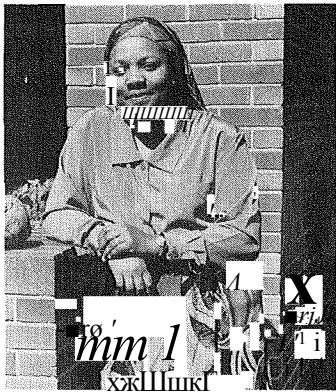


# ANTHROPOLOGY AT FLORIDA

FALL 1988

## NEW BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY LAB

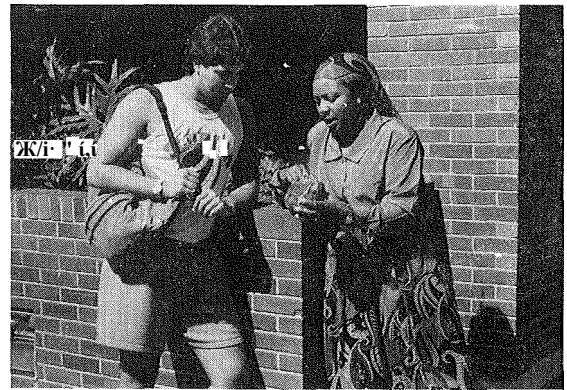


LINDA JACKSON joined the department in the Fall of 1986 as an Associate Professor and has established a new Laboratory of Biological Anthropology. Currently, JACKSON is evaluating the effects of organic cyanogens on the transmission and expres-

sion of infectious disease, particularly schistosomiasis and malaria. In one project, she is studying the effects of organic cyanogens from agricultural wastes on the infective cercariae stages of *Schistosoma mansoni* and *Schistosoma haematobium* (the organisms that cause schistosomiasis). JACKSON is working on the feasibility of killing these organisms by applying small amounts of the organic cyanogens found in cassava and sorghum, without harming humans. She is combining experimental data from her lab with field observations of schistosomal population biology and human behavioral ecology in Sudan, Tanzania (Zanzibar), and Cameroon. Her research team hopes to significantly affect the viability and infectivity of human schistosomal cercariae and alter their potential to transmit this major infectious disease.

In another project, JACKSON is studying the effects of ingested organic cyanogens on the growth and development of the malaria parasite. Physiological levels of cyanates (a metabolic product of sublethal organic cyanogen ingestion) have been demonstrated to adversely affect the growth and development of the parasite that causes falciparum malaria. Previous studies by JACKSON in Liberia suggest that similar physiological levels are approached under normal conditions of dietary organic cyanogen intake (through the ingestion of cassava and yam foodstuffs). She hypothesizes that the diet, through its regular contribution of biological

precursors of cyanates, may directly affect human susceptibility to falciparum malaria. In testing this hypothesis, her research team is using ion chromatography to determine the levels of cyanogen present and microscopic and immunological techniques to quantify changes in parasite levels.



Jackson shows a student the high cyanide portion of a cassava root

## ON THE MONKEYS OF JAIPUR, INDIA

During the past academic year, LINDA D. WOLFE has been in India studying the ecology of the rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) of Jaipur, India. Jaipur is located in central east Rajasthan in the Aravali hill ranges at an altitude of 430 meters above sea level. The area has a semi-arid climate. Rainfall averages about 60 centimeters (25 inches) a year and the temperature ranges between a maximum of 46 degrees centigrade (115 degrees fahrenheit) in June to a minimum of 6 degrees centigrade (41 degrees fahrenheit) in January. Two monkey colonies were selected for the research. One colony is located in the Jaipur Astronomical Observatory or Jantar Mantar and the other in the Ambagarh Natural Forest Reserve. The selection was based on accessibility and ease of observation, and on contrasting diet.

The Jantar Mantar was built in the early 1700s and is spread over three hectares (six acres). It is located in the heart of the old walled city of Jaipur which was also built in the early 1700s. WOLFE spent the first four months

(September to December 1987) observing the monkeys of the Jantar Mantar. She reports that troops of monkeys "share" the resources of the Jantar Mantar which include fig trees, tamarind trees and grass, and a public feeding area. The public brings food (such as bananas, guava, chapatis, roasted grain seeds, peanuts, eggplants, carrots and tomatoes) to the monkeys out of reverence to Hanuman, the loyal monkey servant of Lord Rama in the popular epic entitled Ramayana. One troop, composed of sixty-two monkeys, which she named the OB-troop, spent the most time in the Jantar Mantar and it is on this troop that she collected the most data. The data, which are based on focal animals and scan samples, will be used to construct time budgets. Time budgets are important because they directly link behavior and ecology.

WOLFE spent January to May 1988 observing the monkeys in the Ambagarh Natural Forest Reserve located about ten kilometers outside the city limits. A 300 year-old temple complex, known as Gaita, is located in the forest reserve area occupied by the rhesus monkeys. The temple includes a spring that emerges from the top of a gorge and flows through the head of a ceramic bull. The water from the spring empties into a pool which the public uses for ritual purification. According to WOLFE, five different troops occupy Gaita and the forest reserve area around Gaita. Rhesus monkeys do not leave the area around Gaita because of the lack of water in the forest. When people bring food to the monkeys of Gaita, it is usually bananas. However, roasted grain seeds and peanuts can be purchased and fed to the monkeys at the entrance to Gaita. On some days, no one brings the monkeys bananas. However, on religious holidays many people come to Gaita and feed the monkeys bananas. From her observations, WOLFE believes that when the monkeys consume more than eight bananas a day, levels of aggression increase.

The monkeys of Gaita forage on about twenty different species of grasses, herbs, trees and bushes, and on an unknown number of insect species. Howers, acacia pods, and various kinds of figs seem to be their favorite natural foods. In this area, cows and dogs (yes, they eat bananas, too) are the main competitors. Dogs, panthers, and snakes pose the greatest threat to the monkeys.

