

ANTHROPOLOGY

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ABSTRACTS

Middle Woodland Cultural Traditions of the Wabash Lowlands. ROBERT E. PACE, Department of Anthropology, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809.—Four Middle Woodland traditions are identified in the Wabash Lowlands. Three of these are intrusive, including the Havana Tradition of the central Illinois River Valley, the Crab Orchard Tradition of southern Illinois, and the Scioto Tradition of southwest Ohio. A fourth, herein called the Wabash Tradition, had local roots and a distinctive Wabash character. Culture traits reaching the Ohio Valley from the Southeast were selectively adapted, but the intrusive traditions had remarkably little impact upon the Wabash Tradition.

The Leonard Site: An Interim Report. GILBERT C. APFELSTADT, and ROBERT E. HENN, Indiana State University Evansville, Evansville, Indiana 47712.—The 1971 Indiana State University Evansville field school continued excavations of the Leonard Site, designated 12-Po-20. The site is located in southwest Posey County, less than one mile from the Wabash and Ohio rivers.

The site appears to be of the village-cemetery type. Excavations have uncovered a wall trench house North of the cemetery region. The assemblages recovered seem to indicate the presence of two cultural components. Diagnostic traits of this Middle Mississippian to early historic site include both shell and non-shell tempered pottery, hump-backed knives, and thumb-nail end-scrappers.

Exploratory Investigations at the Mounds' Bluff Site, Madison County, Indiana. DAVID V. ELLIS and B. K. SWARTZ, JR., Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306.—Exploratory excavation was undertaken at the Mounds' Bluff Site during June and July 1974. The site is located on a moderately steep bluff east of the White River and north of the main complex of earthworks in Mounds State Park, Anderson, Indiana. The site has been tentatively identified as a temporary campsite. Cultural remains recovered during the course of the excavation were sparse and it is not possible to assign the site to a particular culture.

To derive maximum information from the site, an experimental and intensive analysis of all recovered lithic remains is being undertaken. Seven variables of physical configuration of all tool-manufacture debitage have served as the basis for initial study of variance of technological elements in spatial distribution. The results of the study and application of appropriate statistical tests have revealed that no signifi-

cant differences exist in the spatial distribution of techniques of manufacture of stone tools within the site area. This primary explanation suggests occupation of the site either by the same cultural group or by different groups with similar technology. These hypotheses will be tested through further analysis of technological traits in the temporal perspective.

Folk Medicine and Faith Healing In A Rural Southern Community.
COLIN C. HASTIE III, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306.—
This report is a portion of a research project which was conducted during 1973 and 1974 in a rural community in the Piedmont zone of South Carolina.

Faith healing is still a prominent part of rural southern tradition. The faith healer is viewed with high esteem for his ability to talk warts off, stop bleeding cuts, cure poison oak and ivy "plotches" and to relieve the pain from burns. In some cases, cures are brought about by the faith healer repeating selected Biblical verses to himself; in other cases cures are effected without the use of Biblical verses.