

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY NEWS

University of Florida, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences summer 2011

Embarking on a Study of Urban Life In the Port City of Tema, Ghana

Dr. Brenda Chalfin

Associate Professor of Anthropology

I will be in Ghana from June through December 2011 to embark on a new research project on urban planning and public life in the port city of Tema funded by a Fulbright Hays Award. Countering prevailing accounts of African urban life, which emphasize the organic logics of informality, migration and uncontained sprawl, the project seeks new insight into the dynamics of African urbanism by taking seriously the ongoing legacy of urban planning.

On par with other high modernist urban schemes of the post-war era, from Brasilia and British New towns to American suburbs and Soviet industrial cities, Tema was established shortly after Ghana gained independence in 1957. The city was the brainchild of Ghana's first president, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, and world-renowned urbanist, Constantin Doxiadis, who sought to launch Ghana into a fully modern future unhampered by its pre-industrial past or cultural distinctions separating citizens from each other and an emerging global economic ecumene.

My research in Tema combines ethnography, biography, and institutional and architectural history to investigate the governing bodies involved in formulating and implementing strategies of urban management and development over the city's half century of existence. I am equally concerned with tracing the experiences of Tema's residents as they negotiate the city's tightly conceived, and nearly entirely preformatted, built environment. Given my underlying concern as a political anthropologist with the spectrum of political possibilities allying the governed and the ungoverned, of particular interest to me are the forms of public life that flourish in the interstices between Tema's highly scripted master plan and residents own aspirations for success and upward mobility amidst the contingencies of contemporary urban existence.

What Transformation Means

Faye Harrison reflects on her semester at the University of Cape Town, South Africa

This spring Faye Harrison, Joint Professor of Anthropology and African American Studies, was an Andrew W. Mellon Visiting Fellow at the University of Cape Town (UCT). The purpose of the fellowship program is to stimulate and internationalize dialogue on research. Hosted by the Department of Social Anthropology, Harrison became familiar with the research and scholarship of a cross-section of scholars and students in the Faculty of Humanities. She presented a paper, "Jesus Died for Us, We Die fi We Don*: A Retrospective Reflection on Jamaica's 2010 State of Emergency" in the "Tuesday Seminar" series that faculty and students attend weekly. The discussion illuminated the strikingly similar conditions of urban poverty, gang violence, drug fiefdoms, and predatory politics in Cape Flats, Cape Town's sprawling zone of slums and informal settlements. The synergetic exchange provided thought-provoking perspectives on post-colonies in two different parts of the world.

The Mellon Fellowship allowed Harrison to explore the meanings and practices associated with post-apartheid era transformation at the university, whose Office of Transformation Services addresses equity in the university and wider society. She was especially interested in the role social anthropology, gender studies, and African studies are envisioned to play in this process. March was UCT's newly initiated Transformation Month. The special programming and daily media coverage offered useful information and opportune moments to elicit views on the continuities and discontinuities since apartheid ended and "nonracial" democracy was launched in 1994.

Although small, UCT's Department of Social Anthropology has abundant intellectual vitality. Deeply appreciated are Harrison's conversations and exchanges of published and unpublished writings with Frances Nyamnjoh, Andrew "Mugsy" Spiegel, Fiona Ross, Helen McDonald, Susan Levine, Mantoa Rose Smouse (African Languages, UF Ph.D.), Mohamed Adhikari (History), and Lungisile Ntsebeza (Sociology). Patti Henderson's graduate seminar on gender and sexuality, in which Harrison taught two sessions on the ethnography of stratified sexualities in the African diaspora, was also an important source of stimulation. Finally, Harrison acknowledges the generous collegiality of Kwesi Prah, who exposed her to the research and publications of the Centre for Advanced Studies of African Society (CASAS), the independent institution he founded to facilitate cooperation and collaboration among continental and diaspora scholars.

*"We'll Die For Our Don" in Jamaican Creole



Faye Harrison with UCT Department of Social Anthropology chair, Francis Nyamnjoh.



Allan F. Burns reflects on leading the department as chair for the past two years.



Allan has led the department just swimmingly...

