

REPRESENTING BOTH SUFFOLK AND NASSAU COUNTIES

NEWSLETTER

P. O. Drawer AR, Stony Brook, N.Y. 11790

VOLUME 10 NO. 1
WINTER 1984

SCAA's VOLUME VI: THE SHINNECOCK INDIANS:
A CULTURE HISTORY will be available as of
April 1984. Contents include:

I. The Evolution of Shinnecock Culture...
John Strong

II. A Documentary History of the
Shinnecock Peoples.

How the Land Was Lost.....John Stong
Records of the Shinnecock Trustees..
Toby Papageorge
Sharecropping the Sea: Shinnecock
Whalers in the Seventeenth Century,..
John Strong

III. Material and Visual Expression of
the Shinnecock.

Maps and Landscape of the Shinnecock
Through Time....Gaynell Stone,
Josephine Smith, Alice Bunn
Material Culture.....Gaynell Stone,
Josephine Smith, Alice Bunn Martinez,
Harriett Crippen Brown Gumbs
Economic Activity...Gaynell Stone
and Eugene Cuffee
Shinnecock Families...Eugene Cuffee
and Gaynell Stone
Shinnecock Indian Decoys...Robert S Gerard Jr.

IV. Ethnographic Studies of the Shinnecock .

Shinnecock Land Ownership and Use: Prehistoric and Colonial
Influences on Modern Adaptive Modes...Rose Oldfield Hayes
A Case of Cultural Continuity:The Shinnecock Kinship System....
Rose Oldfield Hayes
The Shinnecock Powwow....Harvey G Laudin.

Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory Volume VI

THE SHINNECOCK INDIANS: A CULTURE HISTORY

Edited by Gaynell Stone



SUFFOLK COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The SCAA newsletter format has been changed! As of Volume 9, No. 3, the newsletter will include brief statements from local archaeologists and interested lay people on matters pertinent to the science of archaeology. In this issue, The Paul Site of Old Brookville, Nassau County, is featured. All interested parties wishing to submit a consideration should include no more than three single spaced pages with 1" margins. Artwork is limited to illustrations but exceptional photographs will be considered. See the back of this issue for the forwarding address of the editor.

PUBLICATIONS

NEW Titles from the Center for American Archaeology Press, 1911 Ridge Ave., P.O. Box 1499, Evanston, Il. 60204, include:

ESSAYS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY by Robert Whallon and James Brown (ed.) 216 pp., 59 illus.. Clothbound \$15.00.....Paperback \$9.00.
SOIL RESISTIVITY SURVEYING by Christopher Carr. 704 pp. 74 illus., 123 tables..... Clothbound \$27.50

The journal of AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY now incorporates contract abstracts and CRM archeology for one of the most comprehensive journals of American archeology. A one year subscription is \$25.00. Contact: American Archeology, Atechiston, Inc., 81 West Mountain Rd., Ridgefield, CT. 06877.

CONFERENCES

Long Island Studies Conference will be held on April 27 and 28, 1984. Participants include: Walter Newman on "The Rising Sea", Roger Owen on "An Anthropologist Looks at Long Island" and Kamal Sridhar on "A Linguist Looks at Long Island". Fees are \$13.00 for one day, \$24.00 for both. The April 27 conference will be held at Queens College, Flushing Campus and the other day at the Queens College Center, Caumsett State Park, Huntington. Contact the Long Island Studies Conference, Prof. Bette Weidman, Dept. of English, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, N.Y. 11367, telephone # 212/520-7385 for a registration form and additional information.

The following two symposia have been submitted for inclusion in the 24th Annual Meeting of the NorthEastern Anthropological Association at Trinity College on March 22-25, 1984.

CALLING ALL POTHEADS, I: A general session on the various problems of analysing prehistoric ceramic assemblages, and speculates on what types of behavioral inferences that could be drawn from pottery analyses. CALLING ALL POTHEADS, II: A symposium which explores some of the chronological refinements in the pottery sequences which have become possible using this expanded data base and aims at defining some of the diffusive influences of the decorative and technological attributes, modes and types of pottery in prehistory. Anyone interested in participating in either or both of these symposia contact the following as soon as possible: George Stillson, CRU, National Park Service, NARO, 15 State St., Boston, Mass. 02109. 616-242-1979.

