

ANTHROPOLOGY AT FLORIDA



SPRING 1985

VIDEOTAPE PROGRAM ON THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

On a grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, the Department of Anthropology has initiated a program of audio-visual interviews with senior anthropologists on the history of anthropology. These interviews have the duration of approximately one hour. Each senior anthropologist is asked to discuss early influences that have shaped his or her career, how their ideas, theories and research projects developed, their field work experience, their teaching experience, the activities of their students, and the present state of anthropology. To date, six interviews have been recorded: Walter Goldschmidt of UCLA; Ruth Bunzel, retired lecturer at Columbia University; Sherwood Washburn, Professor Emeritus at University of California (Berkeley); George Foster, Professor Emeritus at Berkeley; and John Howland Rowe and Elizabeth Colson, both Professors at Berkeley. The project aims at producing interviews with a total of 15 to 20 senior anthropologists within the next year.

RUSSELL BERNARD developed the project and obtained the grant. ALLAN BURNS is director of the project and is in charge of the sound and film production. He planned the format of the interviews and helped select the senior anthropologists to be interviewed. CHARLES WAGLEY served as the interviewer on the six interviews already recorded. After the interviews are edited, copies will be deposited with the Wenner-Gren Foundation. It is hoped that the videotapes will serve not only as an archival record of a generation of practicing anthropologists, but that copies will be made available for use in class teaching and field research.

ELIZABETH EDDY BECOMES PROFESSOR EMERITA

Elizabeth Eddy announced her retirement as of May, 1984 in order to devote her energies to writing and research. At her retirement reception on April 29th in the Arredondo room of the J. Wayne Reitz Union, she responded to the numerous toasts



with the statement that "this move is not a retirement but a change in professional activities." Eddy has recently been working on a history of applied anthropology in Great Britain and a second edition of applied Anthropology in America, coedited with William Partridge. Her research and writing are especially efficient now that she has her own personal computer at home.

Elizabeth Eddy's career has been a model of an active, applied anthropologist. Her interest in the application of

anthropology to practical problems began while she was a graduate student at Columbia University in the field of social psychology. After receiving her degree in 1961, she spent the next several years as a practicing anthropologist in New York City. There she served as an assistant project director of research at the New York School of Social Work. Together with Julius Roth, she undertook a major study of a physical rehabilitation unit at Coler Hospital on Welfare Island. Subsequently, she became project director of research for Project TRUE (Teacher Resources for Urban Education) at Hunter College, a curriculum development project oriented towards the writing of materials which would better prepare teachers to work in inner city schools. Eddy came to Florida in 1967 as director of a newly formed Urban Studies Bureau, an interdisciplinary program which combined professionals in the social sciences with those in such fields as planning, engineering, and law. She remained director of the Bureau until 1972 when she became a full-time member of the Anthropology department and (until 1973) project director of a study (cosponsored by the College of Education) which examined the dissemination and diffusion of innovations in selected Florida schools.

Within the department, Eddy served as Graduate Coordinator (1973-76) and as a Chair (1977-79). One of her important accomplishments is the establishment of the Zora Neale Hurston Fellowship Award which provides Black Americans with the opportunity to undertake graduate study in anthropology at Florida. Originally initiated by the late Solon T. Kimball, the award has become a reality, largely because of the leadership which Eddy provided since 1978.

Nationally, Eddy served as President of the Council on Anthropology and Education (1973-74) and of the Southern Anthropological Society (1981-82). She was editor for applied anthropology for the *American Anthropologist* (1976-79) and recently served as chair of the Association's nominating committee. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi.

Dr. Eddy has taught in both the sociology and anthropology departments at Florida and previously at Hunter College, Teachers College of Columbia University and the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Her books and other publications have been well received. *Walk the White Line: A Profile of Urban Education* (1976) sold more than 20,000 copies and was a landmark study of inner city schools. *Becoming a Teacher* (1969) remains the major work in educational anthropology which is concerned with the social relationships within schools, and how these relations affect the performance of beginning teachers. Her most recent book, *Applied Anthropology in America*, coedited with William Partridge, is the most current overview of the field today.

Eddy will continue to live and work in Gainesville. Students will miss her insightful style and concern for learning applied anthropology within an interdisciplinary context. Her colleagues look forward to her continued contributions to scholarship and the discipline.

**ZORA NEALE HURSTON FUND
SCHOLARSHIP**

The first recipient of the Department's Zora Neale Hurston Fellowship Award has been named. She is Gloria B. Bryan, Assistant Professor of Nursing at the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, Emory University. Ms. Bryan, a native of Georgia, graduated with honors from Hampton Institute in 1967. She subsequently received an M.S. degree in nursing from the University of Maryland in 1970. She has been on the faculty at Emory since 1978. At Emory, she has also been enrolled in graduate courses in anthropology. She has worked with both graduate and undergraduate students in a community-based setting designed to serve a diverse inner city adolescent population.

At Florida, Ms. Bryan will be a doctoral student in cultural and medical anthropology. She plans to identify course content within anthropology which should be included in the curriculum of nursing, and to conduct research related to culture, health, and nursing. She is especially interested in improving the delivery of health care services within agencies whose clientele are primarily Black.

in Memoriam

CHARLES H. FAIRBANKS (1913-1984)

Dr. Charles Herron Fairbanks died July 17 at his home in Gainesville after a long illness. He was 71. Funeral services were held at Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Gainesville on July 19 and burial took place in Macon, GA the following day.

Dr. Fairbanks, who served the Department of Anthropology as Professor and Chairman from 1963 to 1970, was named Distinguished Service Professor in 1976, and retired in 1983 as Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus. He began his academic career at Swarthmore College, received his bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago, and his doctorate from the University of Michigan.

A scholar of broad training and interests, he became a widely-recognized expert in Southeastern American Indian Archaeology, historic sites research, and ethnohistory. Prior to his teaching career, which began at Florida State University (1954-1963), he served as archeologist and superintendent of both the Ocmulgee National Monument at Macon, GA, and Fort Frederica National Monument at St. Simon's Island, GA. In more recent years, his excavations of plantation slave cabins has prompted admiring historians to review and revise their thinking on the nature of slavery in the South.

His bibliography, containing some 70 entries, begins with an article in *American Antiquity*, published two years before he received his B.A. degree. Dr. Fairbanks held numerous editorships and directorships, was the founder and past president of the Society for Historical Archeology, and had served as president of the Florida Anthropological Society, and chairman of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

Although known and admired as a distinguished classroom teacher of innumerable undergraduates, he was best known by his many graduate students and professional colleagues as a tireless field worker who combined imagination, superb technical skills, and decades of knowledge in his archeological research and teaching. He was awarded almost a million and a half dollars in grants and contracts to support his research and that of his students.

