

The Central States Bulletin

CENTRAL STATES BRANCH
AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Volume 3

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Number 1

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

CENTRAL STATES BRANCH

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

and

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

at

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

MAY 13 & 14, 1949

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Check List of Things to Do Before the Annual Meetings

- () 1 April 1949 -- Last Day for Receipt of Titles of Papers for CSB, AAA
Mail to J. N. Spuhler, Hagerty Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus 10
- () 25 April 1949 -- Deadline for Room Reservations, Indiana Union & Club
Mail to L. S. Smith, Manager, Indiana Union, Indiana University
- () 5 May 1949 -- Final Day for Reservations & Payment for Annual Dinner
Mail to E. W. Voegelin, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University

THE BULLETIN is the official organ of the Central States Branch of the American Anthropological Association. The CSB is an organization of anthropologists in the colleges, universities, and museums of the middle west. THE BULLETIN is published several times during the school year. Subscription, including dues in the CSB and the AAA, \$6 per year, \$9 for Fellows. Associate membership in the CSB and subscription to THE BULLETIN, \$1 per year.

25TH ANNUAL MEETING CSB-AAA: 14TH ANNUAL MEETING SAA (2.)

Indiana University, Bloomington, May 13 and 14

The 25th Annual Meeting of the Central States Branch, American Anthropological Association, and the 14th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held in the Indiana Union Building, Indiana University, Bloomington, May 13 and 14, 1949.

On campus accommodations will be available at the Union Building and the Union Club. Reservations for single, double, or twin bed rooms, with or without private bath, from \$2.50 to \$4.50 at the Union Club and from \$3.00 to \$5.00 at the Union Building, should be made directly with L.S. Smith, Manager, Union Building, Indiana University, before April 25th. Rooms will be held until 6:00 P.M. of the reserved day.

Rooms at the Graham Hotel, 10 minutes' walk from the Union, range from \$2.00 up for singles and \$3.00 up for doubles.

Meals may be had in the Union Building Cafeteria or in the dining room of the Union Club.

Reservations (accompanied by advance payment of \$1.75 per plate) for the Annual Dinner, Friday, May 13, 1949, 6:30 P.M., to be held in the Marine Room, Indiana Union, must be made before May 5th. Reservations with payment should be sent to E.W.Voegelin, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University. Dinner reservations may be picked up at the Registration Desk in the lobby of the Union.

On Thursday evening, May 12, Indiana University will be host to the members of the Central States Branch and the Society for American Archaeology, and their guests, at an informal reception from 8:00 to 11:00 P.M. in the Men's Lounge, Union Building. The local committee requests that members indicate, if possible early in May, whether or not they will be able to attend the reception.

Bloomington can be reached by rail directly from Chicago or Louisville, Kentucky, via the Monon Railroad. Greyhound busses for Bloomington leave the Union Bus Terminal, downtown Indianapolis, at 15 minutes after the hour every hour from 6:15 A.M. to 7:15 P.M. ; thereafter at 9:15 and 11:15 P.M., and 4:20 A.M. The bus trip takes 1 hour and 40 minutes.

President Griffin has appointed the following committees for the CSB meetings: Program-- Donald Collier, J. N. Spuhler (Chairman), and James B. Watson, Nominations -- William G. Haag (Chairman), Melville Herskovits, and Georg Neumann. Auditing -- John C. McGregor, and Kenneth Orr (Chairman). Resolutions -- Richard K. Boardsley (Chairman), Moreau Maxwell, and Karl Schmitt.

Titles of papers for CSB should be mailed to J. N. Spuhler, 111 Hagerty Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, before April 1.

AAA ANNUAL INDEX OF 16 MILLIMETER ANTHROPOLOGICAL FILMS

(3.)

