

**NEWSLETTER
Representing Nassau & Suffolk Counties**

SCAA's Native Life & Archaeology Program at Hoyt Farm Park Ends after 36 Years

Since 1982 tens of thousands of school children, mostly 4th graders, have spent a full day experiencing Stone Age technology in reliving Native American life on Long Island at Hoyt Farm Park during the Fall and sometimes the Spring semesters.

Bob Giffen, Hoyt Farm Park supervisor for most of this time, and an experienced naturalist, was curious about the Native artifacts which surfaced on Park paths after every rain. He connected with graduate students in archaeology at Stony Brook University to learn more, and this group formed the Suffolk County Archaeological Assn. They were astounded at all the archaeological sites on Long Island that were being destroyed by the rampant development of the 1970s and 1980s. Most Towns did not even know that they had archaeological remains.

Teachers taking graduate Anthropology classes at SBU had Gifted & Talented student classes, who loved archaeology, but had no way to learn about it. They asked Dr. Gaynell Stone, who taught Summer Field School classes there if she could find some way to do it. She coordinated with Bob Giffen to set up the first archaeological field schools at Hoyt Farm Park, which have continued for 36 years and were the only one available on the Island for the past 36 years..

Since students were tested by N.Y. State on Native Americans in fourth grade, the program expanded to include ethnobotany on the trail, where students learned about the food, medicine, and tools supplied by the forest and pond, built a leanto shelter, and tried to make a fire with a bowdrill.

on the hearth fire steatite griddle – a novelty in this age of outdoor gas grills.



Students sat on deerskins to use replica flint drills to make a hole in a piece of slate to make a pendant, which was hung on sinew and decorated with feathers, to wear home.



Students ground hematite on sandstone to have their faces painted, as well as viewed the many aspects of primal technology.

Students learned the skills of archaeologists in excavating the site of an old workshop at the site, and how archaeology was the source of information on a past with no written records.



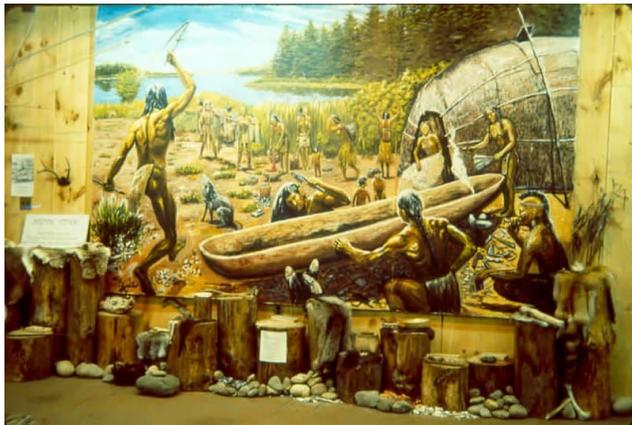
Learning Native culture continued at the palisaded complex, where students cut foods with stone knives to cook soup in the replica clay Native pot, as well as made corn cakes



Students began their introduction to a world very different from our own upon entering the Please Touch/Interactive museum created in a 19th century barn on the site, which takes their breath away. Large murals painted by Shinnecock artist David Bunn Martine showed how Long Island looked 12,000 years ago, the **Paleo period**;



Each mural was surrounded by the animal skins and bones of the animals who were food sources of that time – elk antlers and skin and bearskin of the Paleo period; fur clothing was worn against the cold.



Archaic period 6,000 years ago, Archaic period weather was the same as today, so Native people wore little leather clothing and hunted deer and all the small animals we have today. The extensive water resources provided the fish, shellfish, and birds we have today. New foods, such as berries and grapes, flourished. The stone tools of each era surrounded the murals, displayed on tree trunk stands. The weapons of each era were displayed above each mural.

Transitional period 3,000 years ago

This mural illustrated a burial service for a sachem leader of a group, supplied with the tools, weapons, and stoneware developed during that period, indicating a belief in the after-life.



