

**NEWSLETTER  
Representing Nassau & Suffolk Counties**

**\*\* Annual Meeting \*\***

Tuesday, June 17

Hoyt Farm Park

New Hwy., Commack

6:00 PM Pot Luck Dinner

7:30 PM Election & Meeting

8:00 PM Speaker:  
Dr. Daria Merwin

"Hudson River Marine Archaeology"

**\*\*\*\*35<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of S.C.A.A.\*\*\*\***  
**Founded 1973**

**Nominations for Officers**

President	Douglas DeRenzo
Vice-President	Dave Thompson
VP Marine Arch	Elena Eritta
Corresp. Sec.	Stephen Byrne
Record. Sec.	Gaynell Stone, Phd.
Treasurer	Randi Vogt

Officers are to be elected by members' mail ballots and by voting at the meeting.

**New Views of Extinctions**

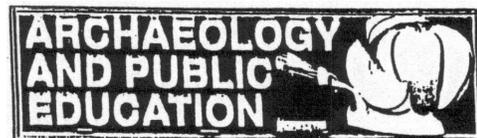
It was a close call for early humans as recently as 70,000 years ago, as climate extremes and severe droughts between 135,000 and 90,000 years ago caused population changes, dividing people into small, isolated groups, possibly totaling only 2,000 world wide. Mitochondrial DNA, passed down through females only, has pointed to an "African Eve" about 200,000 years ago, but little was known about the intervening millenia. DNA research by Israeli and New York scientists on the Khoi and San of South Africa

who diverged from other people between 150,00 and 90,000 years ago led to the new findings showing humans on the edge of extinction. 99% of all species who ever existed have become extinct, so this recent finding should not be all that surprising. The end result of global warming, if not reversed, could well replicate this new story. *Spencer Wells, National Geographic Society Explorer in Residence, American Journal of Human Genetics.*

The Clovis Culture has long been thought to be the earliest in America, but multiple types of evidence (for example, human-modified mammoth bones at the Lovewell Reservoir site, KS and the La Sena site, NE dating to 18,000+ RCYBP, 7,000 years before Clovis) is leading to new hypotheses. A recent one is the evidence of a cosmic collision 12,900 years ago, dooming Pleistocene megafauna and decimating the local human population. This coincides with an abrupt temperature reversal plunging the Northern Hemisphere into a thousand year cold spell known as the Younger Dryas interval, established at 12,900 CALYBP.

The comet was apparently kilometers wide and left behind abnormally high levels of magnetic microspherules (and 6 other markers including nanodiamonds) in immediate Post-Clovis sediments at 10 sites in the U.S. and 1 in Belgium. Geochronologist Tom Stafford and geoarchaeologist Mike Waters, from their reexamination of the Clovis time range, found that Clovis ended between 12,800-12,925 CALYBP. This is consistent with C. Vance Haynes' discovery of "black mats" (organic enrichment/soot) which date to the end of the Clovis era at more than 50 archaeological sites in North America.

This would not be the first asteroid/comet to impact the world: the Cretaceous-Tertiary event in the Yucatan peninsula 65 MYA killed off the non-avian dinosaurs and paved the way for mammals, another event 251 MYA ended the Permian period, as well as a 1908 explosion over Tunguska, Siberia, which flash-burned 831 sq. miles of timber without leaving a crater. Geophysicist Dr. Alan West and his team of specialists invite input from other scientists so the theory can be made better.  
**Mammoth Trumpet, Vol. 23, Nos. 1,2, 2008.**



**Mt. Sinai Harbor, Mt. Sinai, Suffolk County, Long Island, NY: An Overview of an Archaic Crossroads (continued)** Stanley Wisniewski

**Crystal Brook Hollow II (CBH II)**

The CBH II site excavated by Ed Johanneman in 1973 was one of the earlier investigations on the western embayments of the Harbor. The initial phase was a thin 4-6 in. midden area near the intersection of the new Crystal Brook Hollow Road and the present Waterview Drive which at that point in time was still an unpaved road heading west towards the high ground overlooking the Long Island Sound. A small shell pit, containing clam and oyster shells and a large section of deer antler near the bottom, was excavated by the author about 25 yds up the slope on Waterview Drive.

