

ANTHROPOLOGY

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ABSTRACTS

Analysis of Three Tool Kits for the Bluegrass Site (W162), a Late Archaic French Lick Phase Site in Warrick County. C. MICHAEL ANSLINGER, Anthropology Laboratory, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809.—Three tool kits recovered from burial associations during the 1983 test excavations at the Bluegrass Site (W162), a Late Archaic, French Lick Phase, site in Warrick County, produced tools and adornments of chert, ground stone, bone, antler, teeth and shell. Functional interpretations formulated from use-wear attributes indicate most tools served in the hunting-butcher-hide processing complex. Furthermore, projectile point forms are more typically associated with Late Archaic shell mound and related sites in Kentucky and Tennessee. It is suggested that influences from the Middle South should also be recognized as contributing to the stylistic dimensions of the French Lick Phase, in addition to those from the Helton Phase in Illinois.

Final Report on the Excavations at Fox Island Site (12AL121) Allen County, Indiana. DIANE E. BEYNON, Department of Anthropology, Indiana-Purdue University at Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805.—Recent data recovered from the final season of excavation at the Fox Island Site (12AL121) revealed the existence of at least two projectile points in direct association with the cremated human burial discovered the previous year. The burial (F3) was reopened this season and diagnostic fragments of skull, vertebrae and one distal phalange support its identification as a human burial. Additionally, two Raddatz-like projectile points were found directly associated with the burial. Initial analysis indicates that the points were thermally altered after manufacture. This is attested to by spalling and the generally friable nature of the chert. While the thermal alteration partially obscures the ability to diagnose chert type, all indications suggest that the projectiles are of Liston Creek variety. Although a Middle Archaic Stage is indicated for the age of the burial because of the Raddatz-like points, an absolute age for the burial will be decided after determination of radiocarbon dates. To date, this association of Archaic projectile points with a human cremation is the first of its kind to be recovered from a systematic excavation of an archaeological site in Northeastern Indiana.

Provenience and Use of Chert from the Ditney Hills, Warrick County, Indiana. MARK CANTIN and ROBERT E. PACE, Anthropology Laboratory, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809.—Survey and excavation in the northwest region of Warrick County, Indiana recovered tools and debitage of a variety of chert types, including types believed to have originated in the local Ditney Hills area. Geologically, the chert outcrops at the top of the West Franklin limestone member of the Shelburn Formation, and at the bottom of the Ditney Coal member of the Patoka Formation. Both are

associated in the McLeansboro Group of the Pennsylvanian system. Preliminary reconnaissance of exposed bedrock has identified thin shale and coal beds, ferrous sandstones, and cherty limestones. Samples of low-quality, limey chert are known to have been utilized for tools by Late Archaic, French Lick Phase cultures. However, a fine grained, high-quality chert is reported to be found on eroded slopes of Ditney Hill. This presentation reports the source, description, and use of the local Ditney cherts.

Bone and Antler Industry at a Late Archaic, French Lick Phase Site (W162) in Warrick County. MARY ELLEN CARPENTER and ROBERT E. PACE, Anthropology Laboratory, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809.—Bone, antler and teeth constituted a significant source of raw material for Indians of the Late Archaic, French Lick Phase in southwestern Indiana. In addition to extracting marrow and grease to supplement diets, a variety of tools, adornments and containers were fashioned from skeletal remains of the animals. Artifact and waste remains recovered from the Bluegrass Site (W162) of Warrick County are discussed and compared with those recorded at other Late Archaic sites in the region. It is suggested that types and frequencies of bone tools reflect internal organization at specific sites, and external relationships between sites.

French Lick Phase Burials and Mortuary Customs of the Bluegrass Site (W162), Warrick County, Indiana. MARCIA ELLIOTT and ROBERT E. PACE, Anthropology Laboratory, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809.—Twelve burials excavated during two summer seasons (1982 and 1983) of fieldwork at the Bluegrass Site (W162) in Warrick County, Indiana offer insights into the biological information and mortuary customs of the Late Archaic, French Lick Phase. The biological information includes the occurrence of various discrete traits and pathologies. The description of mortuary customs relates information on the burial position, presence of artifacts, and age and sex assessment of the individuals at the Bluegrass Site.

Archaeological Resources and Riverbank Erosion in Western Indiana. MISTY JACKSON and ROBERT E. PACE, Anthropology Laboratory, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809.—Loss of archaeological sites to erosion along riverbanks is generally recognized but poorly understood in terms of numbers, types and implications for reconstruction of cultural systems. Classic examples of loss include the Raaf Site along the Ohio River in Spencer County and the Bone Bank Site along the Wabash River in Posey County. Many other sites less obvious to the public but as critical for reconstructing cultural systems have been, and continue to be, lost to migrating banks. Reconnaissance along banks of the Wabash and tributary rivers has identified a variety of surface and buried sites, ranging from temporary camps to large villages, and representing Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian and Historic components. Data from these sites and from studies of the dynamics of bank migration are being combined to provide a means of predicting the numbers, types and rates of archaeological site loss.

Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Northwest Warrick County, Indiana. DANIEL P. THIEL and ROBERT E. PACE, Anthropology Laboratory, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809.—As part of an archaeological survey for site patterns in southwest Indiana, six study areas are being examined with fieldwork for four essentially completed this past summer. This paper will report the initial analysis of data collected from the Elberfield area in northwest Warrick County. Approximately 1000 acres were systematically examined including upland flats, upland slopes, and floodplain. Over 100 prehistoric sites were located. Information recovered from this survey, previously recorded sites and test excavations at the Bluegrass Site (W162), shows the area as most intensively used by the Late Archaic with sites concentrated on the upland

flats and upland slopes. Few sites are found on the floodplain. From their distribution and from data on former natural resources, a model of settlement and subsistence comparable with others for the Upper Patoka Lake area and southeastern Indiana is being constructed.

