

# *The Central States Bulletin*

## CENTRAL STATES BRANCH AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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### AAA: A NOTE FROM THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

During August of this year the office of the Executive Secretary of the AAA was set up at Indiana University. Erminie W. Voegelin was appointed Executive Secretary after the Executive Board had received grants from the Carnegie Foundation and from the Council for establishment of such an office.

The work of the Board and its Executive Secretary is directed toward furthering the scientific and professional interest of American anthropology. One of the projects now being undertaken is formation, under AAA auspices, of a council including the editors of nine anthropological journals. Through this editorial council, plans will be effected for compilation of an annual bibliography in anthropology, and for execution of other directives of the AAA Council in connection with publications in anthropology. Support of the development of special anthropological societies, and the strengthening of branch societies of the AAA is another matter which has received attention.

Several projects are now underway to further the professional interests of American anthropologists. Material on the distribution of anthropologists in North America, on university, museum, and field work in anthropology, and on anthropological personnel, is in process of being assembled. The Executive Secretary will work in active cooperation with the National Research Council Committee on the new International Directory of Anthropologists.

Under the new Constitution of the AAA, many anthropologists not on the Council as of December, 1946, are eligible for Fellowship. From June 15 to October 15, 110 new Fellows, whose names were submitted by the Executive Secretary, were elected by the Board. Lists of possible new members and institutional subscribers are being assembled and forms sent inviting them to join the Association. It is hoped particularly to make undergraduate majors and graduate students in anthropology aware of the AAA as the general scientific and professional society in their chosen field, and to do this as early as possible in their professional training. This helps both the students and the Association. It is hoped, also, that University instructors in anthropology will aid by recommending that their students join the AAA. The strengthening of the CSB, through any membership drive of the Association, is one of the details which will be brought to the Council for consideration at the Annual Meeting in Albuquerque this December; the Executive Secretary is corresponding with the Secretary of the CSB on this matter.

# SOME REMARKS ON THE BRANCHES OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ON ANTHROPOLOGY'S RELATIONS TO OTHER DISCIPLINES\*

by Clyde Kluckhohn  
Harvard University

The usual major division is into physical and cultural anthropology. Logic and practice alike indicate a third major branch: applied anthropology. The conventional breakdown is along the following lines. Physical anthropology includes primatology (the description of man's closest relatives among the lower animals); primate palaeontology (the description of the extinct varieties of man and his close animal relatives); human evolution (the process of development of human types, beginning with man's non-human ancestors); anthropometry (the techniques of measurement); somatology (description of living varieties, of sex differences, and of individual physical variations); racial anthropology (classification of mankind into races, racial history of man, race mixture); constitutional anthropology (the study of the predispositions of physical types to certain types of behavior, for instance, criminal behavior -- in accord with their bodily types). Cultural anthropology includes: archaeology (study of the remains of past times); ethnography (the pure description of the habits and customs of living peoples); ethnology (the comparative study of cultures past and present); folklore (the collection and analysis of drama, music, and tales preserved by oral tradition); social anthropology (study of "modern" communities and social structure); linguistics (the study of dead and living languages); culture and personality (the relations between a distinctive way of life and a characteristic psychology). Applied anthropology is a way of selecting from and using the data from both the physical and cultural side.

The only important variation with respect to the above terminology concerns "cultural anthropology," "social anthropology," and "ethnology." In some circles within the profession, and even more among practitioners of neighboring disciplines, the first two terms have come to be used almost as synonyms. There is also a growing usage which restricts "social anthropology" to the comparative study of social organization and the anthropological investigation of modern communities, and employs "cultural anthropology" to include the study of social organization, plus ethnological theory, plus culture and personality, plus those aspects of linguistics that focus upon language as an aspect of culture in general. This practice, however, implicitly excludes the following specialties which are surely part of the anthropological investigation of culture: archaeology, ethnography, historical ethnology, folklore, and descriptive linguistics. Others use "ethnology" for the whole of cultural anthropology except archaeology, linguistics and perhaps folklore.

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\* Thanks are due to Professor A. L. Kroeber for critically reading this paper in manuscript and making helpful suggestions. Responsibility for its final form is of course that of the writer.

The conventional classification is based upon content. If one arranges according to fundamental approaches -- the types of questions asked -- the picture is quite different. It is an induction from my experience as an examiner for the Ph. D. degree that we tend to find polarities of mind: the descriptivists and classifiers, the historians, and the scientists. Of course, two or more of these kinds of interest are often prominent in a single individual. But very frequently one is dominant. One person is keen only about the concrete -- and very sensitive to differences between specific objects or behaviors. A second also has a flair for the concrete but is not content to stop with sheer classification. He wants to re-integrate the data in something like the patterns of actuality. As Professor Kroeber says, history is always "depictive integration in terms of a context." It thus clearly goes beyond description and classification. There is inevitably an element of artistry involved. The third man is interested in the concrete only as a means to the end of discovering regularities in selected aspects of a variety of specific facts. To quote Kroeber again, the scientist is interested in phenomena only to decompose them. He delights in neat abstractions. The distinction between the "historian" and the "scientist" undoubtedly corresponds to two genuine polarities of temperament -- and hence of scholarly approach. However, since the word "science" is a highly valued term in our culture, "historians" often resent this contrast. Let us, therefore, substitute for "scientific" a term of more neutral connotation, "analytic." Or, one might make the contrast between "embracive" and "isolative."

