

ANTHROPOLOGY

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ABSTRACTS

Riverton Lithic Technology at the Wint Site, Bartholomew County, Indiana. C. MICHAEL ANSLINGER, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809. — A technological and functional analysis of the chipped-stone tools and debitage from the Wint Site (12-B-95) indicates selective chert procurement and utilization patterns during the Late Archaic. Also, two distinct reduction technologies were identified. Implications for Riverton settlement system analysis, and future research goals are discussed.

A Preliminary Report on Recent Explorations at Fox Island, Allen County, Indiana. DIANE E. BEYNON, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805, and PAUL JEAN PROVOST, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805. — This paper will be a preliminary report on the archaeological excavations recently completed at Fox Island County Park in Allen County. The excavation was carried out by the authors as part of the annual Field School in Archaeology being run by the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne.

12-Wb-90, Lithic Source Areas and Settlement Pattern Analysis in the Lower Mississinewa Drainage. DONALD R. COCHRAN and WILLIAM WEPLER, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306. — A controlled surface collection from 12-Wb-90, an eroded site on the shore of the Mississinewa Reservoir, produced an unusual number of endscrapers and exotic chert artifacts when compared with the other 110 sites recorded during a 1981 survey of the reservoir. An analysis of the artifacts and the site location and comparison with other sites in the area revealed that recorded lithic source area sites do not fit the usual characterization of quarry or workshop sites. The location of chert outcrops in the Lower Mississinewa drainage allowed for selection of site locations that were in proximity to chert and other resources so that separate scheduling of quarry and workshop activity was unnecessary.

Experimental Archaeology — The Building of a Controlled Prehistoric Site on a 50 Meter by 50 Meter Area. PHIL MCCLURE AND ROBERT E. PACE, Wabash Valley Archaeological Society. — Activities such as house construction, food processing and preparation, pit construction, tool making, pottery making and firing.

The methods used are conducted in aboriginal manor within the woodland time frame.

This site will be constructed in order to determine time and physical energy expenditures required for habitation of the area.

Five to ten years later excavations will be conducted, and the data used to evaluate the methods of present day recovery procedures.

Some Regional Variations in the Late Archaic. ROBERT E. PACE, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809. — Test excavations at the Bluegrass Site (W-162) in 1981-82 have established a close association with the French Lick Phase of the Late Archaic. Other Late Archaic sites in southwest Indiana are of the French Lick Phase. Differences have been observed between contemporary Late Archaic sites in southeast Indiana, leading to a suggestion of a "Falls Phase." Differences have also been observed between these two and contemporary sites in areas of east central Indiana. It is suggested that the Howell Site (Franklin County), tested in 1979, is representative of a third regional phase, the "Howell Phase." Similarities and differences between these three expressions of the Late Archaic are discussed.

Albee Component at the Cooke Site (P-5) Parke County, Late Woodland in the Central Wabash Valley. ROBERT E. PACE AND DANIEL P. THIEL, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809. — Albee Culture is represented as one of the multi-components at the Cooke Site (12-P-5) in Parke County. Carbon-14 dates place it between 1100-1300 A.D. Sub-plowzone features have produced evidence of corn as an important item in the diet. Ceramics suggest the site is closely related to a Late Woodland complex represented by a series of sites in west-central Indiana, with regional associations in central Indiana and the Illinois River Valley.

Mechanical Stress in a Late Woodland Population. MELANIE A. RESEIGH, Muncie, Indiana 47302. — The Commissary Site, near New Castle, Indiana, was excavated by the Ball State Archaeological Field School during the 1966-71 seasons. This paper deals only with those adults excavated that were complete enough for an analysis of mechanical stress of the bones. During this analysis it was noted that the cervical vertebrae of some individuals, along with other skeletal areas, had indications of heavy use. This paper will discuss possible cultural causes for the stresses involved.

A Survey of the Upland Forest and Prairie Conjunction in Vermillion County, Indiana. WILLIAM E. RESEIGH, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, 47306. — Surveys of upland areas are only now becoming common, and have begun to change our perceptions of prehistoric patterns of land use. A survey of the Newport Army Ammunition Plant, which contains areas of dissected and undissected upland prairie, and river flood plain, is compared with information from other prairie and upland studies.

The results show that site frequency in prehistoric times is very similar for prairie and undissected upland, and that there are possibly concentrations of sites in areas of dissected upland which are close to both undissected upland and prairie areas.

Bono: A Late Archaic Shell Midden in Lawrence County, Indiana. CURTIS H. TOMAK, Indiana Department of Highways, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204. — The Bono Site occupies about two acres of upland overlooking bottomland of the East Fork of White River in Lawrence County. The author initially surveyed the site in 1980 and in 1982 conducted an archaeological excavation there which was funded by the Indiana Academy of Science.

The site possesses large midden areas of dark soil mixed with a large quantity of mussel shell and non-midden areas of lighter soil containing little shell. Excavation was done in both types of area. Midden was found to extend below

plowzone, and some archaeological material was recovered from beneath the midden. In addition, one or two aboriginal features were found.

A considerable amount of archaeological debris besides shell is present at Bono. This material occurs in the midden and in the non-midden areas but with apparent differences in content between the two types of area. Included among the material recovered from the site are points, bifaces, drills, scrapers, axes, campstones, bone tools, broken rock, chert debris, animal bone, and charred plant remains. The artifacts indicate that Bono was occupied mainly during the later half of the Archaic period.

The Melvin Site—12-B-401. MARK WOLFAL, Columbus, Indiana, 47201. — The Melvin Site is located in the southern portion of Bartholomew County on the first terrace of a flood plain.

The site was tested in early March of 1981 by the Wabash Valley Archaeological Society. The test consisted of seven 2 meter x 2 meter squares and two 1 meter x 1 meter squares. The test squares were selected by the location of surface material scattered over a large area of the terrace.

Pottery sherds collected from the surface and during the test excavation included curvilinear guilloch, cord impressed, collard rims, and smooth.

The pot sherds, along with the other material, show the site to be a single component site; and very closely related to the Bowen Site located in Marion County, thus associated with the Oliver Phase.

The single date available for the Oliver Phase sites is 890 AD \pm 100 years. The single date for the Melvin Site is 955 AD \pm 90 years.