## **YUCATAN EXCHANGE PROGRAM**

By Summer 1987, the University of Florida and the Autonomous University of the Yucatán were in their third year of a summer program for undergraduate and graduate students. Eighteen students participated in the program. This past Summer 1988, twenty-four spent six weeks in Mérida, Yucatán. The program includes three credit hours in Spanish and three credit hours in the social sciences of the Yucatán: archaeology, history, cultural anthropology, and urban sociology. Students live with Yucatecan families and have found the summer to be

enjoyable as well as useful for doing research on the Yucatán. This year, the program was expanded at both universities to a full semester and a year-abroad experience. The first University of Florida undergraduate anthropology major, JAMA HALLMAN was in Yucatán during the Spring semester and the first Yucatecan anthropology student, FLORENCIA PEÑA began a graduate program in biological anthropology at UF this year. The year-abroad program, initiated by HELEN SAFA, was negotiated by H. RUSSELL BERNARD and ALLAN BURNS in cooperation with the Graduate School.

## **MAYA FIESTA**

Since 1982, over 1,500 Kanjobal Maya from the highlands of Guatemala have fled the violence of the area and have sought refuge in Indian town, a south Florida agri-cultural community. In 1985, ALLAN BURNS and Alan Saperstein produced the first documentary on Mayas in the U.S., *Maya in Exile*. It was shown on PBS stations and in Spain and Mexico, and focused on the festival of San Miguel, now enacted in Indiantown with Mexican, Haitian, Central American, and U.S. participation. The video shows the fusion of Mayan and non-Mayan ideas in the fiesta and discusses the plight of these political refugees who are undocumented aliens here in the U.S. BURNS and Saperstein have produced a second video in this series, and both are available on videotape. Contact ALLAN BURNS, Department of Anthropology, for further information.

## **RESEARCH AT HONTOON ISLAND**

Excavations, led since 1980 by BARBARA PURDY, show that Indians lived on Hontoon Island for more than 2,000 years. These people were linked to the St. Johns River and their diet consisted primarily of aquatic plants and animals with very few cultivated crops. By excavating in the water-saturated deposits on the edge of the island, PURDY has been able to recover information that usually does not survive about the environment and diet. Ninety-one species of plants and sixty-one species of animals have been identified.

PURDY and her students have also found evidence of a rapid change in the Indian way of life in the early sixteenth century, after European contact. In 1992, Americans will observe the 500th anniversary of the voyage of Columbus, and there is great interest in learning how native cultures were affected by this intrusion. The site was abandoned about A.D. 1600. This past academic year, PURDY excavated at Hontoon Island from February 6 to April 7 on an Earthwatch Grant she received. Earthwatch funds archaeological, paleontological, and natural history projects throughout the world, providing paid volunteers an opportunity to

work with professionals. Some exciting finds were a wood carving of a bird (probably a woodpecker), some Spanish beads that date to the early sixteenth century, several elaborately carved bone objects, remains of a turtle feast, two whole gourds, and evidence of a storm.

### **SOUTHWEST FLORIDA PROJECT**

A multidisciplinary team under the direction of WILLIAM H. MARQUARDT has completed the first phase of the Southwest Florida Project, a study focused on the domain of the historic Calusa Indians. The project, undertaken under the auspices of the University of Florida Institute of Archaeology and Paleo-environmental Studies (UF-IAPS), has been supported by the National Science Foundation, the Ruth and Vernon Taylor Foundation, the Wentworth Foundation, the Gannett Foundation, and numerous private citizens. With the help of volunteers, preliminary tests have been undertaken at Cash Mound, Useppa Island, Buck Key, Josslyn Island, and Galt Island. Zooarchaeological and archaeobotanical analyses have been completed, as have studies of clam seasonality, human osteology, geo-archaeology, ceramic technological analysis, and photo-grammetric mapping. Ethnohistoric documents describing a late seventeenth century mission effort among the Calusa of southwest Florida have been translated into English for the first time.

These studies, along with site descriptions and artifact analyses, will be published by UF-IAPS. Already in print are four papers and two public-oriented news magazines (Calusa News No. 1, 1987, and Calusa News No. 2, 1988). Sixteen papers on the project have been presented at scholarly meetings and thirty public presentations have been given.

### **DESOTO, SPANISH MISSIONS, AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS**

KENNETH JOHNSON is conducting research with JERALD MILANICH under a series of grants from the Florida Division of Recreation and Parks. The grant is to locate the sites of Indian towns at the time of European intrusions into Florida, including Hernando de Soto's army in 1539 A.D. and the sites of 17th-century Spanish missionaries. Work has been concentrated on a five-county area of north central Florida, and has sparked local interest and media coverage. Three to four hundred archaeological sites of all culture periods have been recorded, including more than two dozen 17th-century Spanish-period Indian sites. JOHNSON presented some of the results in November 1987 at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Charleston, South Carolina.

Excavation will begin soon at the presumed mission of Santa Fe de Toloco in northwestern Alachua

County. The Santa Fe River is named for the mission. The excavation is funded by Santa Fe Health Care, Inc. Excavations will be guided by the results of an infrared and multispectral scanning aerial survey that is being built by a NASA-affiliated remote sensing company. JOHNSON will use these data in his dissertation on how culture contact affected settlement patterns. He will use these data to test the theory that demographic collapse in North America resulted from pandemics of European and African diseases and other causes.

