



Susquehanna River Archaeological Center  
of Native Indian Studies  
[www.SRACenter.org](http://www.SRACenter.org)



## The Region's Archaeological, Cultural and Historical Resource

Volume 2 Issue 3

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### The Vision

The Susquehanna River Archaeological Center of Native Indian Studies (S.R.A.C.) is dedicated to education, research and preservation of the Native American archaeological, cultural and historical assets of the Twin Tier Region of Northeastern PA and Southern NY.

### The Mission

To proactively seek out, procure and protect all historically and culturally significant assets relative to Native American History within the Twin Tier Region and supply educational and research capabilities for the public.

### Advisory Board

**Dr. Ralph Coffman Ph.D.** Archaeologist  
Harvard University

**Dr. Marshall Becker Ph.D.**

Archaeologist University of Pennsylvania

**Dr. Nina Versaggi Ph.D.** Archaeologist  
& Director of Archaeology Department  
Binghamton University

**Dr. Kurt Jordan**

Archaeologist, Cornell University

## The "Mound Builders" Were Here

By Deb Twigg  
S.R.A.C Executive Director

Anyone who has been receiving our newsletters or visited the SRACenter.org website has seen our "popeyed birdstone." This birdstone was actually found while a sand trap was being dug at the Shepard Hills Country Club in Waverly, NY many years ago. The birdstone is a classic piece and believed to be  
(Continued on Page 2)

## "DrumBeats" Schedule Announced

It seems only fitting that the third annual S.R.A.C. DrumBeats Through Time program schedule has been announced to be held in October, also National Archaeology Month.

The event will take place Saturday, October 21 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. at the Patterson Auditorium on the Guthrie Campus, Sayre, PA . There will be several new exhibits available to see all day as well as some new and interesting presentations about our local prehistory and early history. Collectors are invited to bring their own local artifacts and to have them recorded in S.R.A.C.'s database by simply filling out a record  
(Continued on Page 10)

## Collection Donation Boon to Organization

By Ted Keir

Bernard Safford loved to search for Native American artifacts. For more than 40 years he was a field walker or as some like to say surface hunter as opposed to "digger." He learned which Indian sites along the rivers and creeks were most productive. The most common artifacts found were notched stone  
( See "Collection" Continued on Page 11)

## Archaeology for Everyone

By Marshall Joseph Becker

The first anniversary of the Susquehanna River Archaeological Center of Native Indian Studies (S.R.A.C.) provides an opportunity to reflect on the contributions already made by this organization and the importance of local groups in preserving  
(Continued on Page 4)

**S.R.A.C. Awarded Clement F. Heverly Award for Outstanding Community Service. See page 9.**

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**(Mound Builders Continued from the cover)**

an ornamental weight for the ancient atlatl spear throwing device existing before the bow and arrow. There are many versions of birdstones, and I have been told that the popeyed version is rarest, especially when intact. I researched the number of birdstones found in our region, there are 6 to date. That only considers the small percentage of artifacts that still remain in our region, and I was able to inventory.

The other interesting thing about birdstones is that they are easily identified to represent one culture of our past. This culture is referred to as the "Mound Builder Culture."

The Mound Builders story is actually an interesting story of its own; this is because the story is referred to by many of the latest researchers as "the Mound Builder Myth." This is because hundreds of years archaeologists and historians alike made claims that the mounds of the Ohio and Mississippi Valley (and elsewhere) were made by some "lost civilization" not the Native Americans the first explorers and settlers met when they were finding the mounds and huge mound cities like "Cahokia" that were grown over and seemed to have been abandoned by a people a very long time ago.

There is a popular belief that our Native American population changed drastically as a result of initial European contact and the onslaught of new diseases brought with them. We know the Spanish were in North America at least 100 years before the English, Dutch and the French. It is believed that this contact is when the first strains of the European diseases were spread. I have read reports from Spanish explorers who traveled northward from Florida and their descriptions of some "kingdoms" that still existed. Above right is one such report from the "Archaeology of Eastern North America" authored by Jerold Milanich.