A real wigwam, clad in cattail mats, was in the corner between the Transitional and Woodland periods. Leather clothing, bird feather rain cloak, and moccasins showed their clothing made from nature. The different types of musical instruments were displayed. Students loved to go inside the wigwam and make music with the drums, flutes, and percussion instruments.

Woodland period 2,000 years ago,

This mural showed the growing number of Native activities – whaling, illustrated with a whale rib, smoking fish and shellfish for winter eating and for trade, growing corn, beans, and squash, etc. The change in cooking by the development of clay pots is shown.



The **Contact period** mural showed the fort at Cutchogue built by the Corchaug people, found archaeologically, used for wampum (shell bead) creation and storage, but not for battle, surrounded by wampum and the new items the European invaders and later settlers brought – metal and ceramic utensils, woven fabric, etc. displayed in a dugout canoe which would have been the major form of water travel of Native people. The Europeans also brought diseases the Native people had no resistance to – smallpox, etc., which greatly depleted the Native population on the island.



Historical period - This mural shows the multiple activities the Native people participated in with the European settlers, as – hunting guides, participants in the Revolutionary War and Civil War, skilled whalers, etc. Nearby over head mobiles show images of recent past and current Native people of Long Island.



Historic Period



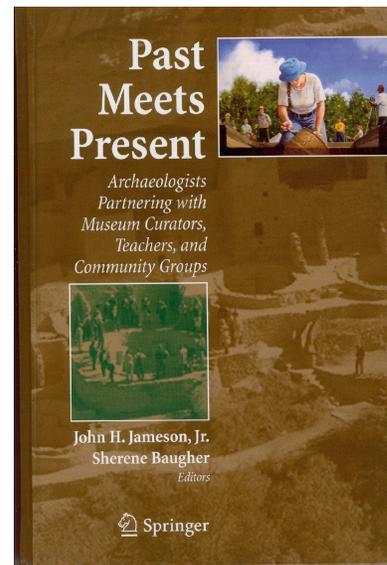
At the end of each day, students ate the food they had cooked over the open fire, and sang a Native song accompanied by authentic instruments and the only known historic Native music of this region at the Powwow. They left tired and inspired.

required by the Town. S.C.A.A. has paid the Town over \$35,000. In Use Fees over the last 10 years (double it for the previous 26 years) and over \$33,000. In maintenance fees for the last 10 years (double it for previous 26 years) which provided the wigwam, cook shelter, and palisaded Native environment enjoyed by all Town residents, especially the mothers and young children.

Providing these unique experiences for students required 5 to 6 staff members daily, all requiring higher stipends; the unique accurate Stone Age tools and instruments require replacement constantly; supply costs ever increase.

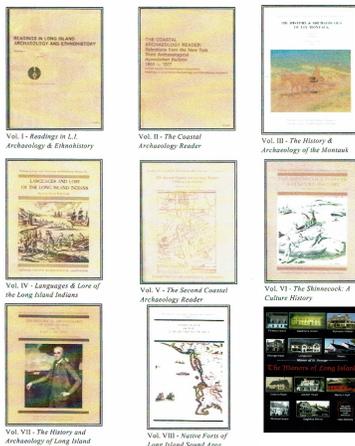
Current Hoyt Farm Park manager Jeff Gumin installed a Halloween display now left up year round in the indoor space formerly used for the Native craft activities during rain, now preventing its use for that, for SCAA program preparation, and the SCAA Annual Meeting.

Teachers are mourning the loss of this unique experience for students which helped them ace the State test on Native Americans.



As one of the first public archaeology programs in the country, the Hoyt Farm Park Native Life and Archaeology Museum Education Program was recounted in this national publication. Springer, 2007

Publications of the Suffolk County Archaeological Assn.



Suffolk County Archaeological Association (S.C.A.A.) is a non-profit organization which promotes education, publications, curriculum materials and films (*The Sager Connection* and *The Movers of Long Island*) to further the understanding of Long Island history and archaeology, both historic and prehistoric. Education Programs: Native Life & Archaeology, Hoyt Farm Park and Colonial Life & Technology, Blydenburgh County Park, and in-school.

