

## ANTHROPOLOGY

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### ABSTRACTS

**Archaeological Excavations at the Lattas Creek Site (12-Gr-29), Greene County, Indiana.** C. MICHAEL ANSLINGER, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809—In the spring and summer of 1986 extensive archaeological excavations were conducted at the Lattas Creek Site (12-Gr-29), located in west-central Greene County, Indiana. An excess of 6,500 square meters of subplowzone area were examined, with limited deposits of intact midden being present. Cooking pits, refuse pits, hearths, human interments and post mold patters were identified. Major components consist of the Allison-LaMotte Culture and Late Woodland Albee Complex.

**Progress in the Treatment of Cultural Resources in the Coal Fields of Indiana.** RUTH A. BRINKER, Division of Reclamation, 201 W. Main St., Jasonville, Indiana 47438.—Public interest and the active participation of avocational and professional archaeologists are the key factor in the progress which has occurred relative to cultural resources in the coal producing area of the state. This progress has taken several rather indirect pathways. Methods include a lands unsuitable for mining petition process, informal conferences between coal producers and archaeologists, and agreements between the regulatory authority (Division of Reclamation) and coal producers. Important sites preserved, temporarily avoided, or mitigated include the Beehunter Site, the Haug Sites, the Bluegrass Site, the Blanca Site, and the Flynn Site.

The federal regulatory authority (Office of Surface Mining) is currently proposing changes for rules concerning cultural resources. While state laws and regulations have not been specific on locating, identifying, and evaluating historic and prehistoric archaeological sites in the coal fields, the federal rule changes if implemented will eventually necessitate state regulatory changes. This may result in more direct and effective treatment of cultural resources.

**Preliminary Report of Test Excavation of Swan's Landing Site (12 Hr 304), Harrison County, Indiana, 1986.** MARK E. CANTIN, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.—Swan's Landing Site (12 Hr 304), located along the Ohio River in southwestern Harrison County, has long been known as a deeply buried stratified Early Archaic lithic reduction station. It appears as unique due to the size of the site and the density of materials observed. Artifacts produced here include bifaces, drills, endscrapers, and Kirk points, manufactured exclusively of the locally available Wyandotte chert.

Extensive river erosion and vandalism of the site prompted test excavation by the Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology of Indiana University. The excavation was designed to locate intact deposits and determine site boundaries. The ultimate goal of this excavation was to recover an adequate sample of the artifactual assemblage and datable

charcoal to demonstrate its unique character that would qualify it for inclusion to the National Register.

**Ceramics and Ceramic Sites in the Upper Wabash Drainage: A Regional Problem.** DONALD R. COCHRAN, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306. —The lack of a ceramics and ceramic sites from the Upper Wabash drainage has hampered the definition of Woodland chronologies and settlement patterns. A review of the ceramics, locations of ceramic sites, distribution of mounds, and collector site location models from the region revealed that most ceramics have been linked to Late Woodland groups associated with the Great Lakes region, most ceramic sites were located on floodplains and other river valley features, mounds were primarily distributed around the periphery of the region, and collector predictive models excluded the areas where ceramic sites were recorded. Data from the All Seasons site further indicated that many Woodland sites were likely to be buried in alluvial fans. Although the data generated through the overview was insufficient for the accurate assessment of Woodland occupation of the region, a model of Late Woodland settlement was constructed.

**A Comparison of Site Frequencies and Natural Settings in the Tennyson and Shoals Survey Areas in Southwestern Indiana.** JAMES W. KENDRICK AND ROBERT E. PACE, Anthropology Laboratory, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809. —Systematic surveys of 100 acre areas, sampling archaeological resources in 17 southwestern Indiana counties, have found an average of one site per ten acres. However, significant differences occur between survey areas, and between different natural settings within single areas. Frequency data from recently completed surveys near Shoals in Martin County and Tennyson in Warrick County are examined, with implications for predictive models discussed.

**The Yankeetown Phase: An Emergent Mississippian Cultural Manifestation in the Lower Ohio River Valley.** BRIAN G. REDMOND, Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Bloomington, Indiana 47405. —The Yankeetown phase is the name given to a late prehistoric cultural manifestation located in the lower Ohio and Wabash river valleys of southwestern Indiana, southeastern Illinois, and northwestern Kentucky. The results of a recent study of Yankeetown settlement in this region suggest the occupation of sedentary floodplain villages, dispersed hamlets, and small extractive campsites. Previous archaeological investigations have outlined various aspects of Yankeetown material culture, subsistence, and chronology. In this paper, these data are discussed and interpreted in relation to the newly acquired settlement information. The result of this analysis is the characterization of the Yankeetown phase as an emergent Mississippian cultural manifestation.

**Significant Clovis Sites in Southwestern Indiana.** KENNETH B. TANKERSLEY, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405. —Recent investigations in southwestern Indiana have identified a number of Clovis sites on a variety of landforms, including a bedrock knoll, Woodfordian Stade terraces, and sections of the Ohio River floodplain. While most sites lack primary context, the occurrence of several fluted points on a beach adjacent to stratified deposits at the Raaf site (12Sp2), presents the tantalizing possibility of an in-situ Clovis component. If the presence of a primary deposit is confirmed, this site would represent the first report of a stratified Clovis site in the central Ohio River valley.

**Archaeological Research in the Coal Mining Area of Southwestern Indiana.** CURTIS H. TOMAK, Indiana Department of Highways, State Office Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204. —A large number of archaeological sites already have been destroyed by coal mining in southwestern Indiana, and a great many more will be destroyed by mining

in that area in the near future. In view of this severe impact upon the archaeological resource base, the writer's research efforts during the past year have been devoted to the coal mining area of southwestern Indiana, in particular to the lower valley of the West Fork of White River. The work consisted of collector interviews; site survey; the test excavation of the Steele site, an Early Archaic Jerger Phase site in Daviess County; and the testing of the Thompson site, a heavily occupied Early Archaic to Late Woodland site in Greene County. Funds for the work were provided by a research grant from the Indiana Academy of Science.

**Archaeological Investigation of the DeWeese-Preston House.** MARY E. WAITE, HOLLY A. WAGNER AND ROBERT E. PACE, Anthropology Laboratory, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809.—In a continuing investigation of the grounds of the historic DeWeese-Preston House in Terre Haute, subsurface probes and test excavations have located pathways, a trash disposal area, and other features. Excavation of an outdoor privy pit has recovered an array of artifacts that shed light on the lifestyles of the last resident.