The Executive Board of the American Anthropological Association recently approved a suggestion made by Jesse D. Jennings, National Park Service, that a descriptive file of all 16 millimeter non-commercial documentary anthropological movies owned by museums, educational institutions, and individuals, be set up in the office of the Secretariat so that a mimeographed annual Index of 16 Millimeter Anthropological Films could be circulated each year from that office to educational institutions. In circulating such an Index, it would be understood that institutions or individuals desiring to use the films would arrange for the loan, rental or purchase of such directly from the owners of the films, and not through the AAA Secretariat.

Since all listings for the AAA Index of 16 Millimeter Anthropological Films will be of non-commercial material, the AAA Index will serve as a supplement to the H. W. Wilson Educational Film Guide. This latter work contains items commercially available, but does not list non-commercially prepared material.

Cooperation of all institutions and individuals who have such documentary films for listing in a central file is requested by the Executive Secretary. Information regarding existent films should include:-

Title
50-100 word description of contents
Length of time film runs
Number of reels
Color or black and white
Approximate date film was taken
Name of photographer (if available)
Name and address of person and institution
to whom applicants for the film should write
Film available for rent, sale and/or free loan
Sale or rental price: if rental, by week or month prices
Owner's estimate of film: excellent, good, fair.

If owners of documentary anthropological films will cooperate immediately, it is hoped that a sizeable file can be accumulated in the Secretariat by late Fall. The first AAA Annual Index can then be prepared and mailed to educational institutions before the end of this year. All information covering the points listed above should be sent to:-

Dr. Erminie W. Voegelin
Executive Secretary
American Anthropological Association
Department of Anthropology
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

The first field research by the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey was conducted this summer from June 15 to August 21. During this period a group of eighteen students from Beloit College, Lawrence College and the University of Wisconsin participated in the excavation as part of the Beloit College Summer Session. For this first season research was under the primary sponsorship of the Logan Museum of Beloit College. Direction of the field party was Mr. Moreau S. Maxwell of Beloit College and Mr. Chandler W. Rowe of Lawrence College.

The site suggested for investigation by Mr. W. C. McKern of the Milwaukee Public Museum was a group of more than two hundred mounds at Diamond Bluff, Wisconsin, across the Mississippi River from Red Wing, Minnesota. The mound group contained a preponderance of conical mounds - the larger fifty to sixty feet in diameter and seven to ten feet high - the smaller fifteen feet in diameter and one to two feet high. Linear mounds were also present and at least one effigy mound in a very good state of preservation. From the contour of the mounds, and from the presence in an earlier survey of stamped sherds, it was assumed that the conical mounds at least would prove to belong to the Trempeleau Focus of Hopewell. An adjacent village site obviously belonging to the Orr Focus, Upper Mississippi Phase, on the basis of surface material, was assumed to be later in time.

The evidence from excavation, however, was that the mounds had been built either by an Upper Mississippi people or by a group post-dating Upper Mississippi in the area. No material was found which could be related to the Trempeleau Focus. The large conical mound excavated had apparently been erected as a burial tumulus, although the skeletal material belonging to four adults and one sub-adult was so fragmentary and so poorly preserved that the orientation of the bodies could not be determined. All of these fragments were well up in the body of the mound with no indication of a sub-mound pit. Unfortunately there was no cultural material in association with the burials and any indication of relative chronology must come from the midden material which was used in building the mound. This included an even distribution between cord-roughened, grit-tempered Woodland wares and smooth, shell-tempered Mississippi wares. The shell-tempered sherds belonged to small globular, small-mouthed jars with and without handles and to angular-shouldered bowls similar to those of the Monk's Mound Aspect. A sufficient number of sherds were found of one of these angular-shouldered jars to enable reconstruction. A trailing-incised scroll appears on the section above the angular shoulder and although the tempering material is grit the appearance is that of a Middle rather than Upper Mississippi bowl. Non-ceramic artifacts, although rare, were also of both Woodland and Mississippi character. Testing of the area did not produce any evidence of a Woodland village.

