

# NEWSLETTER

Volume 11, Number 2

Spring 1985

Editors: Daniel H. Kaplan, James Truex

## ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

Students and teachers who have participated in S.C.A.A.'s Culture History Workshops, who have used S.C.A.A. books and booklets on Long Island Indians, or who have had archaeological field training through SCOPE or the S.U.N.Y.-Stony Brook Anthropology Department usually want more involvement. They find the story of Long Island through its prehistoric and historical archaeology a fascinating one, and want to participate in research which will tell even more about how people have lived on Long Island.



Teachers who have had previous archaeological field study or courses on Long Island culture history will receive preference in utilizing this new program. College or In-service credit is available for participation. For details contact Gaynell Stone at (516) 929-8725 or (516) 246-6745.



Hoyt Farm Park in Smithtown is an important site for such in-depth study of the use of the land through time. Its cultural resources range from prehistoric use to Colonial settlement to 19th century adaptation to a current "living history" farm site. The Town of Smithtown, S.C.A.A. and the S.U.N.Y.-Stony Brook University Museum of Anthropology, in collaboration, will offer culture history programs at Hoyt Farm Park (New Highway, Commack) beginning this Fall.



## VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR DIG AT 17TH CENTURY BUILDING

S.C.A.A. will be conducting an archaeological investigation this summer in the basement of the Old Post House Inn, Main Street, Southampton. This historic building's basement floor will be undergoing modifications later this year. Consequently we have decided to test a portion of the cellar in order to obtain information which will provide clues to this 17th century farmhouse and inn's long history. The work will be done on two weekends in July. Those wishing to participate in this archaeological excavation should call Donna Ottusch-Kianka (516) 671-9832 or Gaynell Stone (516) 929-8725. Only a limited number can be accommodated so don't neglect to call if you are interested.

S.C.A.A. SALUTES

BEN WERNER, JR.



## ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

Founding member and past president Ben F. Werner, Jr. has just retired from the Setauket school system. Along with his wife Betty, Ben helped produce S.C.A.A.'s first publication in the recently launched student series of booklets. He is the author of *Indian Archaeology of Long Island* published by the Suffolk Museum at Stony Brook. Ben's plans call for a move to Gotham, Vermont where he will continue his interest in archaeological endeavors, assisting Professor Sargent at Franklin Pierce College in various programs.

In appreciation of his efforts on behalf of S.C.A.A. and Long Island archaeology, we have awarded him an honorary life membership.

## PUBLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS!

How often do you find a publication of real value that is also free? Here is one that many teachers will find useful in teaching anthropology, history, and even current events.

**Anthro Notes** is a newsletter that has been published three times a year by the Smithsonian Institution since 1979. The purpose is to share new ideas in the teaching of anthropology at the pre-collegiate level and, to that end, **AN** is very successful. Major contributions are the contacts they provide to current research and media presentations rather than their quantity of information. They are a supplementary resource.

The scope of the newsletter is broad and the subjects are generally of current interest. Topics range from the Paleolithic period to modern times and there are many useful book reviews, lesson plans, and creative ideas from teachers. Some of the issues contain material that teachers in the various disciplines can use immediately with little modification. Notification, previews, and discussions of upcoming TV specials are among the other services **AN** provides. The interesting reviews, articles, and bibliographic resources they make available are valuable for keeping one up to date. The Smithsonian also has many wonderful opportunities and programs to enhance the anthropological effort in the area schools.

To get on the mailing list write: Ann Kaupp, Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Stop 112, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

—Dave Cook

Reprinted from the *Mammoth Trumpet*, Volume 1, Number 4, 1985, page 9 (Center for the Study of Early Man, University of Maine at Orono, 495 College Avenue, Orono, Maine 04473)

**NEW SERIES ON THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN** 21 volume set published by Garland Publishing, Inc., 136 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016. The following are of special interest:

**A NORTHEASTERN ALGONQUIAN SOURCEBOOK:**  
Papers by Frank G. Speck  
Edited with an Introduction by Edward S. Rogers

Ethnologist Frank G. Speck (1881-1950) collected data among more than 25 American Indian groups, including speakers of Muskogean, Siouan, Iroquoian, and Algonquian languages. Few ethnologists have ever interviewed and reported on so many groups, salvaging much traditional knowledge about many diverse ways of life.

