

A History of Long Island Archaeology

Gaynell Stone, Ph.D.

Introduction

The Long Island area was among the earliest part of what is now New York State to emerge from under the 1,000 foot high glacier that covered the North Pole to Pennsylvania area, continent wide, from 2.4 million years ago to c. 22,000 years ago, forming 'Long Island' about 15,000 years ago. It should have the oldest artifacts of the Paleo Period people, but they are not accessible because the rising waters of the glacial melt which created Long island left this early record underwater. Dr. **Daria Merwin** (Submerged Evidence of Early Human Occupation on the New York Bight. Ph.D. dissertation, Anthropology Department, Stony Brook University, 2010) ran an underwater field school to try to recover some of this record. She found, from dredged artifacts on a beach, projectile point types from the Early Archaic, about 8500 BP to the Terminal Archaic, about 3800 BP. **Daria** also participated in dozens of Long Island excavations as a member of the Institute for Long Island Archaeology team at Stony Brook University.



The examination of the submerged Long Island/Continental Shelf by scientists at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts found remains of mammoth and mastodon teeth and bones in the Hudson Trench off south shore Long Island, which seine fishermen still haul up today, some on display at the American Museum of Natural History. (Robert L. Edwards and K.O. Emery, *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1977, Vol. 288:245-256; reprinted in Truex, Vol. V, 1982:12-21. Fisher also found remains on Long Island (Prehistoric Mammals of New York, *New York Conservationist* 1955:9(4):18-22). Mammoth bones were thought to be found in the pond at Baisley

Pond Park, Queens in 1858; later found not to be. "Map 12,000" An object of the Island's glacial history of dinosaurs before they became extinct by 65 million years ago is the footprint of a small raptor-type dinosaur fossil held at the Garvies Point Museum in

Glen Cove, Nassau County. New Jersey has the largest number of dinosaur finds, as well as many in Connecticut, indicating their potential existence on neighbor Long Island as well.

Dr. Bert Salwen made an interesting analysis of how two Long Island sites, the Stony Brook site and the Baxter site on Downs Creek in Cutchogue (part of Ford Corchaug), would exist if sea levels were 10 feet below today's levels (Sea Levels and Archaeology on Long Island, *American Antiquity*, Vol. 28, No. 1:46-55; reprinted in Truex ed., Vol. V, 1982: 35-43). It shows how different the land, and sites, would be for human habitation. **Dr. Gretchen Gwynne's** introduction to "The Region," in that volume admirably reviewed the accumulating information on the Archaic Period life style.



Long Island's geographic position jutting into the Atlantic Ocean gives it a rich history from both archaeology and documents. The Eirik the Red Viking Saga sounds like the Vikings, who were skirting the coast of New England in 1000-1100 AD, made landfall at what sounds like the Port Jefferson harbor area and sent two Hebridean slaves inland to the height of the Ronkonkoma Moraine to reconnoiter, recounted in some of the Sagas. They wintered in this area of mild weather (called Hop, or Tidal Pool, which sounds like Long Island Sound), with many food sources of fish, deer, grapes, and self-sown wheat, but did not settle because the Native people were hostile, after the Vikings had clashed and killed them at every contact (Kellogg, *Sagas of the Icelanders*, 1997, 629-Map - 671).

Early European explorers like Verrazzano (DaVerrazzano, G., 1524. Letter to King Francis I, in *Collections of the New York Historical Society*, 1841, Vol. 1 (2d ser.): 36-67) and Block coasted around Long Island; Block's stop on a nearby island became Block Island and Verrazzano's visit to Newport estuary provided an early positive view of the Native people, as well as produced the first of many epidemics of diseases the Native Americans had no resistance to, and which depleted their population. None of these early European contacts left archaeological evidence that has been found, but are part of the documentary record.

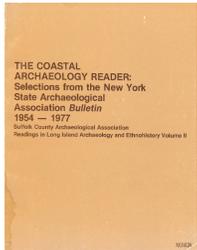
Dr. Phil Weigand wrote "The Great Frontier on Long Island, New York: Verrazzano and Early Epidemic Diseases," published by the University of Michoacan; it was awarded the Best Ethnohistory Prize in Mexico in 2003. He demonstrates that Island Native societies were larger, more horticultural, and more complex before the depopulation from epidemics (printed in the SCAA Newsletters Vols. 29-2; 29-3; 30-1, available on the SCAA website - scaa-ny.org.).