13 students received their doctoral degrees under his supervision, and it was he who developed and nurtured the first doctoral degree program in anthropology in the State of Florida in 1969. He chaired his last doctoral committee in the spring semester, 1984.

Contributions may be made to the Charles H. Fairbanks Fellowship Fund that was begun in 1981. Checks may be made out to the University of Florida Foundation — Fairbanks Fund.

WILLIAM E. CARTER (1927-1983)

William E. Carter, former Director of the Center for Latin American Studies and a founder of the Aymara Foundation, died in his home in Bethesda, MD, on August 14, 1983. At the time of his death, he held the position of Chief of the Hispanic Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Carter, born in Dayton, Ohio, on April 29, 1927, received his bachelor of arts degree from Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, 1949, a bachelor of sacred theology degree from Boston University, 1955, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology from Columbia University, in 1958 and 1966, respectively.

An internationally recognized anthropologist, Carter's main research interests were in the Aymara communities of Bolivia. This research resulted in the publication of books (*Irpa Chico, Individuo y Comunidad en La Cultura Aymara, The First Book of Bolivia, New Land and Old Tradition, Aymara Communities and the Bolivian Agrarian Reform, and Comunidades Aymara y Reforma Agraria en Bolivia*) and numerous articles published in the *American Anthropologist*, *América Indígena*, and the *Congress of Americanists Proceedings*.

Carter was the recipient of many distinguished awards, including one he prized most—a Joint proclamation from 28 Aymara Communities citing his outstanding contributions to the world's understanding of their culture, presented to him in June of 1983. Other awards included the Knight's Cross of the Order of Isabel la Católica presented by King Juan Carlos of Spain in June 1983 for his contribution to Hispanic studies; the Condor de los Andes from the government of Bolivia for contributions to hemispheric partnerships by the partners of the Alliance; a human relations award from the mayor of Patterson, N.J.; an honorary LL.D. degree from Muskingum College, and the President's Medallion for distinguished service from the University of Florida in January 1983.

In addition to his career as an anthropologist, he also served for many years as a Methodist missionary and minister—as assistant minister of the Iglesia Metodista Central, Montevideo, Uruguay; as assistant director of the Aymara Boys' School, Ancoriamas, Bolivia; and administrative director of the Passaic Valley (N.J.) Methodist Parish, coordinating the work of 24 churches with Black and Puerto Rican minorities.

Carter has many more accolades in his honor and many more accomplishments to his credit, but his pride lay in the work he did with and for the Aymara. It was fitting that the last honor bestowed upon him was a telephone call from 28 caciques from Viacha, Bolivia, the area where he had carried out his most recent research—an investigation of the people's use of cocoa—thanking him for his contributions that had helped the Aymara gain greater knowledge of their own culture, and above all, improve their life in the Bolivian highlands. This telephone call was followed by an official proclamation signed by all of the **caciques**.

The William E. Carter Scholarship Fund was established by the Aymara Foundation to provide endowed scholarships to assist Aymara students. Contributions payable to the Aymara Foundation, Inc. may be sent to Andrew Miracle, Department of Sociology, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, 75129.

The William E. Carter Hispanic Scholar-in-Residence Fund was set up at the University of Florida. Contributions may be sent in care of J. Wayne Reitz Union, University of Florida Foundation, Gainesville, Florida 32604.

**EVALUATION AND CONSULTANCY
UNIT**

The Evaluation and Consultancy Unit (ECU) of the Department of Anthropology is devoted to advanced training in anthropology with a special focus on research and training in qualitative and quantitative evaluation of policies and programs. Research may be basic or applied, depending on the nature of the problems to be investigated. Within this program,

graduate student researchers under the direction of faculty members, carry out actual contract research projects for clients of the ECU. The research must satisfy the needs of the client as well as the advanced training needs of the anthropology graduate program.

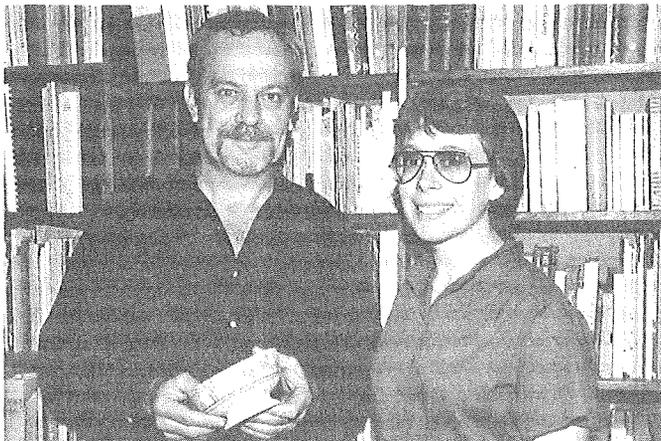
The first year of activities of the ECU, directed by RONALD COHEN and OTTO VON MERING, has already involved several projects. Unit members have begun to assemble a bibliography of evaluation research. The collection of evaluations in areas such as education, health, planning and development not only will form a substantive and methodological base, but critical annotations resulting from student work and seminar discussions have already contributed toward a growing awareness of the frontiers of evaluation research.

FASA INITIATES CHARLES WAGLEY AWARD

The annual Potlatch of 1984 was marked by the inauguration of the Charles Wagley Award for Excellence in Teaching which recognizes excellence in teaching among members of the anthropology faculty at U.F. WILLIAM MARQUARDT was the recipient of the FASA award. FASA created the award, first conceived by Brian Fisk, to recognize the great contribution made by Charles Wagley to the discipline of anthropology through his teaching. FASA hopes that the award will be made yearly in acknowledgement of those faculty members who continue Dr. Wagley's remarkable example. FASA will solicit letters of nomination and support for 1985 candidates beginning this Fall semester.

FASA PUBLICATION CONTRIBUTES LIBRARIES TO AYMARA COMMUNITIES

The initiation of the Special Publications series by FASA in 1984 marks FASA's participation in a program, administered by the Aymara Foundation, Inc., that purchases basic library materials for rural Aymara communities in Bolivia. Profits from Special Publication #2, *Supplementary Workbook for ANT4620, Anthropological Linguistics*, are being donated to the Aymara Foundation's library purchasing program, and it is hoped that this program will generate enough funds to purchase one or two libraries.



MOSELEY AND ESSENPREIS JOIN THE DEPARTMENT

MICHAEL MOSELEY, most recently Curator for Middle and South American Archeology and Ethnology at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, joins the department this year. He received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1968, where he subsequently taught for eight years. He has worked on archeological projects in the Southwest, New England, Spain, Peru, and Columbia. In his research in coastal

Peru for his doctoral dissertation, he argued that the local rise of complex society had been underwritten by a maritime economy, rather than an agricultural one. From 1969 to 1975 he directed field studies at Chan Chan, one of the largest prehispanic cities in the New World and the capitol of Chimor, the biggest native empire to contest the Inca for Andean hegemony. Providing numerous graduate students with field opportunities, this research traced the development of urbanism back in time through earlier local polities to the rise of sedentism on the Peruvian coast some 5,000 years ago.