The two small conical mounds excavated were practically barren - one completely so and the other containing two grit-tempered sherds, two shell-tempered and one piece of worked galena. The small linear mound contained a right humerus in excellent condition in the body of the mound, but no cultural material. A small rectangular sub-mound pit had been dug in the center shortly after mound construction had begun. However, there was no trace here of skeletal or cultural material. The large linear mound excavated, eight feet high at the center, was also apparently built as a burial tumulus. At least three skeletons in poor condition were found in a flexed position in the body of the mound. Much of the area of this mound was left unexcavated

for future seasons. Although the dirt used in mound construction appeared to have come from a refuse area very little cultural material was found. The few sherds found were of Woodland and Mississippi types. (5.)

The effigy mound, a long, straight-tailed panther in shape, was partially excavated and surprisingly all of the cultural material with the exception of one side-notched projectile point appears to belong to the Orr Focus. Two burials, the first indicated only by a discoloration in the soil and the second by the teeth and a fragment of cranium preserved by a large chunk of charcoal, were found in the body of the mound in the general region of the shoulder and chest. With the first was associated a small loop-handled shell-tempered jar of the type associated with Orr Focus burials and with the second a large globular, trailed-incised, shell-tempered, loop-handled jar. Several sherds of a shell-tempered, angular-shouldered bowl were also found in the back region of the mound, close to the original land surface on which the mound had been built. In the heart region a large oval sub-mound pit had been dug into gravel. On the edge of the pit was a shell-tempered angular-shouldered rim sherd. Within the pit was the flexed skeleton of an elderly female and an infant, with no associated remains. Both of the pit burials and burial number two, a ten to twelve year old, had unusually large teeth, both deciduous and permanent.

Trenching operations were also conducted through sections of the extensive Orr Focus village on the site.

An additional item of archaeological field work done from Logan Museum on behalf of the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey was the excavation of a large burial pit on Lake Monona by Andrew H. Whiteford of Beloit College. During August while a road was being widened in the vicinity of a large mound which was recently set aside as public property by the Town of Monona a number of human bones were discovered. At the insistence of interested neighbors the department of anthropology at the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Historical Museum sent a group out to examine the find. Preliminary excavation revealed what was interpreted as the remains of a clay mask on the face of the skeleton and, in the belief that the find might be Hopewell, it is decided to suspend operations until a member of the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey could be at the site. Accordingly Whiteford was called and understood a holding operation to preserve the materials and secure the information in the hope of making it available to the group which will some day conduct further excavations at the site.

No attempt was made to explore the site thoroughly, but in the attempt to delineate the extent of the burial in the road cut almost two weeks of excavation were carried on, finally resulting in the disclosure of a large rectangular pit (ca. 5' x 8' x 4') excavated from the surface of the hill and containing twelve burials. The burials were extended in the flesh and secondary bundle burials. Unfortunately no artifacts were found in the pit except one very small copper point. Some suggestion of clay was found about the face of one other skull but the first specimen on which this feature had been noted was covered with paraffin in the field and has not yet been opened for examination.

Until the materials have been rechecked in the laboratory it is not possible to positively identify the manifestation uncovered here although the superficial characteristics seem closer to Trempeleau than anything else known in the area. Robert Nero of the University of Wisconsin assisted in the excavation.

John C. McGregor has resigned as Archaeologist to accept a position on the faculty of the University of Illinois as Associate Professor of Anthropology.

An article chiefly on Illinois Hopewellian dress under the title of "Illinois Records of 1000 A.D." by the writer appeared in the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society for September. Papers by McGregor, Walker (Winslow), Deuel and others will be delayed for some months due to lack of funds to publish. The reports on the 1947 and 1948 excavations on and near Starved Rock are in the hands of Ken Orr.

Plans are going forward for continuance in 1949 of joint archaeological field work of the Museum and the University of Chicago.

.....Thorne Deuel

INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

During 1948 eleven students participated in the ten week Indiana University Field Course at the Angel Site. Excavation of an important area in the village site produced evidence of a third line of bastioned stockade and revealed completely a large circular structure, the presence of which was first observed in part during 1936. This is the first circular structure found at Angel Site.

