

ANTHROPOLOGY

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ABSTRACTS

The Packwood Site: A Plow Disturbed Historic Structure. GARY D. ELLIS, Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204. — Controlled archaeological excavation of an apparent plow disturbed early 19th century structure in Bartholomew County has produced evidence for substantial interpretable sub-plow architectural and archaeological features. The physical integrity of sub-plow deposits include the remains of refuse pits and a limestone foundation, internally dressed and extending 3-3.5 ft below plow disturbance. The 10 x 12 ft structure was built during the early 19th century into a sandy terrace overlooking the White River one mile north of Azalia, Indiana. Material culture ranges from ceramics, bottle glass, nails, and clothing hardware (buckles, buttons, suspender clasps) to coins and percussion rifle parts, all characteristic of a mid-19th century residence. Faunal remains recovered from associated contexts include abundant pig, deer, wild turkey, chicken, sheep, fish, aquatic birds, groundhog, and the muskrat and suggests an active use of local wildlife and domesticates as food resources.

Archaeological Investigations at Mounds State Park, 1979-1981. RONALD HICKS, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306. — Each summer since 1979 the Archaeological Resources Management Service at Ball State University has been involved in archaeological investigations at Mounds State Park, along the White River just east of Anderson. These investigations have included not only excavation but also survey aimed at locating destroyed and previously unknown sites. Survey techniques have included shovel probing, infrared aerial photography, magnetometry, resistivity survey, and simple pedestrian reconnaissance. During the 1979 season testing was carried out in the area of the historic Bronnenberg farm and on the sites of two plowed-out earthworks on the edge of the modern campground; in both areas substantial archaeological remains were found to exist. In 1980 the site of a plowed-out mound adjacent to a surviving earthen enclosure was excavated, revealing that the mound had been an embellishment on the enclosure entrance rather than an independent structure and yielding radiocarbon dates in the first century A.D. The 1981 field season was devoted solely to reconnaissance and survey work, producing information on the location of several small prehistoric sites as well as structures associated with the early twentieth-century Union Traction Company amusement park, a vacation retreat in the northern end of the park from the same period, and the Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps camp.

Philippine Linguistics: The Concept of Subject and Topic in Tagalog. HELEN R. LIM, Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, Illinois. — Subject and Topic in Tagalog is a controversial study,

thus linguists have proposed various solutions to the problem. Based on these theoretical explanations, this paper is an attempt to further examine the concept.

Development of a Dendrochronology Series for Central Indiana. ROBERT A. MC DANIEL, Department of History, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907.—Collection of materials for a tree-ring series for central Indiana was begun in 1980. The preparation of the series has two goals: first, the dating of buildings and other wooden materials from the region and, second, dendroclimatological investigations using Purdue meteorological data. Materials collected from two sites have so far allowed the preparation of an index extending to 1689. Approximate construction dates of several local buildings have already been established or confirmed by standard cross-dating techniques using the index. Materials are being sought to extend the chronology further into the 17th century. In addition, collection of materials for the climatological investigation continues.

Paleo-Indian Occupation of the Upper Wabash Valley. BRENDA PEASE, Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805 and DONALD R. COCHRAN, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306.—A survey of Paleo-Indian artifacts from six counties in the Upper Wabash Valley of Northeastern Indiana has shown that the area was inhabited by both early and late Paleo-Indian peoples. A study of the artifacts, raw material sources and site locations has revealed evidence for population movements and data for settlement analysis.

The American Military Conflict in South Vietnam and Its Effect on Negrito Populations of Western Luzon, Philippines. JAMES M. PETERSON, Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois.—The American military involvement in South Vietnam has had a variety of profound cultural and ecological effects on that country and other regions of mainland Southeast Asia. In addition, in such countries as the Republic of the Philippines, American military support activities, the result of political conflict in South Vietnam, also have had a dramatic effect on indigenous Philippine populations. This paper attempts to examine some of these effects as they relate to the Negrito populations of western Luzon, the Republic of the Philippines.

Prehistory, Politics and Contemporary Culture Change. PAUL JEAN PROVOST, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805.—This report will use an archaeological perspective to develop a model for interpreting contemporary social and political changes occurring in the United States of America today. Extensive use will be made of data from Mesoamerican prehistory to show a long term pattern of cyclical culture change. The paper concludes that the social and political events of recent years can best be interpreted as signs that the United States of America is entering a post classic period.

Ball State University Archaeological Field School Excavations for the 1981 Season at the Bertsch Site, Wayne County, Indiana. WILLIAM RESEIGH and B. K. SCHWARTZ, JR., Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306.—The article being submitted is a simple site report for a feature of the Bertsch Site (12 WY 45), a group of circular earthworks in Wayne County, Indiana near Cambridge City. The paper locates the site in its geographic and geophysical setting, reviews previously published material on the site, describes the 1981 Ball State University field school's excavation of a 100 foot, circular vegetal feature thought to be the remains of an earthwork, and describes the findings of the excavation.