In 1976, Moseley moved to the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, where he has served as Curator and taught occasionally at the University of Chicago. Most recently he has been involved in multidisciplinary studies of the rise and collapse of large-scale Andean agricultural systems. This research has implicated tectonic activity and El Niño meteorological perturbations as causal factors in the abandonment of desert irrigation networks. At U.F. Moseley will continue examination of the environmental parameters in relation to abandonment of terrace systems in southern Peru and ridged-field systems in the Titicaca Basin.

Moseley has worked often in the Andes with his wife, PATRICIA ESSENPREIS, who is also a Harvard trained archeologist, (Ph.D. 1982) specializing in the prehistory of eastern North America. While teaching at Loyola University she investigated the late prehistoric societies of the central Ohio Valley. Since 1982, Essenpreis has been a Research Associate at the Field Museum of Natural History where her field studies have focused on the Fort Ancient earthwork, a vast Hopewell monument on the Little Miami River. At Florida, Essenpreis will be Assistant Research Scientist and she plans to continue her research of the Fort Ancient earthwork.

FACULTY ACTIVITIES

H. RUSSELL BERNARD, Chair of the Department, has been appointed by the AAA to a second term as Editor-in-Chief of the *American Anthropologist*. He and graduate students Mike Evans and Domenick Dellino produced a five-day microcomputer show at the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (ICAES) in Vancouver. Bernard has also been awarded a two-year NSF grant to continue experimental studies on social structure, and three Wenner-Gren Foundation grants. ALLAN BURNS, on sabbatical during the academic year, spent time in Spain giving lectures on visual anthropology and filming in the northern area with Jose Lison-Arcal (M.A. 1983). He served as President of the Florida Folklore Society and gave a presentation at the Annual meetings on story-telling in black families. He worked in Alachua, Florida as a humanities consultant to a series of town meetings. He, Charles Wagley, and Russ Bernard received funds from Wenner-Gren to develop an archive of the visual history of anthropology. In the spring, Wagley and Burns interviewed George Foster, Sherwood Washburn, Elizabeth Colson and Jonn Rowe for the project. RONALD COHEN published "Elite Theory and the Formation of Elites in Nigeria" for *Elites Ethnographic Issues* (G. Marcus, ed. University of New Mexico Press). He was awarded a Fulbright-Hays Research Award for a study of farmers in Nigeria and an NSF grant for research on Food in Africa. Cohen gave papers at the ICAES (Quebec and Vancouver), in Nigeria, at Yale University and the IREX Conference. He founded and co-directed the Evaluation and Consultancy Unit. PAUL DOUGHTY evaluated Public Law 480 (Food for Peace Program) in Peru for USAID along with Elizabeth Burleigh and Michael Painter (Ph.D. 1981). He wrote a number of reviews, commentaries and applied research reports as well as an article on The Search for Work for *Cultural Survival Quarterly*. He gave papers at the ICAES in Vancouver, the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) Meetings, the AAA, the Southern Anthropological Society (SAS) meetings, and the Society for Applied Anthropology (SAA). He organized a symposium to honor William Carter at LASA and another on the effects of Food for Peace on Peru at the SAA.

Doughty was active in presenting off-campus lectures and in various consultations. **BRIAN DU TOIT** who is codirector of the Center for Climacteric Studies published two articles on Menopause (with David Suggs) in the *Florida Journal of Anthropology*. Other published articles were "Consciousness, Identification and Resistance in South Africa" (*J. of Modern African Studies*) and "Innovation and Diffusion - An Anthropological View" (*Instructional Development*, R. Bass and C. Dills, eds., Kendall-Hunt). He organized a Conference on African Healing Strategies and gave papers at the African Studies Association, ICAES (Quebec), Florida Academy of Sciences and at the University of Port Elizabeth (South Africa), du Toit is also co-P.I. on the Osteoporosis-Cardiovascular Fitness Study and is doing contract research on drugs in high schools for the Alachua County School Board. **ELIZABETH EDDY**, who retired last year (see article), announced the establishment of the Solon T. Kimball Fund for Public and Applied Anthropology at the AAA meetings. The Fund will be used to establish a biennial cash award to recognize outstanding anthropological contributions to significant contemporary public policy issues. Eddy was elected as a Councilor of the Society for Urban Anthropology and as chair of the AAA Nominations Committee during 1983-84. She wrote a review article on "Anthropology and Education Series" for *Anthropology and Education Quarterly*. **ART HANSEN** served as Graduate Coordinator. He wrote a number of applied research reports on Farming Systems including "Intercropping and Farming Systems in Three Areas in Malawi" for the USAID/University of Florida Agricultural Research Project in Malawi. He edited the proceedings from the *Conference on Intercropping Research in Malawi*. Hansen headed an evaluation team to Honduras to assess performance of an agricultural research project. He gave papers in Malawi and off-campus in the U.S., and served as a consultant on farming systems research in the U.S. and Malawi. **MARTHA HARDMAN** continued to direct the Aymara Language Materials Program (see article) and published "Supplementary Workbook for Introductory Anthropological Linguistics" with Shoko Hamano (FASA publication), *jaqara: Compendio de la Estructura Morfológica y Fonológica* (Lima: Instituto de Estudios Peruanos), "A Thousand and One Years of the Spanish Language" (*Quarterly j. of the Library of Congress*) as well as other articles. She also brought out two primers in the Jaqaru language and one in Kawki. Hardman gave lectures in Bolivia, Chile, and Peru and gave papers at the LASA, AAA and LAILA meetings. She organized a symposium in memory of William Carter at the AAA meetings. **MARVIN HARRIS** was a coorganizer with Eric Ross of a Wenner-Gren Symposium on Food Preferences and Aversions in Cedar Key. He published "Animal Capture and Yanomamo Warfare: New Evidence" (*J. of Anthro. Research*), "Margaret and the Giant Killers: It Doesn't Matter a Whit Who's Right" (*The Sciences*), and "The Sleep Crawling Question" and "The Revolutionary Hamburger" (*Psychology Today*). He also lectured at several universities, giving the keynote address on the "American Family Today" at the University of Santa Clara and was the commencement speaker at UF's summer graduation. **ROBERT LAWLESS** has been studying Haitian Creole in preparation for his 1984-85 sabbatical in Haiti. He published "A Quasi History of the Central Vietnamese Highlander" (*Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars*) and "An Ethnography of Missionaries in Klingaland" (*Studies in Third World Societies*) and numerous book reviews. **LESLIE LIEBERMAN** was appointed to the American Diabetes Association Board of Directors for Florida and will chair the Public Education Committee for the State. She published articles on nutritional anthropology and growth and body composition of diabetic children. She gave papers at the American Association of Physical Anthropologists (AAPA), the SAS, the Southern Gerontology Society, the American Rural Health Association, and the Society for Epidemiological Research, the Western Hemisphere Nutrition Congress and the Florida Academy of Sciences. Lieberman served as a consultant for the Costa Rican field school, gave off-campus lectures and taught summer sessions at MIT and the New School for Social Research. **PAUL**