Accommodations for as many as thirty students are now complete. The facilities include a modern kitchen and mess hall, barracks, and bath house. Formal announcement of the 1949 field session will be mailed out in February and applications will be received until April 1st. The session is open to anthropology majors, both graduate and undergraduate, but favoritism in selection of students will be shown to those whose principal interest is archaeology. The course awards ten credits to those successfully meeting the season's requirements.

Vernon Helmen, an anthropology major at Indiana University, made an archaeological survey of Owen County during 1948 and is now working up the material in preparation for a published report. The policy of making county surveys, inaugurated by the Indiana Historical Bureau many years ago, is being accelerated and next year two or three counties will be selected for observation. Majors in anthropology who have participated in all of the archaeological courses offered by the Department of Anthropology, including the field course, will be employed for the purpose of making these surveys.

.....Glenn A. Black

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

In linguistics for the current semester three students are working on their doctoral dissertations. Hans Wolff is writing a comparative Siouan grammar, Kenneth Croft is writing a descriptive grammar of Cheyenne and Samuel Elbert is writing an ethnolinguistic study concerned with Hawaiian and other Polynesian materials. Two missionary students from the Summer Institute of Linguistics are working on their masters dissertations. There are other beginning graduate students in this field and native informants are being used: Professor Herzog is directing work with a Yoruba speaker and Professor Voegelin is directing work with two Tagalog speakers.

In ethnology, Dr. Erminie Voegelin is mid-way in her book on the unwritten literature of native America. Dr. Wallace is continuing work on his own Hupa field notes and also writing a commentary to accompany the linguistic texts of the late Edward Sapir.

In physical anthropology, Professor Georg Neumann has instituted a new course called the Physical Anthropology of Aboriginal Man in the New World.

The musicology archives of Columbia University are being removed during the Christmas holidays from New York to Bloomington. This is occasioned by the change of location of Professor Herzog from Columbia to Indiana University.

Dr. Lauri Posti, of the University of Helsinki, is visiting professor this year in the East European Program, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation at Indiana University. Professor Posti is a specialist in Balto-Finnic languages. He is teaching three courses here this year: Advanced Finnish, Introduction to Finno-Ugric Linguistics, and a course in research, devoted this year to Estonian linguistics. He recently addressed the Linguistics Seminar, presenting a solution to the much-discussed problem of quantity in the Estonian phonological system. Professor Thomas A. Sebeok teaches two courses in Finno-Ugric; Elementary Hungarian, and a graduate course in Chereemis. His research is mainly in Chereemis; he has in preparation a structural sketch, an edition of texts, and a series of studies in Chereemis folklore.

Thomas Sebeok spent thirty days in Hungary working on Chereemis manuscripts and succeeded in bringing back enough material for two volumes. He spent also about five weeks in Finland, some two weeks of which were in Lappland, about 300 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Natchez Trace Parkway

Tupelo, Mississippi

As part of the archaeological salvage and survey program to be carried on prior to construction of Natchez Trace Parkway by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Emerald Mound--one of the largest mounds in North America and the largest platform mound in the Southeast--was tested in the fall of 1948 by the Archaeological Survey of the Parkway under the supervision of John L. Cotter. Emerald Mound is located 12 miles north of Natchez, Mississippi.

Preliminary excavations revealed that the mound fill of the primary truncated earthwork, measuring 700 feet long by 400 feet wide by 35 feet high, was developed around a central hill which had been topped and the fill used partially to construct a mound platform and sides. Additional load material was gathered from the area surrounding the base of the finished mound. Several stages of development were observed in the mound construction, indicating that a large village site at the base of the natural hill had been completely enclosed by a rampart of earth. Subsequently, village and rampart had been obliterated by a mass of fill which finally provided a flat surface for ceremonial purposes. The test was developed both to show interior structure of the primary mound and to provide a stratigraphic analysis of cultural material by depth and area. For this purpose all load material was removed in five-foot squares in

half-foot depth. The material so gathered is now being studied at the archeological laboratory of the Survey, located at Natchez Trace Parkway Headquarters, Tupelo, Mississippi. A preliminary report on Emerald Mound is expected to be completed in 1949. (8.)

