Truex** and others founded the Nassau Archaeological Association in 1955 because the County acquired the Garvies Point site and found pits eroding out of the cliff banks at the site and on into the Hempstead Harbor area. They began excavating the sites in 1953. See Patterson's report, "Garvie Point - NAS Site 1" in Truex, ed., Vol. V, 1982: 120-122, and Richard Spooner's "The Crabmeadow Site: Going, Going, Gone..." in the same volume, pages 123-125. **Julius Lopez**, focusing on ceramic analysis, and **Stan Wisniewski** also published the results of their excavations in various archaeological bulletins, with many studies reprinted in Vol. V.

Spooner lists the many men who were digging sites before World War II: Waldemar Pederson of Floral Park, Mr. Westerveld of Douglaston, **Matt Schreiner** of College Point, Mr. Nichols of Huntington, and Walter Vosberg, along with **Ralph Solecki** and **Carlyle Smith**. After World War II, Charles Wade of Huntington, Albert Harned of Northport, Rev. J. Franklin Ewing of Fordham University, and Wayne B. Neyland of Rockville Center continued collecting. Ralph Solecki and Carlyle Smith became graduate students at Columbia University and began conducting scientific archaeology on the Island.



Other early avocational archaeologists were **Richard Spooner**, (Truex, ed., Vol. V:123-125) who recorded the Crabmeadow Site in East Northport before it was demolished by sand mining, as well as **Edward Patterson**, noted earlier (Truex, ed., Vol. V:120-122). **Frank P. Orchard** recorded "A Matinecock

Site on Long Island," (*Indian Notes & Monographs*, 1928, 5 (3); reprinted in Stone, ed., Vol. I, 1977:66-69). These early reports contained no stratigraphic control and none of the details and correlations later scientific archaeology provide, but they are a record of the site's existence, threatened by the ever increasing development, which is noted in many of the avocational archaeologists' reports. Unending construction was the major revealer of archaeological evidence on Long Island, as well as sand mining, especially in Nassau County.



An extensive collector on the South Fork was **Mel King**, who found many rare artifacts (bone flute or whistle, much wampum, etc.), digging Montaukett graves. He and his wife, Mary Miller, founded the short-lived Sebonac Chapter of the N.Y.S.

Archaeological Association. They worked with East Hampton Town's Planning Department and developers to do archaeological testing before construction began. East Hampton is the only Town on Long Island to enact archaeological preservation laws and to hire a professional archaeologist to oversee contract archaeology work. Upon Mel's death, his step son planned to sell his extensive collection of artifacts on E-bay; they appear to have disappeared from a storage unit in Sag Harbor, so their location is unknown.

Another South Fork artifact collector who did not dig, but collected, was **Richard Hendrickson** of Bridgehampton, a farmer who first saw artifacts in the family fields. Richard was also a gun collector, and a volunteer National Weather Observer for over 80 years. Richard advertised in local publications that he purchased archaeological artifacts; it is not known where his extensive collection will go after his recent death in 2017.



Lawrence Cooke is a collector in Montauk who wanted to preserve local artifacts to educate the public and numerous tourists, so his collections of Stan Wisniewski's Montauk artifacts and East Hampton Historical Society donations of Riley and other collectors are the base of the interpretation of the Montauk Indian Museum developed by him, appreciated by the many visitors. John Riley did underwater excavation in Montauk Pond for many years, possibly the only collector who did so. The Shinnecock Nation Museum also displays artifacts found locally by themselves and others donated by regional residents. The artifacts found in the early 1900s excavation by Harrington at their Sebonac main residential area are housed at the American Museum of Natural history in New York City.

Sometimes the local artifact collector was the school principal, such as George Morton of East Marion, who sometimes took a student on his digs, or nurseryman George Hart of Wading River, who donated his extensive local collection to the Wading River Historical Society. The Ronkonkoma Library has part of the Rudge collection; the East Hampton Library has archaeological collections. The East Hampton Historical Society had six boxes of collections, which have been donated to the Montauk Indian Museum; other libraries and historical societies also have collections. This and other information was used by SCAA to develop a grant-funded archaeological site sensitivity map of Suffolk County during the Bicentennial fever. This was used by several Towns to determine if archaeological testing was needed as development

accelerated. It was the only source of such information until after SEQRA, when villages, towns, and the state began keeping records of surveys and excavations. Also, Robert Hawkins has a large collection from the area, now with him on Cape Cod, as does Charles Wade, who took his large collection of Huntington area artifacts to New Mexico when he retired. Kathryn Browning-Hoffman and her mother took their extensive collection of Long Island artifacts to England when they moved there.