The midden area produced a wide range of cultural materials including quartz bifaces, hammerstones, end drills, and hematite paint stones ranging from Archaic through Woodland periods. (Gwynne 1979)



Figure 4. Mooring Beach, Mt. Sinai Harbor. Tapered stem types.

Johanneman initiated the survey assisted by then nearby resident John Petsco, who being an engineer provided a large pump for the underwater phase of our excavations. I recall Matt Schreiner and me working as a team at low tide about 5 yds east of the new road – excavating a square in the muck about 3 ft below the tidal surface. I sent up what was a bucket of mud to Schreiner working the screen. Upon washing the contents he discovered two fine bone harpoon points (one single barbed, the other double barbed). In the same proximity a small quartz stemmed projectile point also came to light This was similar to the Late Archaic Period Burwell type found in New Haven, CT. (see Gary L. Fogelman, pg 61) .

Nearby in the tidal area, Johanneman discovered a bark receptacle containing a quantity of mussels embalmed below the mud.

John Petsco's son excavated a cache of quartz blades at the edge of the turn around at the end of the New Crystal Brook Hollow Road.

Most of the artifacts are at the Indian Museum in Southold, Suffolk County, N.Y.

**Tiger Lily Site**

The site is located on the western side of the embayment (see Fig 1 map). Well sheltered from both northerly and westerly winds, and adjacent to productive shellfish beds, it was an ideal refuge, perhaps occupied year round. The appearance of a layer of fine glacial gravel under several of the excavated squares indicated the presence of a long vanished fresh water stream on the northern border of the site. The excavated area was situated on a gently sloping terrace 15.8 ft (at datum) above mean high water and about 75 ft from the present marsh edge.

The site, named for the great number of tiger lily flowers that bloomed in the vicinity, was tested in the spring by the author and the late Matt Schreiner. We had learned that an access road (New Crystal Brook Hollow Road) would be cut through the area. In four successive seasons of weekend work, we had excavated 35 four-foot squares. Excavation was terminated in Nov. 1973 when bulldozing for the new road destroyed a portion of the site.

Nine features were recognized at the site, all of which intruded into the subsoil. Four of the features were bowl-shaped firepits – 14”to 19” diameters and 11” to 18” in depth. A total of eight quartz knives were found alongside the firepits along with several quartz scrapers. Most of the firepits had cobble size cooking stones concentrated on top of them, many of which were fire-cracked. Two features were piles of beach cobbles alongside and at the same level of some of the firepits. Two features were shell deposits – one of oyster shells about 10” in diameter, located 6” below topsoil level, extending to a 13” depth; the other a round 20” diameter pit, 7” deep, containing a mixture of oyster, scallop and soft shell clams. Two quartz blanks and a crude quartz scraper were found in this feature.

Feature No. 2, located in square 14, was somewhat unusual inasmuch as it was rectangular. Found in clean subsoil, it measured 8” x 9” with tapered sides and extending to a 9” depth. The flat bottom contained 10 small stones, some which showed signs of having been exposed to fire. These were covered with a dark soil fill. A narrow-stemmed quartz point was located directly above the feature, along with a quartz knife and a broken scraper. The presence of fire-cracked stones below the feature contradicted the idea that this represented a buried container.

The list below is an inventory of artifacts from the Tiger Lily Site.

<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>
Projectile Points	78	Hammerstone	1
Knives	46	Pebble Smoother	1
Scrapers	45	Adze (broken)	1
Drills	12	Celt	1
Blanks	32	Geode Ring	1
Axe	1	Bone Awl	1
Hoe	1	Antler Tines	3
Chopper	1	Potsherds	<u>6</u>
<b>Total</b>			<b>231</b>



Figure 5. Mooring Beach, various types. D1-4 spokesshaves, D 5-9 graters. C quartz drills. B 1-8 flake quartz drills, B 9 chert drill. A 1-7 quartz scrapers, A 8 quartzite scraper.

**Projectile Points (78)** – Of all points recovered, 67% were found at depths between 10 and 19 inches below the top of Zone 1 which in most cases was slightly above or below the subsoil level and therefore referable to the hypothesized living floor.