S.C.A.A., P.O. Box 1542, Stony Brook, New York 11790
631-629-8725, www.scaa.org, scaa@earthlink.net

Our knowledge of Native life on Long Island is recorded in the ten volumes S.C.A.A. has produced since 1977. These volumes on display indicate the source of the information for the museum, as well as show the students how archaeology has provided much of that information. Teachers received extensive pre- and post-visit curriculum materials to underpin their visit.

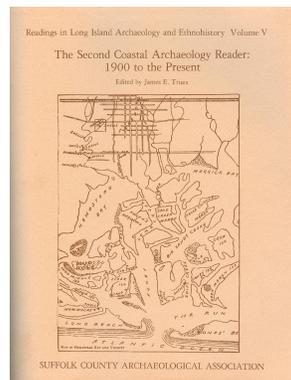
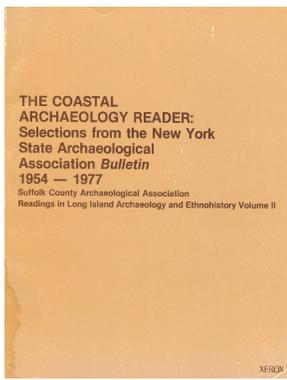
(Continuing)

A History of Long Island Archaeology
Gaynell Stone, Ph.D.

Woodland Period, 2,000 years ago

The number of known Native sites proliferated going into the Woodland Period; most of them, as were the sites before them, located near springs, often running into marshes or beaches, near slopes, usually with protection from harsh Northwest winter winds, as may be seen from Roy Latham's reports of east end Long Island sites and the reports in the SCAA series, *Readings in Long Island Archaeology & Ethnohistory*, Stone, ed., Vol. II, 1977, **The Coastal Archaeology Reader**, and Truex, ed., Vol. V, **The Second Coastal Archaeology Reader** 1982.

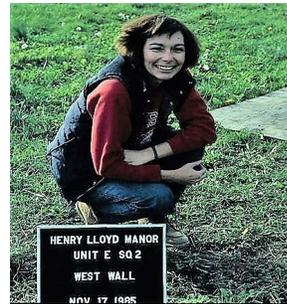
This rich source of information for students is no longer available because S.C.A.A has lost over \$12,000. over the past 5 years, about the cost of the Use Fee charged by the Town, and cannot afford the raise in the fee recently



above. Much more information on ceramic analysis was by **Julius Lopez** (*Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, Vol. 27, No. 1, June 1957; reprinted in Truex, ed., Vol. V: 240-248) and other Lopez reports published in SCAA's Vol. V ensued.

Intriguing work by **Kathryn Browning-Hoffman** retrieving prehistoric textile types from impressions left on pottery (*Archaeology of Eastern North America*, Vol. 2, No.1, 1974:94-98; reprinted in Truex, ed., Vol. V:276-280) was followed by her "Can Incised Pottery Give Clues to Prehistoric Basketry?" *Bulletin & Journal of the Archaeology of New York State*, Vol. 76:26-34; reprinted in Truex, ed., Vol. V, 1982:268-275. It is a unique contribution to the knowledge of perishable prehistoric textiles.

Ben Werner, Jr., who as a college student had participated in Dr. William Ritchie's Stony Brook excavations, and local volunteers excavated under plastic shelters into the winter at a site on Strong's Neck uncovered by development bulldozers. They found six Native skeletons and artifacts ranging from Levanna and Wading River points and Clasons Point pottery of the Woodland Period to artifacts of the Contact and Historical Period. When they returned the next morning after finding the bulldozer-unearthed skeletons, they found all the skeletons with skulls missing - purloined by the neighboring residents. Remains of two round wigwam house floors remained, the first ones discovered on the Island (Truex, ed., Vol. V, 1982: 202-213, The Strongs Neck Site).

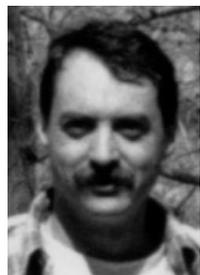


Annette (Toni) Silver of New York University excavated at the Henry Lloyd Manor for her doctoral dissertation, which indicated how the site, and Long Island, participated in the Middle Archaic and later periods in extensive trade networks of strategic stone materials and/or projectile points, especially argillite from New Jersey and Staten Island (The Abbott Interaction Sphere: A

Consideration of the Middle Woodland Period in Coastal New York and a Proposal for a Middle Woodland Exchange, 1991, New York University).