Fortunately, Speck's work among the Northern Algonquians far transcended "salvage ethnography," because he was able to work with groups that lived a more traditional

way of life based on fur-bearing animals. These boreal forest "nomads" were, at the time of Speck's fieldwork, participating in the classic fur-trade economy of the Subarctic.

And yet, despite the intensity and importance of this fieldwork, Speck never published a full-length ethnography describing the Northern Algonquians. In this volume, Dr. Rogers has assembled Speck's key writings, concentrating on the Algonquians of the Eastern Subarctic, primarily the Ojibwa, Algonquian, Cree, and Montagnais; this is, in effect, the ethnography that Speck never wrote. The introductory essay puts Speck's data and interpretation in a broader anthropological perspective.

Dr. Rogers is presently Curator and Chairman of the Department of Ethnology at the Royal Ontario Museum. He received his Ph.D. at the University of New Mexico in 1958 and his research interests center about the ethnology, technology, and ecology of the North American Indian. He has published extensively on the band structure and cultural ecology of eastern Subarctic Canada.

#### Contents

All articles are by Frank G. Speck

1. An Incident in Montagnais Winter Life. *NatH* (1926).
2. Culture Problems in Northeastern North America. *PAPS* (1926).
3. The Family Hunting Band as the Basis of Algonkian Social Organization. *AA* (1915).
4. Game Totems Among the Northeastern Algonkian. *AA* (1917).
5. The Social Structure of the Northern Algonkian. *PPASS-12* (1917).
6. Kinship Terms and the Family Band Among the Northeastern Algonkian. *AA* (1918).
7. Correction to Kinship Terms Among the Northeastern Algonkian. *AA* (1920).
8. More Algonkian Scapulimancy from the North and the Hunting Territory Question. *Ethnos* (1939).
9. (and Loren C. Eiseley.) Significance of Hunting Territory Systems of the Algonkian in Social Theory. *AA* (1939).
10. The Eastern Algonkian Wabanaki Confederacy. *AA* (1915).
11. "Abenaki" Clans—Never! *AA* (1935).
12. Montagnais Naskapi Bands and Early Eskimo Distribution in the Labrador Peninsula. *AA* (1931).
13. Family Hunting Territories and Social Life of the Various Algonkian Bands of the Ottawa Valley. *Memoir 70, Anthropological Series No. 8, Canada Department of Mines Geological Survey* (1915).
14. Boundaries and Hunting Groups of River Desert Algonkian. *MAI-HFIN* (1929).
15. Family Hunting Territories of the Lake St. John Montagnais. *Anthropos* (1927).
16. Mistassini Hunting Territories in the Labrador Peninsula. *AA* (1923).
17. (and Loren C. Eiseley.) Montagnais-Naskapi Bands and Family Hunting Districts of the Central and Southeastern Labrador Peninsula. *PAPS* (1942).
18. (and W.S. Hadlock.) A Report on Tribal Boundaries and Hunting Areas of the Malecite Indians of New Brunswick. *AA* (1946). Permission pending.

364 pages LC 83-47630 ISBN 0-8240-5876-3 \$45

#### AN ETHNOBIOLOGY SOURCEBOOK

Edited with an Introduction by Richard I. Ford

Ethnobiology is the study of the direct interrelationship between human populations and the plants and animals in their environment. It was the first of the ethnosciences to be formalized into an academic discipline, and several essays in this volume discuss this avenue of inquiry. Although scholars have commonly distinguished between ethnobotany and ethnozoology, this separation hinders a full appreciation of the relationships between people and other living organisms.

Traditional uses of plants and animals by Native Americans are better documented than for any other continental group. Recording how Indians used their biological resources began when northern European explorers and missionaries first visited the east coast of what is now the United States, and when the Spanish conquistadores interrupted the aboriginal lifeways in the Southwest. But for centuries, these observations remained more casual than scientific. This volume compiles both tribal and topical studies throughout North America, focusing especially on the earlier sources. Since 1945, ecological and linguistic approaches to the study of ethnobiology

have come to dominate the field, but this collection serves as a reminder of the astute observations and generous sharing of knowledge by Native Americans that led both to expansion of this country and to the growth of ethnobiology as a science.