Narrow-bladed stemmed forms constitute 64% of the projectile point types, with the broad-stemmed and the side-notched types forming a 15% minority. The group of 10 triangular points represent approximately 13% of the total. The balance of the projectile points are ovate (4), eared triangular (1), and a fishtail (1). One bifurcated base point was recovered 6" into the subsoil.

The Tiger Lily narrow stemmed points are all of quartz and fall into the Lamoka/Bare Island/Wading River/Squibnocket stemmed category and are therefore attributable to the Late Archaic Period. One probable Brewerton eared triangle and one classic Vosburg suggest an early Late Archaic presence at Mt. Sinai Harbor.

Of the triangular types, only one is a Late Woodland Lavanna type; other large triangles may be Beekman, while several small ones may be Squibnocket triangles. Only two are thin enough to be possible Madison or Hunterbrook types.

**Knives (46)** - Almost equal to scrapers in number, they form over 25% of the lithic artifacts. They were found in 25 of the 35 squares and include 23 specimens found in association with features, five of which were firepits. All are ovate in shape except one which has a weak stem. All were made from quartz with the exception of two (quartzite and chalcedony). They vary in size from 1 ½ to 3 in. in length, with the majority falling into the 2 to 3 in. range. The large number of knives, which were situated at the same level and in close proximity to the firepits, seem to suggest their use as meal time utensils.

**Scrapers (45)** – These were fairly numerous as they were found in two-thirds of the squares. All were of quartz except one end-scraper made of gray chert. The scrapers represent 25% of the chipped stone inventory.

**Drills (12)** – The 12 drills in the assemblage comprise 6.6% of the chipped artifacts. They vary in type, size, and raw materials; nine are quartz, two of quartzite, and one of

jasper. Most of the drills were found at depths ranging from 12 to 22 inches, and five of them were in the subsoil.

**Large or rough stone objects (8)** – A chipped stone axe, a hoe-like disc and a large crude broken knife were discovered, all made from the same type of quartzite. A fourth object appears to be a rubbed stone celt or adze and is made of medium-grade diabase stone. The other large stone specimens are a quartzite pebble chopper about 5 in. in diameter, a broken basal adze fragment with two side notches, a quartzite hammer stone and an elongated, smooth-faced stone about 3 in. long.

**Miscellaneous** – One unusual item was a geode ring which was approximately ½ in. thick with a ½ in inner hole and a 1 ¼ in outer diameter. One face was rubbed fairly smooth, indicating that it might have been suspended for use as an ornament. A bone splinter awl and several broken antler tines, along with 6 small potsherds, form the non-lithic portion of the collection. The sherds were found in disturbed areas and are considered to be intrusive.

A broken, rubbed sand stone object may be a partial winged bannerstone. There are several more such items in quartz; all are broken making definitive identification impossible. We may assume, on the basis of analogy with other sites of the coastal Late Archaic with similar assemblages which do contain bannerstones, that the atlatl was in use at the Tiger Lily Site and that the inhabitants of the site simply adopted the most readily available raw materials to make their throwingstick weights.



Figure 6. Mooring Beach, Mt. Sinai Harbor. Misc. Rough stone and quartzite preforms.

### Discussion

An analysis of several factors lead us to conclude that the Tiger Lily Site was occupied by a fairly small band (25-35 individuals) for a single relatively brief but probably multi-seasonal occupation. The Late Archaic period remains at the Site, with the predominance of scallop and oyster and the virtual absence of hard clam or quahog in the shellfish refuse features parallels the proportions of shellfish found at Pipestave Hollow, for which three Late Archaic radio carbon determinations (all in the range of 1500-2000 BC, uncorrected) have been obtained. (Gramly 1977; n.d.)

The faunal remains from the site shows that major food sources for the occupants included both shellfish, of several different species, and deer. The presence in the faunal collection of a deer parietal with antler fused and

cortex hard indicates that fall/winter deer hunting definitely did take place at the Tiger Lily Site. Various birds and water fowl, migratory species available at certain times of the year, can be added to the food chain list.

The animal bones from the site, number approximately 210 fragments of bone, broken into small pieces, averaging about one-tenth of an ounce. Every piece of deer bone in the collection has been purposely fully broken, both longitudinally and horizontally.