### **SEAHORSE KEY MARITIME ADAPTATIONS PROGRAM**

A multidisciplinary research program on the north-central Florida Gulf Coast has been initiated by MICHAEL E. MOSELEY and NINA T. BORREMANS. The project addresses fundamental theoretical issues relating to prehistoric maritime adaptations, cultural evolution, and environmental change in coastal settings. A field school in maritime archaeology is being offered through the Department of Anthropology during the 1988 Fall semester under the auspices of the University of Florida Institute of Archaeology and Paleo-environmental Studies, with financial support from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Division of Sponsored Research, and the office of the Vice President for Research. Operating from the University of Florida Marine Laboratory at Seahorse Key, three miles offshore from the town of Cedar Key, field activities include a partial survey of the archaeological resources of coastal Levy County, as well as more extensive test excavations at several selected shell midden sites. The archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains recovered will provide part of the data base for the dissertation research of BORREMANS, who is instructing the field school.

Complementing the archaeological research and strengthening ties between the Department of Anthropology and the Florida State Museum, are a number of joint research projects in the Cedar Keys area. These projects are funded in part by the Associates of the Florida State Museum, and include: 1) a seasonality and growth study of a modern quahog clam (*Mercenaria*) population (DOUGLAS JONES, IRV QUITMYER, and BORREMANS), 2) an experiment to monitor the effect of scavengers (excluding dogs and cats) on the loss of animal remains from a modern shell midden (ELIZABETH WING and BORREMANS), 3) a near-shore marine habitat study focusing on oyster bar, mud flat, and seagrass meadow species composition (BORREMANS), 4) a study of correlations between the seasonal fluctuations in the Cedar Keys area (JONES, LEE NEWSOM, QUITMYER, and BORREMANS), and 5) the compilation of a list of plants in the study area (NEWSOM).

## THE MOQUEGUA BODEGAS PROJECT

The Moquegua Bodegas Project, directed by PRUDENCE M. RICE, is an investigation of the ruins of wineries (bodegas) in the Moquegua valley of far southern Peru. These wineries were established as part of initial Spanish Colonial settlement of the valley in the mid 16th-century, and manufacture of wine and brandy was the area's economic mainstay until the end of the 19th-century. The project goal is to determine the economic, technological, and historical factors influencing the establishment and functioning of the wine-making industry. Of particular interest are processes whereby indigenous cultural patterns—especially highland-lowland trade—were integrated with new Spanish elements.

The project began with two short seasons of survey in 1985 and 1986, assisted by graduate student DONNA RUHL, with the aim of recording the locations of bodega ruins and inventorying the large earthenware jars (*tinajas*) used for fermentation and storage. The third season, Summer 1987, was devoted to shovel testing and mapping of a sample of sites, and excavations at one bodega ruin. This was all done with the assistance of graduate students GREG C. SMITH and CHRISTOPHER O. CLEMENT.

A total of 130 bodega locations have been identified in the narrow valley, primarily on the sandy slopes at the margins of irrigated agricultural land. Although many bodegas have been completely destroyed, those in good condition consist of multiroomed adobe structures with cane roofs and several open courtyards. Many of the sites have both residential and "industrial" areas, the latter characterized by distinctive facilities associated with wine and brandy-making, including: *lagares*, stone-lined tanks for crushing grapes; large rooms housing rows of *tinajas*, partially buried in the earth; and *falcas* or distillery apparatus. In addition, numerous large kilns are presumed to have been used in firing the *tinajas*.

Nearly 1,400 *tinajas* have been inventoried. They are noteworthy in part because of their size: up to nearly nine feet in height (depth) and estimated to hold an average of 400-450 gallons of liquid. The *tinajas* are also of interest because of their dates and inscriptions, including names of saints and places. Dates on *in situ* *tinajas* range from 1590 to 1853, with approximately sixty percent dating from the last half of the 18th-century, a boom time for the Moquegua viticultural industry.

During the 1987 season, twenty-seven of the better preserved bodegas were shovel-tested to identify locations of 16-century remains. Thirty bodegas were mapped with a laser transit. Locumbilla bodega was selected for excavation on the basis of shovel tests and on documentary evidence reporting its existence by 1605. Sixteen units were excavated at Locumbilla; the most interesting findings were a burned feature with a radiocarbon date calibrated to A.D. 1630 +/- 60, and a buried kiln.

During the 1988 season, with the assistance of graduate students GREG C. SMITH and SUSAN M. DEFRANCE, project personnel carried out additional excavations at Locumbilla in the area of the kiln, and excavated a second bodega site, Chinchá. The Moquegua Bodegas Project is sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

## OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

Four archaeological projects on Florida missions are presently underway.

ROCHELLE MARRINAN, (PhD 1975) is presently on the anthropology faculty at Florida State University. She is excavating San Pedro y San Pablo de Patate mission located in eastern Leon County. At Ichetucknee State Park, a mission believed to be Santa Catalina de Afuerica is being studied by BRENT WEISMAN (PhD 1987), an archaeologist with the Florida Division of Historical Resources. The Florida Division of Recreation and Parks hopes to use WEISMAN'S data to reconstruct the mission as an exhibit.

In St. Augustine, KATHLEEN A. DEAGAN, Florida State Museum archaeologist, is directing excavations at the headquarters of the Franciscan order in Florida, the Convento of the Immaculate Conception, which was established in 1588 and rebuilt several times over the next two centuries. The convento is presently located under the headquarters of the Florida Division of Military Affairs which is funding the excavations. Maurice Williams, Florida State Museum archaeologist, and KATE HOFFMAN, UF graduate student, are field directors for the project.

David Hurst Thomas of the American Museum of Natural History is carrying out a long-term investigation of the mission of Santa Catalina de Guale on Saint Catherine's Island, Georgia. That mission was moved to Amelia Island in 1686. UF doctoral students REBECCA SAUNDERS and DONNA RUHL have participated in the Saint Catherine's excavations and RUHL will use data from that project along with information from the Florida sites in her dissertation on plant use at the Spanish missions.