Leaving applied anthropology to one side, it may be said then that three main types of interest guide anthropological workers in their activities. The first is concerned primarily with simple description and classification. The second is essentially historical. The interest is in the what? where? and when? of unique events, in establishing the sequence of these events, in discovering the patterns as well as the events of history, and in depictive integration. Historical anthropologists are as little abstract as possible. A vivid concreteness is the hallmark of the best historical anthropology, as of history in general. The third type of anthropology, on the other hand, is abstract and analytic. It is interested in the particular only to understand the general. It studies processes in order to find out the recurrent regularities in those processes.

Schematically:

#### Descriptive and Classificatory Anthropology

- Primatology
- Somatology
- Anthropometry
- Racial taxonomy
- Ethnography
- Folklore
- Topical Ethnology (Primitive Music, Art, Religion, etc.)
- Descriptive Linguistics

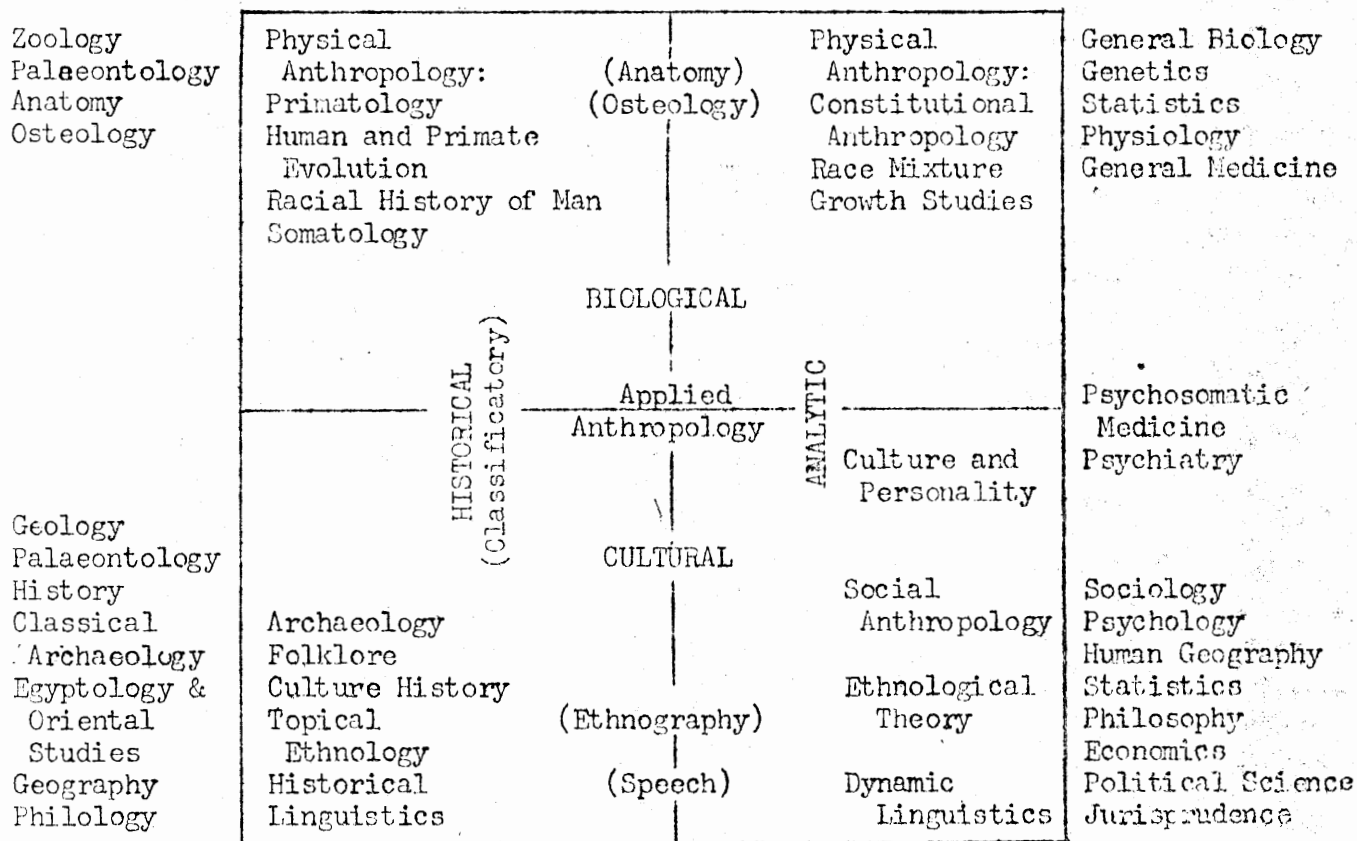
#### Historical Anthropology

History of Human and Primate Evolution  
 Racial History of Man  
 Archaeology  
 Culture History  
 Historical Linguistics

Analytic Anthropology

Evolutionary Process  
 Race mixture  
 Growth Studies  
 Constitutional Anthropology  
 Ethnological Theory  
 Social Anthropology  
 Culture and Personality  
 Dynamic Linguistics (Semantics, Linguistic Process)

ANTHROPOLOGY



Interrelations of the various fields of anthropology in terms of subject matter and the logical character of the problems, with an indication of the related disciplines. The chart represents a compromise between two kinds of classification. It is a modification of a chart originally prepared by the Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, used with kind permission of the chairman, Professor Redfield,

### Additional Notes

"General anthropology" is a useful term to designate those concepts and findings that emerge from more than a single branch of anthropology or the conceptual framework that underlies the whole of anthropology.

History, in the broadest sense, is the attempt to describe past events as accurately, concretely, and completely as possible and to establish the sequence of those events. Thus history is as much a method as a separate discipline. Anthropology, like astronomy, geology, biology, and economics, has an historical side. The course of human evolution, the dispersal of humankind over the face of the earth, and the development of human cultures are historical enquiries.