#### Contents

1. Anderson, J.P. Plants Used by the Eskimo of the Northern Bering Sea and Arctic Regions of Alaska. *AJB* (1939). Permission pending.
2. Blankinship, J.W. Native Economic Plants of Montana. *MACEB* (1905).
3. Brown, Robert. On the Vegetable Products, Used by the Northwest American Indians as Food and Medicine, in the Arts, and in Superstitious Rites. *BSET* (1868).
4. Carr, Lucien. The Food of Certain American Indians and Their Methods of Preparing It. *PAAS* (1895).
5. Castetter, Edward F. The Domain of Ethnobiology. *AN* (1944).
6. Coville, Frederick V. Notes on the Plants Used by the Klamath Indians of Oregon. *CUSNH* (1897).
7. Gilmore, Melvin R. Some Chippewa Uses of Plants. *PMASAL* (1932).
8. Harshberger, J.W. The Purposes of Ethno-Botany. *AmAnt* (1896).
9. Havard, V. Drink Plants of the North American Indians. *BTBC* (1896).
10. Hough, Walter. Environmental Interrelations in Arizona. *AA* (1898).
11. Jones, Volney H. The Nature and Status of Ethnobotany. *CB* (1941).
12. McGee, W.J. The Beginning of Zooculture. *AA* (1897).
13. Mooney, James. The Sacred Formulas of the Cherokees. *ARBAE-7* (1885/86) (1891).
14. Murdoch, John. The Animals Known to the Eskimos of Northwestern Alaska. *AN* (1898).
15. Newberry, J.S. Food and Fiber Plants of the North American Indians. *PSM* (1887).
16. Palmer, Edward. Food Products of the North American Indians. *RC-USDA 1870* (1871).
17. Powers, Stephen. Aboriginal Botany. *PCAS* (1873/74).
18. Ross, B.R. An Account of the Animals Useful in an Economic Point of View to the Various Chipewyan Tribes. *CNG* (1861).
19. Speck, Frank G. Bird-lore of the Northern Indians. *UPPL 1919-1920* (1921).
20. White, Leslie A. Notes on the Ethnozoology of the Keresan Pueblo Indians. *PMASAL* (1945).
21. Yanovsky, Elias. Food Plants of the North American Indians. *USDAMP 237* (1936).

510 pages LC 83-47625 ISBN 0-8240-5894-1 \$60

#### NATIVE SHELL MOUNDS OF NORTH AMERICA:

##### Early Studies

Edited with an Introduction by Bruce G. Trigger

Dr. Trigger draws together in this volume a comprehensive sampling of the literature of Native American shell mound settlement. By the mid-19th century, anthropologists had recognized the prevalence of shell mound sites throughout the New World, citing early Spanish accounts of native dwellings along the Gulf of Mexico being built up on huge heaps of discarded oyster shells. But the huge size of so many of the shell heaps led many investigators to argue that these "sites" were merely natural formations, somehow elevated above sea level.

The main stimulus for archaeological investigations of shell middens along the east coast of North America was the translation of a paper by Swiss geologist Morlot (reprinted here). Morlot not only described the structure of these mounds, but also recognized the potential of such sites for reconstructing the paleoenvironmental setting in which they were inhabited.

The papers in this volume have been selected from a number of difficult-to-obtain sources, emphasizing both geographical range and the intellectual growth represented by such inquiry. In his introductory essay, Dr. Trigger discusses the significance of these varying approaches to the archaeological record of this signal site type.

#### Contents

1. von Morlot, A. General Views on Archaeology. *ARSI 1860* (1861).
- The Northeast**
2. Jones, J.M. Kitchen Middens at St. Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia. *ARSI* (1863).
  3. Gossip, W. On the Occurrence of Kjoekkenmoedding on the Shores of Nova Scotia. *PTNSIS* (1864).
  4. Wyman, Jeffries. An Account of Some Kjoekken-Moeddings, or Shellheaps, in Maine and Massachusetts. *AN* (1868).
  5. Baird, S.F. Notes on Certain Aboriginal Shell Mounds on the Coast of New Brunswick and New England. *PUSNM*, vol. 4.
  6. Matthew, G.F. Discovery of a Village of the Stone Age at Bobabec. *BNHSNB* (1884).