Together these projects are producing closely integrated data on the 17th-century Spanish mission system and the role of Spaniards and Indians within it. A large quantity of new information and interpretations are emerging, much of which is being written by past and present University of Florida students. A Florida that existed three centuries ago, long forgotten, is being brought back to life.

A fifth project has been interrupted by the tragic loss of GARY SHAPIRO (PhD 1983) who was carrying out a longterm study of the 17th-century Apalachee Indian mission and the town of San Luis de Talimali. That

project, which is under the auspices of the Division of Historical Resources, was providing a detailed reconstruction and interpretation of the largest Spanish-Indian town in Florida outside of St. Augustine.

### LAWLESS WINS NATIONAL AWARD

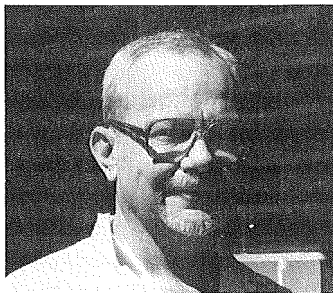
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ROBERT LAWLESS won a national award for the best correspondence course produced in the year 1987 from the National University Continuing Education Association. The award was accepted in behalf of LAWLESS by Hal Markowitz, Jr., Director

of the Department of Independent Study by Correspondence at the University of Florida in April at the NUCEA annual meeting in Philadelphia.

### MOSELEY RECEIVES GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIP



MICHAEL MOSELEY has received a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1988-89 to investigate regional land loss patterns using high altitude space shuttle imagery. The research premise holds that

if active and abandoned terrain is repetitively patterned along the entire arid Andean watershed, then relatively few causal agencies can explain agrarian contraction. The working hypothesis under scrutiny is that ongoing change and entrenchment of the natural hydrological regime may be the most prevalent source of stress upon irrigation agriculture.

### PHI BETA KAPPA AWARD

Congratulations to JEFFREYE. MICHAELSON, who received his undergraduate degree from the Department of Anthropology in April 1988. MICHAELSON was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa.

### STUDENT RECEIVES ROTARY FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIP

ROBIN L. DENSON has been awarded a Rotary Foundation Scholarship for 1988-89. DENSON is among more than 1,300 recipients from more than 70 countries awarded Rotary Scholarships based on outstanding

ambassadorial potential as well as on scholarship. Since 1947, more than 18,400 Rotary Foundation Scholars from 110 countries have served as good will ambassadors in one of the world's most international scholarship programs at a cost of more than \$126 million dollars.

DENSON was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Gainesville. After she received her BA in anthropology in August 1988, she left for St. Andrews, Scotland where she will continue her studies at the University of St. Andrews, Institute of Maritime Studies. She plans a career in the field of underwater archaeology.

### FULBRIGHT GRANTS

Two current UF students have received Fulbright awards. Established in 1946 under Congressional legislation introduced by former Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, the Fulbright program is designed to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. Approximately 6,200 grants are awarded each year to American students, teachers and scholars to study, teach and conduct research abroad, and to foreign nationals to engage in similar activities in the United States. Individuals are selected on the basis of academic and professional qualifications plus their ability and willingness to share ideas and experiences with people of diverse cultures.

KATHLEEN GLADDEN has been awarded a Fulbright grant to conduct research in Colombia. Her study examines the impact of the changing organization of production within the garment industry on the formation of the labor force as a result of the new international division of labor and the economic crisis which is currently affecting the region.

JAMES DIEGO HAY was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship for a dissertation research project entitled "Tobati: Tradition and Change in a Paraguayan Town," a restudy of Elman Service's 1954 work, *Tobati: Paraguayan Town*.

### WAGLEY RECEIVES SILVERT PRIZE

CHARLES WAGLEY, Graduate Research Professor Emeritus of Anthropology and Latin American Studies, received the 1988 Kalman Silvert Award at the XIV LASA Congress in New Orleans. This award honors senior members of the profession who have made a distinguished lifetime contribution to the study of Latin America.

WAGLEY founded and directed the Institute for Latin American Studies at Columbia University from 1961 to 1969. In 1971 he joined the faculty of the University of Florida, where he directed the Lowland South America Program and helped to establish the Amazon Research and Training Program of the Center for Latin American Studies. Wagley is widely acclaimed for his dedication to

students. On his retirement in 1983, the UF Anthropology Student Association established the Charles Wagley Award for teaching excellence.

## FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM

KATHLEEN DEAGAN spent part of May in Haiti and in the Dominican Republic setting up the field season and obtaining the necessary work permits. DEAGAN was in New Orleans in June to learn what the Space Remote Sensing Lab was able to discern about the Ft. Mose site. She also published "Sixteenth-Century St. Augustine" in *American Archaeology*.

WILLIAM MAPLES went to Jacksonville on May 24 to collect a World War II trophy skull from an American Head Hunter. He was also in New York State using "heavy equipment" to excavate a body from under a parking lot slab.

WILLIAM MARQUARDT and KAREN WALKER were the guests of Robin and Jan Brown at a banquet for the Museum Federation of Ft. Myers, at which Peter Bennett, Director of the Museum, was the keynote speaker. MARQUARDT and WALKER went on a 14-day field expedition to Pineland, Florida, where they worked with about thirty volunteers testing an extensive archaeological site. A field laboratory was organized by WALKER, and volunteers learned to wash, catalogue, and sort artifacts, bones, and shells.

A book edited by BILL MARQUARDT and Carole Crumley (UNC-Chapel Hill) entitled *Regional Dynamics: Burgundian Landscapes in Historical Perspective* has recently been published by Academic Press. The 648-page book, available in paper and cloth-bound versions, reports the results of a ten-year anthropological research project in Burgundy, France. Archaeological, ethnohistorical, literary, linguistic, economic, ethnographic, and ecological data are combined to explicate both environmental and sociohistorical factors in regional change.