This report will cover the eastern two-thirds of geographical Long Island – which is 120 miles long – the current Nassau and Suffolk Counties, while the western third, which is now the Brooklyn and Queens Counties of New York City, will be covered in another chapter.

Paleo Period, 10-12,000 years ago

Long Island's well watered nature – numerous streams flowing both north and south from the Ronkonkoma Moraine (the spine of the Island) and its largest lake, Ronkonkoma Pond, as it was called on early maps, made it hospitable to early humans. An extensive coastline of marine and avian resources and a climate milder than surrounding areas because of the Gulf Stream skirting it, made the Island geographically suited for early humans migrating from the north as the glacier retreated 20,000 years ago. The 1,000 foot high wall of ice over the area left the Hudson Trench and River to the south of the Island and later the Long Island Sound on the north as it retreated. The Continental Shelf of the original area may be seen in this Woods Hole Institute underwater map, reprinted in the Suffolk County Archaeological Association's series, *Readings in Long Island Archaeology & Ethnohistory*, Vol. V, Truex, ed., *The Second Coastal Archaeology Reader*, 1982:18. In SCAA's Vol. II, Stone, ed. *The Coastal Archaeology Reader* 1978:30-35, Louis Brennan reviews Dr. Rhodes Fairbridge's early analysis of the rising sea levels of 300-350 feet and its effect on land, people and archaeology, which resulted in more change than in any other part of New York.



The only published overview of Island Paleo Period spear points is by **Walter Saxon**, a Nassau County Garvies Point Museum archaeologist at the time (Stone, ed., Vol. II, *The Coastal Archaeology Reader*, 1982: 210-213). He recorded 14 points found in local library, museum, and collector's collections, none of which were found *in situ*. Most were not made of local quartz but materials from other areas brought in – trade networks. The fact that three points were from the Strongs Neck/Setauket protected harbor area indicates the preferred choice of such areas for early human habitation. An additional 2 chert Paleo points were found by Roy Latham and Harrison Case in the Greenport area and are on display at the Southold Indian Museum. The only three Paleo points found *in situ* by professional archaeologists have been



found by **Alfred Cammisa** of Tracker Archaeology near the Great Pond at Montauk, by a Stony Brook University Anthropology Department CRM team in the 1970s near Wading River in the Sound Avenue/Roanoke farm area (**Bridgewater site** - New York State Museum), and at a Mt. Sinai harbor site. Stony Brook



University collections are now at the New York State Museum, so these items should be available there for research. There are many more Paleo points in the collections of the collectors, unknown to history because they are not published.



The first knowledge of the Native people was gained by the Dutch or English sailing up a bay or creek and discovering a Native settlement on its shores or at its head, located on good soil with less than an 8 degree slope, protected by a slope or hills from cold northwest winter winds, next to a freshwater source, and with access to larger water ways. A European settlement on Long Island was mostly made on top of a Native one. Former East Hampton Town Historian Sherrill Foster has said that the Old English meaning of the word "hamp" was "meadow." Thus all the so named towns – East Hampton, Southampton, etc. had a village site of cleared meadow land upon European arrival – much less work for the early settlers than having to clear the land.



The Long Island areas called Old Field, Planting Fields, etc. also indicate Native horticultural use before European contact. **Dr. Lynn Ceci** had believed that domesticated plants and animals did not pre-date the Dutch settlement. **Mark R.**

Harrington, who excavated the Sebonac Shinnecock site, found corn and squash seeds (Stone, ed. *Early Papers in Long Island Archaeology*, 1977:30-69). **Al Cammisa's** excavations near Montauk's Fort Pond have revealed corn and beans, which have been C14 dated to 1300-1420 AD, for the corn and for the beans it was 1440-1630 AD, the earliest dates for the Island so far. The Native people were continually pushed to spots farther and farther away as the Europeans settled on their former sites. Thus most Contact and Historic Period Island sites have a prehistoric underpinning. The North and South forks of Suffolk County contain much level fertile soil, which was turned to farmland as soon as settlement by the Europeans from the 1640s. Besides having met the Native people, signing deeds or contracts with them for land ownership – which they had no concept of – and coexisting with them, the invading Europeans' first knowledge of their neighbors' ancestry was the stone artifacts unearthed every time they plowed.



