

ANTHROPOLOGY

Chairman: EMILY BLASINGHAM, Indiana University
GEORGE K. NEUMANN, Indiana University, was elected chairman for 1959

ABSTRACTS

Racial Affinity of Prehistoric Guam. LOUANNA PETTAY, Cadiz, Ohio.—The aboriginal population of Guam became virtually extinct following European contact in the sixteenth century and as a result the present population of the Marianas affords little evidence of the relationship of the Marianas to the remainder of Micronesia. In the present paper 50 male crania from pre-contact Guam are compared to the racial types found today in Micronesia. It must be borne in mind however that the present population of Micronesia has undergone physical changes subsequent to European contact and that consequently absence, or presence, of similarity between cranial and living series need not necessarily imply that the same condition existed prior to contact.

Metrically, the Guam series is most comparable to an essentially mongoloid type found primarily in the Western Carolines. The crania from Guam bear little resemblance to a negroid type found in Northeast and Southwest Micronesia or to a metrically generalized type occupying Central Micronesia. It seems probable, partially on the basis of geographical proximity, that this physical resemblance between the Marianas and the Western Carolines existed prior to European contact.

Physical Affiliations of the Burkam Stone Mound People. JOSEPH W. YOUNG, Indiana University.—Although knowledge of the Stone Slab Mound Complex of the Ohio Valley dates back to at least 1896, very little had been accomplished in placing it into its proper temporal and aerial perspective until James H. Kellar's work in 1956. No data on the affiliations of the physical type found in association with this complex have appeared in print. The present investigation deals with the examination of the skeletal material from the Burkam Stone Mounds in Dearborn County, Indiana, which were excavated by Glenn A. Black in 1934. According to the findings of Black and Kellar, the cultural manifestations of these mounds falls within the Early Woodland period. The reburial of the scattered skeletal material in central pits, a few associated artifacts, and a number of cord-marked potsherds suggest a Adena-Hopewell relationships. A preliminary examination of the crania from these mounds leave little doubt that they are the remains of the same group as the one that is responsible for the Ohio-Hopewell culture. The skulls are dolichocranial, high-vaulted, with faces of moderate dimensions, and mesorrhine nasal proportions.