The Archaeologists

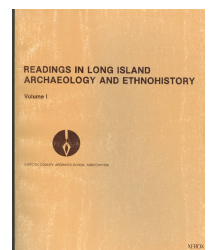
The first trained archaeologists to excavate on Long Island were staffers of New York City's American Museum of Natural History and the Museum of the American Indian: Heye Foundation, now the National Museum of the American Indian. They were often supported by both institutions and divided the artifacts unearthed between the two institutions. SCAA Vol. VII, Stone and Kianka, eds., *The Historical Archaeology of Long Island*, contains a list of the site repositories of artifacts known in 1985. Dr. **Carlyle Smith** of the American Museum of Natural History conducted the scientific excavation of the largest glacial erratic/geological boulder deposited on Long Island by the glacier -Shelter Rock, of Shelter Rock, Nassau County, used by Native people, which is not published, but available at the AMNH. Dr. Smith produced the first volume relatively dating Long Island sites through their ceramics, later amended (reprinted in Truex, ed., *The Second Coastal Archaeology Reader*, Vol. V:227-239).

Geologist **Robert Kalin** explored some of these geological sites ("Archaeology at Glacial Kettles in North Central Suffolk County: A Preliminary Report," *Bulletin N.Y.S. Archaeological Association*, 1983, 86:31-36), and how they would affect inland Native settlement. An effort is currently being made by County Legislator Sarah Anker and the Peconic Land Trust to save the site of the largest erratic boulder in Suffolk County at Rocky Point, a rare archaeological site of Native use and then Colonial use by the first settler.



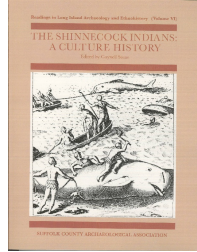
Mark R. Harrington conducted a survey and excavation in 1900 of what is now the Shinnecock Reservation and adjacent area, now the Shinnecock Golf Club (Harrington, "Ancient Village Site of the Shinnecock," American Museum of Natural History *Anthropological Papers*, Vol. 22, Pt. 5, 1924;

reprinted in Stone, ed., *Early Papers in Long Island Archaeology*, 1977: Vol. I:30-65). As well as carrying out testing which showed a series of habitation spots around the Rams Head Creek waterway, and huge depths of shellfish refuse, which indicated a major subsistence source, he conducted ethnological interviews with the people, which indicated major family groups, one woman of whom still spoke some of the language. Harrington also excavated "Exploration of an Ancient Burial Ground and Village Site Near Port Washington, Long Island."(Museum of the American



Indian: Heye Foundation, manuscript, 1900); printed in Truex ed., Vol. V, 1982:82-90). This revealed a huge number of burials and their depths and grave goods.

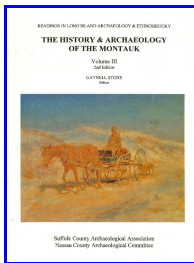
There had been no widely available published information about the Shinnecock people and their reservation in Southampton until SCAA produced the first scholarly book (Stone, ed., *The Shinnecock Indians: A Culture History*, 1983). Besides the contributors compiling their story from prehistory to current times, the hallmark of the book was the pictorial history of the families as seen through scores of historic photographs, dating from the earliest photography of the 1860s. Today these photographs, and many more, are on display in the Shinnecock Nation Museum, which requires a visit to see them.



Another colleague, **Saville Foster** ("A Montauk Cemetery at Easthampton, Long Island," *Indian Notes & Monographs* Vol. II:3, 1920; reprinted in Stone ed., *The History & Archaeology of the Montauk*, 1993, Vol. III, 2d ed.:615-628), conducted the first somewhat scientific excavation of a Contact-Historical Period site, the Montaukett cemetery in Pantigo, Amagansett. It was discovered by a chicken farmer who was building new chicken sheds on a southern slope overlooking the Atlantic, with views of Gardiners Bay and Three Mile Harbor - similar to the Orient Burial Cult sites, but of the Woodland/Contact Period. The farmer dug 17 of the graves; that information was gifted to the MAI:Heye Foundation. Roy Latham and others of the Southold Indian Museum also participated in digging; no known record of that. The artifacts showed the extensive interaction between the Montaukett and the Europeans. As more of the grave goods were of European than Native origin, it appears they were sought by the leader and others buried there. A 17th century dark green glass wine bottle was incised "Wobetom," one of the leaders also seen in early documents. These artifacts illustrate much early trade with European explorers and traders.



