

The cruder pieces, belonging to Type II, all have in common the single-faced butt and parallel flaking of No.5 above, but are larger and more clumsily executed, some being 8 cms. in length, and range over a wide variety of forms, only some being arrowheads. They represent, it would seem from their appearance in the upper levels, a later degeneration rather than an earlier stage of development. This, it should be stressed is a provisional theory. To this later period may also be assigned a large number of grooved sandstone grinders used probably for smoothing beads and arrows.

The site of Bui can therefore be said, on present evidence, to have known, since during Gamblian times visits or occupation by men at at least five and possibly six different or overlapping periods:-

	1. Palaeolithic (Gamblian)	Pebble-chopper
	2. Neolithic (Microlith I)	Retouched microliths.
2a/	3. (Pit period)	Filled pit in Cat. III
3/	4. Early Iron (Microlith II)	Lower ash level
4/	5. Middle Iron (Destruction)	Upper ash level
5/	6. Late Iron (Reoccupation)	Boaten laterite floors.

The date of the foundation of the Iron Age town may be ascertained if reliable evidence can be wrung out of the artifacts of the Early levels; its destruction can be placed after the middle of the 18th Cent., and its reoccupation, of which the present village is probably the continuation, not long afterwards.

S.N. York.

### TWO TERMS IN THE INSTITUTE

I offered two seminars in the Institute during the Trinity Term. One of these was concerned with an examination of urbanization processes in Africa generally and using Ghana as a case study. Mrs. Marion Kilson who is carrying out researches on Ga Social Organization was associated with me in conducting the seminar.

I plan to remain in Ghana until October to do research on voluntary associations and Churches as mechanisms of social cohesion and cultural integration in the port of Tema, under the sponsorship of the Institute of African Studies. My wife, Dr. Elizabeth Drake,

a Sociologist, and my two children, Karl and Sandra, students of computer programming and social anthropology, respectively, will assist in the collection and analysis of the data.

N. Omaboe and Ilya Neustadt published a social survey of Tema in 1950, in which more detailed studies of associations were recommended. During the long vacation, 1959, three finalists from the Department of Sociology, Messrs Kwame Arhin, Colecraft, and Okyere-Boakye, did field-work on social structure of an exploratory nature. The present study is designed to build upon these earlier studies.

Concurrent with the field research, I plan to prepare a memorandum for use by the Institute on the present status of research on Urbanization in Ghana.

St. Clair Drake.

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