#### The Southeast

7. Brinton, D.G. Artificial Shell Deposits of the United States. ARSI (1867).
8. Wyman, Jeffries. An Account of the Fresh-water Shell-heaps of the St. Johns River, Florida. AN (1869).
9. Wyman, Jeffries. Fresh-water Shell Mounds of the St. John's River, Florida. MPAS (1875).
10. Walker, S.T. The Aborigines of Florida. ARSI (1883).
11. Moore, Clarence B. Certain Shell Heaps of the St. John's River, Florida, Hitherto Unexplored. AN (1892).
12. Moore, Clarence B. Certain Shell Heaps of the St. John's River, Florida, Hitherto Unexplored. AN (1894).

#### Alaska

13. Dall, William H. On Succession in the Shell-heaps of the Aleutian Islands. USDI-CNAE (1877).

#### California

14. Uhle, Max. The Emeryville Shellmound. UCFAAE (1907).
  15. Nelson, N.C. Shellmounds of the San Francisco Bay Region. UCFAAE (1909).
  16. Nelson, N.C. The Ellis Landing Shellmound. UCFAAE (1910).
  17. Gifford, E.W. Composition of California Shellmounds. UCFAAE, vol. 12
- 544 pages LC-83-47636 ISBN 0-8240-5895-X \$65

Reprinted from the publisher's catalog.

### FREE PUBLICATIONS: NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN (CANADA): ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

The Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, has available free some of the Mercury Series, NMC bulletins and reprints, for which there was formerly a charge, in addition to the Mercury Series items already available free. For a list of available issues and an Order Form, write to: Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8, Canada, attention Genevieve Eustache, Curator, Scientific Records and Services.

Reprinted from *Arch Notes: Newsletter of The Ontario Archaeological Society, Inc.*, March/April 1985, 85-2, page 30.

### LITHIC EXCHANGE SYSTEMS

Custer, Jay F., editor

- 1984 *Prehistoric Lithic Exchange Systems of the Middle Atlantic*. \$6.50. Pre-payment required.  
Jay F. Custer, Center for Archaeological Research, Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716

### PALYNOLOGY

Dimbleby, Geoffrey W.

- 1985 *The Palynology of Archaeological Sites*. \$45.00. ISBN: 0-12-216480-6. Academic Press, Inc., Orlando, Florida 32887.

### UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UFASA SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

No. 1: *The Conservation of Archaeological Materials: A Laboratory Manual for Prehistoric and Historic Collections*, edited by Charles H. Fairbanks. \$7.00. It covers field preservation methods, cleaning and recording of artifacts, preservation and conservation of organic materials, metals, glass, ceramics, rubber molds and plastic casts.

No. 3: *A Guide for Archaeologists in the Recovery of Zooarchaeological Remains*, edited by Elizabeth S. Wing. \$2.00. It covers research strategy and sampling, field recovery methods, laboratory treatment, and provides a checklist of information needed by the faunal analyst; bibliography of suggested readings.

Send check/money order to: UFASA, Department of Anthropology, GPA 1350, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Checks made out to UFASA.

From: *The Massachusetts Archaeological Society Inc. Newsletter*, Volume 11, Number 1, April 1985, page 6.

### INDIANS OF NEW ENGLAND

Salisbury, Neal

- 1982 *The Indians of New England: A Critical Bibliography*. \$4.95. Bibliographical Series: The Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

### FAUNAL ANALYSIS

Grayson, Donald K.

- 1984 *Quantitative Zooarchaeology: Topics in the Analysis of Archaeological Faunas*. \$34.50. ISBN: 0-12-297280-5. Academic Press, Inc., Orlando, Florida 32887.

