

## ANTHROPOLOGY

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### ABSTRACTS

**Details in Mexican Archaeology.** FRANCIS X. GROLLIG, S.J., Department of Anthropology, Loyola University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60626. —With the aid of a small grant from Loyola University it was possible to do extensive work in photographing details of larger artifacts and architectural remains in a series of some 18 archeological zones visited in the (third) annual Loyola Program in Mexican Art and Archeology this (1980) summer. In this presentation we will see selections from Calixtlahuaca, Cuicuilco, Dainzu, Mitla, Monte Alban, Tenayuca, Teotenango, Teotihuacan, Tlatelolco, Tula, Xochicalco, Yagul and the Coyolxauqui.

**The Indiana Packet: Ecotone and Cultural Boundary within the Lower Wabash Valley.** C. DEAN HIGGINBOTHAM, Owensville, Indiana 47665. —Deam (1940) in his synthesis of Indiana flora identified a unique ecological setting in the southwestern tip of Indiana which he named the "Indiana Pocket". The Indiana Pocket is characterized by typically southern species of plants and animals, which are at their northern limits in the lower Wabash Valley. Archeological evidence indicates that the Indiana Pocket was not only a boundary for plant and animal communities but also for human communities as well.

**Cataract Chert And Its Distribution In West-Central Indiana.** ROBERT E. PACE, WILLIAM RHEINHARDT, and DANIEL THIEL, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809. —A description and discussion of bedrock sources of Cataract Chert along Mill Creek and tributaries in Owen County and a discussion of the regional distribution of the chert at archaeological sites in West-Central Indiana.

**Stone Box Burials In West-Central Indiana.** ROBERT E. PACE, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809. —Three stone burial boxes, from sites in Parke, Vermillion and Sullivan counties are discussed, with comments on their cultural affiliation and their relationship to culture complexes to the south.

**A Note on the Distribution of Riverton Points.** CURTIS H. TOMAK, Martinsville, Indiana, 46151. —Howard Winters' definitive monograph on the Riverton Culture was published in 1969. Based upon data available to him at the time Winters presented a geographical distribution of Riverton materials, discussed a settlement pattern and settlement system, and suggested an area of origin for the Riverton Culture. Based upon additional data Riverton or Riverton-like materials are known to have a significantly wider distribution and to be common in areas other than that originally indicated for the Riverton Culture. This paper presents some data regarding this wider distribution; this has implications for interpretations of Riverton.

**Rock Shelters: An Important Archaeological Resource of Southern Indiana.**

CURTIS H. TOMAK, Martinsville, Indiana, 46151. —Rock shelters are numerous in some parts of southern Indiana. Since a large number of them were utilized by prehistoric peoples and since rock shelters can provide data relating to a variety of archaeological problems, they constitute one of the State's important archaeological resources. Unfortunately, many rock shelters have been disturbed by artifact collectors thereby seriously impairing this cultural resource. It would be worthwhile to initiate surveys structured to locate and to assess the research potential of rock shelters before destruction of the data base proceeds much further and to do this within the context of a preservation program. This paper includes a discussion of a survey which located several rock shelters. Two of them were excavated, found to be significant sites, and preserved by the State of Indiana.

**Two Case Studies in Forensic Anthropology: Calumet Township, Indiana; and Griffith, Indiana.**

CHARLES P. WARREN, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Chicago, Illinois 60626. —In July and August 1979, two cases involving the recognition and identification of human remains were brought to the physical anthropology laboratory of the Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. Both cases were from sites in northern Indiana, one from Calumet Township, Indiana, and the other from Griffith, Indiana. Discussion of the forensic problems inherent in each case and the means of resolving these problems reveals that the forensic anthropologist must use a comprehensive and eclectic approach and must draw upon related disciplines to provide logical answers to the questions which arise concerning unknown remains which have undefined temporal and spatial frames of reference.