CHARACTERISTICS OF PRECONTACT CULTURES IN INDIANA

Paleoindians • ca. 10,000—7500 B.C.

- present during end of late ice age times
- high quality, finely made lanceolate projectile points:
  > Clovis
  > Cumberland
  > Quad
  > Beaver Lake
  > Agate Basin
  > Hi–Lo
  > Plainview
- highly mobile hunter and gatherer bands
- large territorial range
- hunters of extinct big game such as mastodon
- low population density
- specialized tool kits
- factors affecting site locations include: water resources, chert resources, trails of large game
- focus on high quality chert resources

Early Archaic • ca. +8000—6000 B.C.

- Holocene climate
- new hafting techniques (such as notching) for projectile points, for use on spearthrower:
  > Kirk
  > Thebes
  > St. Charles
  > MacCorkle
  > St. Albans
  > LeCroy
  > Kanawha
- beveled resharpening of projectile points on opposite sides
- population increase; macrobands?
- mobile hunters and gatherers
- larger site sizes, central base camps?
- exploitation of caves and rockshelters
- preference for fine quality cherts
- sites over much of the environment
- cemetery and cremation sites
- ground stone tools for grinding, cracking, and crushing food
**Middle Archaic • ca. 6000–3500 B.C.**

- climate warming trend
- population increase
- side notched and stemmed projectile points:
  - Faulkner–Raddatz
  - Godar
  - Matanzas
  - Karnak
- a variety of ground stone tools (including grooved axes) for woodworking and food preparation
- spearthrower weights
- awls
- ornaments, such as beads and pendants
- shell middens or “mounds”
- more sedentary settlements
- more evidence of regional differences of cultures

**Late Archaic • ca. 4000–1500 B.C.**

- continuity with Middle Archaic
- large population increase; large, semi–permanent camps
- very numerous sites, seasonal, scheduled occupations
- projectile points include:
  - Matanzas
  - Karnak
  - Brewerton
  - McWhinney
  - Saratoga
  - Lamoka
- large amounts and variety of ground stone tools
- plummets
- use of aquatic resources; shell middens and “mounds”
- regional and cultural boundaries
- trade networks:
  - marine shells
  - copper
- decline in workmanship and quality of raw materials for chipped stone tools
- efficient, focused, selective exploitation of resources
- incipient cultivation and plant modification
- grave offerings, evidence of social stratification
- cultures, phases, and foci include: Bluegrass, French Lick, Glacial Kame, Early Red Ochre, Maple Creek

**Terminal Late Archaic • ca. 1500–700 B.C.**

- small projectile points
  - Riverton (microtool complex)
- Terminal Archaic Barbed points
Turkeytail points
red ochre mortuary rituals
copper use

**Early Woodland • ca. 1000—200 B.C.**
- use of ceramics:
  - Marion Thick
  - Fayette Thick
  - Baumer
  - Early Crab Orchard
- Adena burial mounds: log tombs with grave goods
- earthworks and mound sites; some on bluff situations, some astronomically aligned
- large–bladed, stemmed projectile points:
  - Adena
  - Kramer
  - Robbins
  - Dickson
  - Gary Contracting Stemmed
- celts (ungrooved axes), awls, gorgets
- some horticulture, such as gourds and sunflowers
- less evidence of use of aquatic and mussel resources
- Late Red Ochre
- increased evidence of nut resource use

**Middle Woodland • ca. 200 B.C.—A.D. 600**
- complex, stratified social organization; tribes?
- mounds and occasional earthworks
- blade tools and blade cores
- projectile points include:
  - Snyders
  - Lowe Flared Base
  - Stueben
  - Chesser
  - Baker’s Creek
- region to region exchange of exotic goods and raw materials:
  - copper
  - mica
  - obsidian
  - conch shells
  - chert
- regional social and political boundaries and exchange
- Havana, Scioto, Crab Orchard Hopewell
- ceramics include:
  - Havana Hopewell
  - Crab Orchard
  - Mann Phase
exotic artifacts, such as:
  > panpipes
  > platform pipes
  > copper celts
  > ear spools
  > mica cut into various shapes
  > clay figurines
  > copper
  > cut animal and human mandibles
astronomical alignments at earthworks sites
cultures, phases, foci include: Mann, Crab Orchard, Goodall, Havana, Allison, Scioto

Late Woodland • ca. A.D. 500–1200; to ca. 17th century in places
  > bow and arrow appears
  > maize agriculture
  > Projectile points include:
    > triangular points, including Madison
    > Raccoon Corner Notched
    > Jack’s Reef
  > Commissary Knives
  > ceramics: thin, cordmarked; collared vessels; includes:
    > Albee
  > small mounds; stone mounds
  > population increase
  > decrease in size of sites; ubiquitous locations
  > less elaborate ritual and mortuary behavior; decline in importance of mounds and earthworks
  > cultures, phases, or foci: Albee, Yankeetown, Oliver, Langford, Allison–Lamotte, Brems, Walkerton, Springwells; Newtown

Mississippian • ca. A.D. 1000–1650
  > shell–tempered pottery
  > flat–top pyramid mounds
  > projectile points include:
    > triangular points
    > Nodena
    > Cahokia
  > villages and towns with plaza areas
  > public ceremonial structures
  > chiefdom social organization
  > differential access to resources
  > maize, beans, and squash agriculture
  > chipped stone hoes
  > nucleated towns; palisaded settlements
  > large cemeteries
ceramic artifacts include:
  > ladles
  > trowels
  > balls
  > discs
  > discoidals
  > effigies

cultures, phases, or foci: Angel, Fort Ancient, Fisher, Huber, Caborn–Welborn, Vincennes, Middle Mississippian, Upper Mississippian

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