JERALD MILANICH gave two lectures and ran a three-day seminar from May 16-20 on Southeastern Archaeology for the Smithsonian Institution's National Associate Lecture and Seminar Program.

## FOOD AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS

CHRISTINA GLADWIN has been working on organizing women in agriculture/agribusiness in Florida. She co-organized, along with seventeen county agents in agriculture, horticulture, and home economics, three regional seminars for women in agriculture and agribusiness on May 4, 5, and 7, 1988. In the Orlando area, 50 women attended; in Tampa, 125 attended; and in Alachua (north Florida), 25 women attended. Women enjoyed hearing from Sister Thomas More Bertels, a Franciscan nun from Manitowoc, Wisconsin, who said agriculture should drop the "love, sweet love" message

and instead concentrate on getting "agri-power" in order to survive politically and commercially in the U.S. Jean Leising, a widow, mother, and operator of a com-hog-beef cattle farm in Indiana, who is now running for the state senate there, told women how to survive on their own if their husband died. Besides this extension work, in May GLADWIN presented a paper entitled, "Multiple Job Holding and the Increase in Women's Farming" at a conference on "Multiple Job Holding Among North American Farm Families," in Washington, D.C. This semester, she will present a paper on "The Case for a Fertilizer Subsidy in Malawi" at the African Studies Association meetings in Chicago, and another entitled "Can Theories of the Peasantry be Applied to Florida's Family Farmers?" at an American Anthropological Association symposium organized by ANTHONY OLIVER-SMITH. During the Summer 1988, she and Kathleen Truman of University of California at Riverside finished editing the 1987 Society of Economic Anthropology proceedings, *Food and Farm: Debates and Policies of the 1980s*, University Press of America.

## THE CENTER FOR AFRICAN STUDIES

The new Director of the Center for African Studies, PETER R. SCHMIDT, archaeologist and prehistorian of Africa, took over from R. Hunt Davis in August. SCHMIDT was Associate Professor of Anthropology at Brown University, where he served as Director for African Exchanges. He is President of the Foundation for African Prehistory and Archaeology. Between 1985 and 1987, he was Associate Professor of History and Head of the Archaeology Unit at the University of Dar Es Salaam. He has organized numerous excavations and research projects in Tanzania for the University of Dar Es Salaam, and also in Gabon as chief archaeologist for several expeditions organized in cooperation with Omar Bongo University. Since 1980, SCHMIDT has raised over a million dollars from American and international funding sources for archaeological training and research in Africa, and for related educational films.

Hunt Davis left a Center now in the top rank of African area studies programs in the United States. The Center has competed successfully for Department of Education Title VI grants and is a National Resource Center for African Language and Area Studies. The Center's objectives include: support for interdisciplinary research and teaching at the University of Florida; the active recruitment of outstanding Africanist faculty; the maintenance of an outreach program to inform the public, the public schools, community colleges and small universities, and the business community about Africa; the publication of Center and Outreach newsletters; and the promotion of African Studies through a vigorous public events program which draws on our own faculty and also brings eminent Africanist scholars to campus.

The Center's broad commitment to food and development issues, especially with its ties to national and university programs in tropical agriculture, farming systems research and extension, and women in agricultural development, place it in a position of national leadership in addressing development problems through its curricular, training, and research activities. As PETER SCHMIDT assumes his new position as Center Director, he and the African Studies community at the University of Florida can anticipate building on past successes to attain future achievements.

### **THE CENTER FOR GERONTOLOGICAL STUDIES**

The Center for Gerontological Studies promotes and coordinates teaching, research, and service activities in the field of aging. In January 1986, OTTO VON MERING, a medical anthropologist, became the Center's third director succeeding Leonard Hayflick, a cell biologist. There are more than one hundred University associates of the Center, drawn from faculty in a wide variety of professional fields and academic disciplines. Faculty associates of the Center are in the fields of anthropology, architecture, biology, dentistry, economics, education, geography, health administration, humanities, journalism, law, medicine, nursing, nutrition, occupational therapy, pharmacy, psychology, recreation, sociology, and speech. The Center for Gerontological Studies offers a Graduate Certificate in Gerontology, a Professional Certificate in Applied Gerontological Studies, and a newly established Undergraduate Certificate in Gerontology. Most notably, the Center has received a substantial grant from the Water Reed Army Institute for Research for a three-year multidisciplinary study of "Army Family Health-Seeking Behavior Satisfaction: A Life Course Perspective."

### **THE CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES**

The anthropology faculty of the Center for Latin American Studies have been very busy.

LINDA MILLER, Director for Outreach and Special Programs, CLAS, made several Outreach presentations at the University of West Florida in December. She gave an in-service teacher education workshop in Marion County in January, and attended the "Global Education: Partnership for School Improvement" conference at Florida International University.

HELEN SAFA, Professor of Latin American Studies, was named to the Selection Committee for doctoral dissertations of the Inter-American Foundation for a three-year period starting Spring 1988.

MARIANNE SCHMINK, Associate Professor

of Latin American Studies, coordinated a new program of collaboration between the University of Florida and the Federal University of Acre, Brazil, with funding from the Ford Foundation, Brazil. The program seeks to improve research and extension programs for low-income producers in rural Acre.

### **ANTHROPOLOGY COLLOQUIUMS CONTINUE TO BE SUCCESSFUL**

During the academic year 1987-88, a total of twelve colloquiums were held, four more than in the previous year. In addition to five participants from the faculty of the Department of Anthropology (ALLAN BURNS, PAUL DOUGHTY, HELEN SAFA, RUSS BERNARD, AND RONALD COHEN) and two graduate students in anthropology (DAVID PRICE and MARIA MIRALLES), this past year's series included an archaeologist from the Florida State Museum (JERALD MILANICH), an anthropologist from the Center for Latin American Studies (MARIANNE SCHMINK), a graduate student from the Center for Latin American Studies (Joan Flocks), an historian from Oxford (David Nicholls), an anthropologist from Florida International University (Alex Stepick), and two anthropologist/nurses from the College of Nursing at UF (SALLY HUTCHINSON and MOLLY DOUGHERTY). The colloquiums reflected the focus of the University of Florida and the State of Florida on Latin America and the Caribbean with talks on El Salvador, Mexico, Brazil, the Caribbean, Haiti, and Florida. Other parts of the world were not neglected, with Yemen and Africa receiving attention.