Klein, Richard G. and Kathryn Cruz-Urbe  
1984 *The Analysis of Animal Bones from Archeological Sites*. Paper: \$9.00. Cloth: \$20.00. The University of Chicago Press, 5801 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

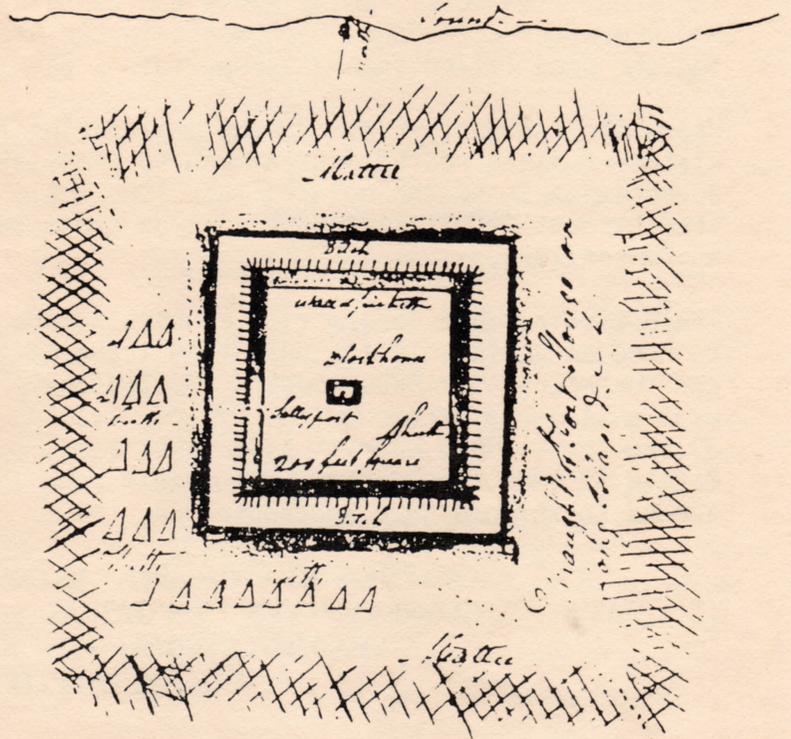
## THE BATTLES OF FORT SALONGA

After Washington's disastrous defeat at the Battle of Long Island, the British became an army of occupation. They erected a number of forts on Long Island to keep the local populace in check and to guard against attacks from across the Sound. Among these forts was Fort Slongo, constructed in 1779 and named after a British officer. Years later, after the fort was no more than a dim memory, the name was changed to Fort Salonga. In its heyday, the Fort established control over that part of the Island and allowed the Tories free rein to cut down thousands of trees in the area. The wood was then carted off to New York City to keep the British troops warm and cosy in the winter time. The occupation was a bitter pill for the Long Islanders who supported the Revolution, and particularly those who had felt obliged to flee to Connecticut to carry on the conflict.

In October 1781 they had a measure of revenge. The Battle of Fort Slongo was no doubt a minor engagement, but it made a lot of Long Islanders feel a great deal better about themselves and their cause. Led by a Major Trescott, a detachment of about a hundred men assembled in whaleboats at the mouth of the Saugatuck river, rowed across the Sound and landed at Crab Meadow. The attack on the Fort took place at 4 A.M. A sentry gave the alarm but retreated in such haste into the Fort that he forgot to bolt the gate.

The Fort was quickly subdued. Two of the British were killed and twenty-one captured. Of the American force, only a Sgt. Elijah Churchill was wounded. He had been in charge of the whaleboats that crossed the Sound, and had led his detachment in the attack. For his part in the engagement he was awarded a purple heart. It is said to have been the first of these decorations ever awarded. It wasn't a medal then, but a piece of purple felt sewn on the left breast of the uniform. A coat with just such a purple heart is in the collection of Revolutionary uniforms at Fraunces Tavern in New York City.

The site of the old British Fort Slongo happens to be on a hill which overlooks the Fresh Pond area and Route 25A, where a new and quite different sort of battle is shaping up. This battle concerns a 10-acre piece of property in the Town of Smithtown on which the owners wish to build 58,000 feet of retail stores, a two-story office complex and a parking lot for 435 cars. The property is about 400 feet east of Fresh Pond Road on Route 25A. A Draft Environmental Statement is currently under way and may be filed with the Township within the next several weeks.



*This Fort has a ditch a wall about 7 feet high on the top of the wall is a parapet. Picket post the foot of the wall a horizontal Picket it has occasionally from 50 to 90 men in it.*

Sketch of Fort Slongo used by Major Trescott.  
Reprinted from *The Long Island Forum*, July 1960.