The early settlers and their descendants began collecting these stone and ceramic artifacts and still do. The Southampton Historical Museum has a large number of these prehistoric artifacts which have been framed over hundreds of years and eventually donated by the early settlers' descendants. The **Southold Indian Museum**, founded by those North Fork descendants, is a member of the New York State Archaeological Association, and also has a local collection of framed artifacts. A local businessman has a bar counter in his home made of stone artifacts embedded in clear plastic – another decorative use of the artifacts.



Among these early collectors represented in the Southold Indian Museum are Roy Latham, Nat Booth, Charles Goddard. Goddard was the first president and whose bequest funded the museum, other founders were George Penny, George H. Hart, Adam Dove, Harrison Case, George Morton, early photographer Daniel Berry Austin. They dug over 45 sites on the North Fork and over 20 on the South Fork;



Roy Latham



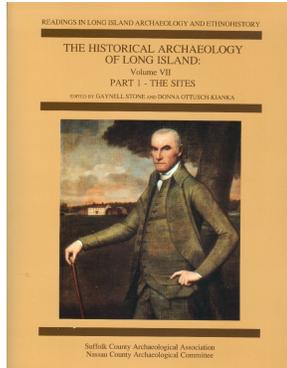
see SCAA Charles Goddard Newsletter



Roy Latham, Nat Booth, William Griswold

Vol. 34, No. 3, Fall 2008 (on the website

scaa-n-y.org) for a list beginning in 1883, as well as lists in Vol. VII, The Historical Archaeology of Long Island.



Archaic Period, 8,000 - 6,000 years ago

Other known collectors are the Thompson family for many generations, **David Thompson** the most recent. **William Rudge's** collections were in the Ronkonkoma Library and the Bayard Cutting Arboretum, which has recently been moved to the New York State Museum. Rudge collaborated with **Gretchen Gwynne** in her Mt. Sinai doctoral dissertation research, which greatly aided that analysis.



She published a paper, "The Rudge-Breyer Site: a late Archaic Long Island Base Camp?," *Bulletin and Journal of New York State Archaeology*, 1985, 91:1-12, positing year round occupation for the area, as does **Dr. Toni Silver** for the Henry Lloyd site.

These collectors' huge numbers of artifacts could indicate a large Native population, as would the beneficent environment. **Dr. Kent Lightfoot**, formerly of Stony Brook University, who did his doctoral fieldwork in relatively arid Arizona, felt a large population could be supported here. A theoretical question debated by archaeologists over the years was whether Native people followed a seasonal round or year round occupation of a site; it apparently varied, depending on what was found at various individual sites, but Weigand, noted above, relates the extensive evidence for continuing inhabitation at hospitable regional sites before the depopulation brought by the European epidemics.



The continuing warming climate changed the Paleo people's subsistence pursuit of marine and large Ice Age animals, such as mammoth and mastodon, giant sloths, etc. to pursuit of cold adapted herd animals such as elk, caribou, etc. or bear. By 6,000

years ago their place had been taken by the small mammals – deer, fox, otter, raccoon, beaver, wolf, bobcat etc.– and the climate had changed from a tundra to one much like today's forested environment. The streams and coastline provided an abundant source of easily-gotten protein from eels, fish, shellfish, and waterfowl. This period is illustrated by many more types of projectile points, such as Brewerton side notched, Snook Kill, Wading River, Lamoka, etc. and a proliferation of sites marked by these artifacts – Lloyd Neck, Ritchie's Stony Brook site, Mt. Sinai Harbor, Wading River estuary, Peconic Estuary, Three Mile Harbor, etc.