GLASS BOTTLE WITH "WOBETOM" SCRATCHED THEREON (Doubtful if by)



Foster also excavated sites at Soak Hides and Squaw Cove on Three Mile Harbor, which have not been published. The Three Mile Harbor area is ringed by Native habitation spots, much like Mt. Sinai harbor and Hempstead Harbor, many excavated by Latham and the Southold Indian Museum founders. A unique finding was the burial of a Native woman

whose red wool trade cloth wrapping was preserved by the many copper beads in her grave goods, now preserved at the Southold Indian Museum. Copper for artifacts, found at various sites on the Island, came from sites in Connecticut and New Jersey through the ongoing trade networks.

Karlis Karklins, an international expert on trade beads, then of Parks Canada, and the author spent two days at the Museum of the American Indian: Heye Foundation in



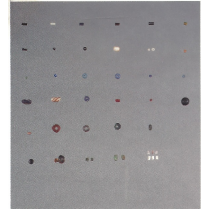
the Bronx counting the thousands of trade beads from the site for the first time ("Beads of the Pantigo Site, a Montauk Cemetery on Eastern Long Island, N.Y.," Stone, ed., *The History & Archaeology of the Montauk*, Vol. III, 2d ed., 1991:629-642). Foster had only

listed them by color and style. Karklins found types he had never seen before in his international research. For the complete story, see *The History & Archaeology of the Montauk*. More of this complex interesting story was shown in a major 1991 exhibit at East Hampton's Guild Hall Museum curated by Dr. Stone, funded by the New York Council for the Humanities, "The Montaukett - Native Americans of Eastern



Montauk Necklace

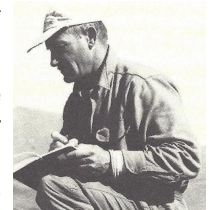
Long Island," which also traveled to the Garvies Point Museum in Glen Cove.



Montauk trade beads

Even before university involvement in revealing the Island's prehistory, a most unusual group of teenagers, organized as a club at the Flushing Historical Society and whose artifacts were housed at the Flushing Public Library, became archaeological questers along the beaches, historical sites, and behind the bulldozers of Robert Moses road building in Queens and Nassau Counties. **Dr. Ralph Solecki** and **Stanley Wisniewski**, as well as dentist **Theodore Kazimiroff** (also the first historian for Bronx County, whose extensive collection of artifacts has disappeared), and other young men spent their free time pursuing this passion. The library states they no longer have the artifacts, nor does Kingsland, the Queens Archives, nor the Queens Museum.

Ralph Solecki was introduced to artifact collecting as a child while at the family's summer home at Southold, where he encountered the men who founded the Southold Indian Museum to house their collections, pursuing that activity. He went on during high school, with **Matt Schreiner** and the



Flushing high school group and other volunteers, to start exploring the Fort Massapeage site, Nassau County (Stone, ed., *Native Forts of the Long Island Sound Area*, 2006: 143-242). After service in WWII, Ralph became a graduate student at Columbia, doing his Master's Thesis on Fort Corchaug, Cutchogue (*Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut*, 1950, Vol. 24; reprinted in Stone, ed., Vol. VIII, 2006:9-86), and his Ph.D. on groundbreaking archaeology of the Neanderthals of Shanidar Cave in Iraq, for which he is internationally renown.



Matt Schreiner

He has played the major part in uncovering the role of Native 'forts' in Long Island's history, which will be discussed below. Ralph also photographed the sites they worked on, as well as general scenes of Queens County when it was country, few buildings in sight. When this archive became endangered, the author secured funding



through then Suffolk County Historian **Chris Vagts**, to save it; these images are available at Queensborough Public Library and on SCAA's website - scaa-ny.org.

Chris Vagts

Dr. Carlyle Smith was the other young archaeologist trained in scientific archaeology at Columbia who made a major contribution to relatively undated Long Island archaeology. He developed a chronology for Coastal New York sites based on pottery styles (*American Antiquity*, Vol. I, 1944; reprinted in Truex, ed., *The Second Coastal Archaeology Reader*, Vol. V, 1982:227-239), later amended, as noted above. The unique East River pottery designs emanating from the Manhattan and West end Island peoples differed from the Windsor designs emanating from Eastern Long Island and Connecticut, which aided Dr. Carlyle Smith in making his chronology of Long Island Native life. **Alfred Cammisa's** recent excavations at Montauk have revealed a previously unknown Windsor pottery type.