Sadly, without the ability to fight off the new diseases, it is believed millions of Native Americans died. With this huge change in the population, it is easy to see the once great cities could not be supported and social, political and religious structures imploded.

More than two centuries of archaeological research has provided much information on the late preColumbian Mississippian cultures. Such cultures appeared between A.D. 750-950, and by A.D. 1000 were found throughout most of the Southeast (Figure 1), especially in the interior river valleys (e.g., see Smith 1986). Unlike their predecessors, these native peoples were farmers who intensively cultivated maize and other crops. They built large towns with plazas around which were placed special buildings erected on earthen mounds. Many of the towns were fortified. Moundville, one of these Mississippian town sites, has been described by John Walthall (1980:214, 216):

...Moundville was a major ceremonial center [near Tuscaloosa, Alabama] with a large resident population, perhaps as many as 3,000 individuals, including nobles, priests, artisans, and commoners. The site covers some 300 acres. Within this area are extensive habitation zones, 20 truncated earthen pyramids, and a large central plaza. The mounds range from 3 to 60 feet in height.... A wooden stockade and ditch may have surrounded a large portion of the site....

Similar towns, though not as large, are found all across the interior of the Southeast, from northern Florida into southern Illinois, and from South Carolina and Georgia into Oklahoma. (Site plans and references for nearly 50 of these sites can be found in Morgan [1980]. Many such sites, such as Moundville and Etowah and Ocmulgee in Georgia, are state or federal parks and can be visited. For more information on Mississippian societies, see Smith [1990] and Fagan [1991:385-408]).

Within individual Mississippian political systems, villagers were ruled by an elite group of chiefs and other religious and political figures. Each system--a chiefdom--was associated with a well-defined territory. Chiefly offices were associated with specific duties, obligations, and paraphernalia (for instance, costumes and symbols; see Brown 1985).

Below is an engraving based on a watercolor created in 1564 by Jacque le Moyne illustrating the Native Indians trying to cure diseases with tobacco smoke.



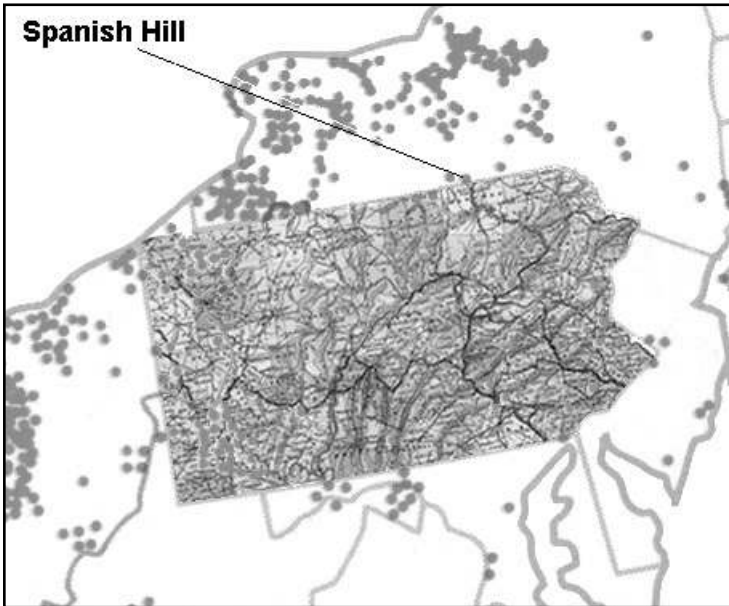
As a result, when the next wave of explorers (the first in our region were between 1614 and 1615) and then settlers (late 1700's) came through, these people, descendants of those who built those great mounds and mound cities were no longer considered capable of accomplishing such

feats. Instead they were considered "savages" ravaged by disease and relearning how to live outside the means they had grown accustomed to. Just think about it...how many of us could feed, protect and take care of our families if our own social, governmental and religious structures imploded?