In late April a local group concerned about this destruction of the wetlands met at the office of Congressman Bob Mrazek to exchange information and request that the State Department of Environmental Conservation revise its determination of the wetlands line. The front five acres facing Route 25A contain several spring-fed kettle holes, a stream and a quarter-acre pond. Homeowners in the area are up in arms at the prospect of having the pond filled in and turned into a parking lot.

Meanwhile, on another front, the engineering firm preparing the environmental impact statement has hired Ed Johannemann to undertake the necessary archaeological study. Johannemann is of the opinion that "the whole Fresh Pond region is a potentially rich area because it displays a continuous cross-section of land use by both Indian and white settlers."

Those wishing more information concerning the earlier Battle of Fort Slongo are advised to read an article in the July 1960 issue of the *Long Island Forum* by C. Russell Irwin, and the account in Onderdonck's *Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk and Kings Counties; with an Account of the Battle of Long Island, and the British Prisons and Prison-Ships at New-York, 1849*, Leavitt & Co., New York, p. 105. For a blow by blow account of the battle of 1985, we suggest you consult your local press. June should be a hot month around Fresh Pond Road and Route 25A.

**ANOTHER REASON WHY ARCHAEOLOGISTS SHOULD WORK  
CLOSELY WITH HISTORICAL SOCIETIES: THERE IS MONEY  
AVAILABLE FROM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR  
COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS.**

Ben DuBose

*Metropolitan Chapter  
Canarsie Historical Society*

It was my pleasure to present a paper on the above subject at our 1984 Conference. Now, for your information, I pass on the following:

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent agency of the federal government created in 1965 to promote scholarship, understanding and appreciation of the humanities. Within their Division of General Programs is a sub-division specializing in projects directed toward assisting museums and historical societies. Most museums are aware of these funding sources, but few historical societies are. Museums have staff members who take advantage of these grants while historical societies seldom realize they exist. It might be to your benefit to check the new additions and seek out your local historical society to find out if they can use your assistance in a funded project. These projects include:

*Documentation Grants*

Up to \$25,000, over a period of up to two years, is available to conduct inventories and documentation of previously undocumented or inadequately catalogued permanent collections. Evaluation in the form of a final report that outlines plans for the use of the collection in interpretive humanities projects is required, and the possibility does exist for a grant renewal in this area.

*Planning for Computerized Documentation*

Up to \$5,000, over a period of up to six months, can allow one or two experienced professionals with broad knowledge of computerized collections management techniques, and of museums, to *ADVISE* a historical society on its needs. This funding may also be used to explore development of compatible procedures among institutions with similar collections in a region, or throughout the nation.

*Conservation Survey and Analysis*

Up to \$10,000, for a period of up to one year, can allow historical societies to develop condition and treatment reports for objects in a defined body and to determine priorities for treatment.

*Conservation Treatment for Objects in a Permanent Collection*

Up to \$40,000, for a period of up to two years, can provide historical societies the opportunity to provide conservation treatment for an object or objects in their personal collections. Of course, the object must be highly significant to the humanities and would be irretrievably lost if not conserved immediately.

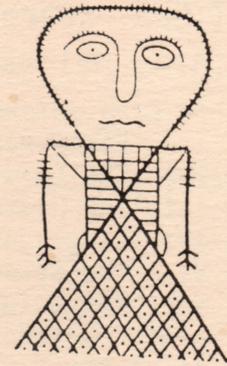
The next deadline for applications is April 29, 1985 for projects beginning between January and June 1986. For further information write National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506, or call 202-786-0284.

Reprinted from *The Bulletin and Journal of Archaeology for New York State*, No. 89, Fall 1984, page 63. New York State Archaeological Association.

## MEETINGS/CONFERENCES

June 27-30 THE ASSOCIATION FOR GRAVESTONE STUDIES

1985 ANNUAL MEETING. CO-SPONSOR: MUSEUM OF AMERICAN FOLK ART. Cook Campus, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. For further information, including details regarding registration, housing, and program contact Mrs. Geraldine Hungerford, Pre-Conference Registrar, Hilldale Road, Bethany, Connecticut 06525. After June 15 call Selma Trauber, Conference Registrar (718) 743-9219.