Psychology and anthropology are the two main bridges between the life sciences and studies of human behavior. Biology and medicine study man as an animal. Sociology, economics, and government study man's actions and their results. Only psychology and anthropology unite the two approaches by being simultaneously interested in behavior and its biological determinants. Similarly, anthropology and human geography help bridge the gap between the physical sciences and the social sciences. The anthropologist and the geographer are equally interested in man's adjustment to climate, natural resources, and location.

The word "science" is sometimes used as equivalent to the German Wissenschaft to mean any systematic knowledge arrived at by recognized canons of procedure. But "science" as a way of analyzing experience and investigating the world has in its narrower sense such distinctive connotations that it is better to conform to the more prevalent usage which contrasts "science" with "history" as well as with philosophical-theological, legal, and humanistic approaches. This does not mean that we identify science with any single one of the characteristic techniques associated with the older sciences. It has been said that experiment is the touchstone of science. But this would exclude astronomy (for experimenting with the heavenly bodies presents certain as yet unsolved difficulties) and geology. What really distinguishes science from other disciplines is a point of view. One crucial aspect of this point of view may be suggested by saying that science is interested in the particular only to understand the general. In other words, all sciences study processes and try to find out the recurrent regularities in those processes. Because science is concerned with regularities it aims to make valid predictions. But the fact that any given science can as yet successfully make only small and insignificant predictions does not deprive it of status as science in general. A second point of view crucial to the scientific outlook is the insistence that experience must go hand in hand with reason. The scientific truth must be established by observation as well as by thinking.

History, for the most part, is interested in the unique, not in the general. Philosophy and theology ordinarily proceed from the general to the particular, whereas science works from particulars to generalizations. Lawyers study the records of famous cases and their interpretations.

They do not, as lawyers, go out and observe how particular laws work in practice. The student of the arts lays great weight on intuition and inspiration, while the scientist is grateful for his hunches but does not accept them until they have been tested by rigorous methods.

The sciences are commonly divided into physical (physics, chemistry, geology, etc.), biological (botany, zoology, medicine, etc.), social (economics, sociology, etc.). Sometimes the physical and biological sciences are lumped as "natural sciences" with which the "social sciences" are usually contrasted unfavorably. Some indeed would say that the social studies are not and even cannot become sciences. But this view is a curious reflection of the ignorance and prejudices of past centuries. It was once held that to study God's special creation, man, was impious or that human behavior was in its essence unpredictable because all the data were "subjective." Any decent scientist, however, should know that data are never "subjective" or "intangible" -- it is our ways of looking at them which may or may not be "tangible" and "objective." The social sciences are admittedly immature; this is understandable, for they are also young.

These conventional divisions, like all classifications, present some difficulties when one comes down to the concrete cases. It will be noted that when discussing the position of history the qualification "most" was used. This was because a growing number of historians operate in part from the analytic point of view. History is, then, primarily one of the humanities but is also to some extent a social science. Government or "political science" is ordinarily considered a social science, but its resemblance to history and law are so striking that the assignment is disputable. Certainly first-hand observation has thus far played a very small role in this discipline. Some psychologists are biological scientists, some are social scientists. Anthropology cannot be forced into any one of the categories. The archaeologist to a considerable degree works and thinks like a geologist. The procedures of the anthropologist who is studying the physical environment of a certain tribe can scarcely be distinguished from those of the human geographer. The physical anthropologist is inevitably one kind of human biologist. As a matter of fact, universities often assign some courses in anthropology to the biological sciences, some to the social sciences.

If, however, the universities paid close attention to the fundamental outlook and objectives of ethnologists and archaeologists, on the one hand, and physical and social anthropologists, on the other, they might with at least as much reason group all of historical anthropology with history and physical and social anthropology with the sciences. It is true that historical and social anthropology share a dominant concept, "culture", in common. But the types of persons attracted to these two subjects and the characteristic ways they deal with their materials are extremely different. The historical anthropologists are describers and narrators. They select and they integrate their data, of course, but in integration they try to keep the phenomena they deal with intact as phenomena. Physical and social anthropology are much more abstract. These anthropologists are never content to stop when objects or events have been located in time and space. They pay attention to those contexts, to be sure, but they go on to abstract out common factors in a variety of events that usually took place at different times and places. In so doing they necessarily neglect

many features of the things that really happened, focussing their attention selectively upon the one or few elements of the action that seem relevant to a general process.

If the "analytic" as opposed to the "historical" outlook creates a certain affinity between social and biological anthropology, there is also an important link between social and historical anthropology. This consists in their both being organized largely in terms of the concept of "culture." The purely historical quest for human origin is carried out from the same point of view and with basically the same tools as is the attempt to discover the succession of flint industries in the Old Stone Age. Analytic physical anthropology, however, is, as a science, interested in what happened only as a means to finding out how such things happen in general.

The biological anthropologist works closely with the statistician, the anatomist, the geneticist (the student of human heredity), the physician, and specialists in other biological fields. When he sets up an environmental problem, he needs to draw upon geographical knowledge. Work in constitutional anthropology brings him into collaboration with the psychologist as well as the doctor. Studies in the influence of social and economic conditions upon the biology of human groups are carried out jointly by social and biological anthropologists.

All sub-divisions of historical anthropology try to trace the genetic linkages in a chronological series of related phenomena. Could the fossil gibbons found in Egypt be ancestral to human beings or only to modern gibbons? Is the Neanderthal species of the Europe and Palestine of 20,000 years ago completely extinct or is modern man the result of a cross between the Neanderthal and the Cro-Magnon types? Was pottery independently invented in the New World or were pots or the idea of pottery brought from the eastern hemisphere? Did Polynesians cross the Pacific and bring the concept of social classes to Peru? Is the language of the Basques of Spain related to languages spoken in parts of north Italy in pre-Roman times?