For those that still have a hard time believing this could have occurred, one only needs to look into our own European history to the 13th century, when a pandemic referred to as the "Black Plague" occurred and annihilated over 1/3 of the European population. Substantial social, political, and religious changes followed, and this period in history is well recorded.

As a result, when the settlers and farmers began to find thousands of these structures they could not fathom that the poor wretched "savages" they found could have been the people who created such magnificent mounds and earthworks. Instead, for a couple of hundred years, the explanations for who built these structures were (in no specific order) the lost Israelites, the Welsh Prince Madoc's descendants, Vikings, and even a separate race of Native Indians that are now extinct.

## (Mound Builders from Page 2)



Map by Cyrus Thomas depicting ancient earthworks (orange dots), 1891.

Incredibly, it wasn't until later in the 20th century it became accepted that the Native Indians the settlers saw when they first entered the regions where these great mounds and complexes existed were in fact descendants of a great culture that fell not unlike the Romans did so long ago.

It is even more interesting for our region because while these mounds and great earthworks are found more often in states such as Ohio, Mississippi, and even Wisconsin, several of these earthworks specific to these cultures were found in our region as well.

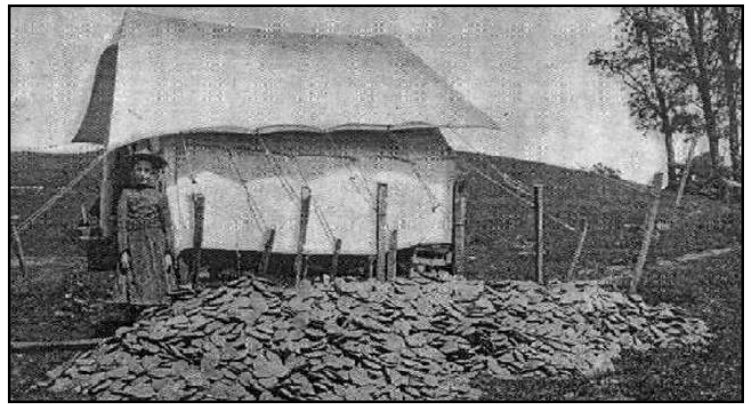
In 1891, the Smithsonian Institute hired a man named Cyrus Thomas to compile a report of all ancient earthworks east of the Mississippi, and Spanish Hill in South Waverly, PA and Fort Hill in Elmira New York can both be found on his map (left). In fact, many mounds and structures were reported in our region.

Squier and Davis, a well known team that set out to record these structures long before Thomas compiled his, also made note of these structures in our region. Although their beliefs about the structures and what they were used for fell under great critique later, their detailed maps are still being used today. Because of this, I believe the quote that follows from Squier and Davis is very significant for historians and archaeologists in our region to consider:

\* Some ancient works, probably belonging to the same system with those of the Mississippi valley, and erected by the same people, occur upon the Susquehanna river, as far down as the Valley of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania. The mound-builders seem to have skirted the southern border of Lake Erie, and spread themselves, in diminished numbers, over the western part of the State of New-York, along the shores of Lake Ontario to the St. Lawrence river. They penetrated into the interior, eastward, as far as the county of Onondaga, where some slight vestiges of their works still exist. These seem to have been their limits at the north-east.

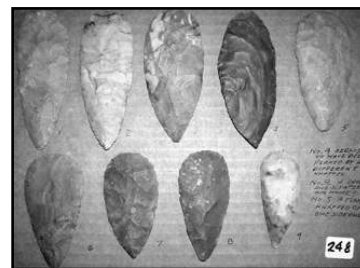
Several other "Mound Builder" artifacts have been found in our region and are currently in S.R.A.C.'s inventory. These include bell-shaped pestles, "Adena" points, a Mound Builder axe, banner-stones, and even a Mound Builder pot.