.....John L. Cotter

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

The presence of seven Northwestern University graduate students and staff members with fresh field data from various Negro areas of the New World has made possible a seminar on Afroamerican cultures that is out of the ordinary as regards range of material and vividness of presentation. Ruy Coelho has just completed a year's study of the Black Caribs of Honduras; Erika Eichhorn has just returned from a year of field work in a small Haitian community. Both emphasized the psychoethnographic approach in their investigations. David Amos devoted the summer to a study of the economic life of the Cuban urban Negro. Berta Montero studied the mythology of the Negroes of central Cuba. Professors William Bascom and Richard Waterman also worked in Cuba during the summer, the former studying the religion known as "Santería," the latter collecting religious and folk music. Finally, Dr. René Ribeiro of Pernambuco, Brazil, in the United States on a State Department grant, brings materials based on many years' study of AfroBrazilian life in Recife. Led by Professor M. J. Herskovits, the seminar is expected to integrate these varied aspects of research.

The Anthropology, Sociology, and Psychology departments of Northwestern University are currently offering a joint seminar on "The Psychological Bases of Culture and Society." The seminar, which started with the spring quarter of 1947-48, will run until June, 1949. One of the aims of the project is to prepare a one year course for freshmen, to be offered for the first time in the academic year 1949-50, while it is also anticipated that, on the graduate level, the discussions will result in the initiation of cross-disciplinary research projects. Professors M.J. Herskovits, Kimball Young, and R. H. Seashore are leaders of the seminar; they are assisted by Dr. Bertha Stavrianos, Peter Jacobson, and James Spillius, who hold fellowships made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to further the work of the seminar.

Alan P. Merriam has been granted a Fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies to study Comparative Musicology in the Department of Anthropology of Northwestern University.

.....M. J. Herskovits

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

John W. Bennett has been appointed associate chief of the Division of Civil Information with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan. Starting Winter Quarter, 1949, he has been granted a one-year leave from the university. While in Tokyo he will plan and conduct various types of social and socio-psychological research ranging from public opinion and attitude surveys to community studies.

Erika Eichhorn of Northwestern University has been appointed an instructor in anthropology at OSU. She has taken over a portion of Bennett's course work.

The Winter Quarter meeting of the Anthropology Club of Ohio State was a symposium on "Methodological problems in the investigation of human behavior." David Bakan of the Psychology Department led the panel of speakers including Edmund Spieker of Geology, Virgil Hinshaw of Philosophy, Alfred Garrett of Chemistry, and Kurt Wolff of Sociology. Similar symposia are planned for future meetings.

Kurt Wolff will continue field work for his community study of San Christobal, New Mexico, during the Summer of 1949.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM

Archaeological Excavations at Starved Rock State Park, Northern Illinois,
1948

The joint expedition of the Illinois State Museum and the Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, undertook a second season of archaeological work in the Starved Rock area in La Salle County, northern Illinois, from June 20 to August 30, 1948. The excavating party, under the direction of Dr. John C. McGregor and Dr. Kenneth G. Orr, consisted of students of the Department of Anthropology including: Charles Leslie, Richard McCullough, Gordon Keller, Florence Simons, Fredrik Barth, Molly Allee, and Thomas Lee.

The excavations were confined to the immediate vicinity of Starved Rock within the State Park. The Rock, an isolated, sandstone promontory overlooking the Illinois River, is considered by most historians to be the location of La Salle's Fort St. Louis of the period 1683 - 1692. The finding of a dugout structure, 16 feet square and 6 feet deep, along with evidences of a palisade on top of the Rock supported this contention. Approximately 1/14th of the Rock's surface (120 feet in diameter) was excavated revealing a rich habitation site with cultural material extending from 3 to 6 feet below the surface. At least seven components ranging from a non-pottery period to the historic period were discovered. The components were represented in varying degrees of completeness by pottery, lithic, bone and shell artifact fragments as well as food remains found in pits, houses, burials, and habitation levels. These features were completely superimposed -- one five-foot square containing no less than 5 superimposed pits of the historic period cultures.