MAGNARELLA travelled to Georgia (USSR) as a guest of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic Academy of Sciences during the summer. He lectured at various research institutes, and was surprised to learn the Academy had translated his book (*The Peasant Venture*) into Georgian. He published "Civil Violence in Turkey" in *Sex Roles, Family and Community in Turkey*, C. Kagitcibasi, ed. (Indiana University Press), "Turkish National Character and Turkish Townsman" (*Turkish Studies Asso c. Bulletin*), and "Sidha Yoga, Anthropology and the Human Quest" with Kanu Dunn (*Anthropology and Humanism Quarterly*). He prepared several country and topical articles for *Colliers' Encyclopedia Year Book*, 1984 as well as book reviews. Magnarella gave papers at the AAA and at the Conference on Food and Agriculture (Gainesville). **MAXINE MARGOLIS** published *Mothers and Such* (reviewed below). She was faculty director of the Center for Latin American Studies' Portuguese Summer Study Program in Brazil (1983). Margolis gave a paper at the AAA and was on the executive board of the SAS. **ANTHONY OLIVER-SMITH** was in Spain on sabbatical where he was a visiting professor at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid under the Spain-Florida Alliance exchange. **BARBARA PURDY** directed the field school at Hontoon Island (see article), acted as project director for the statewide conference in Silver Springs on the Steamboat Era in Florida, and set up the thermoluminescence dating laboratory. Chris Maurer, a postdoctoral fellow, assisted in the latter. Purdy also held two National Geographic Society grants and several UF grants. She gave papers at the Society for American Archeology and the Florida Anthropological Conference and lectured around the state. Abstracts of her current work appeared in *American Antiquity and Archeology of Eastern North America*. **PRUDENCE RICE** was on leave with a grant from the National Science Foundation Visiting Professorships for Women in Science and Engineering program under which she taught a course and lectured at the University of Chicago. She edited a festschrift volume, *Pots and Potters: Current Approaches in Ceramic Archaeology* (UCLA Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series). She published articles in: the *American Anthropologist* ("Collapse to Contract: Post Classic Archeology of the Peten Maya" with D. Rice), *Archaeology* ("Serpents and Styles in Peten Post Classic Pottery") and *American Indígena* ("El impacto de los Mayas en el ambiente tropical de la cuenca de los lagos Yaxha y Sacnab, El Peten, Guatemala" with D. Rice and E. Deevey). Rice presented papers at the ICAES, the AAA, the Northeastern Anthropological Association, the Society for American Archaeology, and the American Society, and she lectured at the Instituto de Antropología e Historia de Guatemala. **ANITA SPRING** served as Associate Chair and as a consultant on women and agriculture to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Women in Development Unit/USAID Barbados. Her USAID-funded project on Women in Agricultural Development in Malawi was completed and was the subject of an American Association for the Advancement of Science's Report on Science short radio broadcasts. She prepared several monographs on the project including *Women Farmers in Malawi: Their Contributions to Agriculture and Participation in Development Projects and Profiles of Men and Women Smallholders in the Lilongwe Rural Development Project* (USAID). The Government of Malawi published her extension circular "Reaching Women Farmers through the Male Extension Staff". An article "Breast Self-Examination Practice of Women With and Without Benign Breast Disease" with S. Kosch, was published in *Family Practice Research Journal*. Spring gave papers at the ICAES, the Association for Women in Development, the Farming Systems Research Symposium, the Conference on Food and Agriculture in the Liberal Arts, and the Conference on African Healing Strategies. **OTTO VON MERING** continued to direct the Technical Assistance Resources Program through OB/GYN, College of Medicine and supervised Graduate Studies in Gerontology. He organized the First Regional TAHRG Planning Conference where participants discussed the new community-in-the-classroom model of health maintenance, and applied life science knowledge and skills in

the basic science secondary school curriculum. He presented papers at the ICAES (Quebec), the AAA meetings, and the SAS, as well as preparing several reviews and articles which are in press. **LINDA WOLFE** had a special grant from UF to study the behavior of the rhesus monkeys of Silver Springs, Florida. She took part in the relocation of a troop of rhesus from Cayo Santiago under the Caribbean Primate Research Center in Puerto Rico. She published "Female Rank and Reproductive Success Among Arashiyama B. Japanese Macques" (*International J. of Primatology*), "Japanese Macaque Female Sexual Behavior: A Comparison of Arashiyama East and West" (in M. Small, ed., *Female Primates: Studies by Women Primatologists*, Akon Liss Press), "Human Female Sexual Cycles and the Concealment of Ovulation Problems" with J. Cray (*J. of Social and Biological Structures*), and "Correlates of Monogamy in Human Groups: Tests of Some Sociobiological Speculations" with J. P. Gray (*Behavior Science Research*). Wolfe was a consultant for BBC TV ("The World About Us: Jet Set Wildlife"). She gave papers at the AAA, the American Society of Primatologists, and AAPA.

GOGGIN AND FULLILOVE

MEMORIAL AWARDS

The John Goggin Memorial Award of \$1000 was awarded by the Department of Anthropology to Lee Newsom for her study "Plant Resources: Economic Importance Among the Florida Indians." The Goggin award is given bi-annually to a masters or doctoral degree candidate in the Department of Anthropology. The money is to be used for research, thesis or dissertation support. This award was made possible by an endowment, established by Mr. Robert Goggin, to honor his brother John's memory. Dr. John Goggin was this department's first Chair.

The Fullilove Memorial Award of \$750 was awarded by the Department to Michael Russo for his study on the "Analysis of Faunal Material from a Malabai I Component of the Gauthier Site. This award was given on a one time basis, and was made possible by gifts in memorium to Mr. Wm. F. Fullilove.

CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES SUPPORT FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

Ten graduate students in anthropology received various grants to support field research in 1984 through the Center for Latin American Studies. Pennie McCracken was awarded a seed money grant through the annual research competition of the Amazon Research and Training Program. Nine of the twenty-one Tinker Field Research grants for research in the social sciences, natural resource management and the humanities were awarded to students in the Department of Anthropology. They are:

Susan Case (Spain) The Development of Feminism in Provincial Spain; Charles Ewen (Haiti) Archaeology of the Colonial Experience. Spanish Adaptive practices in the New World; Camilla Harshbarger (Costa Rica) Educational Radio for Small Farmers and the Role of Credit in Costa Rica; Kathi Kitner (Mexico) The Vocational School: An Assessment of its Sociocultural Impact in a Yucatecan Fishing Village; Monica Lowder (Argentina/Chile) Aymara Dialectical Variation - A Preliminary Investigation of Aymara in Northern Argentina; Pennie McCracken (Brazil) The Role of Folk Medicine in the Health Care System of the Brazilian Amazon Region; Jim McCay (Bolivia) A Survey of Aymara Dialects in the Bolivian Yungas; Dale Stratford (Peru/Bolivia) Andean Spanish: Aymara Influence and Social Correlates; Jesus Vega (Spain) The Maritime History of Puerto Rico 1608-1850.