The Association for Gravestone Studies is an international organization devoted to the study and preservation of all burial grounds and their gravemarkers.

The conference program, featuring the 18th century carving traditions of New York and New Jersey, will cover many aspects of gravestone studies from all over the country and Canada, and will be highlighted by three separate tours. On Friday, June 28, an all-day tour of several colonial burial sites in northern New Jersey will be led by Richard Welch and William Moir. On Saturday, June 29, a morning tour of Brooklyn's Victorian Greenwood Cemetery will be followed by a tour of the national historic landmark sites of St. Paul's Chapel and Trinity Churchyards. Miriam Silverman, Director of the Trinity Parish Gravestone Project, will be assisted by Professor Frank G. Matero, Conservator, Columbia University, and Mr. Sidney Horenstein, Geologist, American Museum of Natural History. On Sunday, June 30, the vast collection of epigraphic recordings of the Genealogical Society of New Jersey will be made available for examination by conference members.

Dr. Allen I. Ludwig, photographer and author of *Graven Images*, and Dr. Robert Bishop, author and Director of the Museum of American Folk Art, will be the principal speakers, among other leading scholars and lay experts in the various aspects of gravestone study and preservation (including S.C.A.A.'s Gaynell Stone).

Exhibits of photographs, rubbings and replicated stones will be mounted for study and enjoyment in the exhibition hall adjoining the lecture auditorium, and an extensive selection of books, pamphlets and guides relating to gravestone studies, funerary and folk expression, genealogy and thanatology will be sold.

Membership in the Association for Gravestone Studies is not required for registrants. One registration fee entitles attendance to all sessions, tours, exhibits, and refreshment breaks.



**PUBLICATIONS: SUFFOLK COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**

All S.C.A.A. prices are post paid. Members receive a 20% discount.

*Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory:*

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
Volume VI: The Shinnecock Indians: A Culture History	\$30.00
<i>Suffolk County Cultural Resources Inventory, 1978</i>	\$ 4.00
Back Issues of the S.C.A.A. Newsletter	Per year \$ 5.00

All publications may be purchased from S.C.A.A. at the prices indicated or at the following Museum giftshops: The Weathervane Shop, Suffolk County Historical Society, 300 West Main Street, Riverhead, N. Y. 11901 and The Old Bethpage village restoration Giftshop, Round Swamp Road, Old Bethpage, N. Y. 11804. Contact these organizations for postage and handling fees and price differences.

**S.C.A.A. MEETINGS: Hoyt Farm, Commack, New York**

Location: Just west of the Government Office Buildings on Veterans Memorial Highway, turn onto New Highway at the intersection with Veterans Memorial Highway: 1.5 miles on the left (at light). Go through parking lot to Manor House. Or Long Island Expressway (Rte. 495) to Exit 52. Go north on Commack Road. Turn right onto New Highway. Hoyt Farm will be on the right after Wicks Path.  
Next Meeting: June 5; Annual Picnic (bring a cold supper). 6:00 P.M.  
No meetings July and August.

**S.C.A.A. NEWSLETTER** The newsletter includes brief statements from local archaeologists and interested lay people on matters pertinent to the science of archaeology. All who wish to have a paper published should send no more than six double spaced pages with 1 inch margins. Artwork is limited to line drawings, but exceptional photographs will be considered. The next newsletter is scheduled for September 1985. Material for inclusion should be sent to Jim Truex, 140 Carpenter Avenue, Sea Cliff, N. Y. 11579 and must be received by August 15, 1985.

**DUES ARE DUE!** The membership year is June 1 - May 31. Please don't delay sending your 1985 - 1986 dues.

-----MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION-----

This newsletter as well as reduced rates to workshops and publications (20%) come with membership. All contributions are tax deductible.

- LIFE \$200.00       SUSTAINING \$25.00       STUDENT (up to age 18) \$5.00
- PATRON \$100.00       FAMILY \$15.00
- CONTRIBUTING \$50.00       INDIVIDUAL \$10.00

Checks are payable to: SUFFOLK COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE NUMBER (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Send check and application to: SUFFOLK COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
P.O. DRAWER AR, STONY BROOK, NEW YORK 11790