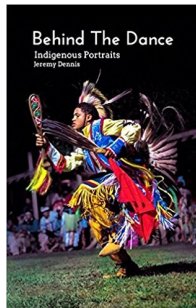
Stan Wisniewski, a professional draftsman and colleague of Solecki, has contributed to many archaeological excavations and reports on sites in Brooklyn and Queens (to be covered in that chapter), as well as Suffolk work with Ralph Solecki on the Native forts, and work with Gretchen **Gwynne** at Mt. Sinai Harbor's "The Tiger Lily Site," *New York State Archaeology Bulletin*, 1982:84:1-17

(To be continued...)

Behind the Dance: Indigenous Portraits, by Jeremy Davis, is a unique compilation of scores of photographs and interviews made at the 67th Shinnecock PowWow. It showcases people of dozens of tribes from throughout the U.S, South America, Puerto Rico, etc. and their views on their tribe, Native culture, why they dance, etc.

Patrick Littlewolf, a Tuscarora, said "In our language, we don't have a word for "me" for "I." It's always "us" and "we." If one rises, we all rise together. There's no rich or poor, we will always eat and always be safe because I will always have a brother and sister. That's the way we conduct ourselves."

Available from www.jeremynative.com for \$55. Jeremy has had exhibits of his photography at the Shinnecock National Cultural Center and Museum, the S.C. Historical Society, East Hampton Historical Society, and, as an alumnus, Stony Brook University Art Department.



Ed Curtin, an archaeologist of Curtin Archaeological Consulting, spoke at the Spring 2018 New York Archaeological Assn./ N.Y.S. Archaeological Association conference in Chittenango, N.Y. on the new concept, "The Question of Late Archaic Villages during the Archaic

period." He included the Pipe Stave Hollow site of the Mt. Sinai harbor area among the candidates he described. It is further described in the last newsletter's Archaic Period in "A History of Long Island Archaeology."

S.C.A.A.'s documentary film, "The Sugar Connection: Holland, Barbados, Shelter Island," had a 10 minute segment on the high tech practices of the Sylvester Manor excavation shown at the New York State Archaeological Council's first Archaeology Video Festival. Most films were shown for 3 to 5 minutes.

Lyme: The First Epidemic of Climate Change by Mary Beth Pfeiffer reveals that " **This is an epidemic. It is global and dangerous. It is spreading to new places on earth and affecting places in the human body, the brain for one, in ways that are not fully understood.... Health issues must be addressed, including the need for better tests and treatment trials, and an acceptance that the problem is tick-borne disease, not only Lyme disease.** The N.Y.S. budget includes \$1M to combat these TBDs, a cut from last year's funding; only the Senate included new funding for TBDs, which will be allocated to the Task Force, chaired by Senator Serino, with an emphasis on education, prevention, and research.



New Netherland in a Nutshell, by Firth Fabend, is the story of New Netherland in a highly readable fashion for anyone unfamiliar with this important chapter in U.S. colonial history. Available at <https://shop.newnetherlandinstitute.org/products>.

New on the New Netherland Institute digital exhibit site is "**The Dutch among the Natives: American Indian-Dutch Relations, 1609-1664**" by Dr. William Starna. The intent of the Dutch to control the lucrative trade in furs forced a partnership with Indians that, for the most part, presented advantages for both parties, although it sometimes lost its way...compromises and accommodations were made and life went on, for better or worse. The colonial venture had begun... www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/history-and-heritage/digital-exhibitions.

13,000 year old footprints found on the shoreline of Calvert Island, British Columbia, believed to be the earliest found so far in North America, were stumbled upon by researchers digging for sediments beneath the beach sands. The finding lends support to the idea that some ancient humans from Asia ventured into North America by hugging the coastline rather than traveling through the interior.

Fossil finger bone pushes back date of African exodus when found in the Saudi Arabia desert, dated to 85,000 years ago, as published in *Nature Ecology and Evolution*. It provides further evidence that early modern humans spread out of Africa much earlier and farther than previously thought-- genetics had postulated a date before 60,000 years ago. The find also supports the idea that the journey out of Africa was much more complicated than a

single exodus. In the era the bone is dated, Arabia was not a desert but a lush grassland teeming with wildlife.

Land use changes over the last 12,000 years – planting and grazing – amount to about 13 years of global emissions at current levels, says a paper published by the National Academy of Sciences, with half the losses of 133 Billion metric tons of carbon from the top 6 foot deep layer of soil all over the world in the past few centuries, particularly since the industrial revolution. The study suggests that human land use was likely a much more significant factor in the carbon emissions warming our planet than previously thought.

Different Tastes: How Our Human Ancestors’ diets evolved... Our human ancestors began tasting food differently sometime after the human family tree branched off from the ancestors of chimpanzees, researchers say. By analyzing the genes of Neanderthals and other human ancesetors, scientists also found that modern humans may be much better at digesting starch than any other known member of the human family tree.
www.livescience.com/49477-human-ancestors-diet-taste-evolution.html.