### **FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION NEWS**

The Florida Anthropology Student Association (FASA) is rewriting its constitution. At the last meeting of academic year 1987-88, the motion was passed to set up a Constitutional Revision Committee. The committee presented a draft of the new constitution to the membership at the beginning of the Fall semester. Changes have been suggested in the areas of membership criteria and policies and procedures concerning the Wagley Award, the handling of student grievances, the *Florida Journal of Anthropology* and the makeup, functioning, and duties of the Executive Committee.

A number of other ideas have also been put forward to promote increased graduate and undergraduate awareness of participation in the organization. These include guest lectures by noted anthropologists outside the UF department, a student seminar series and another "potlatch-like" event to be held during spring semesters. Also, the student lounge has recently been repainted.

Members can also take particular pride in the



1988 FASA publication of the *Florida Journal of Anthropology*. Under the direction of CLAUDINE PAYNE, this year's journal is being copublished with the *Florida Anthropologist* and will be distributed to a readership that is seven times that normally enjoyed by the student journal. In addition, this year's staff has taken full advantage of the latest developments in computer desktop publishing and have completely reformatted the journal.

FASA's Executive Committee for the academic year 1988-89 include: STEPHEN KRZYSTON, president; DOROTHEA DE WET, vice-president; KENNETH HUFF, secretary; JUDY ANNE SPROLES, treasurer; and AUROLYN LUYKX, historian/PR.

## BUSY GRADUATE STUDENTS

AVECITA CHICCHON was awarded an Amazon Research and Training Program Grant in 1987. She carried out a reconnaissance study on resource management among the Ashaninka in the Central Peruvian Amazon and also among the Aguaruna in the Alto Mayo area, department of San Martin, Peru.

THOMAS H. EUBANKS has received a grant from the Amoco Foundation to conduct a survey of historic monuments on Tobago, West Indies. This survey will focus on 18th and 19th-century ruins of animal, wind, water, and steam-powered sugarhouses, as well as several forts. The project will be accomplished jointly with the aid of the Tobago House of Assembly, the University of the West Indies, Trinidad and the Department of Anthropology, UF. MICHAEL MOSELEY will supervise the project.

KATHLEEN GLADDEN presented a paper on "Women in Industrial Development in Medellin, Colombia" at the Association for Women in Development Conference (AWID), in Washington, D.C., April 1987. Her paper was also published in the *Journal of Regional Cultures* 5:2.

DIEGO HAY presented a paper on "Urbanization in Tropical American Frontier Areas" at the 51st Meeting of the Florida Academy of Sciences in Winter Park, Florida in May 1987.

ADELIA LIMA is writing a monograph about Afro-Brazilians in rural areas of the state of Pernambuco, in Northeast Brazil, as part of a commemorative project of the Centennial Anniversary of the Abolition of Slaves in Brazil. The project is sponsored by the Secretary of Culture of the state of Pernambuco and the Brazilian Ministry of Culture.

AUROLYN LUYKX was awarded a Vining Davis Grant to conduct research on her project entitled, "The Aymara Reality as Structured through Language." She traveled in Bolivia and Peru during the Summer 1987, where she visited several communities in the Lake Titicaca area.

SUSANNAH NEAL did preliminary research

on *susto*, a common Andean magical illness, in Torata, southern Peru, with funding from a Vining Davis Grant and the Programa Constisuyu. She collected patient histories and local demographic data, and conducted interviews with *susto* victims and their kin. She traveled to various parts of Peru and Bolivia to meet with other anthropologists and to collect herb samples used for the treatment of *susto*.

ELIZABETH RAND ALL-DAVID (PhD 1985) has been selected by the Family Resource Center of Alachua County as C.A.R.E.'s new Research Specialist. GREG SMITH received a Vining Davis Grant to conduct an archaeological study of the Spanish colonial wine industry in Moquegua, Peru. He co-authored a paper with PRUDENCE RICE on this research, which was presented at the conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology in January 1988.

KAREN WALKER'S M.A. thesis, entitled "Kingsley and his Slaves: Anthropological Interpretation and Evaluation," has been published as Volume 5 in the series *Volumes in Historical Archaeology* edited by Stanley South of the University of South Carolina. The archaeological focus of her research is the investigation of variability in the southeastern coastal plantation slave architectural, artifactual, and zooarchaeological record for the first half of the 19th-century. The primary data are taken from Kingsley Plantation, located on Fort George Island, Florida.

## NEW FACULTY MEMBER

STEVEN BRANDT, an archaeologist specializing in Africa, joins the faculty this year. BRANDT has been Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Georgia since 1982, and is currently doing research in Somalia. He returns to UF in January 1989. During the Spring semester, he will be teaching, conducting research, and supervising students. We welcome him to the faculty.

## DEGREES AWARDED

Twenty-four students received graduate degrees in Anthropology from the University of Florida from Summer 1987 through Summer 1988.

MA. Recipients - August 1987

CHAZDON, SCOTT - PAUL DOUGHTY  
Non-Thesis

FOX, CHARLES ALTON - ROBERT LAWLESS  
"Candomblé and Community: Ritual and its Material Benefits at Casa Branca, A Candomblé Cult-House in Salvador, Bahia."