It seems reasonable to assume, following Lou Brennan's lower Hudson studies (Brennan 1980;1981) that those bone fragments were boiled for collagen extraction. The bones may have been split and the marrow scraped out at the time of butchery. As Brennan points out, "...it would be simple to lay up a stock of either split or whole bone for later use..." (1981:13) and the fact that the split Tiger Lily limb bones have been further reduced in size, into small sections suitable for boiling by the hot-stone method in skin bags, does seem to indicate that these bones were boiled for their collagen content.

The sheltered location of Tiger Lily, close to a resource-rich area, within easy distance of shellfish beds and adjacent to a fresh water source seems to be optimally suited for year-round residence.

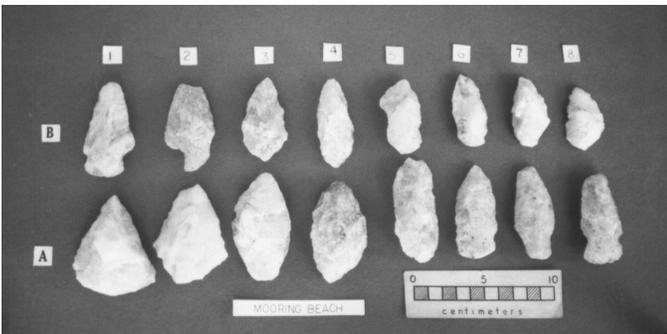


Figure 7. Mooring Beach, Mt. Sinai Harbor. Assorted types of knives.

### Church Site

This site is located off Shore Road East, northwest of the Mt. Sinai Congregational Church. Formerly a farm and pasture, it was bulldozed in Nov. 1973 for the present building plots at Sea View Lane and Waters Edge Lane. The area is shielded from the northwest by a high 12 ft (3.6m) bluff above Chandler Beach and set in a sheltered hollow of the present Sea View Lane which appeared to be the central locus of a large village site. Unfortunately none of which, to my knowledge, was explored for archaeological evidence. Most of the collected artifacts were the result of surface finds. One small shell pit excavated by the author on Waters Edge Lane produced a small quartz triangular point.

A deep ravine, at the west side of the area, which terminates in a swamp at the water's edge, was probably a former stream bed during the Indian occupational period. The nearby Harbor is still harvested for shellfish as it was during the past millenniums.

The Chandler Beach and Church Site, due to their proximity, have common cultural backgrounds ranging from

the Middle-Late Archaic to the Late Woodland. The Transitional Period is represented by a few Orient fishtail points along with some steatite sherds found along the bluff. Ceramic sherds, though scarce, have been found at the Church Site.



Figure 8. Church Site, Mt. Sinai Harbor. Miscellaneous items.

Statistically, Chandler Beach has been more prolific, only because it has received more attention over the years. The Church Site, due to its rapid development, has kept most of its past buried beneath its manicured sod.

The Church Site to date has produced 24 projectile points of various types. (see Table 1). Other artifacts (see Table 2). 15 Knives, 10 Drills, 11 Gravers, 44 Scrapers, 6 Geodes, 7 Rough stone: 1 Celt, 4 Abrading stones, 1 Adze/hoes, 1 sinker

### Pipe Stave Hollow Road Sites

Due to their close proximity, Hopkins Landing located on the east side of the road facing the marsh, and the Adler House, and the Popolizio Site situated on the north side of the road behind the stone wall, will be discussed and analyzed in this section. The dark midden area behind the wall, rich in debitage and artifacts, defines occupational sites of long standing.

Referring to the history of Miller Place (Gass,1987) – "The Hopkins family built a new house (the "Point Place") to be closer to the harbor. There were huge barns and out buildings and across the road, the little Pipe Stave Brook was dammed to make a small pond from which ice was cut in the winter. At one time there was also a store on the place.

One of the most remarkable things in the area was the beautifully constructed dry stone wall, built entirely by a Mr. Comstock and one yoke of oxen. About a half mile in length, it took 20 years to build (1816-1836). Most of it still stands along the northeast side of Pipe Stave Hollow Road. The dark midden area behind the wall, rich in debitage and artifacts, defines occupational sites of long standing. This the locus of sites such as Pipe Stave Hollow, Hopkins Landing and Popolizio.

