

PROGRAM OF THE SECTION ON ARCHEOLOGY

Chairman: GLENN A. BLACK, Indianapolis

1. Direction of linguistic change. C. F. Voegelin, DePauw University.
2. The homeland of Indian corn. Paul Weatherwax, Indiana University.
3. Concerning migration paths. Paul W. Weer, Indiana Historical Society.
4. Tentative outline of the prehistory of Indiana. Eli Lilly, Indianapolis.
5. The Goodall Focus of Elemental Hopewellian in Indiana and Michigan. Glenn A. Black, Indiana Historical Society.
6. Who built the Mounds? Erminie W. Voegelin, Greencastle.

The title of paper No. 6 was received too late to be included in the program published previous to the meeting. All the above papers were read although two authors were not able to be present.

No abstract of Mr. Lilly's paper is given here because the paper is included as a part of his book, *Prehistoric Antiquities of Indiana*, published by the Indiana Historical Society, 1938.

In keeping with a custom established some years ago, the Archeological Section of the Indiana Historical Society brought an outstate speaker to Indianapolis for the principal address before the Section during the Annual History Conference, December 11, 1937. The speaker chosen was Dr. Florence Hawley Senter of the University of Chicago whose subject was "Dendrochronology."

In view of the widespread interest in this subject it seemed desirable that members of the Academy be permitted to share in this presentation. Notices were mailed to all Academy members, and it is a matter of regret that more did not avail themselves of the opportunity. Dr. Senter, by field and laboratory work, is attempting to do for the upper Mississippi Valley what she and Douglass have done for the southwest, namely, to give prehistoric habitation and mound sites exact dates by the tree-ring method of dating.

Mr. Black was re-elected chairman of the section for 1938.

ABSTRACTS

The homeland of Indian corn. PAUL WEATHERWAX, Indiana University.—The American origin of Indian corn is admitted by practically all authorities. The intensiveness of cultivation and degree of variation indicate two possible centers of origin, one in Peru and the other in Mexico and Central America. The botanical evidences favor the latter, because teosinte, the nearest relative, is limited to this region, and *Tripsacum*, a more distant relative, has its main distribution in North America.

The Goodall Focus of Elemental Hopewellian in Indiana and Michigan. GLENN A. BLACK, Indiana Historical Society.—During the field season of 1937, an opportunity was afforded for the study of material removed from mounds in the Kankakee-St. Joseph River drainage years ago by interested non-professionals. Meager reports on these excavations had indicated the presence in this area of a rather frequent manifestation of the Hopewellian mound-culture complex.

Material in several museums and private collections was studied and allocated to the mounds of the area by means of a peculiar form of lettering used in numbering the specimens by the individual who conducted the bulk of the explorations. No catalogue has been found which would explain in detail the significance of the numbering system. The area covered by this material includes Laporte and St. Joseph Counties in Indiana and a number of counties in Michigan. The date of specimen recovery goes back to the early eighties.

The best known group of mounds in the region is the Goodall Group located southeast of Laporte in Laporte County. This has given name to the archeological manifestation including all of the components (sites) in the above named area, which combine to form a focus of the Elemental Hopewellian Aspect.

The culture complex is interesting in that it consists not only of determinant traits for the Elemental Aspect of the Hopewellian Phase. In addition there are certain link traits exhibited in the ceramic complex which seem to connect this Focus with some Aspect of the Mississippi Culture Pattern.

In view of the rather complex culture manifestation, it is a matter of extreme regret that such early workers left no field notes indicating the exact relationship, *in situ*, of anomalous forms, burial types, earth strata, and other technical data so important to the modern archeologist.