LOCAL RESOURCES

In the Town of Huntington's continuing publications program, two new volumes are now available: The Huntington School Census 1827-1863 and the Huntington School Census 1827-1863 which includes a name index. \$21.00 includes postage and handling. These are sold only as a set. Make checks payable to: Town Historian and mail to the above at 228 Main St., Huntington, N.Y. 11743.

A NEW BOOK by Gaynell S Levine: Discovering History Through Material Culture will be available by March of 1984. This important resource will be available at Nassau County Museum Giftshops and the Suffolk County Historical Society's shop.

The Paul Site

Donna I Ottusch-Kianka

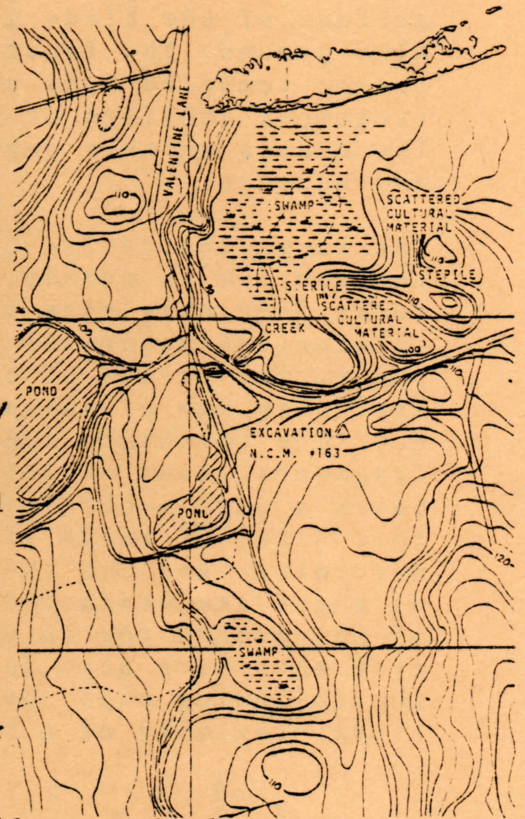
The Paul site offers possible evidence of either an inland occupation or at least a utilization of the interior during the Woodland period on Long Island. Unfortunately to date, the majority of research and literature pertains to settlements in the coastal zones. As previously noted "inland regions have not been subject to many extensive, systematic surveys. Some information on these zones has come from collectors. Inland sites on Long Island are typically characterized by a low-density of artifacts " (Vetter et al 1978:408). The need for additional research has been further discussed by Wyatt (1977:408). Given this situation, any data generated is certainly a contribution to the archaeological record.

On USGS Hicksville, New York 15' Quadrangle, the coordinates for the site are 40° 49' 10" north latitude and 73° 36' 53" west longitude. The general environmental setting is a hilly, irregular topography (see reprinted contour map). The western view offers a creek/pond swamp network; which is approximately 4.5 miles long. The headwaters begin just south of the estate and travel the length of Valentine Lane up to the west side of Cedar Swamp Road, eventually emptying into Hempstead Harbor. This is one of the largest inland drainages in Nassau County.

Persual of the available literature and maps revealed a continuous white occupation since at least 1836. Investigations into the possible utilization of this area through maps and literature proved unrewarding. The only hint of purpose appears in the 1914 (Hyde) map which shows a cluster of buildings suggesting a farm complex.

Nassau County Museum sampled this site, NCM # 163 in 1973 by the excavation of eleven randomly placed five foot squares. A series of ten test pits were dug of which 70% yielded modern refuse such as coal, glass and nails. One shovel hole was sterile and the other two yielded a quartz flake each. All cultural material was sparsely scattered.

The excavation squares were dug by natural stratigraphy and careful consideration was given to the possibility of post holes and other possible features. The stratigraphy comprised two distinct and clear layers: layer I, a brown clayey loam and gravel and layer II, a yellow sandy loam. Layer I ranged in thickness between 0.61' and 1.00' and averaged 0.81' in depth. Plow marks and associated mottling were apparent at 0.70'. Excavation in layer II was terminated at an average of 1.09' below the surface. The ten test pits showed stratigraphy below the 1.30' as a yellow sterile subsoil.