Queens College ran an environmental education program at the former Lloyd Manor, now Caumsett State Park, from 1980, which led to several Queens College archaeologists conducting research there. **Dr. Lynn Ceci** ("Salvage Archaeology at the 1711 Henry Lloyd House," Truex, ed., Vol. V, 1982:307-319) and students screened almost a cubic yard of soil that had been displaced under the house while adding modern heating and plumbing. The artifacts did not reveal a tenant period before the Lloyds arrived in 1711, but did relate to their inhabitation 1711-1782. Dr. Ceci's excavation on the Henry Lloyd site revealed the use of clam shells around each of the many apple trees in the Lloyd orchard to alkalize the acidic Island soils - which have also contributed to the destruction of biodegradable artifacts on Island sites. Most of the Lloyd Manor archaeology has dealt with the historic period, though all the time periods from the Archaic on have been found by Dr. Toni Silver. This is covered in more detail in SCAA's documentary film on *The Henry Lloyd Manor* in *The Manors of Long Island* film series, covering 13 manors on 6 full-length DVDs, to be discussed below.

Many Island sites are of the Woodland Period, or earlier, including all the Manor sites, which will be covered below. Several of the most extensively excavated sites were at Mt. Sinai harbor by **Dr. Richard Gramly** and **Dr. Gretchen Gwynne**, which produced unique cosmological images that will be shown below in Native Communication. For these reports, see Truex, ed., Vol. V, 1982, 161-201.



David Bernstein

Dr. David Bernstein's excavations at Mt. Sinai Harbor - Eagle's Nest and the Van der Kolk site among them - also covered from the Archaic to the Historic Period. **Dr. Bert Salwen's** report, "A Stratified Woodland Site on Hempstead Harbor, Muskeeta Cove II," was an early scientific contribution to knowledge of that time period; it showed the continued use of the multiple marine resources as well as small mammal resources.



Bert Salwen

The regional universities - Columbia University, New York University, Queens College - began using Long Island as the training ground for students and to address questions in the now burgeoning fields of anthropology and archaeology from the 1950s, peaking in the 1970s. Dr. Carlyle Smith of Columbia was the first to create a chronology for coastal New York archaeology, based on ceramic style analysis, noted

Dr. Warren DeBoer and **Dr. Paul Mahler** ("Archaeological Probes at the Joseph Lloyd Manor House,"

Truex, ed., Vol. V:321-341) conducted the first scientific excavations at the Joseph Lloyd part of the Lloyd Manor, earlier known as Horse Neck and later as the Manor of Queens Village, which



Paul Mahler

focused on the barn complex behind the house. They conducted extensive analysis of sustenance at the site - the percentage frequency of Euro-American, Native, and faunal remains, as well as shellfish types. This type of fine grained analysis is not known to have been done on any other Island archaeological site. Site ceramic types dated predominantly from 1750 to 1794; the amounts of pearl ware and cream ware would indicate a wealthy family, which the Lloyds were.

Dr. Ceci has also made a major contribution to the knowledge of wampum manufacture, use, and trade in the region, as well as other topics. Her paper, "The First Fiscal Crisis in New York," (*Economic Development and Culture Change*, Vol. 28, No. 4, 1980; reprinted in Truex, ed., Vol. V, 1982:306-312) and her work on wampum manufacture on the Island as "the mint of New Netherland," brought a new interpretation to the many previously published articles, also reprinted in Truex, ed., 1982:281-305. The abundant whelk and clam shells underpinned the extensive manufacture of wampum on eastern Long Island, which was 'wealth' in regional trade networks and with the newly arriving European traders, underpinning the construction of the 'forts.' Her doctoral dissertation, (*The Effect of European Contact and Trade on the Settlement Pattern of Indians in Coastal New York, 1524-1665: The Archaeological and Documentary Evidence*, City University of New York, 1977) also provided a new perspective on regional Native 'forts' as "being sited by deep water to take advantage of participating in the new European trade". Dr. Solecki disputes that this can be a blanket opinion, as only three of the forts -- Massapeage, Shantok, Ninigret -- are so sited (Stone, ed., *Native Forts of the Long Island Sound Area*, Solecki, 6-7).