Archaeology is essentially the ethnology of past peoples. "Indeed Lummis said that "the ethnologist is an archaeologist who cratches his archaeology alive." To the archaeologist who is truly an anthropologist each stone tool, for example, represents a human problem which some individual, conditioned by the culture of his group, solved. Historical linguistics may also be considered a special kind of ethnology, for the history of language contributes to the history of culture generally. The historical side of the study of human evolution and the racial history of man, archaeology, historical linguistics, and ethnology are all concerned primarily with classification and with chronology. Sometimes (and still by some writers in Europe) all of these fields have been lumped together as "ethnology".

If some anthropologists use the term "social anthropology" at all they restrict its application to the study of modern communities and modern problems by anthropologists. Social anthropology, to them, is



too close to sociology to be quite respectable. That part of social anthropology that is not tainted by meddling with the modern, those conservative anthropologists consider as belonging to ethnology. But this usage makes "ethnology" a kind of formless catch-all. Both the approach and the techniques used in historical anthropology are so distinct from those used in analytic anthropology that confusion as to fundamental objectives results if historical ethnology and social anthropology are not distinguished.

Both ethnology and social anthropology use the comparative method but they use it differently. The ethnologist often finds it necessary to abstract given traits from their context in order to compare them. He takes, for example, the bows and arrows used by the Indians of North America and compares their size, shape, construction, and the materials of which they are made--without any consideration of who makes them, who uses them, their relationship to religious ritual, etc. The comparative method of social anthropology endeavors to compare whole cultural systems with one another or at least to keep a given aspect of cultural content firmly imbedded in its structural matrix. (So also do some workers who consider themselves "ethnologists.")

It would not be very far from the truth to say that social anthropology is the anthropological brand of sociology. Social anthropology has indeed been defined in a University of Chicago syllabus as "the investigation of the nature of human society by means of a systematic comparison of societies of diverse types." In other words, social anthropology is comparative sociology. As such it has close relations with ordinary sociology and with psychology, human geography, and economics, as well as with various other social sciences, though in general it embraces a wider field of subject matter than any other single social science.

Social anthropology, however, is not "sociology with a difference"--but rather with several differences. It is not merely comparative. It is also based far more upon the direct observational study of human beings ("field work") than upon library research. There are also two differences of emphasis which still tend to distinguish social anthropology from sociology, although the dividing lines between these two subjects are admittedly blurring more and more. The first of these is the greater emphasis on "culture," the second emphasis on the individual.

Sociology is the analysis of human interaction. Social anthropology likewise analyzes human relations. But the social anthropologist always has his eye especially upon the manner in which human relations are patterned by the traditional ways of behavior ("culture") current in different societies. Archaeologists, linguists, folklorists, ethnologists, and social anthropologists are all, more than anything else, students of culture. But if ethnology is the study of culture history, social anthropology is the study of cultural process.\* Archaeologists, folklorists, and ethnologists are usually interested in what cultural

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\* Professor Kroeber feels that ethnologists are equally interested in cultural process.



patterns existed when and where. The social anthropologist concerns himself with the workings of whole societies at a given point in time and with the problem of how a given people has come to be the way they are. In short, the social anthropologist asks why and how certain things happen in human groups.

Finally, social anthropology--as actually practised today by people who call themselves social anthropologists--pays more attention to the individual as an individual than does sociology. It is still sometimes said that sociology is the study of groups, whereas psychology is the study of the individual. This truthfully states the tendency, though the facts of what sociologists and psychologists do make the statement imprecise in detail. Social anthropology, however, overlaps both its sister sciences. Social anthropologists study social systems, cultures, and persons in society and in culture.

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# EDITORIAL

The new dignity of the Central States Branch (see page 10) is welcome news. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that of the several affiliated organizations in the AAA, the Branch is one of the few lacking a regularly-issued publication. It was partly with this in mind that we decided to include a full-length, professional article in each of the three issues of this volume.

Postcard requests for material were sent to all members of the CSB. The results were gratifying, and the method will be repeated. It may be of interest to note that from the standpoint of speed and volume of response, the archaeologists had a decided edge on the cultural and physical anthropologists and the linguists. To represent the latter groups proportionately, a few last-minute second-request letters had to be sent out. The extensive coverage of archaeological matters in this Bulletin suggests the possibility of including a separate department for archaeology. What do you think?

Other ideas include a Book Notes section, for short reviews of books in various fields and notices of special sales on hard-to-get anthropological works in local bookstores. This would have to be entirely contributed. Suggestions are invited.

Perhaps the most important problem the Bulletin faces is over-lap and duplication with the AAA News Bulletin. We think we have avoided that fairly well in this issue by printing the full-length article and by the more detailed and prosy treatment of news from the midwestern institutions. A book section would further improve matters. Perhaps we should aim at something halfway between the American Anthropologist and the AAA News Bulletin. Eventually this might be in the MAN direction.

Thanks are due Dean Walter C. Weidler, College of Commerce, and Professor Perry P. Denure, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, for use of mimeographing facilities.

John W. Bennett  
J. N. Spuhler

## NEWS AND NOTES

Henry Field spent the past two years completing his reports on the Physical Anthropology and Prehistory of Southwestern Asia. In addition, he worked with Helmut de Terra in the Valley of Mexico on traces of ancient man. They located a number of new sites of the so-called Chaleco culture.

After a recent appointment as Physical Anthropologist to the University of California African Expedition, Field plans to work in Egypt and East Africa during the Winter months ahead.

A. T. Hansen, who has been at Miami University for a number of years, joined the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Michigan State College this fall.

