

NEWSLETTER
Representing Nassau & Suffolk Counties

Vol. 43, No 2
ISSN 1079-2198
Spring 2017

**Languages & Lore
of the Long Island Indians, 2016**

New revised edition Vol. IV
Carl Masthay, Linguistics Editor
Gaynell Stone, Ph.D., Lore Editor

This new edition, 36 years after the first one in 1980, contains missing parts of manuscripts, and interpretations not known years ago. A new chapter by esteemed New England linguist Dr. Kathleen Bragdon focuses on the Long Island Native languages themselves rather than as an offshoot of the New England languages.

There were many Algonkian Native languages on Long Island, usually the same as their neighbors across the sound in New England: The Montaukett spoke Mohegan-Pequot, the Shinnecock spoke Naugatuck-Quiripi, the Unkechaug spoke the mainland Unkechaug, and the Native people west of the now Suffolk- Nassau border spoke the Lenni Lenape or Munsey language of Manhattan, New Jersey, and west.

The new volume contains early maps showing the “Native Towns” that had existed in the Colonial era, as well as Long Island as shown in a succession of maps through time.

The most interesting new finding is that the Native people made maps, especially as is seen on a carved piece of slate found on Dosoris Beach, Glen Cove. It is now realized that it was a map of North Shore Nassau County, showing the coastline subsistence base – seals, ducks, eels, etc. on the bottom.

There are also many illustrations of Native art throughout the volume, as well as their stories.

The stories of Cockenoe-de-Long Island, an early translator between the Natives and Colonials, and Samson Occom, a teacher and preacher for the Montaukett, are included.

Available from SCAA for \$30.00 plus \$2.60 sales tax for individuals, and \$5.00 shipping.