Another aspect of her research was positing that early Native corn production was not as extensive as thought, and that early documents showed the Natives purchasing it from the new European settlers ("Maize Cultivation in Coastal New York: Archaeological, agronomical, and documentary evidence," *North American Anthropologist* 1:45-74). Al Cammisa's CRM report (New York State Museum) on a site at Montauk Pond has produced radiocarbon dates of 1200 and 1300 AD for corn and beans, the earliest on Long Island so far, thus questioning Ceci's analysis, as does Weigand, noted above.

Ceci's lament, as a speaker at **Dr. Phil Weigand's** first symposium on Long Island Archaeology at Stony Brook University (to be covered in more detail below), that Long Island archaeology suffered from a lack of volumes covering the field, sparked the beginning of SCAA's publication series, *Readings in Long Island Archaeology & Ethnohistory* in 1976. In 1986 **Dan Kaplan** of Garvies Point Museum compiled a useful record, *A Bibliography on the Archaeology and Ethnography of Coastal New York*, which includes many of the SCAA publications.



Dr. Weigand (1935-2011), a specialist in Meso American archaeology and the discoverer of a lost civilization in western Mexico,



most Towns did not even know they had archaeological resources.

Dr. Garman Harbottle (1923-2016), a chemist at Brookhaven National Laboratory noted for his neutron activation dating technique, collaborated with Dr. Weigand in dating turquoise nuggets he was harvesting in New Mexico and Arizona and comparing them with samples from Mexico. They proved scientifically the long-postulated trade networks between the two regions, published in *Scientific American*. What was the other half of the trade network? Cacao – the first importation of a mind-altering substance into North America, as Garman liked to say.



Dr. Weigand and Dr. Margaret Wheeler, earlier a founder of the Ontario Archaeological Society, and graduate students formed the Suffolk County Archaeological Association to educate government entities and the public about this invisible part of Island history. Dr. Weigand established the Long Island Archaeology Project in the Anthropology Department to help carry out the developing CRM projects; it was staffed by **Edward Johannemann** and **Laurie Schroeder Biladello**, who conducted many archaeological projects, 26 of them in Suffolk County parks; some of the reports are filed at the Suffolk County Parks Dept. Historic Services Division, others are now at the New York State Museum.



The author taught M.A. summer courses at Stony Brook University for teachers on Long Island Native Americans, Long Island's Multi-cultural History, and The Cultural Geography of Long Island so that teachers could share this information with their students, then encouraged for Local History in the curriculum. This led teachers of the schools' Gifted & Talented classes to request an experience in archaeology for their students, which led to the SCAA program "Native Life & Archaeology," at Hoyt Farm Park in Commack in 1983. The program was one of the first Public Archaeology programs in the country (recounted in John H. Jameson and Sherene Baugher, *Archaeologists Partnering with*

Museum Curators, Teachers, and Community Groups, Springer, 2007), and continues today, serving over 7,000 students in the Spring and Fall school semesters. It is the only day long archaeology, ethnobotany, and primal technology experience available to students in the New York City-Long Island region.

SCAA developed grant funded curriculum materials - posters, study pictures, background packets, etc., which have greatly enriched teachers' and students' knowledge of Long Island Native life. (See SCAA-NY.org). The Hoyt Farm museum interpretation murals of the changes in Island Native life from 12,000 years ago to the present were painted by Shinnecock artist David Bunn Martine, and were the only such visual record for students and adults until David later painted another set for the Shinnecock Nation Museum.