Sister M. Inez Hilger, St. Cloud, Minnesota, and her assistant, Margaret Mondloch, made a six-months' (October, 1946-April, 1947) ethnological field study of the beliefs, customs, and traditions in the development, rearing, and training of the Araucanian Indian child of central Chile. The most primitive groups, the ones on the Coastal Range and in the valleys of the Andes, were studied. It is expected that the study (supported in part by a grant-in-aid from the American Philosophical Society) will be published by the Bureau of American Ethnology. The manuscripts of her two studies on the Chippewa child and the Arapaho child have been accepted for publication by the BAE.

The Zuni-Ramah area of New Mexico was the scene of a cooperative research project during the summer months involving personnel from Harvard, New Mexico, and Chicago. The central problem was a comparative study of Zuni and Navaho veterans as agents of culture change. Personnel included Clyde Kluckhohn (Harvard University) who supervised the project; Bert Kaplan (Harvard Psychological Clinic) who administered Rorschachs, T.A.T's and other psychological tests; John Adair (University of New Mexico) who worked with the Zuni veterans; Evon Z. Vogt (University of Chicago) who worked with the Navaho veterans; and George Mills (Harvard University) who divided his research time between the Zuni and the Navaho veterans. Adair and Vogt are staying on through the winter to continue the research with the Zunis and with the Ramah Navaho group.

The name of the Central States Branch has been added to those of the American Anthropological Association, the American Ethnological Society, the Anthropological Society of Hawaii, the Anthropological Society of Washington, and the Philadelphia Anthropological Society on the cover of the American Anthropologist.

COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, SOCIETIES, AND MUSEUMS

CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The Kirtland Anthropology Club, a group of Cleveland area persons interested in archaeology and anthropology, has been organized. The Club is named after Dr. Kirtland, the Cleveland archaeologist for whom the Kirtland Society of the Museum is also named. The first meeting of the Club was held at the Museum on October 13, with an attendance of 10 persons. A second meeting was held October 24, at which time a constitution was drawn up. Reports on activities will be published in The Explorer, the Museum Bulletin.

Kenneth B. Disher

DUKE UNIVERSITY

After teaching at the Summer Term at the University of Wisconsin in place of the late H. Scudder McKool, then on leave of absence, Dr. Weston La Barre has returned to take up his teaching at Duke University. "The Aymara of the Lake Titicaca Plateau" will appear as a Memoir of the American Anthropological Association, to be distributed with the January issue of the American Anthropologist. The field work for this ethnography was done while Dr. La Barre was a Sterling Fellow of Yale University. An unexpired portion of the Guggenheim Fellowship resigned by Dr. La Barre in order to teach at Duke has been regranted for four summer months in 1948 at which time he plans to complete a series on "Character Structure in the Orient," which is later to appear as a book.

Duke University and the University of North Carolina have been collaborating in presenting materials to Dr. John Gillin's seminar on Acculturated Latin American Peoples at the University of North Carolina.

Duke University is putting on the fourth of a series of exhibitions of ethnological materials. The first of these last year were on China, India, and Ceylon, while the present exhibition will be of materials on the Aymara Indians of Bolivia, for six weeks beginning November 1.

Weston La Barre

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

C. F. Voegelin, of the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University, announces that Fry-Cooper Cole, Professor-Emeritus of the University of Chicago, will join the staff of Indiana's Department of Anthropology for the spring semester of 1948. Dr. Cole will serve as Acting Chairman of the Department during the spring semester while Dr. Voegelin is on leave of absence from Indiana.

Another new appointment in the Department is that of Paul Gebhard, instructor, effective this fall. Dr. Gebhard, who is also serving as a Research Associate in the Department of Zoology, is giving a course in Old World Archeology in the Anthropology Department.

During the summer Glenn Black had several graduate and undergraduate majors in anthropology from the Indiana University department studying with him at the Angel mound site near Evansville. Vernon Helmen and Robert Lorenson, both of Indiana University, spent all summer at the mound; Elias Adis, also of Indiana, was there for the month between the summer and fall college sessions. It is hoped that by next summer arrangements will be completed for taking care of a number of students for a ten-weeks' summer field session at the Angel site, to be directed by Mr. Black.

Georg Neumann of the Indiana University department of Anthropology spent part of the summer teaching at Indiana, and later, working at the Illinois State Museum at Springfield, Illinois. William J. Wallace, also of the department, and his wife spent the summer in California. While in the west they made a two weeks' field trip to the Hupa, where both of them had worked previously. The major part of the summer was spent in Berkeley and Los Angeles, working up Mohave field material.

C. F. Voegelin taught during the summer in the Department of Anthropology at Northwestern University.

Edith Taylor, graduate student in Anthropology at Indiana University, was appointed Teaching Fellow in the Anthropology department this fall.

The Section on Anthropology of the Indiana Academy of Science held its annual program during the Fall meeting of the Academy at Ball State Teachers College in Muncie, Indiana, October 17.

The Anthropology Club of Indiana University started its third year with a general meeting the evening of October second. At the next meeting of the Club, October 24, George Herzog, of Columbia University, spoke on African systems of social organization. The third meeting, in November, was devoted to a talk on primitive law by Jerome Hall, a member of the Indiana University School of Law.

Björn Collinder, Professor of Finno-Ugric at the University of Upsala, Sweden, is now holding classes in Finno-Ugric at Indiana University. Professor Collinder, who has made eight field trips to the Lapps during the past ten years, is also engaged in working up his Lappish material.

C. F. Voegelin

#### ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM

From June 15th until August 1st, McGregor was in the field for the Museum on a cooperative dig with the University of Chicago. The material obtained has as usual raised more problems than it seems to have settled at this point, but was withal a most profitable dig. (See the University of Chicago notes for description.)