ANTHROPOLOGIST EMERITUS

At the 1983 AAA Meetings, **CHARLES WAGLEY** was a recipient of the Association for Anthropological Diplomacy, Politics and Society's Distinguished Service Award. Wagley visited centers of graduate training in anthropology at Salvador (Bahia state), Belem (Para state), and Brasilia in December. In Belem, he con-

ferred with Samuel Sa (Ph.D. 1980), Professor of Anthropology, Federal University of Para, and with George Zarur in Brasilia (Ph.D. 1975), who is coordinator of Social Sciences for the Brazilian National Research Council.

ASSOCIATE CHAIR

ANITA SPRING served as Associate Chair in the Department of Anthropology from 1979 to 1981 and from 1983 to 1984. During her tenure, many of the Department's procedures and operating mechanisms were put in place. Starting in Fall 1984, she will direct the Women in Agriculture Program as well as continuing her teaching and research.

NEW CHAIR FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM

KATHLEEN DEAGAN was appointed Chair of the Florida State Museum's Department of Anthropology by Museum Director F. Wayne King. Former Chair **JERALD MILANICH** stepped down to continue his archeological studies of southeastern United States Indians. Deagan, the foremost authority on Spanish colonial archeology in the United States today, came to the Museum in 1982 to begin an archeological program in that field. Her current projects include the search for Columbus's first settlement in the New World, La Navidad, in Haiti, and continued excavations in St. Augustine. Deagan holds a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Florida. She belongs to a number of professional organizations, including the Society for Historical Archaeology, of which she was recently chosen president-elect.

ACTIVITIES OF AFFILIATES

KATHLEEN DEAGAN assumed the chair at FSM and was elected president of the Society for Historical Archeology. She was the keynote speaker for the NEH planning conference on the celebration of the Columbian Quincentenary in Chicago and a consultant to Mount Vernon to develop an archeology program on the social history of George Washington. Deagan received a grant from the Organization of American States to continue work in Haiti, and one from the Dupont Foundation and Colonial Dames of America to continue field research in St. Augustine. She gave papers at the UNESCO conference in Santo Domingo, the Southeastern Archeological Conference (Columbia, S.C.), the Society for American Archeology at Northwestern University. Deagan's book on Spanish St. Augustine (see below) was published. She was appointed to the statewide committee to develop guidelines for the State of Florida - Cobb Corn Company cooperative agreement for salvage of underwater sites.

MOLLY DOUGHERTY in the College of Nursing was selected as that College's Teacher of the Year. **CHRISTINA GLADWIN** in the Department of Food and Resource Economics presented papers at the ICAES (Vancouver), the Conference on Home Economics and Agricultural Development (Cairo), and in Swaziland at the conference of the Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa. In Kenya she met with various donor agencies in Nairobi to discuss a research project on women, fuel supplies, and farming systems. **JAMES JONES** of the Farming Systems Support Project organized training workshops on farming systems research in Central America and the U.S. He provided short-term technical assistance in Peru. Jones attended the FSR Conference (Kansas). **WILLIAM MAPLES**, Curator of Physical Anthropology at the FSM, was named to the editorial board of the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. He was elected to the management subcommittee of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and selected to be on the Board of Directors of the American Board of Forensic Anthropology. **WILLIAM MARQUARDT**, Adjunct Associate Professor at the FSM received the Wagley award for teaching (see above). He served as editor of the Southeastern Archeological Conference, had a grant from the Kentucky Heulage Council and presented a paper at ICAES and the Florida Anthropological Society. He

published "Complexity and Scale in the Study of Fisher-Gather-Hunters: An Example from the Eastern U.S." in T. Price and J. Brown, eds., *Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers: the Emergence of Social and Cultural Complexity* (Academic Press), "The Josslyn Island Mound and its Role in the Investigation of the Southwest Florida Past" (FSM Reports), and coauthored research reports on early man studies in western Kentucky and on two Piedmont Sites on the Savannah River (National Park Service). **CHRISTOPHER MAURER** was a postdoctoral fellow working with Barbara Purdy on thermoluminescent dating of heat-altered Florida cherts. **DELIA MCMILLAN**, Associate in African Studies, completed a monograph on *Changing Patterns of Grain Production in Upper Volta* (SECID, Center for Women in Development). She prepared a slide-tape teaching module for the Farming Systems Support Project. **JERALD MILANICH**, Curator of Archeology at FSM, served as Associate Editor for Reviews for *American Antiquity*. He published "A Bison Antiquus Kill Site, Wacusa River, Jefferson County, Florida" (*American Antiquity*). He received grants from the Florida Division of Archives and the Wentworth Foundation. He presented papers at the Florida Academy of Sciences, the Mid-South Archeological Conference, and lectured for the Smithsonian National Associate Program, **NARAYANAN NAIR** from the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala, India worked with Marvin Harris on "Technological Change in Livestock Production: A Comparative Study of Selected Countries." Nair was supported by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars and was at UF for four months. **SUSAN POATS** of the Farming Systems Support Project (IFAS) traveled extensively in West Africa to organize and teach several farming systems research and extension courses for host agriculturalists and AID personnel. Her report appears in the Farming Systems Support Project's "Newsletter." She organized and led domestic workshops at the FSR Conference (Kansas) and at Iowa State. **HELEN SAFA**, Director of the Center for Latin American Studies, assumed the Presidency of the Latin American Studies Association and presided over the LASA meetings in Mexico City. She was named chair of the Advisory Committee for the American Republics, a committee of the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (Fulbright), and was also named by AAAS as a member of a review panel of the Cooperative Science Programs of the NSF. She was appointed as a member of the Experts Review Group of the Hemisphere Migration Project at Georgetown University. Safa organized the Center's Conference on Popular Culture, National Identity and Migration in the Caribbean held at UF. She received a DSR Seed Grant for a study of Hispanic Female Migration to Miami, New York and Los Angeles. Safa published "The C.B.I. and Women Workers" Women and Development Unit, Extra-mural Dept., University of the West Indies, Barbados, reprinted in *Cultural Survival*, "Women in the International Division of Labor" in *Women and Work in the Third World*, N. el-Sanabary, ed. Center for the Study, Education, and Advancement of Women, U. of California, Berkeley, reprinted in *A Dialogue on Third World Women*, Institute of Policy Studies, Washington, D.C. and "Women in Latin America: A Decade of Change" in *Latin America: Perspectives on a Region*, Jack Hopkins, ed. Homes and Meier publishers. Safa presented papers at LASA, the First Congress of the International Federation of Latin American and Caribbean Studies in Venezuela, the UNESCO conference in Barbados, and at workshops in Miami and Puerto Rico. **MARIANNE SCHMINK**, appointed to the position of Assistant Professor of Latin American Studies, served as Acting Associate Director and Graduate Coordinator of the Center during the Spring term. She was awarded a Research Development Award from the Division of Sponsored Research for a project entitled "Development Policy and Frontier Expansion in the Brazilian Amazon: Impact Study in Southern Para." This is the last phase of an eight-year study of frontier change and involves three months of fieldwork by Schmink, Charles Wood and two students. She is managing 14 small research/action projects on women and urban services for USAID and the Population Council. Schmink was a consultant for the Ford Foundation, Population Council and USAID, and gave papers at the Applied An-