By teacher request, a similar archaeology-based program in "Colonial Life & Technology" was begun at Blydenburgh County Park in 1989, providing Island life after European arrival. Instead of the stone age culture experienced at Hoyt, students experience the new metal economy - blacksmithing, carpentering, textile production, Colonial cookery utilizing the now State required testing in the Principles of Simple Machines. Due to all the student 'labor' through the years, Blydenburgh Park is probably the most archaeologically tested park in the state. SCAA has also had some success in educating politicians about their archaeological resources since 1983 through its three times yearly Newsletter (see the website), which goes to all members, historical societies, museums, archaeologists, libraries, government agencies, and politicians. More testing is often being required now before development projects, also thanks to SEQRA and other preservation actions.

It is obvious, when looking at maps which show where important Native sites are located, that most of them are located around major sheltered bays or other waterways - very logical to be near fresh water, many foodstuffs, and water access to Long Island Sound, the South shore bays, etc. The huge mountains of shellfish debris left at these coastal sites, early utilized by farmers to lessen their acidic soil, beckoned archaeologists. **Donna Ottusch Kianka** reanalyzed several sites in regard to settlement theory and excavations prior to 1991 in her M.A. thesis at New York University (Postmolds: Identification and Interpretation from the Long Island Data Base, 1991). She felt areas outside of shell middens had little or no research or analysis, partially due to selection bias of the archaeological community, and that the emphasis is still largely on shell midden sites. Dr. Phil Weigand, noted above, also addresses this imbalance and points out the evidence for Native use of inland resources.

There are now more inland sites which have been excavated, usually also near ponds or streams. **Dr. Kent Lightfoot** and Stony Brook students excavated "Plowed Fields and Historical Archaeology: The Petty Homestead, Middle Island," (Stone and Kianka, eds., Vol. VII, 1986:280-291). It was archaeologically tested because it was about to become a development and had several ponds in the

vicinity. It became a test of the belief of some that farming destroys archaeological evidence. The testing showed that it did not, and although the house was gone, it could be located by the artifacts found in the surrounding test holes. The prehistoric artifacts from the survey were not included in this analysis, but in an unpublished paper in the Anthropology Department, "The Birchwood Archaeological Project: A Case Study of the Hinterland of a Large Prehistoric Residential Base" *Coastal New York Archaeology Field Report No. 1*, filed now, presumably, in the New York State Museum. It appears that this was a sizable prehistoric site, probably due to ponds in the area. It is located on Rt. 25, in the Middle Island area.

Tracker Archaeology's **Al Cammisa** found early references in Oyster Bay Town Records that the now Middle Country Road/Jericho Turnpike/1752 Kings Highway - the first 'official' road on Long Island -- was originally a trail established by Native people, linking a series of ponds as they traversed the Island from one end to the other -- a previously unknown possibility.

Another inland site excavated by Stony Brook University's **Kent Lightfoot** and students was the Twin Ponds site, north of Middle Island in Brookhaven Town (unpublished mss., New York State Museum), which found evidence of a winter habitation site, of the rocks used for pot boiling, etc. No C14 dates have yet been ascertained for the site; Kent plans to complete the site analysis in future. Male students at the dig had to sleep at the site at night to keep vandals from coming in and disturbing the site squares and markers.

The Middle Country Road, Brookhaven Town, had a series of homesteads along it during the colonial period, of which the Petty house was a later one. The rampant development of Long Island in the 1970s made each of these farms desirable to developers. As each was being prepared for construction, the historic house, usually of Dutch architecture, and close to the road, would be surrounded by a 6 foot chain link fence to protect it. Yet each of these several houses mysteriously burned, wiping out evidence of the Dutch heritage of the area. When the author and students who were teachers were excavating the Hurtin house, a burned house site in Yaphank, the students who were firemen could tell exactly where the accelerant had been placed to burn the house.

A creative approach to understanding Woodland period settlement on the Island is the **Kalin and Lightfoot** paper on 'Soil Patterns and Prehistoric Sites in Suffolk County,' *Man in the Northeast*, 1988, 36:1-20, which indicated that one type of soil -- Carver-Plymouth E -- rich in quartz pebbles and cobbles (good for making tools)

disproportionately surrounded 25 acre catchment areas around 12 prehistoric sites. Presumably Native people wanted to be close to their source for needed stone tools.