Edwards and Emery felt there had been a climatic transgression event between 11,000 and 6,000 BP; what became Long Island, once part of the coastal plain, was greatly affected by the sea level rise. Ed Curtin ("Revisiting the Archaic Period in New York State," NYAC Spring 2017 Conference talk) has assembled much of the research on sea level and lake level rise and how the coast dwellers were forced inland with rising waters, leading to new social relations with inland peoples. **Dan Mazeau** has provided an excellent overview of the Archaic Period on the Island in his report on the Naima site (2015 Cultural Resources Data Recovery Report of the Naima Site (NYSM #11658), including the Ebenezer Smith House, Town of Smithtown, Suffolk County, New York. New York State Museum CRSP Monograph Series, Vol. 7. The University of the State of New York, Albany).



One of these Archaic Period sites was the Wading River estuary site extensively excavated by Harvard graduate student **Ronald Wyatt**, Director of the Garvies Point Museum in Glen Cove (*Annals of the New York Academy of Science*, 1977, Vol. 288:400-410; reprinted in Truex, ed., V, 1982:70-78). The most dominant point forms were Wading River, followed by Orient Fishtails and other triangular points. Each of the Archaic to Woodland period sites on the Island had varying use of seafood; some having more oyster remains, others more hard or soft clam, others more whelk, etc. This extensive excavation – with 3 loci called Shoreham, Wading River, and Cusano – has been interpreted by exhibits at the Museum for many years. The site was radio-carbon dated to 5,000 years ago,

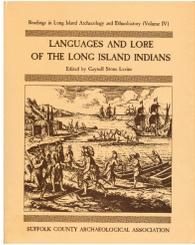


which remained the oldest such date on Long Island until a date of 9,000 years was obtained more recently for a site in Bayside, Queens, as well as 6,000 years of habitation at the Cusano site in Montauk.



A huge collection of thousands of Long Island, mostly East End, artifacts of all time periods was amassed by **William Wallace Tooker** with the help of young boys he paid to find artifacts, as well as neighbors and local farmers. He was a pharmacist in Sag Harbor, and early self-trained linguist in regional Native languages, published as *Indian Place Names on Long Island*. Dr. Nancy Bonvillain and Gaynell Stone (*Languages & Lore of*

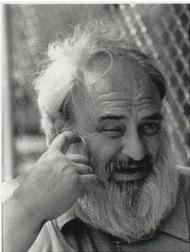
the Long Island Indians, 1980) found that he used a Massachusetts language for his base, which was not accurate. A revised second edition (Masthay and Stone, 2016) of the volume has been corrected by noted Algonkian linguists Carl Masthay and Dr. Kathleen Bragdon, as well as Smithsonian senior linguist Ives Goddard, and contains much corrected and new material, including the first proof that the Native people made maps of their territory. See the slate map in the Native Communication section below.



Tooker's hand written artifact list of 861 objects listed by type of tool (plus many extras, including a tablet inscribed on both sides, held by the East Hampton Library) was sold to the Brooklyn Institute of Art; when later transferred to the Museum of the American Indian: Heye Foundation, their card catalogue lists only 93 objects, with only a few decorative, ceremonial, etc. ones. Missing were a puzzle, a perforated tablet, a ceremonial stone, a duck foot ornament, and many gorgets and pendants. Among the artifacts were *ulus*, a rare find on Long Island, usually indicating extensive fish processing. Types of stone used were noted as dionite, porphery, granite, steatite, slate, jasper, hematite, sandstone, green shale, graphite, greenstone (green argillite from Rhode Island?) – indicating regional trade networks to access most of them. Fifteen sites in East Hampton Town and thirteen in Southampton Town yielded the artifacts, with projectile points predominant, which indicated a dense Native population on the South Fork.