thropology meetings. Her paper "Household Economic Strategies: A Review and Research Agenda" appeared in *Latin American Research Review*. **ELIZABETH WING**, Curator of the FSM, published "Dispersal and use of domestic animals in the Americas", L. Peel, ed., in *World Animal Science*, Vol. 1 (D.E. T ribe Elsevier Publ.), "Spread in the Use of South American Camelids" in *Archaeology*, and "Animal Exploitation by Prehistoric People Living in a Tropical Marine Edge" with S. Sudder, in J. Clutton-Brock and C. Gregson, eds., *Animals and Archeology*, Vol. 2 (BAE International Series). She also edited "A Guide for Archeologists in the Recovery of Zooarcheological Remains" (*Florida J. of Anthro. Special Issue*). She presented a paper at the American Society of Malologists and lectured at the University of Lerdan at St. Eustatius. She held grants and contracts on faunal analyses from NSF, New Mexico University and the Jamaican Government.

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE PROGRAM

Since 1979 there has been a growing concern with developing the capabilities at U.F. for addressing women in development issues. Concrete initiatives have emerged, led by anthropologists affiliated with the Center for African Studies, the Center for Latin American Studies and IFAS International Programs. The Women in Agriculture (WIA) group was formed in 1983 by **ANITA SPRING** and **SUSAN POATS** as coordinators. The group noted that farming systems research and extension has a focus on resource-poor farmers, of which perhaps half are female. There is a need for greater recognition and understanding of women farmers in order to provide a better basis for the design and implementation of technical assistance in agricultural projects, and, ultimately, in order to improve agricultural productivity and farm family welfare. The WIA group worked on the following: (1) a list of faculty and students with Women in Development (WID) interests, (2) regular WIA meetings, (3) a speaker series with 14 presentations including presentations by **SUSAN ALMY**, **CHRISTINA GLADWIN**, **ART HANSEN**, and **ANITA SPRING**, in conjunction with SAFS (Social, Agricultural and Food Scientists - chaired by **ROBERT BATES**, **ART HANSEN**, **DELLA MCMILLAN**, and **MARIANNE SCHMINK**), and (4) the development of a section on intrahousehold dynamics in the Memorandum of Agreement of the University of Florida with the Farming Systems Support Project/USAID. In addition, at the initiative of the WIA group three WID experts from the Population Council and AID/WID were brought to U.F. As a result, a case series study on intrahousehold dynamics and farming systems has been funded by the Population Council (Ford Foundation) and the Farming Systems Support Project and managed by **SUSAN POATS**.

AYMARA LANGUAGE MATERIALS PROGRAM ANNIVERSARY

This year the Aymara Language Materials Program celebrates its 15th birthday. The ALMP was founded in 1969 when, under the auspices of an NDEA grant, Mr. Juan de Dios Yapita Moya and Ms. Juana Vasquez came to the University of Florida to join **MARTHA HARDMAN** in the preparation of materials for teaching the Aymara language and for the writing of a grammar. The ALMP owes much to the vision and support of the late **WILLIAM CARTER**, Director of the Center for Latin American Studies at the time of the Program's inception.

Regular courses in Aymara have been offered every term since the Program's inception. The materials, prepared here at U.F., include student's text, teacher's manual, a pedagogical grammar, and 123 tapes of exercises, all of which comprise a two-year course and allow for advanced coursework as needed. The materials teach culture along with language and emphasize the ability to converse; advanced students have been able to conduct ethnographic research in Aymara. Students of the ALMP have been productive, both in terms of direct studies of the Aymara people and in applying the knowledge gained of language and culture to other areas of research. *The Aymara*

Language in its Social and Cultural Context, a collection of papers by these students, edited by Hardman, was published by U.F. Press in 1981. The ALMP materials are available for purchase by institutions and individuals.

The ALMP has been a benefit to U.F. and the larger community in a number of ways. Attitudes toward the Aymara, who were once characterized as the "meanest people on earth" have changed as researchers with a knowledge of Aymara language and culture have produced ethnographic descriptions that show a culture which has a great deal to offer the modern world: a model of an operating, functional, nonsexist society. The Aymara language drill masters, by their presence on campus and in the Center for Latin American Studies Outreach Program have made it possible for U.F. students and professors to learn about another culture directly and to experience their own culture through another.

Under the ALMP, some Aymara, who because of lack of opportunity could not be admitted as regular students at U.F., are able to come to U.F. and take advantage of the educational and cultural opportunities available. They are, on return to their countries, able to apply their studies to the benefit of their own people.

In addition, the Aymara Foundation, an outgrowth of the ALMP, publishes the *Aymara Newsletter* and is giving small-scale grants in which the control and decision making remain in the hands of the receivers.

HONTOON ISLAND, AN ARCHEOLOGICAL WET SITE

A statewide survey of wet sites in 1980 established that the Hontoon Island site along the St. Johns River, Volusia County, Florida, had good potential for recovery of all types of cultural and environmental organic remains. This observation was confirmed during limited test excavations conducted below the water table in December 1980 and February 1982 by BARBARA PURDY. A 20m x 2m trench was opened during a University of Florida archeological field school taught by Purdy during Spring semester 1984.

The findings show that major food items utilized were aquatic species such as freshwater snail, freshwater mussel, catfish, shad, turtle, and alligator. Deer were also abundant. Plants include hickory, acorn, palmetto, persimmon, and a cultivated squash. The principal woods were cypress, pine, red cedar, and elm. To date, more than forty kinds of animals and forty kinds of plants have been identified.

