

tors: cultural cohesion deriving from nomadic aggression, and acculturation traced to adjacent village populations.

University of Oregon  
Eugene, Oregon

THE HARMON SITE  
(39MO42)

Jon Muller

The purpose of the report is to make available data collected at the Harmon site in 1941 by Thad. C. Hecker. The site is a double village site with one area on a high terrace and the other on the slope below. The lower area was fortified with a palisade. A house excavated in the upper area was circular with a central fireplace and a post-lined entrance way. Position of the center posts was not determined. Analysis of the pottery collection from the upper part of the site showed general similarities to late material in the Northern Plains. On a ceramic basis the site is late, but it cannot be definitely assigned to any group. Hecker suggested that the site is of the Awaxawi band of the Hidatsa on the basis of Lewis and Clark's entry for March 10, 1805.

University of Kansas  
Lawrence, Kansas

NORDVOLD I: A PRELIMINARY  
EVALUATION

Richard A. Krause

During the 1961 field season the University of Nebraska Summer Field School sampled two middens at Nordvold I, (39CO31). The site, a small earthlodge community, is one of the 5 so-called Nordvold sites just above the confluence of Oak Creek and the Missouri River a few miles north of Mobridge, South Dakota. Artifacts included pottery, worked stone, worked bone, and European metal goods. The artifact assemblage was similar to those at the Phillips Ranch, Buffalo Pasture, Four Bears,

and Leavenworth sites. While suggesting a relationship to all these, the assemblage most closely resembled those at Leavenworth and Four Bears, being particularly close to the latter, especially in ceramics and settlement pattern.

University of Nebraska  
Lincoln, Nebraska

THE MOUAT CLIFF BURIALS  
(24TE401)

Robert L. Stephenson

Members of the Billings Archaeological Society excavated a small rock shelter in Treasure County, Montana, some 70 miles northeast of Billings, on July 30, 1961. This tiny shelter, only 12 feet by 8 feet, situated on a ledge of a sandstone outcrop along the north edge of the Yellowstone River valley, had been used, less than a century ago, as a burial crypt and contained the well preserved remains of 6 individuals - 2 adults, 3 children, and 1 reburial. With the cooperation and help of the landowners and lessor (the Mouat Brothers) and their families, who discovered the site several days before, the Society members removed the burials and accompanying grave goods and are now preparing a report on the material. The grave goods are unusually elaborate and well preserved. Blankets, a beaded shirt, a flintlock rifle, beaded leggings, a catlinite pipe, a wooden pipe, necklace beads, wooden bowls, and other objects of interest were found with the burials. The style of beadwork suggests that these were Crow Indians. A date of 1870 on a glass bottle provides a maximum date for the burials. Other objects suggest a minimum date of 1900, though the objects have not yet been thoroughly studied. A complete report of the findings is being prepared by the Society in cooperation with the Missouri Basin project staff and the University of Kansas.

Smithsonian Institution  
Lincoln, Nebraska