Ed Rutsch conducted a statistical analysis of regional stone artifact use, which further illustrates this variety and their trade networks (“An Analysis of the Lithic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Projectile Points in Coastal New York,” *New York State Archaeological Bulletin*, 49, July 1970; reprinted in Stone, ed., Vol. II, 1977:182-193). Island Native stone craftsmen had to be exceptionally skilled to make tools of the locally available quartz and quartzite cobbles, which fracture unpredictably, hence the quest for predictable chert and other stone types. More recently **Mike Lenardi's** M.A. thesis (Lithic Analysis of the Eagle's Nest Site, Long Island, New York: A Proposed Reduction Sequence of Quartz Artifacts Based Upon Archaeological and Experimental Studies, Stony Brook University, 1998) adds further insight into the production of the essential tools of stone age societies.



A major contribution to the typing and analysis of projectile points that will benefit all archaeologists has been made by **Mike Lenardi** and **Daria Merwin** in “Towards Automating Artifact Analysis: A Study Showing Potential Application of Computer Vision and Morphometrics to Artifact Typology.” (See their Internet listing). Using affordable high tech



camera and computer vision technology, they developed an efficient (about 60 images per hour) system of automatic image capture. They used three analytical methods in developing the system – point silhouette, outline, and landmark data. Considering that State Archaeologist Ritchie examined 10,800 artifacts to develop the projectile point types in his book on New York State artifacts – and that no two archaeologists always agree on a ‘type,’-- this is a major advance, especially for sites with very large numbers of points. Mark and Daria also have participated in dozens of archaeological excavations on the island as part of the ILIA team at Stony Brook University.

An important study of another type of stone used by the Transitional Period Native people – steatite/soapstone/amphibole talc – is **Mark Tweedie's** Masters thesis – (Exploratory Steatite Source Characterization in the Long Island Sound Watershed., Stony Brook University.) He used Energy Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence technology on steatite cooking vessels from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, in conjunction with samples from prehistoric steatite quarries, historic mines, and geological source areas, attempting to establish what geological outcrops were the sources for Long Island vessels and the watershed corridors through which they were imported. Some scholars believe these vessels were not necessarily used before clay ceramics, contrary to the general belief.

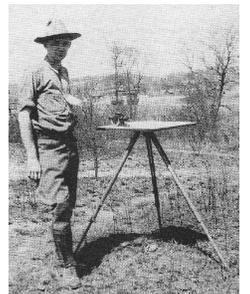


Mark has also participated in many Island archaeological excavations: the Hart, Tobias, Concer, Ketcham Inn, Henry Lloyd, Hicks-Seaman, Southwold Manor, Havens House, and East Hampton Farm Museum houses, as well as prehistoric sites in Peconic, Wainscott, Watermill, Calverton, Mt. Sinai Harbor, Rt. 112 Coram to Port Jefferson, Jericho, and Old Westbury, mostly with the ILIA team.

The Garvies Point Museum and its archaeological staff of the 1970s and 1980s occurred only because Nassau County Superintendent of Parks Edward Patterson had an interest in archaeology, Nassau County had its first Democratic Supervisor in Eugene Nickerson, and his Deputy Superintendent was



James Truex, son of the noted early actor Ernest Truex. Jim participated in archaeological digs at his boarding school, so supported the County's purchasing the Garvies Point estate to preserve a site with extensive clay beds used by the Native people. Jim was later an SCAA president, and edited Vol. V, *The Second Coastal Archaeology Reader - 1900 to the Present*, 1982. Patterson, Truex, **Spooner**, and the organizers of the Nassau Archaeological Association, sought the advice of **State Archaeologist Dr. Ritchie**, Dr. Rouse of Yale, and Dr. **Carlyle Smith** in doing the archaeology of the Garvies Point and other nearby sites scientifically.



The staff at Garvies Point conducted the research for any site in the county that was sensitive and threatened or had been found to have archaeological resources. **Donna Kianka's** report on the Wolver Hollow Dutch Reformed Church site retrieved a story otherwise lost (unpublished mss., Garvies Point Museum). She also did early archaeology at Dutch architectural sites in Roslyn, which led to accurate interpretation for the first time. Her report on the late Woodland Merrick-Ocean site (Truex, ed., Vol. V, 1982:214-223) revealed a July-January use from a shed deer antler, an occupation date of 975 plus/minus 110 C14 years, corrected, before the present from quahog shell; Levanna points, and East River, Bowmans Brook stamped and incised pottery indicated an East River affiliation. Also, work by chemist **P.B. Venuto** at the Oakland Lake site revealed another trade network with the Natives of New Jersey through the argillite artifacts found there (Truex, ed., Vol. V, 1982:126-133).