We also have evidence of this culture being in our area in the form of large caches of "flint discs" made of Ohio flint that were left buried and have been uncovered in our region as people dug wells,



A large cache of discs of Ohio Flint cache found in Ohio in 1890's by Warren K. Moorehead.

foundations, and so on. It is understood that Ohio flint was a great trade item and they would make thousands of unfinished (leaf-like) points and bring them to trade with other people in different regions. S.R.A.C. owns a portion of a cache (below) of 122 "trade discs" uncovered by William Gilbert in Erwin, NY around 1850.



I have to wonder how many of you have ever heard the story of the "Mound Builders" and knew these people and remnants of their existence in our region are still here?

Without preserving the "evidence of our past" in the form of artifacts, with the location they were found, (See Mound Builders Page 9)

**(Archaeology for Everyone** Continued from the cover)  
our heritage from the past. The most important aspect of S.R.A.C.'s beginning is the fact that it was "up and running" as a registered not-for-profit organization in a very short period of time. This, of course, is thanks to the efforts of Deb Twigg. Every successful organization must have at least one person who is focused on a set of goals and who is willing to devote a ridiculous amount of time and energy to keep the system going! With a steady person acting as the keel for the "ship" others can provide help to achieve the central goals of the group and expand on them.

S.R.A.C. is dedicated to furthering the general aims of archaeology in one particular area stretching along the Susquehanna River, and in a single year has achieved incredible success towards this end. In archaeology there are a number of goals that are essential to the use of these techniques to understand the past. First there is the recognition or identification of sites, including registering them with the state's master list. The site in South Waverly, PA that has long been identified as Spanish Hill, has been a subject of interest for more than a century. Registered as Pennsylvania site number 36BR27, this privately owned hill area has attracted considerable archaeological attention as well as some notable nay-sayers. There are several folk who doubt the possibility that Spanish Hill may include a proto-Susquehannock village of the period ca. 1300-1500 CE. The many people of S.R.A.C. help to focus interest on this possible site, and this interest may at some point lead to a serious investigation of the area using modern techniques.

Spanish Hill and the entire surrounding region may be considered as an area in need of very special attention. In a state as large as Pennsylvania, with a limited budget provided to the archaeological team in Harrisburg charged with preserving these important and non-renewable resources, the efforts of local groups is extremely important. The many local chapters of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology and groups such as S.R.A.C. play an important role in maintaining public awareness in our archaeological resources as well as providing active participants to various efforts to preserve the past!

The excavation of an identified site is always a seri-

ous undertaking. In addition to identification of a site, based on surface survey and/or a series of test pits, permission to proceed is essential. This is necessary whether the site is on public or private land, although the procedures for securing a permit may be very different. Once permission is granted, a number of individuals with very specialized skills are essential to any excavation. Appropriate funding also is necessary, as well as provision for the curation of all materials recovered as well as for the drawings, field records, photographs, and any other data relating to the project.

This brings us to another of the very important functions that S.R.A.C. may provide to this part of Pennsylvania. The "curation" of archaeological collections has become one of the greatest problems in modern archaeology. I would like to avoid getting into the problems of pot-hunting and other forms of treasure hunting because those folk are often considered "beyond the pale [palisades]". But in many ways these folk were little different from their archaeological contemporaries, or at least those who kept few (if any) records. About 40 years ago I read an article, I believe in Michigan Archaeologist, with a title something like "Looters with PhDs." The author of that article noted that professionally trained archaeologists who excavated a site and failed to properly record the data or to publish the information were similar to looters! Archaeology is a totally "destructive" science. When the excavation is over, all that remains is the record of what was seen and recovered plus an assortment of artifacts that have value only if their contexts have been carefully recorded. If the record is poor, or is lost, the artifacts themselves become nearly worthless. Yet most of the archaeologists I know are far from completing their publications from their work, and most have been involved in more than one excavation! In fact, some years ago I was visiting with the late Gordon Willey and discussing his retirement plans. Gordon had long been the Bowditch Professor of Archaeology at Harvard University, a post that then was seen as the epitome of the profession. I suggested that Gordon would be able, once he had retired, to complete the publication of all his many field projects. Gordon was somewhat surprised at my question, and noted that he had published everything that he had ever excavated! He was planning to write a novel in his retirement, and true to his record he wrote and published that

