

ANTHROPOLOGY

Chairman: EDWARD V. MCMICHAEL, Anthropology Department,
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ABSTRACTS

Aboriginal Occupations in the Vicinity of Greene County, Indiana. CURTIS H. TOMAK, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.—This report dealt with the prehistoric Indian occupations in an area of southwestern Indiana drained by the White River. The area of concentration was Greene County. Cultural products discussed include 28 kinds of points and 6 kinds of pottery. In addition, cultural units were presented to the extent that artifact associations and other data permitted. This material was organized into broad cultural groupings consisting of Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Mississippian. Nine kinds of chert have also been described for the area.

The data for the report was provided by two archaeological surveys. Glenn Black worked in Greene County in 1931 and 1932. His report discussed 145 sites including excavations of some Woodland mounds, cemeteries, and villages. The author began survey work in 1963 and has accumulated data concerning 248 previously unrecorded sites in Greene County as well as additional data pertaining to many of the sites reported by Black. In addition, information was provided for about 50 sites in adjacent counties. The 1963 survey participated in the excavation of two Late Woodland cemeteries and salvaged a few burials and features exposed by local people.

The Pottery of the Early Woodland Component at the Crib Mound, Spencer County, Indiana. ALPHONSE M. STADLER and GEORGE K. NEUMANN, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington 47401.—The Crib Mound (11Sp2) located on the banks of the Ohio River has over the years gradually been washed into the stream. The shell heap under it has long been known as one of the most prolific sources of Archaic artifacts to collectors, but it has not been generally known that the site yielded Paleo-Indian artifacts, as well as skeletal material that appears to antedate the Archaic occupation. An analysis of 1135 potsherds collected by Mr. Robert Edler of Bedford, Indiana, now reveals that the site was probably sporadically occupied from Archaic to Mississippian times. Surprisingly, more than 95% of the pottery is Early Woodland Baumer, which probably diffused up the Ohio. Later Hopewell and Middle Mississippi wares appear only in small numbers.

The Peopling of South America as Seen from the Magdalena Valley. NORMAN A. TAGUE and GEORG K. NEUMANN, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington 47401.—A preliminary survey of sites and museum materials from the Magdalena Valley drainage basin, revealed the strategic importance of this area as the most likely of the three migration corridors into the continent. A Paleo-Indian site with a radiocarbon date of $10,400 \pm 160$ B.C. confirms the pressure of Early Hunters in the Savanna de Bogotá. Since the Sierra Madre Oriental, extending from Venezuela to Ecuador, forms an effective barrier to migration from Panama to the Montaña area, the movements of people would necessarily have to be channeled south up the Magdalena, and across the low mountains to get into the Putamayo drainage of the Montaña and the Amazon Basin. For that reason, practically all migrants who peopled the region east of the Andes should have left evidence of their occupation in the Magdalena Valley. The other two means of access to the continent, along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, seem less likely routes because they present serious physiographic and climatological barriers.

The Late Woodland Population at the Robert Gooden Site, Fulton County, Illinois. GEORG K. NEUMANN and JUDITH B. GILL, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington 47401.—Until recently very little was known regarding the origins, distribution, and chronological position of the Late Woodland manifestations in the Illinois Valley. Now, two possible cultural complexes and associated skeletal material present clues as to origins and relationships to older, contemporaneous and more recent groups. On the one hand, with the discovery of Woodland pottery at the Dickson Mound associated with a definable physical type, a local origin can be postulated; and in the other, the description of Maples Mills ware from northwestern Illinois, associated with the same physical type as found at the Robert Gooden site, which served as the type site of the Maples Mills Focus, clearly indicates that this group spread from the northwest, and that the Illinois River possibly formed the eastern boundary of a tribal entity.

The Physical Affiliations of the People of the Oneota Culture. ELIZABETH J. GLENN, Department of Anthropology, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306.—This report presents the results of an analysis of all available data on crania that could be attributed to Indians with the prehistoric Oneota culture of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. A morphological and multivariate discriminant analysis revealed that this population is originally derived from a basically Lenid variety, which underwent some changes and experienced admixture of Dakotid groups. Five populational types can be distinguished on basis of trait clusters.

The Assessment of Skeletal Age and Bone Mineral Content in Older Individuals. GEORG K. NEUMANN, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington 47401.—The physiological age of two samples of 120 adult male and 54 adult female Indian Knoll skeletons of the Archaic period was assessed on the basis of age changes in the public symphysis, endocranial suture closure, and attrition of teeth on scales,

which were projected beyond their usually accepted limits, and checked against bone mineral content values obtained by the photon absorptiometry L-125 method. The values obtained by the new standards were found to be highly correlated with both the cortical and trabecular bone mineral content values. The results of the study led to a marked upward revision of life expectancy for this prehistoric population.

NOTE

The Continued Excavation of Hn-1 Mound Four (IAS-BSU). MYRICK W. PULLEN, ROGER J. FERGUSON and B. K. SWARTZ, JR., Department of Anthropology, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306.—Excavation of Hn-1 Mound Four (IAS-BSU), a Middle Woodland panduriform mound, was continued for the sixth consecutive year during the 1970 Ball State University summer field school. Mound Four is part of a complex of 15 mounds and earthworks that comprise Hn-1 (IAS-BSU), the New Castle site.

Mound Four is a bilobate mound that appears to have originally been two mounds in close proximity. It was due to either gradual erosion or filling that the two mounds became one. An outer wall and an inner ditch comprise the periphery of the mound. The wall varies from 3 to 6 feet in height and the ditch is of the same depth.

The southeast quadrant was selected for exploration. Alternate north-south trenches were begun after test pitting of the perimeter determined the mound floor. The trenching method provided an excellent exposure of a complete stratigraphic profile of the site coordinates and it was also an excellent control method.

Features

1) A ceremonial platform that was coincident with the surface of the first stratigraphic layer. This was a dark and extremely compact brown sandy clay.

2) A multiple cremation in an extensive and deep ash lens. This occurred directly on top of the compact sandy clay.

3) This was a fire pit near Feature 2. It contained animal bones and charcoal.

4) A fire pit also near the ash lens that contained micro-faunal bone fragments.

5) This was a fire pit that contained animal bone and chert flakes.

6) Three pieces of charred wood were found within the ash lens that rested on the compact sandy clay of Stratum I. This feature gives strong evidence of a charnel house.

7) This appeared to be a cremation pit as human bone fragment, flint chips, and charcoal were in abundance. The pit was oval. The

length of the major axis was 24 inches, the width of the minor axis was 12 inches and the depth was a uniform 3 inches.

8) Human bone fragments of a maxilla, a pelvis, and two femurs were located near Feature 7. The position of the fragments strongly suggested an articulated burial.

9) Two imitation wooden and copper-covered bear canines and a human molar and a pre-molar were clustered approximately 26 inches from Feature 8 and on top of Stratum I.

Pottery

The most significant find of the season occurred with the discovering of the sherds of a ceremonial Hopewell vessel. This find is currently being reconstructed and further data is incomplete. It is curvilinear designed and extremely thin.

OTHER PAPER READ

Southwest Quadrant, Mound Seven, New Castle Site, Henry County, Indiana, 1970. LARRY G. OLSON and B. K. SWARTZ, JR., Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306.