More recently, **Dr. David Bernstein**, Director of the Institute for Long Island Archaeology at Stony Brook University until 2016, has excavated extensively at the Solomon, Van der Kolk and Eagle's Nest sites on Mt. Sinai Harbor for early Long Island inhabitation. He found the Solomon site, on a strategic point of land, to be the most densely packed site he had ever worked on. They were extensive sites from the Archaic to Historic periods with extensive tool making, especially Eagle's nest; the data is now at the New York State Museum in **Mike Lenardi's** Masters thesis, as noted above.

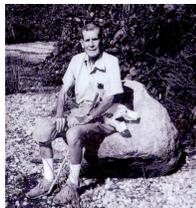


Robert Kalin

The Mt. Sinai Harbor was a mega center for Native people, with sites ringing the circumference – (**Kalin** and **Lightfoot**, "The Remsen Hill Site," *Bulletin New York State Archaeology*, 1989, 99:15-24;

Gwynne and Wisniewski, "The Tiger Lily Site," *NYSAA*, 1982, 84:1-17;

Gwynne and Rudge, "The Rudge-Breyer Site: Late Archaic Long Island Base Camp?" *NYSAA* A Paleo point, Stanley Wisniewski Squibnocket points, and many deer bones indicated year round use of the site. A striking calendrical stone spearpoint-type object from the site was found by Rudge; hopefully it is now in the New York State Museum. **Ed Johannemann** and volunteers excavated at the Crystal Brook site in the 1970s, excavating a Native lunch – a fiber container filled with clams – below



Stanley Wisniewski



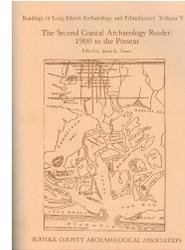
the high tide level. The current Chandler County Park on the south side of the harbor, with streams

flowing down to the harbor, probably was a habitation site, and is a burial site, heavily pot hunted, which has had no professional archaeology to date. Truex's Vol. V, *The Second Coastal Archaeology*



Rich Gramley

Reader, contains the **Gramley** and **Gwynne** and other reports on this heavily used area.



Extensive archaeology was done around Mt. Sinai harbor by Dr. **David Bernstein** and SBU students and the Institute for Long Island Archaeology staff, which included **Daria Merwin**, **Mark J. Lenardi**, and **Mark Tweedie**, covering the Archaic to Historic periods. Some of these reports, now at the New York State Museum, are David Bernstein, 1993a. "Archaeological Data

Recovery at the Van der Kolk Site, Mt. Sinai, Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York"; Bernstein, M.J. Lenardi, Daria Merwin, 1993a, "Archaeological Investigations at the Eagles Nest, Mt. Sinai, Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York"; Bernstein, M.J. Lenardi, D.E. Merwin, L. Harvey Cantone, 1996, "Prehistoric Use of Wetlands Environment: A Case Study from Long Island."



Dr. Bernstein & ILIA Team

A unique contribution to understanding the multiple food resources surrounding these harbor sites is Kathryn Browning-Hoffman's "Reconstructing Environmental Settings at Mt. Sinai Harbor and Oaldman's Harbor Sites," *NYSAA Bulletin*, No. 83, 82:15-22. She found more than 8 micro-environments for 2 season use within a 2 hours walk or canoe access, and that the harbor was deeper and more open, with larger streams in 1100 AD, from a reconstruction utilizing a number of historic maps.

One of the earliest scientific studies on Long Island was N.Y.State Archaeologist **Ritchie's** *The Stony Brook Site and Its Relation to Archaic and Transitional Cultures on Long Island, N.Y.* (1959, N.Y. State Museum Science Series, Bull. No. 372) featuring excavations at the Archaic Period Aunt Amy's Creek site in Stony Brook, and Transitional Period hilltop burial sites overlooking water at Sugar Loaf Hill in Southampton, Brown's Hills at Orient, and Sharper's Hill at Jamesport. These became known as Orient Burial Cult sites because of the huge pits containing several types of burial practice, grave goods for the afterlife, ceremonial use of red ochre on the bones, and a limited number of individuals buried. **Dr. Kent Lightfoot**, then of Stony Brook University (1979) felt it was a ceremonial burial site for the sachem leaders.