Culturally layers I and II were similiar; both yielded an assortment of prehistoric and historical materials. Essentially the majority of both prehistoric and historical materials were recovered from 0.30' to 0.60'; the general range was surface to 1.30'. The prehistoric range was 0.01' to 1.15', averaging 0.45'. It was not uncommon for layer II to be sterile.

In the eastern most square, E15N60, a single definite postmold appeared 0.88' below the surface. The top of the postmold was exposed at the beginning of layer II. This perfectly circular discoloration was 0.22' in diameter and contracted with a rounded end to 1.28' below the surface. Cultural material was not found in association with this feature. This could have been the result of either historical or prehistorical activities.

The majority of the artifacts recovered from the Paul site consists of stone. This assemblage was divided into four categories: projectile points, unmodified flakes, amorphous stone and use-modified objects. The projectile points include four Levanna points, three untyped stemmed and a single Wading River-like point. All other points were either mid-sections or tips and unidentifiable as to type.

The use-modified objects comprised a slate specimen with the surface of the blade ground smooth and a quartz piece with an edge also ground. The function of these artifacts is unknown. Only one quartz tempered body sherd was recovered from the excavations. Surface treatment consists of a cord marked exterior and a plain interior. The charts on this page detail the assemblage as to raw material and provenience.

	Layer 1	Layer 2	Total	PCT.
Unmodified Flakes	596	26	622	93.82
Projectile Points	12	2	14	2.11
Amorphous Stone	25	-	25	3.77
Use-Modified Objects	2	-	2	0.3
Total	635	28	663	
PCT.	95.78	4.22		100

The items indicative of a historical manifestation are too fragmented, and too few in number, to provide a thorough analysis. The field record forms from this site indicate that a greater concentration of historical materials were encountered than actually retained.

Due to the nature of the retained materials, the time range for these artifacts may be guessed at being from circa 1830 to almost present day. The inventory consists of a brick fragment, two kaolin pipe fragments, four ceramics, a small blue bead and a modern button that bears a bird motif. Twenty-seven shell fragments were retained from this site. Of these sixteen were of the species *Mercenaria mercenaria* and one shell is of an *Crassostrea virginica*. The majority of these are weathered, indicating that they have lain upon the surface of the ground for an undetermined period of time. A total of 27 bone fragments were also recovered. The bone remains are summarized on the following page. Due to the acidic nature of the soil and the close proximity of a house, it cannot be determined how long ago these remains were deposited.

	Quartz	Quartzite	Slate	Chert	Argillite	Total	PCT.
Unmodified Flakes	484	3	-	117	18	622	93.82
Projectile Points	8	-	-	5	1	14	2.11
Amorphous Stone	21	-	-	4	-	25	3.77
Use-Modified Objects	1	-	1	-	-	2	0.3
Total	514	3	1	126	19	663	
PCT.	77.53	0.45	0.15	19.0	2.87		100

In August of 1974, additional survey work was conducted in hope of locating a pristine prehistoric site. The survey considered the area north of the 1973 excavations. Test pits were randomly scattered along the south-east periphery of the marsh and south along the small

hill tops (see map). Apparently the western edge and small eastern hills were considered sterile. Yet, a scattering of both historical and prehistoric materials were recovered from the eastern marsh border and the western hill tops. Unfortunately all materials shared the same geological matrix. The outcome of the fourteen test holes was a reflection of the same data gathered during excavation; the area is considerably disturbed and what remains is either a site remnant of an aboriginal occupation or the remains of a secondary deposit.

The artifact inventory and the field methodology are suggestive of two possibilities. This site may represent either a disturbed aboriginal activity area or a secondary deposit formed by the once common practice of using shell heaps to lime or "sweeten" the soil for farming. The artifacts and shell would have been further scattered after the liming by subsequent plow action.

If this site was once an aboriginal activity area it may have been a knapping and hunting station but the cultural material could be biased. Consideration must be given to what materials may have been collected during this locale's long White occupation. Collectors usually leave the rough stone tools and flakes behind favoring the perfect points and ground tools. Another variable to be carefully weighed is the extremely acidic nature of the soil; layer I has a ph factor of 5.4 and II, 5.7. This would account for the near absence of bone and other perishable items.

