

This is a family story, a family photo record, that is unique, and so compelling that it is hard to put down when reading. David Bunn Martine's family story encompasses the Geronimo Wars of the late 1880s to today. His maternal grandfather, Charles Martine, Jr. was from a Chiricahua Apache family descended from noted leaders of the Apache, some of whom were still imprisoned by the U.S. government in 1913, so that Charles was born in a prison camp. He is shown in the left cover photograph in his Hampton Institute uniform while working his way to graduation in agricultural sciences, which led to his coming to the Shinnecock Reservation to work on the Bunn family farm

David's Shinnecock/Montauk grandfather, Charles Sumner Bunn, shown in the right cover photograph, was a college graduate best known as a sought-after hunting guide by the rich and famous of Southampton and New York City, as well as a superb decoy carver. Both men worked at the Southampton and National golf clubs in the area, as well as many other occupations.

David's father, Hungarian conductor and music teacher Thomas Siklos, had a distinguished career in those fields in New York City. David's uncle, David Waukus Bunn, was an outstanding artist in most forms of art, and his mother, Marjorie Carola Martinez, was a vocal artist. Notable creativity and talent was evident in this multi-cultural family. David is currently the Director of the Shinnecock Nation Cultural Center and Museum in Southampton; many of his paintings and drawings illustrate the book's story.

The heart of the book is based on the oral histories of David's late grandmother, Alice Osceola Bunn Martinez, augmented with contributions from his uncle, his father, and his mother. The family story covers their early 20th century lifestyle on the Shinnecock Reservation – a homesteading life not known to suburban Long Islanders – to moving to Oklahoma, then opening the Teepee-in-the-Hills Native gift shop on Montauk Highway fronting the Reservation. The family made a large part of the crafts sold in the shop. At one point they became 'show-biz Indians' to promote Burt Lancaster's movie, *Apache*, among many other unusual experiences. If only most family stories were this unusual and interesting! Available from Lulu.com and the Shinnecock Nation Museum for \$30.00. Tel: 631-287-4923.

SCAA Annual Meeting

Thursday, June 5

Hoyt Farm Park, Commack

6:00 --Pot-luck Dinner

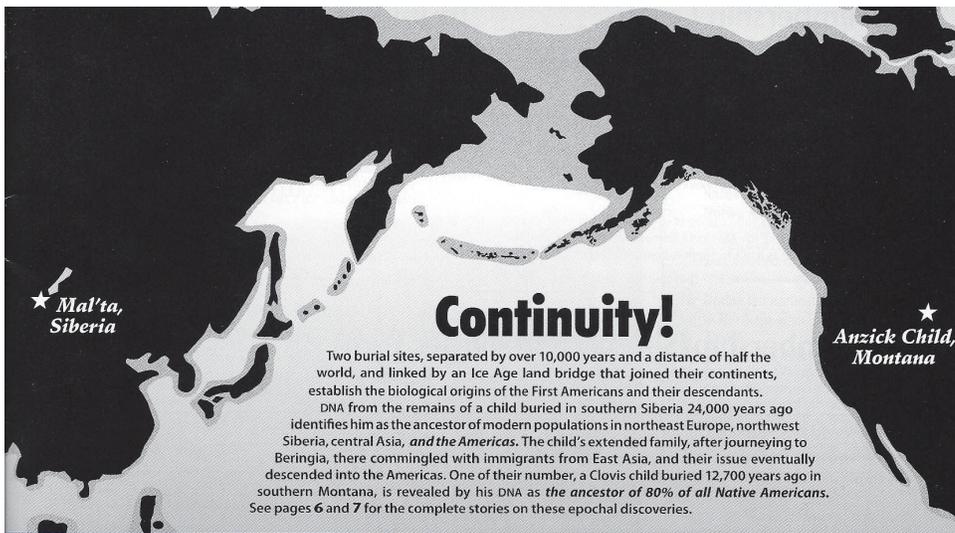
**7:30 – Business Meeting
Election of By-Laws**

8:00 – Speaker:

**Dr. Garmen Harbottle, BNL
Scientist Emeritus**

**“From the Nuclear Bomb to Neutron
Activation for Artifact Analysis – The
Long Island Connection”**

All are welcome



Comparing his DNA to a database of 48 American Indian populations, Willerslev's group found he was "equally related" to all of them. Since they are also closely related to east Asians, the team proposes that sometime after 24,000 years ago, "peoples related to modern-day east Asians and western Eurasians" combined to become the ancestors of all American Indians." Where could it have happened? "It could have happened in the Old World in Siberia... but could also have happened in the New World." Sequencing the genome of some of the early skeletons from the Americas would tell. *Extracted from Mammoth Trumpet, Vol. 29, No. 2, 2014.*