An area approximately 25 feet square was excavated in a badly eroded site at the mouth of French Canyon, located directly east of the Rock. Five cultural manifestations ranging from the Early Woodland to the Late Woodland - Late Mississippi Periods were found in stratigraphic position. A small shelter below Lover's Leap bluff, a sandstone promontory separated from the Rock by French Canyon, was partially excavated revealing an Upper Mississippi Phase unit of Fisher Affiliation. The Old Hotel Plaza at the foot of the Rock yielded several pits and burials of two historic cultures.

The excavations added eight components to the four components discovered by the 1947 expedition at the Zimmerman site, located across the

river from Starved Rock. The present tally of Starved Rock area cultures broadly defined includes: (1) a well represented manifestation apparently lacking pottery and occupying the earliest position on the Rock, (2) one, and possibly two, Early Woodland Period manifestations, (3) two Middle Woodland Period manifestations, including a Hopewellian unit, (4) Five units of the Upper Mississippi Phase with relationships to Fisher site earlier and later units, the Oneota Aspect, and the Fort Ancient Aspect (2 distinguishable units), and (5) two manifestations of Late Woodland.

The Starved Rock area contains important sites which are beginning to yield rich detail on a number of cultures representing a wide range of time. Unusual opportunities for securing cultural stratigraphy are presented in the densely occupied areas around the Rock. The area is especially valuable for the study of historic archaeological manifestations of which 5 have been defined to date. Continued work is planned with reports of progress to be released periodically.

.....Kenneth G. Orr

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

George L. Trager, professor of linguistics, has taken a leave for the year 1948-9 to serve as Special Assistant in the Foreign Service Institute, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C., concerning himself with the development of language and area programs at universities serving the Department. He will edit Studies in Linguistics from Washington, but the journal will continue to appear from Norman, though, as before, entirely free of any connection with the University of Oklahoma.

Edith Crowell, Secretary-Treasurer of Studies in Linguistics, has changed her academic connection to the University of Pennsylvania's Department of Linguistics; she will do field work on the Kiowa language at Anadarko next spring, under an AAUW fellowship.

.....George L. Trager

WISCONSIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Wisconsin Archaeological Survey held its annual meeting in December to plan a coordinated attack on the archaeological problems of Wisconsin for the coming season. The University of Wisconsin is to conduct a Summer Field School with D. A. Baerreis in charge, excavations to center around the Frost Woods Site, a mound site with possible Hopewell affiliations, during the first part of the eight weeks season. The location of the site on the outskirts of Madison makes possible the participation of the students in the intellectual and social activities of the University while learning field techniques. The Survey will also conduct excavations at the site of Aztalan, the palisaded Middle Mississippi village partially excavated by the Milwaukee Public Museum, recently purchased by the state as a park. During the latter part of the Wisconsin Summer School, the students will participate in the project at Aztalan. Since enrollment will be limited, early applications for the Summer Field School sent to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, will receive preference.

YALE UNIVERSITY

(11.)

In connection with the Foreign Area Studies of Yale University, courses are being given in the peoples and cultures of Southeast Asia (Embree) and the civilizations of Indonesia (Raymond Kennedy). At present an extensive bibliography of the anthropology of mainland Southeast Asia is being compiled and a first summary of this has been issued in mimeographed form. Research is being carried on in problems of acculturation, the growth of nationalism and types of social structure in Southeast Asia.

Graduate students include those in anthropology and sociology as well as some government area trainees.

It is hoped that eventually some young social scientists may engage in field work in the area in order to fill in some of the numerous gaps in our knowledge of the region and to work over some of the problems in anthropology which can be tested in the region.

In addition to the work in peoples and cultures the Southeast Asia studies program includes study and training in the languages of the area, as well as work on geography, political science and economics.

. John F. Embree