SCAA Annual Meeting

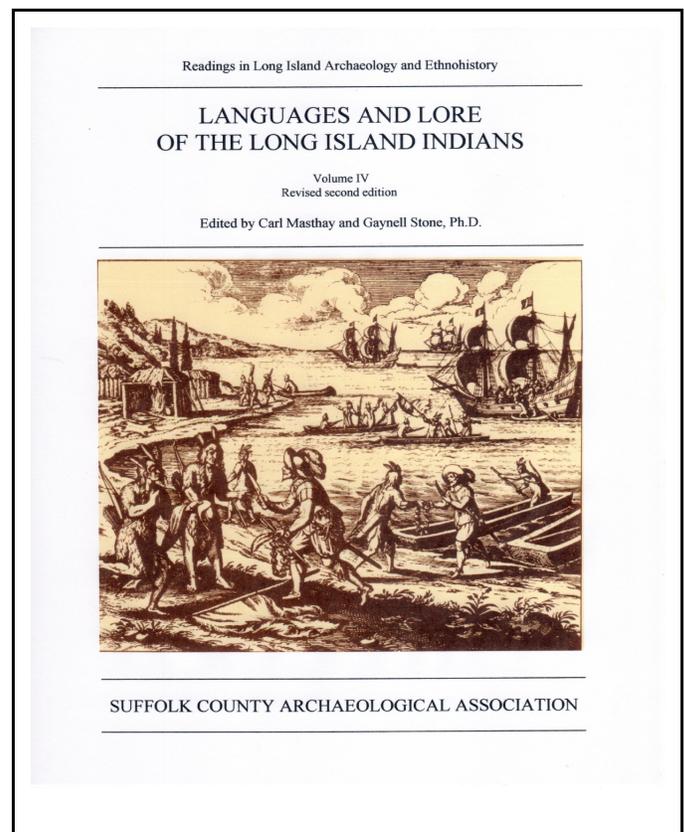
Wednesday, June 21, 2017

**Hoyt Farm Park
200 New Highway, Commack, NY**

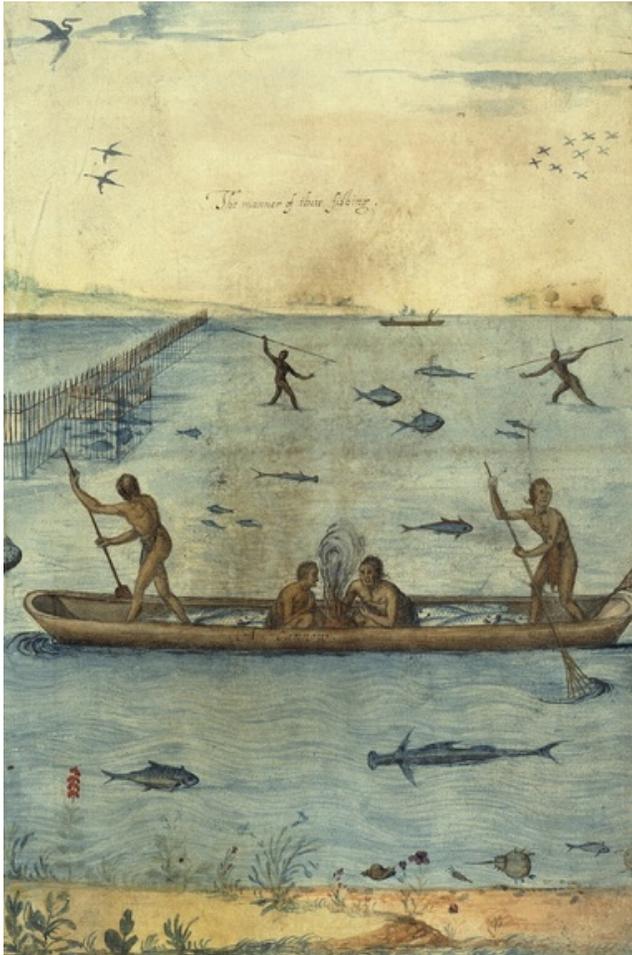
**6 PM – Pot Luck Dinner
7:30 - Business Meeting
8:00 - Showing of SCAA Film --**

The Manor of Smithtown

**One of the 13 manors now known to have
existed in Suffolk County from the Colonial
era to the Revolutionary War**



Native Ways of Fishing



British Museum

This late 1500s John White watercolor of Native people fishing was meant to show the many ways they did it. Archaeology in the Boston area many years ago revealed a fish 'weir' or gate constructed of saplings across the narrow part of a tidal stream. An opening in the structure would be left open during the incoming tide, to allow the fish to swim in; then closed before the tide ebbed to catch a lot of fish painlessly.

Another method was using Native known herbal plants to deprive the fish of oxygen in ponds. The fish would rise to the surface, lacking oxygen, and could be easily netted.

Recently, archaeologists in Washington State, after a flood on the Columbia River, found the remains of a Native woven textile weir that had been used to trap fish. Since Long Island has a number of tidal streams, it is probable that the Native people would have constructed and used similar structures to make fish procurement easier.

The Icelandic Vikings who in the 10th century made forays to Greenland, Vinland (the New England Coast), and Long Island (*The Sagas of Icelanders*, Robert Kellogg, 1997, Viking, 629- 670), had another painless method.

Eirik the Red's saga of a western voyage which ended in a year's stay at 'Hop,' translated as Tidal Pool (a good description of Long Island Sound) outlined the advantages

of a mild climate, woods, lots of deer, lots of grapes and self-sowing wheat and a good place to settle, except that the Native people were not friendly. Perhaps that was because the Vikings had killed most groups they encountered.

However, to easily catch fish, they dug a trench at the high water mark into which fish swam, then were trapped when the water receded, and could easily be netted.

Information from the New York State Archaeological Association April 2017 Meeting

Coupling Lithic Sourcing with GIS Analysis to Model Paleoindian Pathways in the Northeast - Jonathan Lothrop of the New York State Museum reports that X-ray fluorescence of Normanskill flint in the Hudson Valley, and Least Cost Path Analysis has revealed possible seasonal pathways that Paleoindian people used to procure this preferred toolstone resource. This flint presumably appears in the earliest Clovis-type projectile points found on Long Island, indicating early Island Natives traveled up the Hudson to get it, or traded with intermediate groups to get it.