The Museum observed the destruction of a mound at the southern tip of the state where enough material was salvaged to determine it was Illinois Hopewellian. The Museum expects to dig another mound in this area. Recently McGregor has been reading the historical sources of the early French period in Illinois, preparatory to working up the report on the site dug earlier in the summer. This site belongs to the Tonti-La Salle period.

The Museum will publish a number of items in the near future. McGregor's report on field work at Havana (Hopewellian) is in the first draft stage. Thorne Deuel has finished two papers on Hopewellian dress and ornament to

be published by the Illinois Historical Society and the University of Chicago, respectively. Georg Neumann was at the Museum last summer preparing a paper for publication in the "Museum Hopewellian series, on Hopewellian skeletal material from Illinois. Corrections in facial appearance and head form on the Frost reconstructions were made by Neumann, with the collaboration of Bill Krogman. Neumann has also been studying the skeletal material found by the joint University of Chicago-State Museum dig at Kaskaskia this past summer. This report will probably appear in the progress report on the site to be issued by the University early next year.

Thorne Deuel  
John McGregor

#### LOGAN MUSEUM, BELOIT COLLEGE

Resumption of Logan Museum anthropological expeditions in the near future, and in Central and South American countries, is more than a possibility as a result of a trip taken this summer by Andrew Whitford, curator of Logan Museum, Moreau Maxwell, also of the museum staff, and President Carey Croneis.

The three men spent a month in August and September examining sites and collections of anthropological interest in Mexico, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. The party, including the wives and also the two Croneis daughters, motored as far as Mexico City in a station wagon. From there on, leaving the women in the capital, the men flew more than 5,000 miles. The party left Beloit August 15 and returned September 12.

Whether or not the Museum sponsors expeditions for students in the near future, the summer trip had important results in that an extensive system for international exchange of material is likely. It was found that national museums in countries visited in many cases had a superfluity of native antiquities but a scarcity of "teaching" exhibits of Old Stone Age artifacts. Since the college museum has extensive collections of the latter, it is hoped to work out an exchange system, thus enriching the collections of all the museums.

From The Bulletin of Beloit College  
46(1):13, October, 1947.

#### NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Dr. Francis I. K. Hsu, as visiting Assistant Professor, is offering two new courses this year; "Contemporary Chinese Culture" will run through the first two quarters, and "The Family in China" will be given in the Spring. The Department welcomes to the Northwestern campus Professor Kimball Young, as head of the Department of Sociology. Two new assistants in Anthropology, Justine Johnson and Robert Lystad, are responsible for four conducted trips through the Chicago Museum of Natural History required of each student in the introductory course, and for the installation of African art and other anthropological exhibits on the Evanston campus.

During the summer session Dr. Carl Voegelin and Dr. William Fenton taught at Northwestern, the former offering a course in "General Linguistics" for the first time in the Department. Another new course, "The Native Under Colonial Rule" was given by Dr. Bascom last Spring. Professor Fay-Cooper Cole returned to the Department where he had initiated anthropological work in 1922 to teach "Prehistory" during the Spring quarter. Dr. Hallowell, who has returned to the University of Pennsylvania, is greatly missed by members of the Department.

Datta Majumdar is now teaching at American University in Washington. Patricia Panyiti and Helen Glenn are continuing their studies in anthropology at California and Yale. Dr. G. Aguirre Beltran recently revisited Northwestern on his way back to Mexico from Europe.

Northwestern University is represented in the Micronesian research program by Melford Spiro, who is working with projective techniques on Ifalik in the Western Carolines. Erika Eichhorn is engaged in field work in Haiti. Ruy Coelho and Douglas Taylor, who has been appointed research associate, are working among the Black Caribs. Paul Gebauer is carrying on anthropological field work in the British Cameroons in addition to his mission activities, and Edward Fuller has left to work in Rhodesia under similar circumstances. Berta Montero-Sanchez continued her field work in Cuba during the summer.

Dr. Herskovits has completed his manuscript of "Cultural Anthropology", and Dr. Bascom that of "Ponape: A Pacific Economy in Transition". Dr. Hsü is reading proof on his book on Chinese culture and personality, entitled "Under the Ancestor's Shadow". Dr. Hsü and Dr. Bascom have contributed sections on China and Africa to the forthcoming "Most of the World", edited by Ralph Linton.

W. R. Bascom

#### OHIO STATE MUSEUM

Field work got under way again during the past summer, with an excavation of a village site in Delaware County, about 25 miles north of Columbus. This area will be flooded when the new Delaware Dam is closed. The work was directed by Morgan, with Ray Baby from Western Reserve in charge of the field party. Students from Ohio Wesleyan and local labor did the digging. Roger Leatherman, an Ohio State student in anthropology, assisted Baby in the field.

The area is covered with gravel kames, the tops of which have village sites and burial grounds. Many skeletons have been taken from these knoll sites in past years by farmers. The site excavated was probably a Late Woodland manifestation of a type not known for Ohio previously. Surface survey indicates that at least several other kames possess this same late culture. Several trash pits were excavated, yielding sherds and two restorable pots. Only two stone artifacts were recovered. A partial bundle reburial was taken from one circular pit.

Pottery vessels are of two types: A round-bottomed, elongated jar with constricted neck and slightly flaring rim, with two opposed lip lugs. Body is cord-paddled, with a smoothed band on the rim. The other vessel has an angular shoulder, and smoothed rim, with vague zig-zag incising on



the rim. Both are large. This material extends the range of Woodland in Ohio and provides another link with Woodland sequences in Indiana, Illinois, and other states.