Excavations at the Hopkins Landing locus of Pipe Stave Hollow have yielded artifacts of Late Archaic through Late

Woodland periods. The principal manifestation being the Squibnocket complex which has a radiocarbon date of 2105 BC±140 (Gramly, 1977)

The southern most sector of the site (Popolizio locus) contained abundant traces of Woodland occupations in addition to the usual Late Archaic materials. Two seasons of work (1976 & 1977) were rewarded by the discovery of a dwelling site and associated hearth and storage refuse pits. (Gramly & Gwynne, 1978)

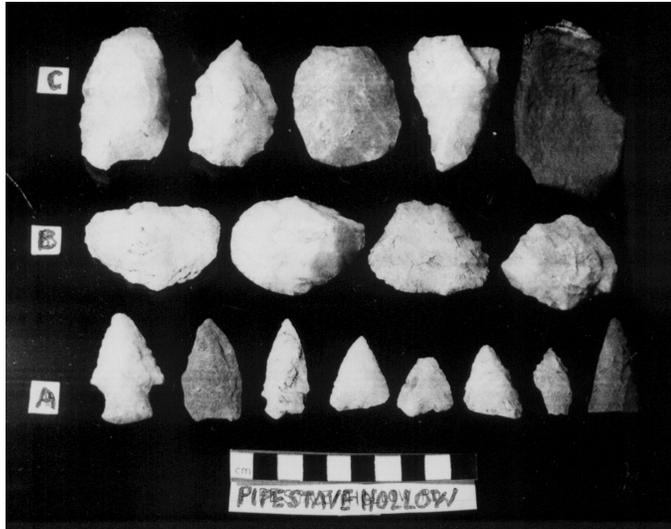


Figure 9. Pipe Stave Hollow Road, Mt. Sinai Harbor. Misc. items.

#### Adler House Site

This was a salvage operation in 1967, when a bulldozed area for a new house site, uncovered a large quantity of quartz debitage and a number of finished artifacts and other miscellaneous items. These are listed below:

No.	Quartz Items except as noted by *.
1	Projectile point - small side notched
1	- small broad corner notched
1	- stemmed - 1 1/4" long
1	- small ovate - 1 1/4" long
1	- tapered stem
1	- ovate
3	- triangle, concave base
1	Knife - lanceolate, 1 1/2" w x 2 1/4" long
1	- trianguloid, 1 5/8" w x 2 1/4" long
1	- ovate, 1 3/8" w x 1 3/4" long
1	- ovate, 1 1/2" w x 2 3/8" long
1	- ovate, 1 1/4" w x 1 1/2" long
1	- ovate, 1 1/4" w x 1 5/8" long
1	Comb. Tool - scraper/spokeshave/graver
1	- side scraper/spokeshave
1	Side scraper - ovate
1	Scraper - trianguloid
1	Scraper - round pebble, 2" dia
1	Scraper - round pebble, 1 5/8" dia
2	Turtleback
1	*Shell - Columella section 1 3/4" long
1	*Geode - Paint pot - limonite 1 1/2" x 1 7/8" x 3/4" w/ground edges
5	*Limonite frags - with wear signs
1	*Graphite frag - with wear signs
1	Drill section - 1" long
14	Preforms and broken ovate biface sections

These artifacts are strong indications of a major Late Archaic workshop. No ceramic sherds were present.

#### Remsen Hill Site

This site, located on the south side of Mt. Sinai Harbor, occupied a high ridge about 60 ft above sea level. Covering about 1/5 of an acre, it offered a great view of much of the Harbor.

In November 1986 an excavation was conducted by Robert Kalin and Kent Lightfoot assisted by volunteer students from SUNY Stony Brook and Suffolk County Community College. (Kalin & Lightfoot 1989 14-24). A datum was established at the southwest corner of the Remsen property. Three test squares (3.3ftx3.3ft) were randomly set-up in areas previously tested by grid lines at 10 meter intervals. Excavation proceeded at 10cm (4 in.) arbitrary levels until a sterile level was reached.