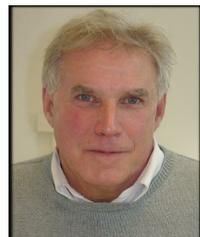


James Moore

Lightfoot, Robert Kalin, and James Moore analyzed "The Exploitation of Interior Resources:

A Woodland Period Settlement Model of Long Island, New York” in *Anthropology*, 1985, 8:15-40, which has helped to balance the more usual coastal archaeology research, noted above by Donna Kianka, as well as most archaeologists. Excavating inland sites required more effort to lay out many transects for testing than focusing on more concentrated shell middens. Their analysis of the food potential of the inland deer herds and the mast production of nut trees, as well as fish in ponds and streams indicated rich food resources. These possibilities were shown in maps delineating inland catchment areas surrounding major coastal habitation spots.

Lightfoot and Robert M. Cerrato analyzed the shellfish collection, through thin shell analysis, from the Sungic site, part of the Mashomac Preserve study Lightfoot and students conducted for several years, the first time this was done on the Island (Kent G. Lightfoot, Robert Kalin and James Moore, *Prehistoric Hunter- Gatherers of Shelter Island, New York*: University of California Archaeological Research Facility HRAF, Berkeley, Number 46, December 1987). It showed they were harvested in winter, contrary to earlier beliefs about shellfish harvesting only in summer. The Mashomac study required extensive, difficult transects cut through dense undergrowth. It was the first time on Long Island the excavated soils had flotation analysis. Later, soils at the Sylvester Manor eight year excavation on Shelter Island also were floated.



Adelphi University's **John Vetter**, chair of the Anthropology Department for many years, conducted a number of field schools, mostly in a Nassau County Park, Leeds Pond Park, but they have not been published, so the findings are not known. A New York Daily News interview in 2005 indicated he led more than a dozen excavations with students

over twenty years at the undisturbed site, finding colonial era to 2,000 year old stone artifacts. Leeds Pond was an environmentally rich site, surrounded by multiple other ponds within a mile or so (all now Nassau County parks). Thirty boxes of artifacts and a display showing their findings are at the Long Island Science Museum in Leeds Pond park. He and colleagues also carried out CRM studies on Fire Island, at Hallock Pond, multiple electric line routes, and other Island sites. He was an archaeological supervisor for the EPA, recently supervising the Gowanus Canal cleanup.

Jo-Ann McLean has excavated at a number of Island sites, including many historic house sites, such as the Mulford Farm house in East Hampton. Perhaps most unique was her work on the James and Klugh site in Bridgehampton, which contained huge, extensive shell middens. A Native skull was found; presumption of a Native burial site led Southampton Town to purchase the site for 5 million dollars to prevent its development.



Archaeological Institute of America/Long Island Society Lecture Series

Room 105, Breslin Hall, Hofstra University
2:00 - 4:00 PM

Oct 21 - Karen Rubinson - *New Archaeology Research at Jerash -- One of the Famous Roman Decapolis Cities.*
Room 109, Starr Hall

Nov. 4 - Karen Stern - *Opening Door to Jewish Life in Syria, Dura-Europos.* -- Room 109 Starr Hall

Dec. 9 - Brian Wygal - *A Mammoth Discovery: Late Pleistocene Archaeology of Eastern Beringia.*

Jan. 27 - Katia Schorle - *Palmyra, Queen of the Syrian Desert.*

Feb. 10 - Kelly Graf - *Peopling of Siberia, Beringia, and the Americas from a Northern Perspective.*

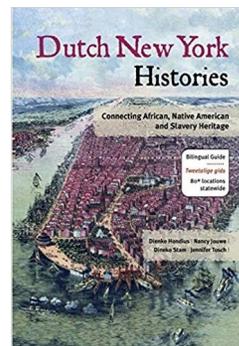
Mar. 31 - Elizabeth T. Newman - *San Miguel Acocotla: The Archaeology of a Mexican Hacienda.*

Apr. 14 - Jonathan Kagan - *The Development of Archaeology in Early Modern Britain: The Case of Coin Finds.*

General Meeting - October 21, 2:00 PM

Room 109, C.V. Starr Hall
AIA Long Island Society

Dutch New York Histories: Connecting African, Native American and Slavery Heritage - Dienke Hondius, Nancy Jouwe, Dineke Stam, Jennifer Tosch, authors.