(See **Archaeology for Everyone** next page)

(**Archaeology for Everyone** from page 4)

novel before he died.

My hat is off to Gordon Willey, for more than his exemplary contributions to archaeology. Yes, he had a cadre of able students who were important to the process of recording data in the field and processing it when at home. Yes, Harvard also provided the time and resources needed to achieve these goals. But Gordon also found time to support and encourage people such as I, and to be certain that his students were given the maximum of support in pursuing their own careers. He was a great scholar and mentor, not soon to be duplicated.

(The story of how he first influenced my career in anthropology will be told another time).

So where do I stand among the ranks of "looters with PhDs"? A colleague recently scolded me in print for my failure to publish much of the ethnohistorical and archaeological record that I have amassed over the past 40 years. Although I have caught up in publishing all my archaeological data gathered before ca. 1963, I am remiss in getting into print the more recent (in archaeological terms) material that I have amassed. I am working on this problem. I have gotten nearly 100 percent of my Maya data into print, representing years of work in Guatemala and Honduras. Perhaps 50 percent of my skeletal studies in Europe are now in print, with much of the remainder ready to go, but restrained by the very long delays of the people with whom I worked. Some of them become quite angry when I note that they are still working on their site reports 35 years after I submitted my "bone" manuscript to them. When I ask if I might publish the skeletal studies separately, they promise that the report they have been working on is almost ready to go!

But my real problem has been with my excavations in Pennsylvania. I confess that perhaps only 5 percent of this information is now in print, although a monograph on the Printzhof palisade and palisaded habitations in general is about to appear. In the area of the Delaware Valley, the location of greatest importance to S.R.A.C. members and to my colleagues in the northeast, I am most remiss. I am working hard at correcting the problem, with three papers in press and due out before the end of 2006. I take no solace in being far from the worst offender (I estimate that I am somewhere in the middle of the pack). My days in retirement are spent in trying to get this information out, and in

organizing my files so that my academic executors, should they be needed ("Knock wood" !! !!), will have little trouble in getting my many, many 90% completed papers into print. And it's the disposition of these papers, now largely archived at West Chester University of Pennsylvania, that brings us back to S.R.A.C.

In the "bad old days" surface collectors were derided because they generally kept no records. In effect they systematically looted sites for their own personal gratification. When I began teaching at West Chester a famous "collector" invited me to see the collection at his home, which was located only a few blocks from mine within the borough of West Chester. He was then not much older than I am now but, with his two sons, they had spent decades systematically stripping the artifacts from perhaps 100 to 150 sites in the area around West Chester. The artifacts they had "collected" were stored in large barrels, drums, and vats in their basement - carefully sorted by stone type. Quartz artifacts filled in several barrels, argillite filled another, jasper yet another. The volume of these stone tools was stunning, but the damage to sites that this "stuff" represented sent me into a state of shock! They must have noticed my response, as I never heard from them again. Years later I did hear of them when the elder chap retired, or died, and the family wanted to get this junk out of the basement. They had called the National Museum in Washington, DC, and offered to donate this stuff to the government. They were politely told that such collections were better off if kept in the state from which they came. So the family contacted the State Museum in Harrisburg, where they were politely told that they should contact a local college or university. The owners called several, not including West Chester University, each of which declined to haul away this meaningless collection of looted artifacts. These people, however, did have something that might be of value - the locations of the many sites that they had stripped over the years. Many of these sites had been lost to the housing developments then surrounding West Chester, and others were soon to be lost as suburban expansion from Philadelphia then reached far out into southern Chester County. The archaeologists at the State Museum decided that they would offer to haul away these barrels of artifacts if the "collec-

(See **Archaeology for Everyone** Page 8)

# Annual Meeting No Washout Despite Rainy Weather



The first annual membership meeting went off without a hitch, despite inclement weather. The food was fabulous and the conversations were even better. Thank you to all who helped make it go so smoothly.