I'd like to start by thanking all of you who have contributed your time, interest, support, and enthusiasm to the Department this past year. I have always felt that anthropology makes a difference in the world, and all of the alumni, present and past students, staff, faculty, and other friends have made a world of difference to Anthropology at Florida. When we ask students in our classes why they take them, many say that the topics of anthropology are important and based on worldwide knowledge, but also because the classes we teach attract diverse and interesting students as well. One of Mike Heckenberger's students said that taking an anthropology class is like being at the United Nations: students, graduate students, and professors come from different places and have unique perspectives on the science and art that is anthropology.

It is inspiring to see what has been accomplished in the department this past year, and much of this newsletter highlights some of these important advances that students and faculty have accomplished. But it is even more inspiring to hear about what past students, undergraduate and graduate, are doing. There are undergraduate anthropology majors working at PBS as documentary producers, others are contributing to international health through their careers in medicine and related fields; still others are in the arts and creative fields. All undergraduate majors I've heard from who have graduated are quick to point to the thoroughness of our program, the inspiration found in classes, and the extra experiences offered through field schools, labs, study abroad, and mentorship that are the hallmarks of our department.

Two of our undergraduate majors are now professors at Georgia State University. Dr. Cassandra White graduated from UF in 1991, completed her MA here in 1993, and went on to get her Ph.D. at Tulane University in 2001. She now teaches cultural anthropology and leads a summer abroad program in Brazil. As fate would have it, Dr. Frank Williams (UF Anthropology, 1989) also joined Georgia State after receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Massachusetts,



Dr. White



Dr. Williams

Amherst, and is now the Anthropology Department Chair. I had the chance to visit them at Georgia State and both of them talked about the inspiring UF undergraduate experience and what it meant to their careers.

We welcome two new faculty members this fall, Dr. Sharon Abramowitz, who was featured in last year's newsletter, and Dr. Jack Martin, featured in this issue. Dr. Abramowitz has spent this past year as a Post-Doctoral Fellow at Johns Hopkins University. Her interests in Africa, women's health, social justice, and medical anthropology are a welcome addition to the Department. Dr. Martin's spectacular career as a linguist of Native American languages of the Southeast adds much needed expertise in the field of language and culture in the Department. Their classes, research, and participation in the department next year are highly anticipated by all of us. I think they will be important participants in the fall "Potlatch" picnic as well!

I step down as chair of the department on August 15, and Susan deFrance will be interim chair this coming year. Although the budget situation for higher education in Florida is very difficult, the department is in good shape, and Susan will bring her usual organizational skills, enthusiasm, and commitment to the success of anthropology with her into the chair's office. As a zooarchaeologist, she will make no bones about doing a great job.

We Welcome New Faculty Member

Dr. Jack Martin, Elling Eide Professor

Jack Martin looks forward to joining UF

Estonko? / *Chebantaamo?* That's how you say 'How are you?' in Creek and Miccosukee, two languages spoken within the Seminole Tribe of Florida. My research focuses on documenting the Native languages of the southeastern U.S. So far I've concentrated on Creek in Oklahoma and Florida, Miccosukee in Florida, Koasati in western Louisiana, Alabama in eastern Texas, and Choctaw in Oklahoma. All of these languages are part of the same family: like the Germanic languages or the Romance languages they share many similarities to each other.

My work typically involves collaborative projects established between tribes and universities. Typically we try to produce multimedia dictionaries, grammars, text collections, and language teaching materials. I like to take students with me into the field, and we work together to determine our research goals and financing. A donor, Dr. Elling Eide, has generously established an endowment at the University of Florida to support professional expenses related to this research.

For the past eighteen years I've been teaching in an English department at the College of William and Mary in Virginia. Moving to Gainesville will be a big change for me, but I'm looking forward to developing a suite of language-related courses in the Anthropology department (Linguistic Field Methods, Language Typology, Historical Linguistics, the Native Languages of the South, etc.). Stop by and say hello when you get a chance!