John W. Bennett  
Richard G. Morgan

#### UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

During the summer, Fred Eggan continued his study of the Hopi, taking with him several graduate students from the Department. Margaret Chave was in the Marshall Islands, making a study of the social status of mixed-bloods on Majuro. Priscilla Copeland, Elizabeth Bott, Paula Schuham and Robert Brown did ethnological work among the Ojibwa of Red Lake, Minnesota. During the autumn quarter of 1947, Norman McQuown is studying the Huastec language in Mexico, under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute. Chairman Redfield plans to spend some weeks in Chan Kom during the winter, reviewing changes in that community since he studied it several years back. Robert and Linda Braidwood have just left for Iraq, to continue archeological researches for the Oriental Institute. Wesley Hurt conducted an archeological survey in the Chattahoochee Valley of Alabama, under the auspices of the Alabama State Museum.

An expedition jointly sponsored by the Illinois State Museum and the Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, excavated last summer at the Zimmerman and Starved Rock sites, a few miles west of Ottawa, on the Illinois River. John McGregor, of the Museum, and Ken Orr, of the Department, co-directed, with students from Chicago and other institutions represented in the field party.

The purpose of the expedition was to explore the area tentatively identified by Sara Jones Tucker and Richard MacNeish as the site of La Salle's Fort Saint Louis and the Old Kaskaskia village of the Illinawek, Illinois. The Zimmerman site presumable was identical to the latter; Starved Rock to the former.

Excavations at the two sites revealed four cultural components:

(1) A Fisher Aspect unit; (2) a Fort Ancient Aspect unit; (3) an Oneota-like unit; (4) a Late Woodland component. European trade materials were associated with all of these, with evidence that the Fisher component may have begun slightly prior to French contact. Trade objects were of early period type, rendering probable the identification of the Fort and the period of contact.

The evidence agrees with expectable conditions based on the knowledge of protohistoric and historic occupation of the area by several different tribal groups in the days of the Fort. It may be that the Fisher unit represents the Kaskaskia Illinois; the Fort Ancient unit the visiting Shawnee, and other components allied tribes from the north or west. Further excavation to demonstrate these hypotheses will be necessary. A preliminary report is being prepared for early publication.

Robert Redfield  
Kenneth Orr

# UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

Anthropology at the University of Colorado has grown during the past year by the addition of Mr. Robert H. Lister as an instructor and with the appointment of Mr. Robert F. Burgh, as archeologist, to the University Museum. Dr. Earl H. Morris will continue giving a course in Southwestern Archeology, and Mr. Frederick H. Douglas will continue lecturing on North American Indian Material Culture.

Two field laboratories are being contemplated for the summer of 1948. Mr. Lister will have charge of a five week course in archeology and Omer C. Stewart will be in charge of a five week field course in the social sciences. The latter will be a community study of a Colorado community composed of Indians, Spanish-Americans and whites. It is hoped that mature graduate students in the various social sciences will cooperate in a long range community analysis. Details of the summer field schools will be announced later.

With the addition of Mr. Lister to the teaching staff, the University of Colorado for the first time offers a major in Anthropology.

The University of Colorado will maintain the central file of archeological sites resulting from the site survey under the auspices of the Colorado Archeological Society and described in the Society's Journal, Southwestern Lore, 1947.

The University was host to the Colorado Archeological Society for its annual meeting 19 July 1947. The society now has a membership of about four hundred interested amateurs.

Omer C. Stewart

# UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Leslie A. White, Chairman of the Anthropology Department, is absent on sabbatical leave for the fall semester. At the invitation of Yale University, he is spending the semester there as Visiting Lecturer, with the rank of Professor. He is conducting a graduate seminar on anthropological theory at Yale and has been provided facilities for research and writing. He will devote most of his time to work on a book on The Evolution of Culture.

Mischa Titiev, Associate Professor of Anthropology, is Acting Chairman of the department during White's absence. Titiev will be on sabbatical leave during the spring semester and has been given a grant to carry on ethnological field work in South America. He is also, in addition to other duties, serving on the staff of the Center for Japanese Studies established this fall under the direction of Professor Robert B. Hall of the Department of Geography. Titiev is in charge of the basic course in this program "Peoples and Cultures of Japan" which is listed in the anthropology department. Students enrolled in this program may concentrate in any of several specialties, one of which is anthropology.

Richard K. Beardsley, who has been appointed Instructor in the department and Research Associate in the Museum of Anthropology, is substituting for White and Titiev this year and also is introducing some courses of his own. There is no reduction in the anthropological curriculum this year.

Horace M. Miner, Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology, has been given an equivalent concurrent title in the anthropology department. Certain of his courses formerly listed only in Sociology are now being listed under equivalent numbers in Anthropology.

Albert C. Spaulding has recently come to Michigan from the University of Kansas, taking up duties on July 1 as Associate Curator of Archaeology in the Museum of Anthropology and Assistant Professor in the Department. He will introduce a course in archaeological field and laboratory techniques this year and expects to add regional courses in archaeology in subsequent years.

Kenneth L. Pike has accepted an appointment effective the second semester as Associate Professor to serve jointly in the English Language Institute, the English Department, and the Anthropology Department. One of his courses will be an introduction to field work in linguistics adapted to the needs of general anthropologists and additional courses will be available to those who wish more advanced work in linguistics.

Emerson F. Greenman, Curator of Great Lakes Archaeology in the museum, has recently been given the added title of Associate Professor in the department. He has returned from conducting a summer archaeological field session in Ontario attended by nine students, where excavations were continued in the Georgian Bay area. He will introduce a new course in European Prehistory in the spring semester.