Lithic Reduction and Resource Utilization in Southern and Coastal New York State - Sean P. Higgins and Daniel E. Mazeau of the N.Y.S. Museum Cultural Resource Survey Program report on excavations they did at the Paul J. Higgins Site I, Westchester County and the Naima site in Suffolk County, which was at the Center Road between the State and the County buildings in Hauppauge. They detailed the lithic assemblages from the sites and the raw materials used, to model the organization of lithic technology locally, regionally, and intraregionally.

From Big Numbers to Big Data: Organizing the Historical Archaeology Collections at the N.Y.S. Museum for Comparative Research - Kristin O'Connell, Michael Lucas, NYS Museum, report that approximately 3 million artifacts from throughout the State, with the majority from Manhattan and Albany, are in the museum. The Research and Collections Division is trying to create an online finding aid. The goal is to create an active framework for future comparative research that can be updated as collections are re-examined. Summaries of the collections by their sub-components provide a transparent summary. Good luck with that, as scholars currently can only access archaeological site reports in the Cultural Resources section if they know the site number, which is impossible to know unless they have direct knowledge of that.

The Paleoindian Database of the Americas -

University of Tennessee archaeologist David Anderson began in the 1980s to conceive of a system for digitally organizing the masses of Paleoindian artifact data discovered by archaeologists and making the information available to scientists worldwide. In collaboration with professional and avocational archaeologists and students, Anderson and colleagues Mike Faught and Shane Miller have compiled locational data on over 30,000 artifacts, and attribute and image data on over 10,000 projectile points. The PIDBA website is available to anyone interested in documenting patterns of land and raw material use, variability in artifact forms, and demographic trends within the Paleo period. Many

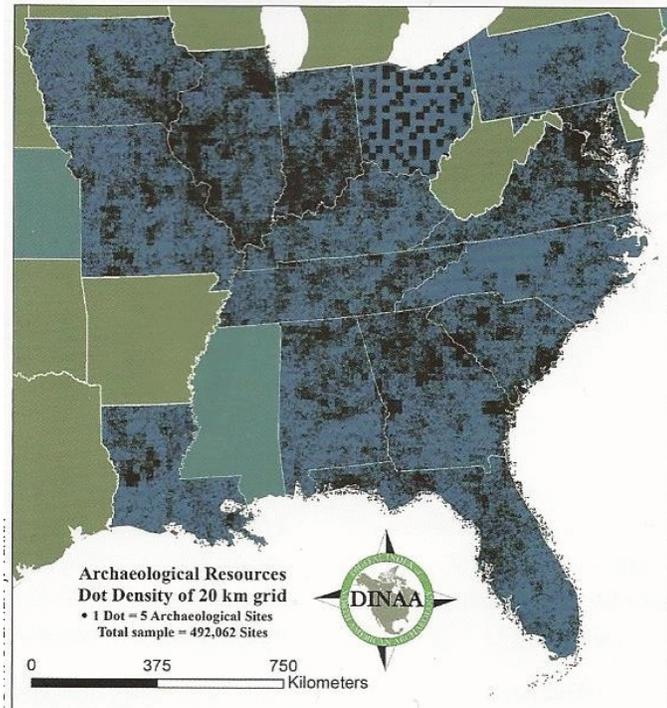
individuals compile and maintain the database. Visit – <http://pidba.utk.edu/main.htm>.

Linking state archaeological site files is now possible. Researchers from universities and the public and private sectors are developing protocols to integrate archaeological information from large areas of North America into a unified database, which is available to scholars, resource managers, and the public.

Neither PIDBA or DINAA discloses precise locational or other sensitive data; researchers are directed to the primary sources that retain control of such information. Visit DINAA - <http://ux.opencontext.org/archaeology-site-data/>

The Virtual Curation Laboratory of Virginia Commonwealth University, funded by the Department of Defense beginning in 2013, is scanning artifacts at dozens of institutions in the south and creating plastic replicas in 3D printing. VCU staff and interns have published 13 papers on their created type collections of diagnostic stone tools, various species of animal bones, etc. in the *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia* 69 (1).