Faculty Achievements & Honors

Abdoulaye Kane received a Faculty Enhancement Opportunity award to embark on a new study: I propose to study a Sufi Muslim group in Senegal, the Tijani Sufi order of Medina Gounass, and its transnational connections. These connections lead to Morocco where the founder of the order, Cheikh Ahmed Tijani, a saint of Algerian origin, is buried, and to France, where the disciples of the Medina Gounass order have emigrated and settled since the 1960s.

Through fieldwork in France, Morocco and Senegal, I plan to explore the ways in which transnational religious circuits are being built among the Muslim followers of Tijaniyya. I want to examine how transnational religious circuits like that established by the revered Baro Family of

Mbour, along with the help of their followers, bring together holy sites of pilgrimage in North Africa, Sufi religious centers in Senegal, and Senegalese diasporic communities in Europe.

In May, I hope to participate in one of these organized pilgrimages to Fez, and accompany the entourage of the Tijani spiritual leader Cheikh Baro from there to the Daha in Mantes-la-Jolie (France). The Daha will be sponsored by members of the Senegalese Diaspora in France, and feature groups of religious scholars from the Medina Gounass branch of Tijaniyya. For the purpose of this study, I will follow as a participant observer the itinerary of Cheikh Baro from Morocco to France and then to Senegal, over a period of two months.

Augusto Oyuela-Caycedo's research regarding the *terra preta* (black earth) managed landscapes of the Amazon and ancient agriculture in NE Peru were featured in Discovery magazine, on NPR, the Washington Post, and other popular venues. O-C's work continues to challenge perceptions that the Amazon was unsuitable for large-scale civilization.

Ken Sassaman will take over in January as editor of *American Antiquity*, the flagship journal of the Society for American Archaeology.

Mike Warren was elected Vice-President of the American Board of Forensic Anthropology.

Susan deFrance was honored with a Colonel Allan R. and Margaret G. Crow Term Professor for 2011–2012.

CONGRATULATIONS!

We would like to congratulate the following members of the department who have achieved tenure and/or promotion:

Dr. Peter Collings—Promotion with Tenure to Associate Professor
Dr. James Davidson—Promotion with Tenure to Associate Professor
Dr. Abdoulaye Kane—Promotion with Tenure to Associate Professor
Dr. Augusto Oyuela-Caycedo—Promotion with Tenure to Associate Professor
Dr. David Daegling—Promotion to Full Professor
Dr. Ken Sassaman—Promotion to Full Professor

Archaeological Field School Updates

Archaeological Field Schools Provide Undergraduate Training

For the last several years, James Davidson and Ken Sassaman have each offered a 6-week summer archaeological field school. These programs are extremely popular with our undergraduates and provide many of them with their first field experience.

St. Johns Archaeological Field School and Lower Suwannee River project

The Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology, under the direction of Ken Sassaman, continues field operations in two Florida venues. This past summer marked the ninth year of the St. Johns Archaeological Field School, located since 2007 at the mouth of Silver Glen Run in Lake County. Fifteen undergraduate students joined UF graduate students in efforts to document five millennia of ritualized living at what Harvard's Jefferies Wyman described in 1875 as "the most gigantic deposits of shells met with on the waters of the St. Johns." Jason O'Donoghue is investigating the changing ecological and cultural value of freshwater springs like Silver Glen. Integral to his dissertation research, Zack Gilmore is detailing the community formations attending mound construction at 8LA1-West Locus B that contains a well-preserved midden and feature assemblage spanning the late Mt. Taylor and Orange periods.

Another project of the 2010 field school was made possible by plans of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to improve the public use facilities of Silver Glen Spring. The "amphitheater" of shell surrounding the spring was mined long before the site was incorporated into the Ocala National Forest. Still, portions of this deposit and associated sites remain in place and required assessment before improvements are made to the parking lot, bath facilities, and access trail to the spring. In partnership with USFS, Asa Randall, Jason O'Donoghue, and field school students conducted shovel testing in areas targeted for renovation. This aspect of research is led by recent UF Ph.D. Asa Randall, who is heading off to the University of Oklahoma this summer to begin his new life as an Assistant Professor.