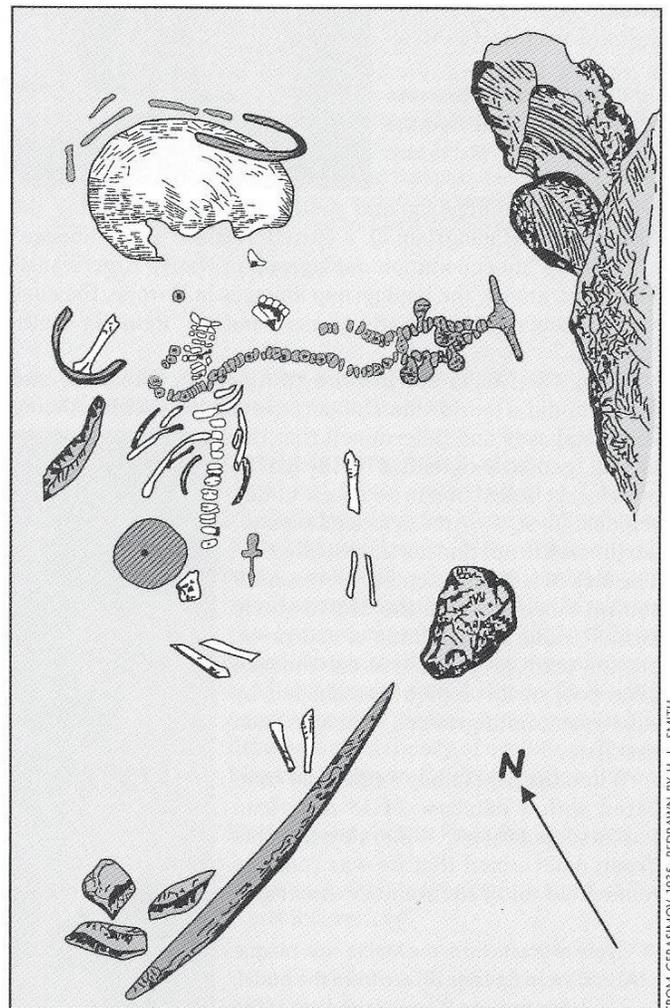
Complex Origins of the First Americans

Archaeological, genetic, and linguistic data assembled over the past several decades has pointed to eastern Asia as the homeland of the earliest inhabitants of the New World. An international team of 31 researchers from 23 institutions has successfully extracted DNA from the skeletal remains of a 3 to 4 years old boy who lived at the Mal'ta site in southern Siberia about 24,000 CALYBP, as reported in a recent issue of *Nature*: 2/14..

His genome indicates his group was ancestral of modern western Eurasians and contributed approximately 14% to 38% of the genes of the modern Native American genome, indicating that the First Americans were an amalgam of east Asians and western Eurasians. This potentially explains why many Paleoamericans, such as Kennewick Man, have skull shapes similar to Eurasians and how the X mitochondrial haplogroup, found mostly in western Europe and eastern North America, got here.

Dr. Kelly Graf, a Texas A&M U. And CSFA archaeologist, reported on the extensive array of grave goods in the Mal'ta burial in her chapter in *Paleoamerican Odyssey*, and alerted Eske Willerslev of the Centre for GeoGenetics at the Natural History Museum of Denmark. An NSF grant enabled them to meet at the Hermitage State Museum in St. Petersburg to collect a bone sample for genetic and radiocarbon dating from skeletal remains excavated between 1928 and 1958.

The team recovered mitochondrial DNA that inhabited the cytoplasm of the child's cells as well as the nuclear DNA which constituted his generic blueprint, which makes this the "oldest anatomically modern human genome reported to date." His father's Y chromosome DNA is likely derived from haplotype R; haplotype Q, a closely related 'sister lineage' to R is "the most common haplogroup in Native Americans." A world-wide comparative analysis with existing DNA databases determined his 'genomic signature' linked him to two present day regions – 1st, the Americans and 2nd, northeast Europe and northwest Siberia.

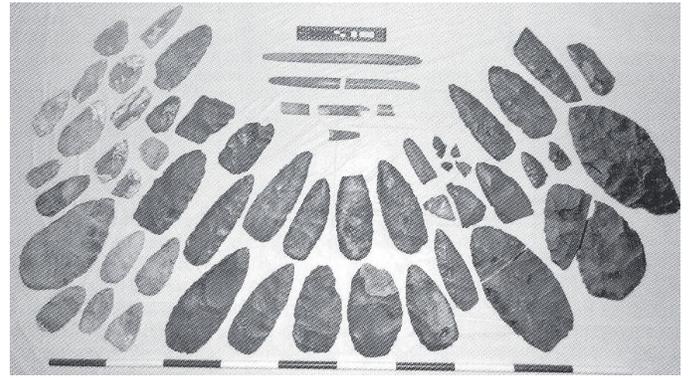


Map of the Mal'ta burial

Anzick site, Montana Clovis Burial Answers Questions About First Americans

French prehistorian Francois Bordes wrote that the settlement of this previously uninhabited hemisphere by modern humans "was an adventure unique in human history..." a final chapter in the peopling of the world.