Clockwise from top left: Ted Keir explains the usefulness of an artifact item. Marcia and Dick Cowies. Ralph Rice shows artifacts he brought to Ted. An artistically arranged artifact board from the "Safford Collection". Attendees get the facts "Keir-ly". Dick and Marcia's niece, Rebecca Cowies Olivet. More artifacts from the "Safford Collection." Tom Vallee shows Mollie Eliot the pipe artifact he found.

(**Archaeology for Everyone** from page 5) tors" would sit down and identify, on a map, the locations of those sites from which these fellows had collected stuff for so many years. The good folk from Harrisburg also hoped that these collectors might recall what stone types were common at each, or at least some, of these sites.

The "information" about site locations was given, and the artifacts hauled away. Now the obvious question was "how accurate is this information?" My friends in Harrisburg contacted me and asked if I would be willing to walk some of these sites in immediate danger of being destroyed by development. This surface survey also was intended to check the accuracy of the information given to the archaeologists. Three sites in the West Chester area were selected, one of which I had also identified through a friend of that family. At that site ("Sam's Site") older students and I had often trained new students in surface survey, and a small collection of material (mostly debitage, but also a few grams of pottery fragments) was curated at West Chester University. The other two sites that were "reported," however, turned out to be sterile, and seemed unlikely locations for any encampment. Whether these "false" sites simply represented a problem of these collectors being

unable to identify sites on a map, or were a deliberate act of misinformation (which I found rampant among proprietary surface collectors), I cannot say. I can say that the long list of "sites" that were "identified" was as useless as the barrels of artifacts that these people had removed from actual sites.

We can only hope that these chaps were the last representatives of the bad old days. Honest collectors keep the materials that they discover carefully segregated by find-place, not stone type. The best modern collectors record each site, and also file a listing with the state (no longer an easy task in Pennsylvania, but one that is essential). They also list all the artifacts that they collect. But in every case the curation of these collections can become a problem, and that is where S.R.A.C. becomes so important. The recent donation of the Safford Collection to S.R.A.C. provides these materials with a permanent home (we hope), and a place where these artifacts may be studied. Those pieces of native culture that have very specific provenience have at least some value. And having a place to deposit collections offers another possibility to the burgeoning problem of retaining these items for future research. As the State Museum of

Pennsylvania is becoming filled, and the storage of collections recovered by dozens of agencies doing contract archaeology becomes a serious problem, every reliable storage situation becomes more important. At some point we will have to realize that we cannot put into storage every rusty nail excavated from a nineteenth-century farmstead. Making decisions regarding what we will keep, conserve, or study is now an urgent matter. As more and more materials accrue to S.R.A.C. the directors will have to face this particular issue.

For now we can be thankful that we have dynamic leadership, interested supporters, and a growing interest in our collective past history in this part of the Northeast. The success of the first year of S.R.A.C.'s activities should be a good indication of future success. But such success is not easy to achieve nor can it be done on the cheap! I send my very best wishes to Deb Twigg and to all the good people who want to make S.R.A.C. a regional success, and hope that it will provide a model for other groups throughout the Commonwealth.

