

.....SEX DIFFERENCE IN HUMAN SKULL.....

Until the age of puberty there is little difference between the skull of the female and that of the male.

The skull of the adult female is, as a rule, lighter and smaller, and its cranial capacity about 10 percent less than that of the male. Its walls are thinner and its muscular ridges less strongly marked; the glabella (space between the eyebrows), superciliary arches, and mastoid processes are less prominent, and the corresponding air sinuses are small or rudimentary. The upper margin of the orbit is sharp, the forehead vertical, the frontal and parietal eminences prominent, and the vault somewhat flattened. The contour of the face is more rounded, the facial bones are smoother, and the maxillae and mandible and their contained teeth smaller. From what has been said it will be seen that more of the infantile characteristics are retained in the skull of the adult female than in that of the adult male. A well-marked male or female skull can easily be recognized as such, but in some cases the respective characteristics are so indistinct that the determination of the sex may be difficult or impossible.

August 25, 1982

David Wisdom
705 Reavis Street
Falls City, Nebraska 68355

Dear Mr. Wisdom:

The large spear points that you saw in the Pony Express Museum exhibit were indeed from the King Hill area here in St. Joseph, but not from the recent (1966 and 1972) excavations at that hill. Those ~~digave~~ ~~are~~ ~~in~~ ~~a~~ ~~mound~~ ~~as~~ ~~you~~ ~~thought~~, but in an Oneota culture midden deposit that was deposited near the hill top summertime camp-site of Kansa Indians that lived there about 1700 - 1725.

The large spears that you refer to are much older and are sometimes called Copper Culture points. They ~~are~~ side-notched and in our area usually found in caches. They are called Copper Culture points from the Old Copper complex in southwest Wisconsin. They are sometimes also called Osceola points after the Osceola site in Wisconsin (Grant County) where such points were found in association with copper spuds, projectile points, bracelets, fish hooks, etc. No carbon date is given for the Osceola site, but a dating of about 7000 years is shown for the Oconto site ~~on~~ Oconto County, Wisconsin. Similar large points with copper artifacts were found in the Oconto site.

Thank you for bringing your projectile points down for us to see and photograph. Your points are very similar in most respects to the Copper Culture points. We are, whenever the opportunity presents itself, collecting information on such finds. Little is known about this culture in our own area and not much data seems to have been collected. We have record of several other such points being found along the Missouri River, but as yet no carbon date nor associations with copper. (One, however, was associated with hematite or iron ore).

Thanks again for bringing your find to the museum and for the information about same.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds



Mr Dan Reynolds

My wife, son, and I were in St. Joseph last Sunday visiting the local museums. We went to the Pony Express Museum, and there we saw four very large spear points on display.

Last March while surface hunting in Richardson County, Nebr. I came upon two complete and seven half spear points almost identical to the spears at the Pony Express Museum.

I was told that the spear points in the museum came from Kings Hill. I understand that the mound at Kings Hill was excavated and would like to buy papers or reports of the artifacts and excavation of Kings Hill.

Thank You
David Wisdom
705 Reavis St.
Fall City, Nebr
68355

Dan Reynolds and Staff

We would like to take this time to thank you and your staff for all you did for us on our visit to the St. Joe Museum. We really appreciated the concern you all showed in the points you examined and photographed. I wish you all good luck in your research to find some of the answers to the history of our midwestern indians.

Thank you
Dave, Sherry, Paul Wisdom