The St. Johns Archaeological Field School will return to the shores of Silver Glen Run in 2011 to continue testing of the U-shaped monument and Locus B, and to initiate testing of a St. Johns II period village on a ridge nose overlooking the spring boil.

The other major venue of research by the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology is the upper Gulf coast of Levy and Dixie counties, home to the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge. Ph.D. students Paulette McFadden, Micah Mones, and Elyse Anderson have been conducting survey and test excavation at several sites with occupations spanning the past 4000 years. The guiding objective of understanding impacts of sea level rise on ancient coastal communities has expanded into investigations of landscape modification, ritual practice, and regional alliances, as well as marine ecology and geoarchaeology. A report of the first phase of fieldwork is available on the lab's website (<http://www.anthro.ufl.edu/LSA/>).



Elyse Anderson (left) and Paulette McFadden record profiles at a 2000-year-old village on the Florida gulf coast.

Kingsley Plantation Archaeological Field School

This is our sixth annual field school at Kingsley Plantation, on Fort George Island, and administered by the National Park Service as but one part of the greater Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve National Park (Jacksonville, Florida)

Occupied by circa 1792, this plantation derives its name from Zephaniah Kingsley, who occupied the site between 1814 and 1839. Defying convention, he took as a wife Anna Madgigine Jai, an enslaved girl from Senegal. Objecting to the harsh laws regarding interracial marriage and biracial children when Florida became American territory, Kingsley moved his family to Haiti in 1839.

Our goals this summer are to complete excavations within Cabin E-10, excavate the water well discovered in 2010 behind cabin E-11, better explore the floor features in the center of the sugar mill, and finally, delineate the extent and function of a previously unknown tabby floored structure found in 2010 just north of the sugar mill.

Cabin E-10 is the first cabin in the east arc to be extensively documented archaeologically. After excavating cabins W-12, W-13, and W-15 in the west arc during the 2006 through 2009 field schools, it was believed necessary to determine if the patterns of chronology and material culture seen in these cabins adjacent to the marsh would also be present in the interior of the island. The west arc cabins date from 1814 to circa 1839, and were abandoned when the Kingsley's moved to Haiti. From the combined evidence thus far examined, Cabin E-10 was occupied some 20 years after the departure of the Kingsley's in 1839, or up to the beginning of the Civil War.

In the east arc interior yard area, we are also searching for the pre-Kingsley slave cabins that were burned by the Seminole Indians in 1812, while behind Cabin E-11, we are completely excavating the water well discovered in 2010.



Moche Borago field project participants, Spring 2011

The Southwestern Ethiopia Archaeological Project and 2010–2011 Study Abroad Programs

Steven A. Brandt

During the Spring 2010 and 2011 semesters, thirteen UF Anthropology undergraduate majors and two graduate students participated in an ongoing archaeological field project at Moche Borago, a large ~70m wide rock shelter situated on the slopes of a dormant volcanic mountain in S.W. Ethiopia. Currently co-directed by Dr. Steven A. Brandt of UF's Anthropology Department and Dr. Ralf Vogelsang of the University of Cologne's Institute of Prehistoric Archaeology, the Southwestern Ethiopia Archaeological Project (or SWEAP) is focused upon testing the hypothesis that the S.W. Ethiopian Highlands were a major environmental and cultural refugium for anatomically modern hunter-gatherers dealing with the cold, arid climates of the Last Glacial prior to human migrations across and out of Africa by ca. 50,000 years ago.

SWEAP first began in 2006 with funding from the U.S. National Science Foundation, but since 2010 has been funded by the *Sonderforschungsbereich* or SFB (German Science Foundation) as part of a four year multidisciplinary collaborative research initiative centered at the University of Cologne and entitled *Our Way to Europe: Culture-Environment Interaction and Human Mobility in the Late Quaternary* (for more information, visit [http://](http://www.sfb806.uni-koeln.de)

www.sfb806.uni-koeln.de). SFB funds cover all field and international travel expenses for UF and German faculty and graduate students, as well as all project-related field and travel expenses of the UF undergraduates.

