

ANTHROPOLOGY

Chairman: W. B. ADAMS, Bloomington

Dr. Erminie W. Voegelin, Indiana University, was elected chairman of the section for 1947.

ABSTRACTS

Some possible eastern woodland names for the Yuchi. E. W. and C. F. VOEGELIN, Indiana University.—A preliminary investigation of possible designations for the Yuchi tribe based on source and field material.

Notes on the craniology of the Indians of the Northwest Pacific Coast. GEORGE K. NEUMANN, Indiana University.—A re-examination of several series of crania of Northwest Coast Indians revealed a number of interesting new relationships. Thus, a small series of putative Athapascan crania from the Yukon Valley are practically identical with skulls of the Margid variety found in early horizons of the southeastern states, Basket-Maker II crania, and those of Indians of southern California and northwestern Mexico. A second element, already noted by Dixon as an early substratum, is found in mixture among the Haida, the coast Salish, and Kwakiutl, is dolichocephalic and closely related to the people of the Frazer River shell heaps, the Kootenay, and Eastern Woodland Sylvids. The third element, representing the most recent intrusion, both along the coast and from the interior, consists mainly of people of the Pacific variety. It contributed to most present tribal groups and became highly mixed with earlier elements along the coast. Relatively unmixed remnants persisted as inland Athapascans, a number of Salish-speaking tribes, and the Apache.

Some rare or new middle Mississippi traits. GLENN A. BLACK, Indiana Historical Society.—This paper is intended to call attention to some culture traits which have either been rarely reported or not previously reported and at the same time make a plea that a search for them be made. The traits are; cut deer or wapiti astragali which have only rarely been reported. Scored stone tablets reported from only one site previous to the Angel Site exploration. Fossil bones reported from one previous exploration. Painted house wall or "daub" which has never before been reported from an archaeological site. Negative painted sherds lacking and overlay or "slip" of red pigment. The above items have all been found at the Angel Site and form a part of the component material culture complex. They should occur at other Middle Mississippi sites.

Deformed ears of corn as objects of worship in pre-Columbian America. PAUL WEATHERWAX, Indiana University.—There are numer-

ous artifacts and a few references in the literature of the early Spanish Colonial period which indicate that branched or otherwise deformed ears of corn had a religious significance in various parts of America before Columbus came. Some varieties now grown in out-of-the-way places have a large percentage of deformed ears.

An analysis of surface material from the Mann site. WM. R. ADAMS, Indiana Historical Bureau.—This paper presents an analysis of material collected on the surface of a possibly stratified village site in southwestern Indiana. A brief description of the site is followed by statistical groupings of the pottery sherds in regard to both tempering agent and surface treatment, with an attempt to point out possible relationships for the complicated stamped ware found on this site. An undetailed tabulation of the non-ceramic materials is included.