Of great general interest, especially because it will soon be 1992, the 500th year of Columbus's voyage to America, is the discovery of abrupt changes in diet, woodworking, and artifacts around 1540 A.D. This date was first established by radiocarbon analysis and later supported by finding two diagnostic Spanish objects, a copper coin and a piece of majolica, both manufactured during the early sixteenth century. Other European items included a silver bead, a silver pendant, two copper pendants, and numerous pieces of iron. In the exact level where European items were found, the following changes occurred: (1) an abandonment of the use of shellfish, (2) a change in wood species from 76% softwood in the early period to 79% hardwood in the historic period, (3) use of metal implements instead of the aboriginal marine shell or stone to cut wood, (4) disappearance of marine shell tools abundant in the earlier period, (5) increased squash remains, (6) increased use of turtle and channel catfish and decreased diversity of species utilized, (7) changes in the shapes of pottery vessels, and (8) a change in design on some bone pins.

Some researchers believe that the Spanish materials predate St. Augustine (1565) and were probably shipwreck materials traded inland from coastal Indians. This conclusion may be borne out when analyses are completed, but the changes the Purdy team observed seem too extensive to have been introduced only indirectly via Indians with whom the Hontoon Island residents had longstanding trade relations. Radiocarbon

analysis provided an ending date of 1760 A.D. for occupation at Hontoon Island. This corresponds well with the end of the first Spanish period when the British took over Florida and the Timucuan Indians are thought to have left with the Spanish.

Purdy excavated two to three meters below the present water table without resorting to diving gear. A combination of hydraulic excavation and evacuation techniques was used as a primary recovery method. The observations noted above would not have been possible if the excavation had been only on the terrestrial part of the site. An interdisciplinary team effort, the excavations at the Hontoon Island site are furnishing new insights about diet, technologies, artistic expressions, and environment in this area of Florida from 1 A.D. to 1760 A.D.

PIZARRO'S BONES

Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of Peru, was assassinated in Lima by a band of rivals in 1541. Historical accounts describe his desperate sword fight against more than a dozen opponents. He was killed while his sword was in the body of one of the conspirators. Pizarro was buried next to the cathedral for several years until his bones were moved into the cathedral. There they rested until rediscovered in 1977 in a sealed crypt under the altar, the skull in a lead box with Pizarro's name inscribed on the lid. These remains have now been studied by various experts from three countries. The final stage of the identification and trauma analysis has been concluded by **WILLIAM MAPLES** of the University of Florida and Robert Benfer of the University of Missouri (Columbia) working under the direction of Dr. Hugo Ludena of the Instituto Nacional de Cultura de Peru. Maples has prepared a detailed description of the cuts on the bones and the nature of Pizarro's death. Distinguished scientists from the United States and Peru will present their findings at a conference, sponsored by the Wentworth Foundation, to be held at the Florida State Museum on September 26, 1984. An exhibit on Pizarro's death will open in the Museum at that time.

CURRENT STUDENT ACTIVITIES

KOFI AKWABI-AMEYAW received a fellowship from Wenner-Gren to study the resettlement of returning Zimbabwean refugees. He will be in the field for a year. He gave papers at the Farming Systems Research Symposium in Kansas at the Baraza Series of the Center for African Studies. **JOHN BUTLER** is working on his dissertation project concerning a privately sponsored agricultural colony in southern Para state, Brazil. **DOMENICK DELLINO** finished his thesis on the impact of tourism on the quality of life in Exuma, Bahamas. He will spend the next year at the Institute of Development Anthropology in Binghamton, N.Y. helping to examine the role of microcomputers in development. **KANU DUNN** and Paul Magnarella completed the first phase of research on the Siddha Yoga movement in the U.S. Their article, "Siddha Yoga, Anthropology and the Human Quest," appeared in *Anthropology and Humanism Quarterly* (Dec. 1983). **MIKE EVANS** spent six weeks in Paris and Barcelona working on a UNESCO contract for the International Social Science Council. He set up two interactive computer systems and trained ISSC people on how to use them. Evans received full funding for his project on the "Impact of Computer Technology in Micronesia" from the Dept. of Education in Ponape, Micronesia and will be on Ponape for one year. He also worked on two Social Impact Assessment Projects, one in Nevada and the other in Colorado, with Richard Stoffle (U.W.-Parkside) and Henry Dobyns (Newberry Library). He coauthored a paper on "New Microcomputer Techniques for Anthropologists," with Russ Bernard for *Human Organization* and presented a paper on "The Use of Microcomputers in Micronesia" at the AAA meeting in Chicago. **CHARLES EWEN** presented a paper on "Zooarcheology and the Fur Trade" at the Society for Historical Archeology meetings in Williamsburg. **CAROL FAAS** finished a research report "Does This Hospital Really Want More Geriatric Patients?" - an analysis of the

gerontology-related public relations and marketing program at the U.F. Health Center, and is continuing to examine the world of chiropractic by attending seminars on how chiropractors and lawyers work together in personal injury cases and in marketing health services. **JEAN GEARING** is studying female fertility and migration in St. Vincent. Her work is funded through the Fulbright Program. **CAMILLA HARSHBARGER** completed her field work for the M.A. in Costa Rica. **BETH HIGGS** recently returned from Brazil where she did research on women factory workers in Sao Paulo. **JOSE LISON-ARCAL** has returned to Spain where he is carrying out a videotape project on ethnic identity in the area around Huesca. **MONICA LOWDER** and **RON KEPHART**, working on the jaqi Dictionary project, received assistantships through the Division of Sponsored Research for the Spring and Summer semesters, 1984. **CHRISTOPHER MCCARTY** finished his M.A. thesis on development and nutrition in Mexico. Last year he worked as a consultant in the Department of Surgery where he set up a microcomputer-based data filing system for a research project on kidney transplants. This year he is a consultant in the Department of Pathology and is working with Russ Bernard on experimental studies of social structure. **MARGARET MCDONALD** has completed dissertation research on Cuban-American high school students in Miami and the place of bilingualism in their lives. **BONNIE MCEWAN** presented a paper on "Domestic Adaptations at Puerto Real, Haiti" at the Society for Historical Archeology meetings in Williamsburg. **JEFF MITCHEM** and **MARVIN SMITH** presented a paper on the Weeki Wachee burial mound at the Southeastern Archeological Conference in Columbia, South Carolina in November, 1983. **CAROLYN NICKENS's** (Ph.D. 1984) and **LESLIE LIEBERMAN's** paper, "Differences in Perception of Life and Health of Rural and Urban Elderly Persons" was selected for inclusion in the U.S. Dept. of Education's Educational Resources Information Center and will be abstracted for the journal *Resources in Education*. **GUY PRENTICE** presented a paper on the Birger figurine, and its significance in understanding Mississippian cosmology, at the SEAC. **JENNIFER PRITCHETT-SWINFORD** along with the Hippodrome Theatre, received a grant to develop a bilingual theatre-in-education project for Florida schools. Pritchett spent time in Antiqua this summer to plan for her thesis on Caribbean Theatre. **BETSY RANDALL-DAVID** gave a paper at the ICAES in Vancouver. **DAVID REDDY** returned from a year's field work in Spain studying the effects of emigration and change in agriculture in the isolated valley system of Liebana in the Picos de Europa. He is now writing up his dissertation. **DAVID SUGGS** is in Botswana to continue his dissertation field work on medical healing practices. **CARLTON WILLIAMS** is acting as Assistant Director at the Institute of Black Culture, University of Florida. **JOHN WILSON** recently returned from researching a government sponsored colony in Rondonia state in Brazil. **SANDRA WITT** is doing research on pharmacies in Rondonia.

