

ANTHROPOLOGY

Chairman: M. S. WADIA, Indiana University
JAMES H. KELLER, Indiana University, was elected chairman for 1961

ABSTRACTS

The Physical Types Occurring in the Historic Illinois (Peoria), Miami, Sauk, and Shawnee Tribes. GEORG K. NEUMANN, Indiana University.—With a reasonably certain identification of series of skeletal material representing proto-historic Illinois (Peoria), Miami, Sauk, and Shawnee tribes, and the development of a varietal classificatory scheme for the Indian tribes that occupied the Great Lakes area, it becomes possible to analyze tribal series according to components and mixtures. Utilizing the following varietal or racial entities: Lenid, Ilinid, Iswanid, Walcolid, and Dakotid, we now can state that the Peoria division of the Illinois were predominantly Walcolid with Ilinid admixture, that the Miami were predominantly Ilinid with slight Walcolid admixture, that the Sauk were a mixture of Ilinid and Dakotid with morphological traits of the former predominating, and that the Shawnee were largely a mixture between Walcolid and Ilinid about evenly divided, and a remnant of the Iswanid variety.

The Identification of a Sample of Unmodified Faunal Remains from the Angel Site. HOLM WOLFRAM NEUMANN, Indiana University.—The identification of a sample of 2,140 bones of vertebrates from refuse deposits at the Angel Site in southwestern Indiana sheds considerable light on the diet of the Middle Mississippi group that occupied the area sometime between 1250 and 1450 A. D. Identification by Class yielded the following proportions: 7.4% birds, 1.3% fish, 0.7% reptiles, 90.5% mammals, and 0.1% unidentified. Among the mammal bones, those of the Virginia deer constituted 87.9% of the total, with only the dog, opossum, raccoon, gray squirrel, and fox squirrel represented by more than 1% each of the total. Although the aboriginal inhabitants of Angel Site were primarily dependent upon agriculture for subsistence, a relatively high utilization of the mammalian fauna in their economy is indicated.

Accelerated Acculturation of Mayan Indians in Guatemala; C. A. FRANCIS X. GROLLIG, S. J., Loyola University.—With the aid of original slides made in 1958 this paper shows many of the visible signs of the acculturation of the Mayan Indians in the Highlands of Guatemala, the Central American republic just south of Mexico. Distances are now calculated in the metric system, and the new roads make possible travel by bus and car, where a few years ago only animal trails and foot paths broke into the isolation of the Indian villages. Village patterns are becoming more compact with houses centered around the traditional village square that follows the pattern introduced by the Spaniards some four centuries ago. Corn is still the dominant item on the menu, but mills and food grinders are replacing the *metate* and *mano*. Pottery is still retained at many hearths, but metal pots and china bowls are beginning to appear

in the adobe households. Additions of powdered milk and vitamin pills to the daily fare certainly indicate acculturation in a new dimension. The most noticeable acculturated item is the dress of the Indians. The *huipiles* (Mother-Hubbard-like plain gowns) of the women are being replaced by western blouses for the women, and for the men shirts are becoming quite common. Great earthmoving machines are crawling into the very heart of Mayaland in the Highlands of Guatemala, and in their wake they leave the Pan-American Highway. This is undoubtedly the greatest single factor responsible for the greatly accelerated rate of the acculturation of the Indians in the remote mountain fastnesses of the Guatemalan Highlands. One of the newest of innovations from the "outer world" is the selection of a queen or two for the *fiesta*. This paper is a documented presentation of the phenomenon now in progress: the accelerated acculturation of an indigenous population.

Change of Incidence of Dental Caries with Dietary Changes in Prehistoric Indian Populations. ELIZABETH A. HERRALA, Indiana University.—The examination of a number of cranial series of prehistoric and historic American Indian populations for alveoloclastic disease and incidence of dental caries revealed an increase in carious teeth in the proto-historic and historic groups. This increase is positively correlated with a change in diet as the transition from a hunting and collecting economy to a mixed hunting and horticultural economy took place.