***Dr. Marshall Becker is an active member of S.R.A.C.'s professional advisory board.***

## About Memberships

S.R.A.C. members will serve as a forum for information exchange and generate ideas for projects and workgroups including fundraising and will qualify for quarterly newsletters, discounts

and more based on their memberships. Memberships are renewable yearly (or lifetime memberships may be purchased.) Members meet annually, unless the board of directors fixes

another meeting schedule or date and notice is given to the members. Members will be given at least twenty (20) days notice in writing (including email) of the date, place, and time of all membership meetings. Please visit the website for further information or to download a membership application: [www.SRACenter.org/Join/](http://www.SRACenter.org/Join/)

## S.R.A.C. Awarded Clement F. Heverly Award for Outstanding Community Service

This year at the Bradford County Historical Society's Annual Dinner Meeting, Susquehanna River Archaeological Center (S.R.A.C.) was presented the prestigious Clement F. Heverly Award of Outstanding Community Service. This award recognizes organizations that preserve history. Ted Keir, Dick Cowles and Deb Twigg were on hand to accept the award in Leroy, PA, and want to thank the BCHS for this wonderful acknowledgement to our one year-old non-profit. To be recognized on a county level in our first year is simply amazing for us as an organization.



(**Mound Builders** From page 3)

I would never have been able to tell you about the culture referred to as the "Mound Builders" and they were absolutely in our region, and therefore part of our history.

That is why S.R.A.C. was formed. We are dedicated to having people in our membership such as professional and amateur archaeologists, historians, and teachers, as well as concerned citizens who value preserving our historical past and prehistory. We need to join together to find a location to house these artifacts where learning can continue and evidence of our prehistoric past can be shared. We are not another museum waiting to happen. Instead, our center will be filled with active learning and continual historical, educational, and cultural events. Anyone who has followed us for the past year understands our biggest asset is not our artifacts, but our board, who not only guides what we do but is also very active in our communities and historical and cultural education. Together, S.R.A.C. board members make presentations many times each month because of their passion for educating our region

about our prehistoric and Native Indian past.

The Susquehanna River Archaeological Center of Native Indian Studies (S.R.A.C.) is dedicated to education, research and preservation of the Native American archaeological, cultural and historical assets of the Twin Tier Region of Northeastern PA and Southern NY.

If you believe this is as important as the members of S.R.A.C. do, I hope that you will consider supporting us.

To join or donate to S.R.A.C., use the form on the back of this newsletter or visit [www.SRACenter.org](http://www.SRACenter.org).



Mound Builder  
axe found at  
Spanish Hill in  
1898

# Viaduct Topic of Dinner Program

TOWANDA PA -Rail road history will come alive at the Endless Mountains Heritage Region Annual Dinner Wednesday, October 18 at the Bible Conference Center in Montrose.

Bill Young will present "The Starrucca Viaduct: More Than A Local Landmark." Tickets are now available for by contacting the Endless Mountains Heritage Region (EMHR) via email emhr@epix.net, or calling 570-265-1528. The organization's office is located at One Washington Street, Towanda, 18848.

Starrucca Viaduct is a stone arch bridge spanning Starrucca Creek in Susquehanna County. It was built in 1848 by the New York and Erie Railroad of locally-quarried bluestone, brick and concrete. It is believed to be one of the first structural uses of concrete in American bridge construction.

The viaduct solved an engineering problem posed by the wide valley of Starrucca Creek. At the time

of construction it was thought to be the most expensive railway bridge in the world, at a cost of \$320,000. At 1040 feet long, 100 feet high and 25 feet wide with seventeen stone arches, it was the largest stone rail viaduct built in the mid-19th century.

The bridge has been in continual use for more than a century and a half. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a Historic Civil Engineering Landmark.

Displays at the Annual Dinner will feature some of the projects aided by Endless Mountains Heritage Region. A silent auction of regionally donated items will take place during the evening. If you or you organization would like to donate item please contact EMHR staff.

Endless Mountains Heritage Region is a State Heritage Park encompassing Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties.