12,700 years ago a toddler died in southern Montana and was buried with hundreds of fine artifacts, all smothered in red ochre. In 1968 two workmen using a front loader to remove talus from the base of a bluff uncovered the burial and shared the artifacts with the property owners, the Anzicks, who preserved the materials for five decades. Their daughter Sarah later became a genome researcher at the NIH, and is now part of a team of 42 researchers from 24 institutions which has recovered the entire genome of the oldest dated American Indian skeleton and the only human remains ever found in direct association with Clovis artifacts, published in *Nature* 2/13..



Some of the artifacts from the Anzick Child burial.

Smithsonian anthropologists Douglas Owsley and David Hunt studied the bones in 2001; others have analyzed the hundreds of burial artifacts, coated in red ochre, some bifaces larger than most dinner plates. The human bones date to 12,707-12,556 CALYBP, but the bone foreshafts date to 13,053-12,735 CALYBP; which suggests they may have been older heirlooms handed down for generations.

The child's mitochondrial DNA revealed the startling discovery that he was a member of the D4h3a haplogroup, a rare lineage among American Indians usually groups living along the Pacific coast in North and South America, which may be evidence of a coastal migration route for the earliest Americans. Willerslev and team feel "current distributions of genetic markers are not necessarily indicative of the movement or distribution of peoples in the past."

The child's Y chromosome was found to be Q-L54*(xM3), "one of the major founding Y chromosome lineages of the Americas." The team compared the Anzick child with a large database of 143 modern populations, including 52 Native American groups. The boy was found to be more closely related to all Native American groups than to "any extant Eurasian population." When his DNA was compared with just the sample of Native American populations, his DNA was shown to be more closely related to 44 Native American groups from Central and South America than to 7 northern Native American groups from Canada and the Arctic, 3 Northern Amerind-speaking groups, and the Central American Yaqui – which means that "80% of all living Native Americans are descended directly from this child's extended family – and the child is more closely related to the other 20% than to anyone else in the world."

Which means that the American Indian "Adam" must date to an even earlier period, before the 20% diverged from their close cousins. Willerslev and team estimate that "humans must have entered the Americas a few thousand years before Clovis," and that the founding population of pre-Clovis people must have been quite small, which indicates that "all living Native Americans descend from the first humans in the Americas." This also refutes the possibility that Clovis originated via a European (Solutrean) migration to the Americas.

Willerslev traveled to the reservations of most tribes in Montana with Shane Doyle, a Crow Indian and professor at Montana State University, to share the findings. After

much discussion, a compromise was reached: the tribal desire to re-bury the remains and the scientists' desire to preserve them for future analysis resulted in a proposed re-burial in a special capsule to prevent degradation of the bones, with a protocol for reopening in the future for more study.

As Willerslev acknowledged what the research demonstrated, "the Native American groups that said that their oral history showed that they were deriving from the first peoples here, well, it turned out to be right... we have to assume, with this result, that all early skeletons in the Americas...are related to contemporary Native American groups."

Extracted from Mammoth Trumpet, Vol. 29, No.2, April, 2014.

James Chatters reports in the current *Science* the 12-13,000 years old skeleton of a 15-16 year old girl found in 2007 in an underwater cave in Mexico, and analyzed by a large group of international scientists. Her results are similar to those reported in the *Mammoth Trumpet* – that early Americans and contemporary native peoples came from the same ancestral roots in Beringia.

Survey of Sylvester Manor Gardens will take place this summer from May 27 to June 13, directed by Dr. Kat Hayes, University of Minnesota, and her team of students. This is one of the spots not studied by the eight years of U-Mass excavations led by Dr. Steve Mrozowski. Kat was the lead archaeologist for that project, which resulted in her recent publication, *Slavery Before Race: Europeans, Africans, and Indians at Long Island's Sylvester Manor Plantation, 1651-1884*

Mastodon on Plum Island Debunked - Corrected

The book on Plum Island in preparation for Acadia Press is by Director of the Southold Historical Society Geoffrey Fleming, Amy K. Folk and Ruth Ann Bramson, to be published by the Society. The Plum Island with the life saving station is off the shore of Massachusetts.

Paleoamerican Odyssey, the 1,000 copy volume containing the abstracts of the presentations at the recent conference in Santa Fe, has sold out. It is anticipated to be back in press in Fall 2014. Contact tamupress.com for up to date information.