Eighteen chipped stone tools were recovered from the more than 2.2 cu m (2.9 cu yd) of excavated soil. Of these, nine were points or point fragments, six were defined as knife blades, one was a pebble-core discard or scraper, and two were unclassified. The projectile points recovered were mostly fragments of a lanceolate form, probably Wading River. Two of the complete points were classified as a small Wading River "bird point", and a crude percussion chipped isosceles triangular point found at the lowest level of one of the units. The lithic data suggests a strong relationship with Late Archaic point types.

Evaluation of debitage analysis from all 3 squares where tertiary flake charts were compiled support the hypothesis that a complete lithic manufacture process was carried out at the Remsen Hill Site.

Large quantities of fire-cracked and reddened rock were recovered from all three units. Two hearths were recorded during the unit excavations. The fire-cracked cobbles were apparently heated to a high temperature, then cooled rapidly by immersion. They were, no doubt, used for heating water for cooking purposes.

More than 450g (1 lb.) of crushed mollusk shell were recovered from the three test units. The identifiable remains were primarily hard shell clam, soft shell clam, scallop, oyster, and whelk.

The evidence, though preliminary, indicates that small bands of Late Archaic aborigines made a specialized summer encampment on Remsen Hill. The elevated site, surrounded on more than one side by steep slopes, may have provided some security from attack, and since it had a fine view of the eastern end of the harbor (the site of the harbor entrance in those days), it also could have offered occupants a warning of the arrival of friends or strangers from the sound.

Though not numerous, the identifiable lithic remains of Late Archaic affinity and the lack of pottery suggest a pre-Woodland Period occupation. The inhabitants must have sustained themselves, in part, on shell fishing in the nearby harbor. We must also assume they fished in the harbor and also the sound, as well as hunting both small and large

game. Water was probably collected from freshwater seeps and springs exposed at low tides and carried up to the site via the nearby gully. The energy to make the climb was compensated by the cooling breezes and relative freedom from insect pests during the hot summer months.

### **The Eagles Nest Site**

This site, as must be surmised, was located at one of the higher levels (100 ft.) on the southern section of Mt. Sinai Harbor.

An early site grid survey by Ed Johannemann in the early 1980's first brought to light the signs of early habitation in the area. Johannemann at this time was involved in a part time archaeological contract survey business (The Long Island Archaeological Project) co-founded by Phil Weigand and was assisted by Laurie Schroeder.

Years later Dr. David Bernstein made an extensive testing program of the area with the help of SUNY students. Most of the pre-historic material found related to the Late Archaic Period – which is typical for most of the Mt. Sinai Harbor sites.

### **Conclusion**

The Rudge-Breyer Site was one of the first areas in Mt. Sinai Harbor to be excavated. It was the most productive of the 5 major sites in the area. Rudge's field notes show he worked between 1961 and 1968, whereby he and his associate, William Breyer, amassed a collection of some 1,500 items, which included more than 900 projectile points. The varied types point to a long period of occupation. Included were 642 diagnostic types, most of which are characteristic of the Late Archaic complex. The site inventory covers a wide range of types, from Mid to Late Archaic, as well as the Transitional to Early and Late Woodland. Unfortunately the lack of proper notes and observations by the excavators have left a void as to the stratigraphic provenience of the large collection.

Part of the collection is stored at the Bayard Cutting Arboretum near Heckscher State Park in East Islip, NY. This consists of five framed museum cases of projectile points, averaging 62 items per case.

A comparison of the two beach areas Mooring Beach and Chandler Beach show some common cultural traits as well as some diversity. One striking difference being the presence of a type I call "Tapered Stem". My collection to date consists of 67 specimens, of which only two surfaced at Chandler Beach. Overall, Mooring Beach was the more productive area as shown in Tables 1 and 2. It was also more diversified, especially in Late Archaic types. Chandler, even though its length is about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  of Mooring, did produce more Levanna and Beekman types, but none of the Madison Triangle series.

In many trips to both beaches, I made it a policy to pick up every lithic flake and piece of debitage – the large majority of which was quartz or quartzite. This habit not only kept my waist-line down but gave me a yard-stick on the

manufacturing workshops of both beaches. The final tally was:

Mooring Beach - 90 lbs (40.82kg)  
Chandler Beach - 33 lbs (14.97kg)

The Church Site located east behind Chandler produced 8 lbs (3.63kg) of lithic products collected during the short period after bulldozers made the area available for visual inspection. The above weight totals did not include turtle backs or worked bifaces, which were collected and stored in separate containers. Geodes and limonite pieces were also collected, many of which showed signs of being scraped and processed for their red paint powder.