## The Board

**Deb Twigg** Executive Director  
**Susan Fogel** Chief Financial Officer  
**Lisa Deemy** Secretary  
**Dick Cowles** CoDirector of  
Archaeology/Curation  
**Ted Keir** CoDirector of Archaeology/  
Education/Chairman of the Board  
**Mollie Eliot** Director of Cultural Outreach/  
Liaison Eastern Delaware Nations  
**Nancy Menio** Director of Community  
Events  
**Chief Eugene Hodge** Liaison Big Horn  
Lenape

## About Making Contributions to a Non-Profit Organization:

- ❖ Charitable Contributions:  
IRS Publication 526
- ❖ Non-Cash Contributions:  
IRS Form 8283

Also - please contact us to learn what S.R.A.C. plans to do for each collector who donates their collection for the sake of the community and the preservation our local history!



**Artifact of the Quarter  
Face Incised Pipe Bowl**

This pipe bowl was found in Sheshequin, PA by S.R.A.C. member, Tom Valilee after the 72 flood. This is a great example of the many prehistoric pipes that have been found in our region having faces on the bowl area.



**(DrumBeats** Continued from the cover)

form and having pictures taken of their artifacts all day long as well. Stay tuned for the event schedule to be placed in your local paper! Admission is free, donations are welcome.

It's going to be a day full of informative and lively topics, from our knowledgable S.R.A.C. board.

Hope to see you there!!!

## Jordan Named Newest Member of Advisory Board

The Susquehanna River Archaeological Center of Native Indian Studies (S.R.A.C.) is proud to announce its newest Advisory Board Member, Dr. Kurt Jordan, (center) from Cornell University. Dr. Jordan's interests of study include Iroquois Archaeology and History, Historical Archaeology of Indigenous Peoples, Political Economy, Colonialism and Cultural Entanglement, Archaeology and present-day Indigenous Communities, and Shell Bead Wampum.



(**Collection** Continued from the cover)

fishing net sinkers. Projectile points were fairly common, usually called arrowheads but many were spear points or hunting tools. On occasion, hammer stones, pestles, celts, hoe blades and stone knives were found. If the walker was real lucky he might find a clay or stone pipe or even a trade bead.

Bernard lived in Waverly, NY and for many years worked in Ithaca and on his way home would stop along the highway or one of the creeks to find something to add to his huge collection. He had favorite sites in both states. Since I had the same hobby as Barnard I often met him at Queen Esther's Flats, the Point Farm, the Harris Farm, Sheshequin or some other old village sight. Most of the good collecting localities have new owners and are now off limits.

Over the years Bernard and I became close friends and I would attend some auctions at Fraley's Park where he was helping the auctioneer and once in awhile they sold a few local Indian artifacts. He was always a gentleman and I enjoyed spending time with him. I visited his home and photographed many of his displays of artifacts.

After Bernard passed away, Mrs. Safford contacted me about his huge collection as she was planning to do some remodeling in their home. I explained the plans for the Susquehanna River Archaeological Center. I told her if she donated the collection to S.R.A.C., it would be kept together and would always be known as the Safford Collection. She was pleased with the arrangements and after allowing the family to keep a number of displays, four of us worked two days moving and storing the bulk of the collection.



S.R.A.C.  
7 Weaver Road  
Waverly, NY 14892

Quarterly Newsletter

**Our address has changed:  
Please take a moment to note our new address:  
7 Weaver Road, Waverly, NY 14892**

 [Clip Here](#)

Type	Annual Fee	Benefits
Student	\$10.00	Quarterly newsletter, discount on copies and photos (up to a set limit), and online database collection access
Senior (65 and over)	\$10.00	Quarterly newsletter, discount on copies and photos (up to a set limit), and online database collection access
Family	\$20.00	Quarterly newsletter, discount on copies and photos (up to a set limit), and online database collection access
Individual	\$20.00	Quarterly newsletter, discount on copies and photos (up to a set limit), and online database collection access
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