The Long Island History Journal, Vol. 23, Issue 2, 2013, focuses on recent African American research on Long Island. Included is an archaeological revisionist view of Rock Hall history – “An Archaeological View of Slavery and Social Relations at Rock Hall, Lawrence, NY by Ross Thomas Rava and Dr. Christopher Matthews, which reveals the value of re-visiting and re-examining previous work.

Another ground-breaking piece of research is “The Migration of Jupiter Hammon and His Family: From Slavery to Freedom and Its Consequences,” by Charla E. Bolton and Reginald A. Metcalf. It not only reveals for the first time the extensive genealogical research on the Hammon(d) family in Huntington, but the sad economic consequences of being freed as an elderly enslaved person, a seldom examined situation. A great contribution to Long Island history!

Jenna Coplin provides an overview of recent gathering of Long Island research on African American sites and resources, “Mapping African American History across Long Island” for the Columbia University based MAAP project. It is a preliminary listing with hopefully much more to be added. *The Long Island History Journal* is a free online journal, lihj.cc.stonybrook.edu.

News from the New York Archaeological Council
April 5th Annual Meeting – The “Archaeology Season” poster is available from the N.Y.S. Museum --- Bill Englebrecht and Paul Huey received the much deserved Founders Award --- The Robert F. Funk Memorial Archaeology Foundation has separated from the N.Y.S. Museum, was incorporated by N.Y. S. on May 29, 2013, and is awaiting IRS 501(c)3 status. The Foundation has awarded many grants to support archaeological research in the state --- The Gas & Preservation Partnership (GAPP) has been formed by the historic preservation community and the energy industry to protect historic and cultural sites impinged by shale gas development, not protected by Federal Section 106 requirements. Possibly 200K or more sites could be destroyed where fracking is or will be conducted. Due to congressional action, there are no clear cut laws and regulations that cover fracking — info: www.gasandpreservation.org.

35th Conference on New York State History
June 12-14, Marist College, Poughkeepsie. Film maker Ken Burns will discuss his new documentary, *The Roosevelts: An Intimate History*; Libby O’Connell, History Channel, keynotes on “N.Y. State’s Table: Reaching New Audiences in History Through Food and Drink;” Harold Holzer on *Lincoln, Politics, and the Press: the 1864 Election in New York*; Douglas Brinkley, *Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Hudson Valley*. Info: nysha.org/cnysh.

Lesson Plans for Teaching Early Colonial American History – The New Netherland Institute now has standards-based model lessons developed by educators who participated in the 2012 summer institute. They use documents, artifacts, and images, etc. and are available at – www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/education/for-teachers/lesson-plans/

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 8.625% sales tax in N.Y. State for individuals. Vol. I, Vol. IV, & VI are out of print.

- I *Early Paper in Long Island Archaeology*
- II *The Coastal Archaeology Reader*
- III *History & Archaeology of the Montauk, 2d ed.*
- IV *Languages & Lore of the Long Island Indians*
- V *The Second Coastal Archaeology Reader*
- VI *The Shinnecock Indians: A Culture History*
- VII *The Historical Archaeology of L.I.: Part 1 - The Sites*
- VIII *The Native Forts of L.I. Sound*
- DVD - *The Sugar Connection: Holland, Barbados, Shelter Island*
 - 2 hrs. \$50. + \$4.31 tax + \$6. Shipping = \$60.31

Student Series (Including shipping)

Booklet: <i>A Way of Life: Prehistoric Natives of L.I.</i>	\$6.
Study Pictures: <i>Coastal Native Americans</i>	8.
Wall Chart: <i>Native Technology (26x39"-3 colors)</i>	14.
Map: <i>Native Long Island (26x39"-3 colors)</i>	14.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership in SCAA includes 3 Newsletters per year and a 10% reduction in workshop and publication costs. All contributions are tax deductible.

Student (to 18)	\$15.	Individual	\$25.
Family	35.	Sustaining	50.
Contributing	100.	Patron	100.
Life Member	400.		

Date:.....

Name:.....

Address:.....

City/State/Zip:.....

Phone No.

Willing to volunteer?

Occupation:

Send check to: Suffolk County Archaeological Association,
 P.O. Box 1542, Stony Brook, NY 11790 - Tel: 631-929-8725

Programs of the S.C. Archaeological Association are funded in part by public monies from the New York State Council on the Arts - Decentralization, the Suffolk County Office of Cultural Affairs, The Phillips Foundation, The Gerry Charitable Trust, JP Morgan Chase, The Gardner Foundation, Harriet Gamper, Stanley Wisniewski, and County and State Legislators.

Douglas DeRenzo, President; Dave Thompson, Vice-President; Elena Eritta, VP Marine Archeology; Laurie Billadello, Corresponding Sec.; Gaynell Stone, Phd., Recording Sec.; Randi Vogt, Treasurer; Charles D. Miller III, Trustee..

WEB address: www.scaa-ny.org - scarchaeology@gmail.com