The Late Archaic Period at the Blue Grass Site: French Lick Phase in Warrick County, Indiana. WILLIAM R. RHEINHARDT and ROBERT E. PACE, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809.—Previous survey located a one acre area of concentrated midden on a rise that overlooks Blue Grass Creek in northwest Warrick County. Test excavations in the midden followed a controlled surface study. A sample of 14 units found an average of 5 inches of undisturbed midden under a plowzone, 9 shallow pits, and a dog burial. Initial analysis of kitchen midden indicates warm season habitation with subsistence derived mainly from aquatic and floodplain sources. A relatively large number of cutting, scraping and perforating tools suggests fabrication of animal hides and vegetable fibers. Diagnostic artifacts conform to those recently defined as part of the French Lick Phase, with an estimated age of 3,000 to 1,500 B.C.

Geophysical Studies at the Entrance to the "Circle Mound" Earthwork, Mounds State Park, Indiana. ALAN C. SAMUELSON, Department of Geology and RONALD HICKS, Department of Anthropology, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306. —The Ball State University Applied Science in Archeology Research Group utilized magnetometer and electrical resistivity surveys in study of earthworks associated with the Woodland Indian cultures. The archeological study concentrated on the entrance area to the "Circle Mound" in Mounds State Park near Anderson, Indiana. The site consists of a rather large east-west oriented central area surrounded by a trench and rim. Of principal interest at this time was the survey of mounds located on either side of the entrance to the large enclosure. These two mounds were reported in early publications but they were plowed over with cultivation of the area east of the enclosure. Similar distinctive patterns of magnetic and resistivity anomalies are centered over the supposed two entrance mounds. Different magnetic and resistivity anomaly combinations are related to the rim, trench, entrance mounds, and plowed ground. Soils and site excavation data are also related to the geophysical data. In addition to supplying useful detail to define this site, geophysical techniques show promise for use at other sites.

Test Excavations at the Multi-component Clark Site, Southwest Vigo County, Indiana. DANIEL P. THIEL and ROBERT E. PACE, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809.—The Clark Site is one of a series located on a natural levee along a former course of the Wabash River. Earlier salvage excavation at the nearby Farrand and Wilson sites recorded significant information from Havana, Vincennes and Albee components. A surface reconnaissance of the Clark Site found evidence of an additional Riverton component, along with Havana and Albee. Test excavation has revealed a mixture of cultural debris in a plowzone, and an average of 4 inches of midden below a plowzone. Snyders points and Havana ceramics appear to be related to an adjacent clay-capped mound, similar to one previously examined at the Wilson Site.

The Early Archaic and The Swan's Landing Site. CURTIS H. TOMAK, Indiana Department of Highways, Martinsville, Indiana 46151.—The Swan's Landing Site is located near New Amsterdam, Harrison County, Indiana. The site is exposed in and eroding from alluvial deposits forming the bank of the Ohio River. For a distance of several hundred feet along the river, the bank and the adjacent beach are littered with a large quantity of archaeological material. Hundreds of artifacts including points, bifaces, drills, and end scrapers are known to have been collected from the site, and much chert debris, charcoal, and bone are present. In addition, several areas or strata containing much charcoal, fired earth, chert debris, and arti-

facts exist in the face of the bank buried about three to five feet below ground surface. Some of them appear to be hearths.

The most diagnostic artifacts from the site are the points, and virtually all of them are of one type. They are like Early Archaic Charleston Corner Notched points for which radiocarbon determinations from elsewhere in the Ohio Valley indicate an age of over 9000 years. It is also of considerable significance that, based upon data from other sites, the other kinds of artifacts from Swan's Landing are known to occur in Early Archaic contexts.

In sum, the Swan's Landing Site appears to be a very productive, virtually single component, buried Early Archaic site which possesses features and materials in good archaeological context. The site is significant for a number of reasons, and it has considerable potential for making meaningful contributions to our currently limited knowledge of the Early Archaic in the eastern United States. Data from Swan's Landing can also contribute to research in other disciplines, e.g. paleoenvironmental research and archaeomagnetic studies.

I have been conducting research at the site, and archaeological work needs to be continued there. I hope to undertake archaeological excavations at Swan's Landing in the near future. In this regard, I would like to thank the Indiana Academy of Science for providing me with a generous research grant to fund archaeological work at the Swan's Landing Site.

A Reappraisal of the Batak of Palawan, Philippines, in Light of New Field Data.

CHARLES P. WARREN, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Chicago, Illinois 60680.—Ethnographic accounts of the Batak of Palawan, Philippines, were collected in 1950-51 and subsequently were reported intermittently in the literature between 1961 and 1977 by Warren. Currently the Batak are being restudied by another ethnographer, James Eder, and his reports provide new data that placed the earlier reports in a different perspective. A point-by-point comparison of the two sets of data provides insights that suggest that the disparities between the sets of data are due to more than the differential training, experience, and field methods of the ethnographers.