Rabbit:	
Vertebrae.....	7
Humerus.....	1
Tibia.....	1
Ulna.....	1
Phalange.....	1
Unidentified.....	19
Total	30
PCT.	91.08
Deer	
Epiphysis.....	1
Total	1
PCT.	2.7
Unidentified.....	6
Total	6
PCT.	16.22
Total Count of Bone	37

The artifact assemblage appears to suggest a Woodland site although there is some evidence for the Archaic Stage. The stemmed points along with a Wading River point found by state owners during garden work are all indicative of the earlier period.

While there are no features at this site this may again be partly due to the lack of sampling strategy. There was only one area of centered activity in the locality of the site area. While the debitage was dispersed throughout the entire excavation area, the majority of the flakes (52.41%) were concentrated in three squares, interspersed over a total area of 175 square feet running due east-west.

The most important aspect of this site is the potential for further exploration. Future investigations should ascertain the probable nature of a given deposit and then tailor all research accordingly. This site, along with all other inland deposits are extremely valuable in interpreting not only the prehistory of Long Island but also the historical impact upon these resources.

Bibliography

- Vetter, John and Laraine Fletcher, Ellen Kintz and Leonard Bianchi
 1978 Report of Excavation: Hallock's Pond Site, Jamesport, Long Island, N.Y. Prepared by Cultural Resource Management Services Inc.. for LILCO. Unpublished Mss.
- Wyatt, Ronald J.
 1977 The Archaic on Long Island. In Amerinds and Their Paleo-environments in Northeastern North America. ed. Walter S Newman and Bert Salwen. New York Academy of Sciences.

SUFFOLK COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS available for purchase are:

- Volume I - Early Papers in Archaeology - \$10.00
- Volume II - The Coastal Archaeology Reader - \$20.00
- Volume III - The History and Archaeology of the Montauk Indians - \$20.00
- Volume IV - Languages and Lore of the Long Island Indians - \$20.00
- Volume V - The Second Coastal Archaeology Reader - \$22.50
- Suffolk County Cultural Resources Inventory - \$3.10

Now AVAILABLE to libraries, institutions and all other interested parties, back issues of the SCAA Newsletter for \$5.00 per year. This would enable compilation of complete sets for research and reference. Contact SCAA at the address below to place an order.

All other publications can be purchased at: The Weathervane Shop, Suffolk County Historical Society, 300 West Main Street, Riverhead, N.Y. 11901. Include the following charges for postage and handling: 0-\$5.00: \$1.00, \$5.01-\$10.00: \$1.25 and for each additional five dollar increment add \$0.25. A total of \$3.00 is required for a set of the volumes. At the Nassau County Museum Giftshops contact: The Old Bethpage Restoration Giftshop, Round Swamp Road, Old Bethpage, N.Y. 11804. To order from SCAA write to the address below. The prices above include postage and handling.

SCAA Meetings are held at the Hoyt Farm, New Highway, Commack at 8:00 p.m.. Location of the Hoyt Farm: Just west of the Happaugue County Center. At the light, turn west off Vetern Memorial Highway onto New Highway - 1.5 miles on the left, at the light, turn and go through the parking lot to the Manor House. The meeting schedule is as follows: March 20, April 17, May 15 and June 19. This is the third Tuesday of each month. There will be no meetings during the months of July and August.

The next newsletter publication is June 1984. Material for inclusion should be forwarded to Donna I Ottusch-Kianka, 9 Tanglewood Lane, Sea Cliff, N.Y. 11579. Deadline for the Summer issue is May 15, 1984.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

This newsletter, a free publication on local archaeology and reduced rates to workshops and all SCAA publications (20%) come with membership. Fees as of April 1982 are:

Life	\$200.00	Family	\$15.00
Patron	\$100.00	Individual	\$10.00
Contributing	\$50.00	Student	\$5.00
Sustaining	\$25.00	(up to age 18)	

Name _____ Date _____

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All contributions are tax deductible.