The new officers of the Florida Journal of Anthropology are: Karen Griffin, Editor-in-Chief, Monica Lowder, Editorial Coordinator, and Susan Case, Circulation Manager. Other editors are James McKay (sociocultural), Chris McCarty (applied), Dale Stratford (linguistics), Dan Cring (biological), Guy Prentice (archeology), and Ken Johnson (special publications). Associate editors are: sociocultural (Sarah Norton, David Suggs and Shirley Hall), applied (Cris Johnsrud and Domenick Dellino), linguistics (Jon Leader, Sherri Dorman and Steve Krzyston), and archeology (Jesus Vega, Ken Johnson and Jon Leader).

We would like to hear from all of our former students, including B.A.s, M.A.s, and Ph.D.s. What are you doing now?

ACTIVITIES OF PAST STUDENTS

RICHARD ATWOOD (M.A. 1975) is completing his Ph.D. at the University of North Carolina-Charlotte. He received an MPH

degree from there in 1977 and worked at the International Fertility Research Program in Research Triangle Park, NC before returning for the Ph.D. **LYN BUSCHMAN** (Ph.D. 1978 Education) is Acting Director of the Latin American Center at Michigan State. **ANN CORDELL** (M.A. 1983) published an analysis of pottery from the McKeithen site in North Central Florida, in *Ceramic Notes* No. 2 of the Florida State Museum. **LINDA DER HAAG** (B.A. 1983) is in Cameroon where she is planning to pursue a graduate degree in Anthropology at the University of Yaounde. **SUE MIDDLETON-KEIRN** (Ph.D. 1975) organized a symposium on Anthropology and the Media: Presentations of Feminism. She's teaching at California State at Fullerton. **CHARLOTTE MILLER** (Ph.D. 1976) is working for USDA as team leader on a series of five studies dealing with meat imports. Previously, one assignment led her to Nepal concerning USDA's involvement with U.S. development programs. She recently met with the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and the King of Nepal concerning U.S. agricultural assistance to Nepal. **PEGGY OVERBEY** (Ph.D. 1982) was awarded a Congressional Fellowship through the National Sea Grant Program for 1983. She worked for a year in a Committee Staff position on the National Ocean Policy Study of the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee in the U.S. Senate. Her responsibilities included drafting and negotiating legislation, organizing hearings, and writing Committee reports on marine and atmospheric policy issues. She participated in the authorization bills for the marine, atmospheric and satellite programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as well as a major Congressional initiative, the Outer Shelf Revenue Sharing bill. **ELIZABETH REITZ** (Ph.D. 1979) has taken a position in the Anthropology and Museum Department at the University of Georgia. **DWIGHT SCHMIDT** (Ph.D. 1984) worked on setting up a conference on domestic farming systems research in September 1984 for the Farming Systems Support Project. He has taken a job at Cocoa Beach High School. **ADRIENNE MEROLO SHOFFSTALL** (B.A. 1977) is currently working on an M.A. thesis at the University of South Florida. **GEORGE ZARAR** (Ph.D. 1975) is Head of the Social Science Division of the Brazilian National Science Foundation.

FACULTY BOOK SHELF

THE CHANGING ROLES OF AMERICAN WOMEN

Why was motherhood barely mentioned as a discrete role in 18th century sermons? And why, beginning in the 1830s, did it become the focus of attention in domestic manuals and other forms of popular literature addressed to middle-class women? Why, during the same decade, were women advised for the first time that housekeeping was a profession second to none? Why have beliefs about the compatibility of women's domestic roles and outside employment changed over the course of American history? And why, until the last decade or so, did experts on child rearing insist that full-time mothering was essential to children's growth and development?

MAXINE MARGOLIS examines these and other questions in her new book, *Mothers and Such: Views of American Women and Why They Changed* (University of California Press, 360 pages, \$19.95). She argues that ideologies about the roles of middle-class American women and the advice given them by their domestic advisors at different times in history are not free-floating and random. They are, instead, deeply rooted in the changing nature of the American economy. Margolis' analysis asserts that there are well-defined material causes for contemporary attitudes towards women and work, for new ideas about child rearing-including the recent discovery that fathers are parents too-for the changing nature of housework, and for the revival of feminism.

**FEAST OR FAMINE IN THE FIRST SPANISH PERIOD
IN ST. AUGUSTINE?**

Were St. Augustine's early Spanish settlers so impoverished that they had to resort to eating their dogs, cats, and horses to survive? In letters they wrote to Spain, the colonists complained of having so few provisions that they were forced to eat their pets. However, 300-year-old trash excavated from abandoned water wells by FSM's Associate Curator **KATHLEEN DEAGAN** suggests this was not so. In her new book *Spanish St. Augustine: The Archaeology of a Colonial Creole Community*, she writes, "In terms of the validity of the documentary complaints about starvation there is little (evidence) besides the letters to demonstrate that the people of St. Augustine consumed their dogs, cats and horses."

No evidence of horses was found in the trash pits, and of the few dogs and cats excavated, only one had a mark on it to suggest that it may have been butchered. "This kind of correspondence may have been perpetuated to increase supplies and money sent to sustain the colonists," Deagan explains. This is just one incident in the patterns of adaptation that characterized Spanish colonial culture in North America.

In the first work to provide a broad anthropological inter-

pretation of the Spanish in the New World, Deagan synthesizes evidence from eleven years of excavations at St. Augustine with evidence from a number of other disciplines to determine how the Spanish influenced the development of North America.

Describing archeological finds at sites representing a cross-section of the socioeconomic classes in St. Augustine from 1702-1763 - the First Spanish Period - insights are provided into issues frequently not treated documentarily, such as the social, economic, and ideological means of adaptation to the New World by the Spaniards. Those means of adaptation often included borrowing from the Indians - with whom they shared a close relationship. Archeological evidence reveals how the Spaniards, especially the new Spanish-American *criollos* (people of Spanish descent born in America) and *mestizos* (Spanish and Indian mixed-blood) blended elements of both the Spanish and Indian cultures. Fans, combs, finger rings, earrings, buckles, buttons and silver thread - all worn to maintain strong ties with the Old World Spanish culture - were excavated from a *criollo* home. At the *mestizo* home, an Indian pot containing rouge suggests the woman of the house strove to be like her Spanish neighbors by wearing rouge, but retained elements of her Indian heritage by storing it in a clay pot.

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