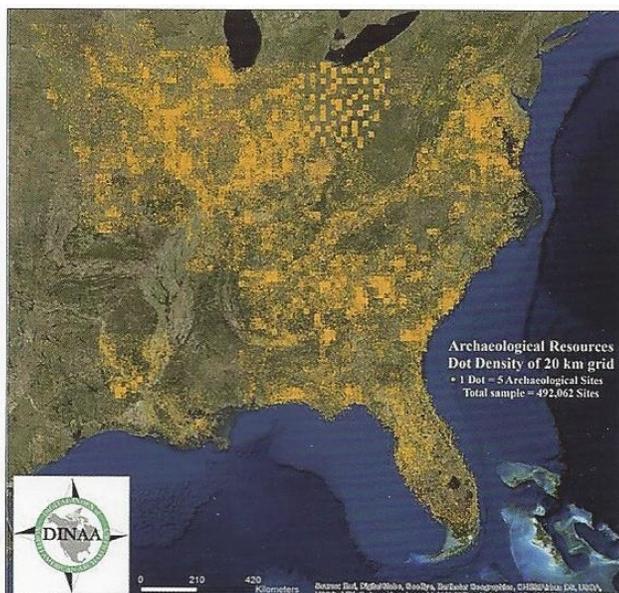
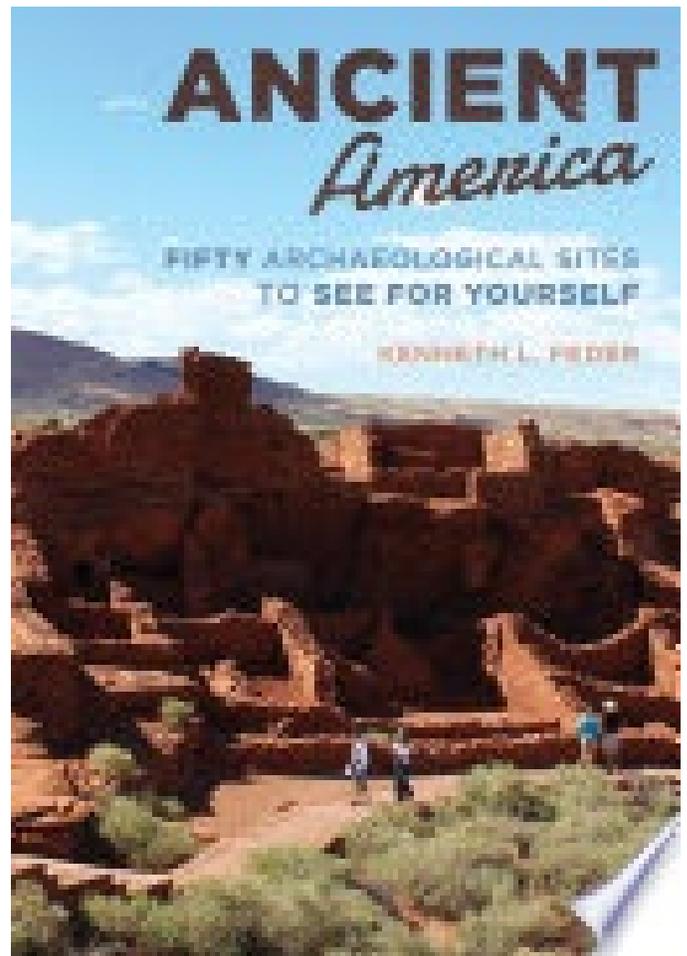
Ancient America: Fifty Archaeological Sites to See for Yourself, Kenneth Feder, Rowman and Littlefield 2016, \$45. Few Americans are aware that Native American cultures had empires, pyramids, apartment complexes, extensive art images, etc. Feder wants to inspire Americans to visit these sites through this new book.