City Recovers Lost Volume of Queens County Records
 Begun at the county’s creation in 1683, the front section of the book was used to record deeds and various other official records, while into a second section, entered from the back of the volume, clerks copied some of the earliest Queens wills. A manuscript copy of the book was made in 1903 to protect the original, which is currently available on film at the City Register’s Office in Jamaica and at the NYG&BS. Dr. Amos Canfield reported in 1934 that the whereabouts of the original Liber A was unknown; in 1957 Dr. George McCracken found the original copy could not be found. Some Long Island archivists attending the 1991 New York Antiquarian Book Fair found the volume offered for sale by a private bookseller; how it got into private hands is not known. NYC Department of Records and Information Services Commissioner Idilio Gracia-Pena and City Corporation Counsel O. Peter Sherwood recovered the volume, now in the Municipal Archives

Final Inventory Sale of N.Y. Historical Manuscript Series from the New Netherland Institute. The Following volumes are available for \$5.00, including shipping: Delaware Papers, Dutch Period, 1648-1664; Council Minutes, 1652-1654; Land Papers, 1630-1664; Administrative Papers of Nicolls and Lovelace; Books of General Entries of the Colony of New York, 1664-1673; Books of General Entries of the Colony of New York, 1674-1688; Records of the Court of Assizes, 1665-1682.
www.newnetherlandinstitute.org .

New Amsterdam Stories is a website platform to share 17th century records in the N.Y.C. Municipal Archives and the Stadsarchief Amsterdam in the Netherlands. Both are digitizing and making available records related to New Amsterdam, later New York City; it is rich with Long Island material. The project is supported by Dutch Culture, Dutch Culture USA, the Dutch National Archives, and the New Netherland Institute.

Publications of the Suffolk County Archaeological Association

Readings in Long Island Archaeology & Ethnohistory
 All volumes are \$30. + \$5. Shipping, except Vol. III, 2d ed., which is \$50. + \$8. Shipping, both plus sales tax in N.Y. State for individuals. Vol. I is out of print (soon to be e-book).

- I *Early Paper in Long Island Archaeology*
- II *The Coastal Archaeology Reader*
- III *History & Archaeology of the Montauk, 2d ed.*
- IV *Languages & Lore of the Long Island Indians*
- V *The Second Coastal Archaeology Reader*
- VI *The Shinnecock Indians: A Culture History*
- VII *The Historical Archaeology of L.I.: Part 1 - The Sites*
- VIII *The Native Forts of the L.I. Sound area*
- DVD - *The Sugar Connection: Sylvester Manor, Gardiners Island Manor, Fishers Island Manor, Manor of St. George, Smithtown Manor, Lloyd Manor, Manors of Islip Town* - \$250. Per set, incl. tax and shipping; single DVD \$60 inc. tax & shipping.

Student Series (Including shipping)
 Booklet: *A Way of Life: Prehistoric Natives of L.I.* \$6.
 Study Pictures: *Coastal Native Americans* 8.
 Wall Chart: *Native Technology* (26x39"-3 colors) 14.
 Map: *Native Long Island* (26x39"-3 colors) 14.
Past newsletters available on our web site

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION		
Membership in SCAA includes 3 Newsletters per year and a 10% reduction in workshop and publication costs. All contributions are tax deductible.		
Student (to 18)	\$15.	Individual \$25.
Family	35.	Sustaining 50.
Contributing	100.	Patron 100.
Life Member	400.	
Date:.....		
Name:.....		
Address:.....		
City/State/Zip:.....		
Phone No.		
Willing to volunteer?		
Occupation:		
Send check to: Suffolk County Archaeological Association, P.O. Box 1542, Stony Brook, NY 11790 - Tel: 631-929-8725		

Programs of the S.C. Archaeological Association are funded in part by public monies from the New York State Council of the Arts - Decentralization, the Suffolk County Office of Cultural Affairs, The Phillips Foundation, The Gerry Charitable Trust, JP Morgan Chase, RDL Gardner Foundation, Virginia Barath, Harriet Gamper, Margaret and Stanley Wisniewski, and County and State Legislators, especially Steve Englebright.

Douglas DeRenzo, President; Dave Thompson, Vice-President; Tom Hicks., Vice-President; Gaynell Stone, Phd., Recording Sec.; Randi Vogt, Treasurer.
 WEB address: www.scaa-ny.org - scarchaeology@gmail.com