Robins Island, just off Southold in the Peconic estuary, was utilized by Native people until the Europeans arrived and established manors. Nathaniel Sylvester of Shelter Island used the island for animal raising to fill the endless need for meat by the burgeoning sugar plantations in the Caribbean, his own in Barbados. Extensive archaeological testing was carried out when the island was purchased by Louis Moore Bacon to be his private retreat. The archaeological reports are filed at Southold Town government offices. (To be continued)

A chapter in *The Archaeology of New York State*, edited by Drs. Susan Maguire and Lisa Marie Anselmi, Anthropology Dept., SUNY Buffalo, 2018. It is the successor to State Archaeologist Dr. William Ritchie's 1969 volume, revised 1980.



Unique Colonial Long Island Military Flag

Dr. Henry Moeller has spent decades investigating the John Hulbert flag in the collections of the Suffolk County Historical Society. In 1927 it was found in the attic of a

Bridgehampton home once the abode of John Gardiner, MD, who served as a captain in the Battle of Long Island and was a Lt. Col. in the New York Militia. He resigned his commission from the 3rd New York Regiment after the Continental Army's defeat, then moved to Connecticut, where he equipped ships for the Continental Navy, periodically receiving assignments from the intelligence service. After the war, he returned to Bridgehampton, where he stashed a flag. For this intensively researched story, including the origin of the flag's design and its textile analysis, see "Decoding a Postcolonial Coin and a Thirteen-Star American Flag," *Military Collector & Historian*, Journal of the Company of Military Historians, Vol. 68, No. 3, Fall 1916, 195-199.

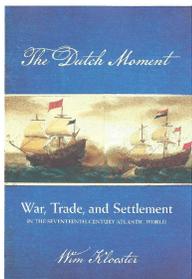
New Technique Finds DNA in Dirt

Matthias Meyer, Viviane Slon, and members of their group at the Max Planck Institute for Developmental Biology in Tubingen, Germany published the results of new rapid sequencing of DNA in the journal *Science*, April 2017. Scientists have been sequencing DNA from bones for years, a minute fraction of the DNA floating around in the natural world. Svante Paabo, a co-author of the paper, in 2010 found a new group of humans distinct from Neanderthals and modern humans – the Denisovians – from a pinkie bone found in a cave in Siberia; tiny pieces of genes inherited from them have been found in modern humans in Papua, New Guinea. How did they get there? Genetics scientists now plan to start looking in sediments, as well as for bones, which would provide a much richer picture of the geographic distribution and migration patterns of ancient humans. Previous techniques have indicated that humans have migrated widely throughout the world.

39th American Indian Workshop, Ghent, Belgium

"Arrows of Time: Narrating the Past and Present Workshop," Ghent University, Faculty of Arts & Philosophy, History Department, Institute for Early Modern History, and TAPAS sponsors, plan to highlight the historical connections between the Low Countries, modern day Belgium and the Netherlands, and the Indigenous peoples of the Americas. April 10-13, 2018. Info: Aiw2018.org

A new view of the Dutch influence in the origins of colonial America, and their influence in European colonization and development of the Atlantic World, by Wim Klooster, Professor of History at Clark University. Also Episode 122 as a Podcast on BenFranklinsWorld.com.



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).

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 - II *The Coastal Archaeology Reader*
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 - VI *The Shinnecock Indians: A Culture History*
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- DVD - The Sugar Connection, Gardners Island Manor, Fishers Island Manor, Manor of St. George, Smithtown Manor, Lloyd Manor, Manors of Islip Town. \$250. per set, including tax & shipping; Single DVD \$60 including 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

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Student (to 18)	\$15.	Individual	\$25.
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Contributing	100.	Patron	100.
Life Member	400.		

Date:.....

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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 Gardnier 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.

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