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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NORTH-CENTRAL ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA

The St. Joseph River and Cedar Creek of north-central Allen County, Indiana, was surveyed by Mark and Kathryn Moore from 1973 to 1985. The survey area was divided into seven microenvironmental zones to compare the settlement patterns of the different time periods present. One Paleo site was located by the survey, and five others were located by local collectors. Four are upland sites, one is an upland fringe site, and one is a terrace site. Fifteen Early Archaic sites were located; 40% are upland fringe sites, 33% are upland sites, and 27% are terrace sites. The most dense Early Archaic sites are upland fringe sites. Due to overlapping dates of Middle and Late Archaic diagnostic projectile points, these two time periods were considered a unit for analysis. Thirteen Middle and Late Archaic sites were located; 62% are upland fringe sites, 3% are upland sites, and 7% are terrace sites. The most dense Middle and Late Archaic sites are upland fringe sites. Four Early Woodland sites were located; two are upland fringe sites, one is an upland site, and one is a terrace site. Two Middle Woodland sites were located; one is an upland fringe site and one is an upland site. Twenty-one Late Woodland sites were located; 62% are terrace sites, 29% are upland fringe sites, and 9% are upland sites. The most dense Late Woodland sites are terrace sites, with the exception of one upland fringe site. Two of these Late Woodland sites are circular enclosures. The Late Woodland occupation of Cedar Creek and the St. Joseph River is related to the Younger Tradition of southeastern Michigan and the Western Basin tradition of northwestern Ohio.
