

ANTHROPOLOGY

Chairman: B. K. SWARTZ, JR., Ball State University
ROBERT E. PACE, Indiana State University, was elected
chairman for 1969

ABSTRACTS

Stratigraphy of the White Site. RONALD L. MICHAEL, Ball State University.—This paper is a field report of archaeological excavation done in 1968 at Mound 3, Hn-10 (IAS-BSU), located on the near southwest side of New Castle, Indiana. The work consisted primarily of searching for the base of the mound. The perimeter of the central section of the mound was trenched around using 5x5 excavation units. After each trench was excavated to a depth of about two feet below the mound base, soil profiles were taken of each trench. On the basis of the soil profiles and artifacts recovered, which included copper bracelets, pottery and ground stone chunky stones, bifacially flaked chert points, and a unifacially flaked chert scraper, the mound was concluded to be middle or late Adena.

A Preliminary Report on the Welsh-Dunlap Site, Vigo County, Indiana. ROBERT E. PACE, STEPHEN COFFIN, and JOHN RICHARDSON, Indiana University.—Located on a sand rise along the Wabash River in northern Vigo County, this mixed Late Woodland village site is of especial interest because of its marginal position to better known traditions to the north and to the south. Initial excavation has recovered materials related to those reported from the Albee and Catlin sites, along with others suggesting affinities with central Illinois River valley sites.

The Initial Excavation of the Van Nuys Site. BEN J. MORRIS, Ball State University.—The initial excavation of the Van Nuys Site, Hn-25 (IAS-BSU), began on June 11, 1968. By July 11, 1968, nearly 1000 square feet was excavated to a level averaging approximately 27 inches. The assemblage of artifacts recovered from the surface and during excavation, plus an extensive, multiple post hole pattern, suggests a Late Woodland manifestation possibly related to Hn-2, a nearby cemetery site with Fort Ancient affiliations.

Mound Four New Castle Site. TERRY CURREN, Ball State University.—Mound Four is a bilobate mound located in Henry County on the grounds of the New Castle State Hospital. The north side of the west lobe was excavated during the 1968 Field School. It was originally thought that the area between the two lobes of the mound was filled by erosion. However, three secondary cremation burials were found in this area. A large sheet of mica and a copper band of questionable use was found in association with one of the burials.

Culture Change in a Maya Community. MICHAEL SALOVESH, Purdue University.—The Tzotzil-speaking Maya Indians of San Bartolomé, Chiapas, Mexico, form a separate community within a town which includes many

non-Indians. Based on research conducted between 1958 and 1962, I characterized this community as a strongly conservative one. I offered an analysis which suggested that the peculiar residence patterns followed by the Indians operated in ways which made these conservative tendencies most notable in those areas of community life which were controlled by men.

In the last six years, San Bartolomé's Indians have undergone a series of drastic shifts in cultural orientations. These have been strongest in political and economic affairs, particularly in those areas which involve contact and interaction with the non-Indian world at the levels of town, state, and nation. It is remarkable that these changes have been most far-reaching precisely in those activities which are primarily controlled by men. This paper outlines the major areas of recent change, and seeks an explanation of those changes in a basic shift in the cultural ecology of the surrounding region.

Other papers read

An Historic Feature at the New Castle Site. THOMAS HABART, Ball State University.

Excavations at the Commissary Site, Henry County, Indiana: A Late Woodland Cemetery. MARY LOU CRAIG, Ball State University.

Three Late Woodland Cemeteries in Greene County, Indiana. CURTIS H. TOMAK, Indiana University.

Physical Types in California. JACK M. WHITEHEAD, Ball State University.

The Nature and Distribution of Bifrontal Occipital Cranial Deformation. KING B. HUNTER and GEORG K. NEUMANN, Indiana University.

Population Distance and Racial Differentiation in the American Indian. GEORG K. NEUMANN, Indiana University.

Varieties of North American Indians and Linguistic Groupings in Historical Reconstruction. NORMAN A. TAGUE and GEORG K. NEUMANN, Indiana University.

Oneota Influences in the Great Lakes Area Tribes. ELIZABETH J. GLENN, Ball State University.