Mammoth Trumpet, Vol. 32, No. 2, April 2017

The Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA) - This herculean project just getting underway encompasses a much larger array of information – to link any information that can be found online about an archaeological site, listed by its site number (again, not a good idea, as few would know that – should be listed by geographical name and/or time period).

Dr. Anderson and colleagues Eric and Sarah Kansa, Josh Wells and Steve Yerka are entering the half million sites linked to date on the site. It is a multi-institutional effort started with funding from the National Science Foundation in 2012.



Dutch Colonial Fortifications in North America, 1614-1676, Jaap Jacobs, is a quick scan of colonial fortifications in the Dutch colony of New Netherland and elsewhere in America. The first region is New Amsterdam and vicinity. The second region is the Delaware River Valley and Bay. The third region is the mid and upper Hudson River Valley and Mohawk River. A fourth category covers defensive structures not in these regions. The first region should encompass the Dutch designed 'forts' of Long Island, actually used more as work places to make and store wampum for the fur trade. See SCAA's Vol. VIII, *Native Forts of the Long Island Sound Area*, for that story. Jaap's survey can be purchased on Amazon for \$14.35. Vol. VIII can be purchased from SCAA for \$30. Plus \$5. shipping, plus \$2.60 sales tax for individuals.

Adriaen Block and the Onrust: Setting the Stage for Dutch Colonization of North America, Don Rittner. Block was one of the most important Dutch explorers of the 17th century, a mariner and trader who explored much of the northeast U.S. – noted by Block Island just off Long Island – and laid the groundwork for much of the Dutch colonization, yet gets little mention in history, usually his building of the first fur trading ship, the *Onrust*, on New York Bay in 1613 after his ship, the *Tiger*, burned. His major contribution was ordering the first permanent Dutch settlement, the building of a fur trading post that became Albany. Available from the author at: drittner@aol.com.

Clovis: On the Edge of a New Understanding, Ashley Smallwood and Thomas Jennings, eds. The updated articles in this volume examine many aspects of the chronology, technology, subsistence, and settlement of the Clovis culture. From the Sonora Desert of Mexico to the wilds of Ontario, Canada, this richly illustrated work shows regional variations in toolmaking, caching, prey preferences, etc. TAMU Press, hardback or e-book, \$50.; \$40. Center for the Study of the First Americans members. www.tamupress.com.

Amulets, Effigies, Fetishes, and Charms: Native American Artifact and Spirit Stones from the Northeast, Edward J. Lenik, Alabama U. Press, 2016. www.uapress.ua.edu. \$50. It is a first national compilation of known Northeast Native American rock art. Only a couple of images of Long Island objects are included. Many more have been located by Dr. Gaynell Stone, and will be shown in "A history of Long Island Archaeology," in the upcoming new book on the *Archaeology of New York State*, Dr. Susan Maguire, ed., SUNY-Buffalo.

WCNY, Central New York PBS, has created two documentaries based heavily on the work of archaeologists. The first, *Losing Ground: The Race to Preserve War of 1812 Battlefields in New York State*, uses archaeologists and historians to highlight sites in Oswego, Plattsburgh, Ogdensburg, and Sacketts Harbor. It was shown on Ch. 13 PBS recently.

The second film, *Hallowed Ground: New York's Forgotten Revolutionary War Battlefields*, will premiere in June. It explores the Battles of Bennington and Fort Ann in Northern New York, and Newton and Chemung in the

Southern Tier – all on the National Park Service's endangered battlefields list.

Publications of the Suffolk County Archaeological Assn.

Readings in Long Island Archaeology & Ethnohistory
All volumes are \$30. + \$5. Shipping, except Vol. III, 2d ed., which is \$50. + \$8. Shipping, both plus 8.625% sales tax in N.Y. State for individuals. Vol. I is out of print.

- 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 L.I. Sound*
- DVD - *The Sugar Connection: Holland, Barbados, Shelter Island* - 2 hrs. \$50. + \$4.31 tax + \$6. Shipping = \$60.31

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.

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 on 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, Elena Eritta, VP Marine Archeology; Gaynell Stone, Phd., Recording Sec.; Randi Vogt, Treasurer.

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