ROTHSTEIN, JULIE MARIE - ART HANSEN

Non-Thesis

SNYDER, RUSSELL MUM FORD - H. RUSSELL  
BERNARD

Non-Thesis

M.A. Recipients - December 1987

BIERY-HAMILTON, GAY MAURENE - ROBERT  
LAWLESS

"Coping with Change: The Impact of the Tucurui Dam on  
an Amazonian Community."

HUANCA, TOMAS - MARTHA HARDMAN

"The Yatiri in Yimara Communities."

M. A. Recipients - April 1988

CLEMENT, CHRISTOPHER OHM - MICHAEL  
MOSELEY

Non-Thesis

DEFRANCE, SUSAN DAGGETT - ELIZABETH WING

Non-Thesis

SHELLEY, GENE ANN - H. RUSSELL BERNARD

Non-Thesis

WALKER, KAREN JO - BARBARA PURDY

"Kingsley and His Slaves: Anthropological Interpretation  
and Evaluation."

M. A. Recipients - August 1988

GEIGER, VANCE BRADLEY - PAUL DOUGHTY

Non-Thesis

GOLDSMITH, PAUL JOSEPH - RONALD COHEN

Non-Thesis

HORVATH-NEIMEYER, PAULA SUE - RONALD  
COHEN

Non-Thesis

TUCKER, JANET BARNES - PAUL DOUGHTY

Non-Thesis

VARGAS, MANUEL AUGUSTO - ANTHONY  
OLIVER-SMITH

Non-Thesis

Doctor of Philosophy Recipients - December 1987

BURNS, KAREN RAMEY - WILLIAM MAPLES

"The Effects of Drying and Burning on Human Bones and  
Teeth."

PACE, RICHARD BROWN - CHARLES WAGLEY

"Economic and Political Change in the Amazonian  
Community of Itá, Brazil."

Doctor of Philosophy Recipients - April 1988

AKWABI-AMEYAW, KOFI - BRIAN DU TOIT

"Government Agricultural Resettlement Policy and the  
Responses of Farmers in Zimbabwe."

EVANS, MICHAEL JOHN - H. RUSSELL BERNARD

"Political Development in Micronesia: A View from the  
Island of Pohnpei."

FRADKIN, ARLENE - JERALD MILANICH

"Reconstructing the Folk Zoological World of Past Cul-  
tures: the Animal Semantic Domain of the Protohistoric  
Cherokee Indians."

GRIFFIN, PATRICIA CONAWAY - ALLAN BURNS

"The Impact of Tourism and Development on Public  
Ritual and Festival: St Augustine, Florida, 1821-1987."

Doctor of Philosophy Recipients - August 1988

AMMAR, NAWAL HAMED - ALLAN BURNS

"An Egyptian Village Growing Up: Silwa, the Governo-  
rate of Aswan."

HALL, SHIRLEY RUTH - OTTO VON MERING

"The Graying and Transformation of a Retirement Vil-  
lage."

LEADER, JONATHAN MAX - MICHAEL MOSELEY

"Technological Continuities and Specialization in Prehis-  
toric Metalwork in the Eastern United States."

Bachelor of Arts - August 1987

Barker, James Brack

Crane, Nancy Rodriguez

Deeters, Margaret E.

Gross, Laura Ann

Mills, Charles W.

Roger, Paula Christine

Schaf, Susan Ann

Vicaria, Maureen E.

< Bachelor of Arts - December 1987

Kessler, Mary Eliz

Kozuch, Laura

Newman, Susan Carlson

Rivero, Alicia

Thompson, Gwenyth E.

#### Bachelor of Arts - April 1988

Demasi, Denise  
Fuhs, Maribeth  
Goldstein, Aimee  
Kelly, Patrick  
Michaelson, Jeffrey  
Napoleon, Edward  
Phillips, Judy  
Sanz, Diana  
Riefler, Donna

#### Bachelor of Arts - August 1988

Denson, Robin Lee - Honors  
Martin, Charlene  
Rounds, Laura A.  
Schmitt, Elizabeth A.

### FACULTY ACTIVITIES

H. RUSSELL BERNARD has been the Editor-in-Chief of the *American Anthropologist* for the past seven years. He will turn over the editorship after one more year. This year, BERNARD published a textbook entitled "Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology." This new treatment of the subject emphasizes the mix of qualitative and quantitative methods in the discipline. During the Summer 1987, BERNARD and Perti Pelto inaugurated the NSF Summer Institute for Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology, under a grant from the National Science Foundation. They trained twelve Post-Docs in 1987, twelve more in 1988, and will train twelve in 1989. BERNARD and Pelto have applied for funding to extend the program.

ALLAN BURNS made several presentations on his research including "Mayan Anecdotes" at the Native American History conference at Colgate University, "Ethnicity and Conflict among Kanjobal Mayan Refugees in Florida" at the Society for Applied Anthropology meetings in Oaxaca, "The Language of Zuuya: Dialogues in Colonial and Modern Yucatec Mayan," at the Latin American Indigenous Literatures Conference in Syracuse, "Kanjobal Mayan Identity in Indiantown, Florida" at the American Anthropological Association meetings in Chicago, and "El camino subterráneo: La visión de la ciudad en narrativas de los Mayas-Yuca tecos" at the II Mesa Redonda in Granada, Spain. His video project on the history of anthropology with H. RUSSELL BERNARD continues. This year, Rosalie Wax, Zunia Henry, and Murray Wax were interviewed. The fifteen videotapes are being archived by the Smithsonian Institution for use by scholars on the history of anthropology.