The Chandler Beach and Church sites have common cultural characteristics that range from the Mid-Late Archaic, Transitional, and Late Woodland periods. The Church Site appears to have been a large village and habitation area near the intersection of Seaview Lane and High Court, where a large deposit of burnt oyster, scallop and hard clam shells were exposed by the bulldozers in 1973.

The Crystal Brook Hollow II Site located at the western embayment of Mt. Sinai Harbor, was excavated by Ed Johannemann in 1973. The midden area, below the present Waterview Drive, produced a collection of artifacts ranging from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. During the 1974 season the group continued their work in the tidal marsh below the new Crystal Brook Hollow Road. A large pump, provided by John Petsco, kept the excavations workable during the low tide period.

Preserved by the mud, a pair of bone harpoons were found some 3ft below the surface- this along with a bark receptacle containing a quantity of mussels. This to my knowledge was the first underwater archaeological dig in the Harbor.

The Tiger Lily Site, in the same vicinity, was systematically dug by the author and his colleague the late Matt Schreiner – this in four seasons between 1970 and 1974. Working mainly on weekends, 35 four foot squares were excavated. Nine features, consisting mainly of firepits were uncovered along with 231 artifacts, which included 78 diagnostic projectile points. Most of the finds were from the Late Archaic period. Found in 25 of the 35 squares were 46 knives mostly made from quartz. Situated at the same level close to the bowl shaped firepits, strongly suggests that they were used as eating utensils to cut up the meat in bite-size pieces.

Due to its sheltered environment, we can conclude that the Tiger Lily Site was occupied by a fairly small group for a brief but multi-seasonal occupation. The fragmented small bones also allude to their being boiled for collagen extraction in the colder months when shellfish and other food was hard to come by.

Hopkins Landing Site is located at the NW end of Pipe Stave Hollow Road – excavated by Richard Gramly and some students in 1976. This Late Archaic site was carbon dated to 2015 ±140 years BC. This came from a cooking feature. Remains of bay scallops and oyster dominated the shellfish, this along with numerous faunal remains. Striking features of the site included implements of flaked bone

along with a lithic assemblage reminiscent of the Lamoka Complex. Several articulated dog burials were also discovered in the area. The main midden area appears to be concentrated around a large flat glacial boulder located at the edge of the marsh. This no doubt was a center of activity; an ideal spot for launching dugouts or canoes.

Heading east from Hopkins Landing, on the north side of Pipe Stave Hollow Road, behind the stone wall, is an extensive midden area. This the locus of two noted sites, the Adler House Site and the Popolizio Site. The former was discovered by the author in 1967 when bulldozers uncovered a large area when excavating for a house foundation. This proved to be an active work area for quartz artifacts – producing over 40 artifacts which included 9 projectile points, 5 knives and 14 preforms and biface sections, all relating to the Late Archaic period. No ceramics were found in the excavated area.

The Popolizio Site, further east on Pipe Stave Hollow Road, was excavated by Richard Gramly and some students in 1976-77. The site produced many features including hearths and post holes indicating portions of an oval dwelling. The artifacts were from the Late Woodland period, which included shell and grit tempered rim sherds, a chert projectile point along with many bone points and awls. (Gramly & Gwynne 1979)

Other areas – Some projectile points found in the Mt. Sinai area, whose provenience cannot be tied into any of our designated sites, have been tabulated under an area heading (see Table 1). Some were discovered on the high ground overlooking the harbor when extensive bulldozing operations for the present Riviera Condo Complex brought them to light. The oldest of these is the LeCroy type. It is a fine example with its bifurcated base and serrated blade. It falls into the Middle Archaic period and is dated about 6300 BC (Gary L. Fogelman 1988:84).

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#### Resources

**A Special Issue**, “The Historical Archaeology of Sylvester Manor,” *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 36, 2007, Kathryn Howlett Hayes and Stephen A. Mrozowski, eds., details the excavation since 1999 of Sylvester Manor, Shelter Island. It is the only major study of a northern slave plantation and was carried out with all available technology – geophysical exploration, soil micromorphology, paleo-ethnobotany, zooarchaeology, conservation, and more.