This eye-opening guide traces the Dutch presence and rule in New York (1609-1664), which was short but has had a lasting cultural impact. This bilingual guide invites you to visit many surprising locations of Dutch New York's histories of trade, treason, resistance, violence, survival, profit, loss, religious zeal, old rituals and new cultural forms. Discover a new layer of information about New

York, the Hudson River valley, and New York City.
mappingslavery.nl.

Preservation Long Island is home to what is recognized as the most significant regional assemblage of material culture in New York State. The collections comprise over 8,000 objects and archival materials ranging from artistic and technological masterworks to documentary imagery and everyday artifacts. The collections reveal four centuries of life on Long Island. Hundreds of images from the collections can now be browsed online as their digitization project progresses.

Click on Info@PreservationLongIsland.org to connect.

Geographic distribution and clade assignment of 192 radiocarbon-dated or present-day North American bison. Bison mitochondrial clade 1a arises in the south during the interval depicted in B.

- A >23,000 CALYBP, before glacial coalescence;
- B 23,000–13,500 CALYBP, during glacial coalescence;
- C 13,500–12,000 CALYBP, as the corridor opens;
- D <12,000 CALYBP.



Was the Ice-Free Corridor the Route Followed by the First Americans? This long held concept has now been negated by recent pollen, eDNA, megafaunal, and taphonomic research, and it is now believed that the Ice-Free Corridor did not need to be open for humans to successfully colonize the Americas. Either humans were already here before the Last Glacial Maximum, when the great ice sheets expanded and closed the corridor, or they bypassed the ice by following the coast in boats before 14,000 CALYBP. *Mammoth Trumpet*, Vol. 32, No. 4, October, 2017.

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).

- I *Early Papers in Long Island Archaeology*
 - II *The Coastal Archaeology Reader*
 - III *History & Archaeology of the Montauk, 2nd ed*
 - IV *Languages & Lore of the Long Island Indians, 2nd ed.*
 - 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*
- DVDs - *The Manors of Long Island* - Sylvester Manor, Gardiners Island Manor, Fishers Island Manor, Manor of St. George, Smithtown Manor, Lloyd Manor, Manors of Islip Town \$250. per set, incl. tax and shipping; single DVD \$60. including tax and shipping.

- Student Series** (Including shipping)
- Booklet: *A Way of Life: Prehistoric Natives of L. I.* \$10.
 - Study Pictures: *Coastal Native Americans* \$10.
 - Wall Chart: *Native Technology (26x39"- 3 Colors)* \$14.
 - Map: *Native Long Island (11x17"-2 colors)* \$5.
- Past newsletters available on our web site**

Adriaen Van Der Donck: A Dutch Rebel in Seventeenth Century America, Julie van den Hout, SUNY Press, Excelsior Editions, 2018.
 Van der Donck was arguably the most prominent, colorful, compassionate, critically pivotal political activist/ translator /landowner / chronicler/ naturalist/ first ethnographer of the Mohegans and Mohawks/ perpetual thorn-in-the-side of the management of the Dutch West India Company to set foot in New Amsterdam.

His *A Description of New Netherland* is "the fullest account of the province, its geography, the Indians who inhabited it, and its prospects.." according to Director of the New Netherland Institute Dr. Charles Gehring. It contains fascinating details of early Long Island, and more, since the early Dutch settlement of the New World remains one of the most sparsely written chapters in American history, according to Laurie Bogart Wiles, Holland Society trustee and author.

Who Should Rule at Home?: Confronting the Elite in British New York City, Cornell U. Press. Dr. Joyce Goodfriend's new book, selected by Choice as one of the best 2017 Academic books of the year. The descendants of the early Dutch settlers were among those who did confront.

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