RONALD COHEN has two edited books in press for publication in 1988: *Legitimacy and State Formation* edited with Judith Toland (Transaction Press)

and *Satisfying Africa's Food Needs* (Lynne Rienner Publications). COHEN has been nominated for the Presidency of the Association of Political and Legal Anthropology. Two sessions of the African Studies Association 1988 Meeting (Chicago) were organized in his honor under the general title Context and Comparison: Papers to Honor RONALD COHEN. He was in Kenya in May 1988 to attend a workshop on Human Rights in Africa and to help in the creation of a program of research and teaching on this topic being planned jointly by faculty at the University of Nairobi and the University of Florida for the East African Region. While there, he also worked with the Institute for Development Studies, at the University of Nairobi, on the design and execution of an AID-sponsored research project on the longitudinal performance of third world government bureaucratic agencies.

PAUL DOUGHTY was recently elected President pro-tempore of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Assembly for the term 1988-89. DOUGHTY is the editor of *Human Peace*, a newsletter for the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. He is also active in the Sister Cities Program of the City of Gainesville.

Supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, faculty research associate, PATRICIA ESSENPREIS, working with Dr. Naomi Greber, completed the text and illustrations for a catalogue of collections unearthed from the Hopewell site more than half a century ago. This is the archaeological type site for the Ohio Hopewell culture, and it yielded some of the finest ancient art objects recovered from North America. The catalogue is to be published by the Ohio Historical Society, and a companion volume of technical studies relating to the collections is being developed for publication by the Field Museum of Chicago. During the Summer of 1987, ESSENPREIS conducted an archaeological field school at Fort Ancient, a Hopewell monument with earth embankments enclosing an area of more than one hundred acres. Dating the construction of the embankments remains a major research concern of the field school.

ART HANSEN spent a month in Pakistan this year as a consultant for the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to advise the Pakistan government on the planned resettlement of approximately 80,000 people due to a projected dam on the Indus River. HANSEN has a continuing consultancy since 1984 with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Kansas State University to advise a project in Botswana on incorporating social science research with the more technologically oriented farming systems research (FSR). During May-June he spent a month in Botswana on this work, and then another month (June-July) evaluating for USAID the impact of FSR projects in Zambia and Malawi. Some time was spent in Zambia as well to coordinate his projected refugee research (in Spring 1989) with a research project

proposed by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). The last week of July he gave a paper on involuntary migration to the IUAES congress in Zagreb. This year, HANSEN is a visiting fellow at Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, and Spring 1989 in Zambia updating his earlier research on refugee resettlement.

ROBERT LAWLESS is completing two book-length works on Haiti. One focuses on the historical reasons behind the traditional "bad press" that Haiti receives from the world media. The book will trace the coverage of Haiti from the 1700s up to the present new government. The other work is a research handbook that deals with how to conduct oneself with informants.

LESLIE LIEBERMAN has been working with Dr. A. Wynante Patterson, Director of the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute in Jamaica on research applications of nutritional anthropological theory and techniques. A number of collaborative projects are in the works, and an agreement has been signed between CENI and the Center for Latin American Studies to facilitate these projects. LIEBERMAN and Dr. Roberta Baer, from the Anthropology Department of the University of South Florida, conducted a two-week workshop in nutritional anthropology for the staff of CFNI in December 1987. LIEBERMAN is spending Fall semester as a guest of the medical school, University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, where she is doing research on cultural and behavioral aspects of diabetes.

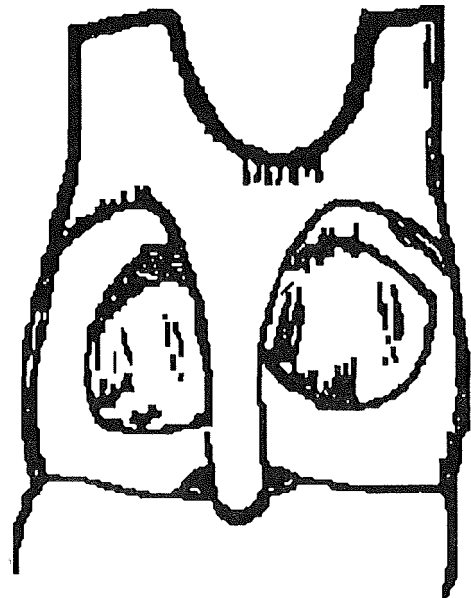
Two of PAUL MAGNARELLA'S recent research projects resulted in publications. The first, a study of culturally diverse peoples along Turkey's Black Sea Coast appeared in *The World and I* (1987), and the second, an analysis of the Islamic Ikhwan movement in Arabia, appeared in *Islamic and Middle Eastern Societies* (1987). MAGNARELLA also authored the Colliers Encyclopedia Yearbook articles on Cyprus, Malta, and Turkey. He participated in conferences at Indiana University and the University of Texas on Turkish and Middle East Affairs, and delivered an invited lecture on Turkey's politics, society, and economy to diplomats and U.S. State Department personnel at the Foreign Service Institute, Washington, D.C. MAGNARELLA continues to study law at the University of Florida College of Law. This past year, he offered the department's first course on Legal Anthropology.

MAXINE L. MARGOLIS began preliminary research on Brazilian immigrants in New York City. She is interested in the social and economic characteristics of this population as well as their patterns of migration and adjustment to living in a foreign metropolitan area.

Research focusing on large-scale, long-term loss of irrigated agricultural land in the Andes continues to occupy MICHAEL MOSELEY. Summer 1987, working with graduate student CHRISTOPHER CLEMENT, he completed field investigations of small, spring-fed olive groves in the southern coastal desert of Peru. Many of the

surviving olive trees are centuries old, and date to the original Spanish introduction and planting of the crop shortly after 1550. Analysis finished by CLEMENT for his master's degree indicates that land loss among the irrigated groves is an ongoing process that has cross-cut prehistoric, colonial, republican, and recent times. The study further indicates that agricultural contraction results in a patterned distribution of active and abandoned land.

LINDA D. WOLFE was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor. Congratulations, LINDA! WOLFE published a book for Garland Press entitled: *Field Primatology, a Guide to Research*.



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