The excavation results rewrite Long Island history. A book by Mac Griswold, project archivist, is forthcoming, as is a documentary film, “The Sugar Connection: Holland, Barbados, Shelter Island” produced by the S.C.A.A.

**Hudson River Archaeology** has been carried out by Daria Merwin of the Institute for Long Island Archaeology and Dept. of Anthropology, Stony Brook University. She directed benthic mapping of the 180 miles between N.Y. City and Troy, supported by NYS DEC. Ultra-high resolution sonar mapping has examined hundreds of the targets identified by the benthic project.

Daria Merwin and Roger Flood, SBU Marine Sciences Research Center, and a team of researchers continued exploring underwater sites between Manhattan and Peekskill, supported by NYS DEC and NOAA. This section of the river holds many known colonial and 19<sup>th</sup> century shipwrecks. SCUBA dives by Art Cohn and team from the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum confirmed this.

Daria will be the S.C.A.A. Annual Meeting speaker on this work on June 17<sup>th</sup>. The public is welcome - 8 PM at Hoyt Farm Park.

**Revealing Archaeology** is an archaeology textbook in a DVD, interactive and colorful. Available from Thinking Strings, \$65.

**New Website on New York Archaeology** – <http://nyarchaeology.org> is sponsored by the N.Y. Archaeological Council to raise awareness of archaeological issues in N.Y.

**Archeologica.org** is a website with more than you ever wanted to know about archaeology!

**MAAP – Mapping the African American Past** is a new web site at [www.maap.columbia.edu](http://www.maap.columbia.edu) that uses video, audio, maps and images to show historic sites in N.Y. City related to African American history, starting in 1632.

**The Naima Site, Town of Brookhaven**, a multi-component prehistoric and historic site, was discovered during survey along Route 347 in Brookhaven and Smithtown, and excavated by Daniel Mazeau of the N.Y.S. Museum, funded by the N.Y.S. DOT and FHA. The late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts will be curated at the N.Y.S. Museum and radiocarbon dating is expected shortly. An abstract of the site report is in the NYAC Newsletter, Fall 2007-Winter 2008, p. 12.

**Cypress Hills National Cemetery** holds 3,170 Union soldiers and 461 Confederate soldiers of the Civil War. Included among the Union heroes are 208 U.S. Colored Troops; they are listed in a new book by Harry Bradshaw Matthews, *Voices from the Front Line: New York's African American Statesmen of the Underground Railroad Freedom Trail and the United States Colored Troops Organized in the Empire State 1863-1865, with Roll Call: Men of the 20<sup>th</sup> USCT and the 26<sup>th</sup> USCT*. Long Islanders Terri Leila Caldwell and Gerald Hunter Sr., Native American USCT descendants, participated in a recent muster by the 54th MA re-enactors. *USCA Civil War Digest, Vol. 9, No.1, Hartwick College, Oneonta, NY.*

**The New York State History Conference**, June 5-7 at Saratoga Springs, includes Long Island related topics on "The Development of Saltwater Recreational Fishing on Long Island" by Elizabeth Pillsbury; "Why Did the English Capture New York" by Megan Lindsay; "The View from Fort Golgotha: Losing the Hearts and Minds of Long Islanders During the British Occupation" by Frank Mann



Excavation continues at the Joseph Lloyd Manor House by the Center for Public Archaeology, Hofstra University. SCAA members are invited to visit July 2<sup>nd</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup>. Contact Dr. Chris Matthews at [anthlab@hofstra.edu](mailto:anthlab@hofstra.edu) or call 516-463-4093.

**Publications of the Suffolk County Archaeological Association**

*Readings in Long Island Archaeology & Ethnohistory*  
All volumes are \$40. + \$5. Shipping, except Vol. III, 2d ed., which is \$75. + \$8. Shipping, both plus 8.50% sales tax in N.Y. State for individuals. Vol. I is out of print; a few copies of Vols. IV and VI remain.

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- 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*

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- Booklet: *A Way of Life: Prehistoric Natives of L.I.* \$6.
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- Map: *Native Long Island (26x39"-3 colors)* 14.

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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 and County and State Legislators.