James B. Griffin, Director of the Museum of Anthropology and Associate Professor of Anthropology, is broadening the coverage of American archaeology and with the assistance of Greenman, Spaulding, and Beardsley, expects to enlarge the teaching of archaeology to give practically world coverage.

Kamer Aga-Oglu, Assistant Curator of the Division of the Orient, is working on the Chinese trade ceramics from Philippine sites excavated by Carl E. Guthe in 1922-1925. She has recently published on the Ying Ching group of porcelains from these sites.

Volney H. Jones, Curator of Ethnology and Assistant Professor, has added a new course Seminar in Ethnobotany giving a survey of principles and problems of ethnobotany.

Charles S. Brant and Lynn E. Howard have been appointed Teaching Fellows for this year. They are assisting in the introductory course, which again this year has about three hundred students. Total registration in anthropology courses this fall is about six hundred.

Donald D. Brand, formerly chairman of the anthropology department at the University of New Mexico, has been appointed Professor of Geography at Michigan. His courses in cultural geography are recommended electives for students of anthropology.

Richard MacNeish and John Witthoft, under the auspices of the University, surveyed and excavated Delaware sites in Pennsylvania during the past summer. Witthoft and Joffre Coe, working under a special grant, are beginning the processing and study of the materials obtained.

Volney H. Jones

## UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Some 400 ink drawings which were shipped to an engraver in August have been lost by the Railway Express. These were to be used in connection with a preliminary report on the Archaic horizon in Tennessee. We had hoped to have this publication in the mail by November, but the unforeseen loss of the illustrations will delay issuance indefinitely.

Another recent loss has been a brass pike staff head which was sent by insured parcel post to the Metropolitan Museum for identification. Due to the extraordinary carelessness of common carriers in these times we are placing inflated valuations on all outgoing shipments.

Recently Gordon Willey has completed an archaeological survey of the Caney Fork River basin in central Tennessee for the River Basins Survey. Despite the rugged and uninviting nature of this limited reservoir area, some thirty sites were recorded, including three substructure mounds.

T. M. N. Lewis

## UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Several changes in personnel have occurred in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Texas. Dr. Allan H. Smith has resigned to take a position as Associate Professor of Anthropology at the State College of Washington at Pullman. Dr. Frank Essene is now Assistant Professor at the University of Kentucky. Dr. George Engerrand, long time Professor of Anthropology at Texas, is this year on modified service. Three new Instructors have been added to the staff; W. C. Bailey, coming from the University of Chicago; C. H. Lange of the University of New Mexico; and W. W. Newcombe, Jr. from the University of Michigan. .

Dr. T. N. Campbell is now Chairman of the Department and Director of Research in Anthropology. J. Charles Kelley is head of the Department's small research and class-room museum, located on the top floor of Waggener Hall.

Research continues in Texas Archaeology. Alex Krieger's Culture Complexes and Chronology in Northern Texas has finally come off the press, at \$2.50. Do not write for free copies. There were so few that even the people who were directly helpful could not be sent copies. Recently it has come to our attention that some copies are so poorly printed that it is difficult if not impossible to read many pages. These copies should be returned to the Publications Division of the University, and we would appreciate copies of your letters of complaint.

Bailey spent the past 12 months doing field work, mostly in an isolated village in southern Arizona, for a study on Social Organization of A Mormon Village.

Gilbert McAllester

WAYNE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE  
DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

Dr. Donald J. Gray, a member of AAPA, is here on leave of absence from Stanford for the year and is carrying out some research on joints with Dr. Earnest Gardner of this department. The latter has just published Foundations of Neurology, Saunders, an ideal little neuroanatomy to put into the hands of physical anthropologists, psychologists, etc.

Dr. F. Gaynor Evans, also of this department, is continuing his work on the mechanics of the femur -- about which he contributed a paper by title at the Chicago meetings. Dr. W. T. Dempster, at Ann Arbor, is going to try some of the same techniques on bones of the upper extremity. Evans has been trying on the femur.

Gabriel Lasker is investigating the extent to which unilateral occurrence in individuals and discordant occurrence in one-egg twins can give an indication of the degree of heritability (penetrance).

Evans and Lasker are toying with the idea of making a field trip in physical anthropology this Spring.

The second Yearbook of Physical Anthropology has been published. Members of the AAPA have been sent copies. Others interested may communicate with Lasker or with the Viking Fund.

Gabriel Lasker

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CHRISTMAS MEETINGS IN ALBUQUERQUE

On behalf of the AAA, I wish to invite the members of the Central States Branch to attend the AAA annual meeting to be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, December 28-31, inclusive.

David B. Stout, Secretary, AAA.

AAPA MEETING

The meetings of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists are planned for next April 2-4, inclusive, in Washington, D. C. The association acknowledges a very cordial invitation from the National Museum and from the Washington Anthropological Society. Dr. T. D. Stewart is head of the local committee and is planning what should prove to be a very interesting program.

Gabriel Lasker, Secretary, AAPA.

# FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The first issue of a new publication, the Newsletter of the Florida Anthropological Society has been distributed. This mimeographed bulletin contains information on the newly-organized Society, a plea for membership, and instructions for the formation of local chapters. W. H. Ehrmann, University of Florida, is Chairman of the Society; Hale Smith is Secretary; John Griffin is Editor. Anyone may join the Society for \$3 a year. Write Hale Smith, at Highlands Hammock State Park, Sebring, Florida.

A conference on Florida archeology was held at Daytona Beach, August 11-13, and was attended by a number of archeologists concerned with Southeastern problems. The Florida Park Service had a field party in coastal Volusia County during the summer, with John Griffin as field director. Tests were made in a number of shell-mound sites, and at Tomoka State Park, at the site of the Timucua village visited by Menzies in 1605. Results will be announced later in the Newsletter.

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