In Spring 2011, the 7 UF undergraduates received 14 credit hours in African archaeological field methods through the UF International Center's Study Abroad program, by attending course lectures at

UF in January and April, and 8 weeks of fieldwork and travel in Ethiopia during February and March. Living in a tented camp at an elevation of 2200 m and five minutes walk from Moche Borago rock shelter, the students spent the majority of their field time learning how to excavate the rock shelter's very complex natural and human-made deposits dating to ca. 60–40,000 years ago, and to record all stone artifacts and animal remains using Total Stations. They also learned how to conduct systematic archaeological and environmental surveys of the surrounding mountain terrain and neighboring Southern Rift Valley, and discovered Ethiopia's tremendous natural and cultural diversity by visiting national parks and interacting with many of the country's 80+ ethnic groups.

Those interested in hearing more about the day to day field activities of the 2011 UF students can read their blog at www.nonnobissolum.blogspot.com. Further research information on the 2011 field season and plans for the 2012 field season, including student applications, will be posted in the near future at web.me.com/archorn.

Alumni Research

UF graduates continue a great tradition of research. In this newsletter we highlight some of the ongoing work being conducted by UF-trained anthropologists.

Applied Research in War-torn Afghanistan: Notes from the field Kandahar Air Force Base Afghanistan

by Dr. Rod Stubina (Ph.D. UF 2002, USAID), Region Representative for the Office of Transition Initiatives, Kandahar, Regional Command South and Southwest, United States Agency for International Development

Alarms started to go off just as I was jumping into bed. “Rocket Attack, Rocket Attack” over and over again. Soldiers are assigned to protect us; this is a key element about what is going on. Why do I want to be in a place where I have to rely on our soldiers to protect me 24/7? Last year I capped three tours in West Africa working for the Peace Corps as Deputy Country Director. But after 6 years, I wanted to get back to my original interests for getting into anthropology at UF, how people in vulnerable areas make decisions in times of disruption, and what kind of resources can we offer to assist in smoothing their instability.

I had studied these phenomena in Cameroon and in Niger. But those areas were either post-disaster, or the work was with internally displaced peoples and vulnerable populations. Here in Afghanistan, we have it all, post disaster, post-conflict, internally displaced, returning refugees, kinetic environments, presently and persistently unstable areas. This is the first time I have seen experienced, applied, social scientists and development practitioners, working hand-in-hand with the military to assist vulnerable populations, in the middle of a war.

As a field officer for USAID, I managed USAID projects that were implemented through our partners for the communities that were identified as cleared and stabilized, without strong government presence, and without GIRoA (Government Islamic Republic of Afghanistan). Once clearing operations ended, and an area is now held by either coalition forces or Afghan forces, there is a vacuum of infrastructure, government, and resources

in the region. If activities aren't implemented immediately, insurgents, corrupt entities, or criminal elements could move in fast.

Most of USAID's programming traditionally, and presently, in Afghanistan have a long-term development focus that takes their projects years to realize impact. I work with USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives, which is a smaller unit within USAID, a USAID's expeditionary field program. Some call it Peace Corps on steroids. OTI is able to move resources or projects into a transition area quickly and fluidly.

The role I play in South and South-western Afghanistan is to seize critical windows of opportunity to provide fast, flexible, short-term assistance targeted at key political transition and stabilization needs. I work closely with the military during the 'shape,' 'clear,' and 'hold' phases of COIN strategy (Counter Insurgency). We work with various specialized elements of the military that can integrate into

unstable areas and live in communities with locals. They help us identify areas where we can develop effective and innovative programming that is flexible, and adapted to unique situations. Some examples of this are quick-impact projects highlighting peace dividends and building confidence in support of new government elements or stabilization efforts. The projects we design bring people from feuding ethnic or religious groups together to work productively. We try to develop the methods to disseminate fair and unbiased information widely through open media outlets that we fund or identify. We work with the community to foster linkages between emerging civil society and national and local government bodies. We also look to re-integrate ex-combatants and displaced persons and protect vulnerable populations.

We do this under the wire. When I design a program or an activity, I do it with local government or local elders. Local government, formal or informal, takes full credit. The communities have no idea that the projects that we are supporting for their reconstruction are actually USAID funded. We don't even report to the U.S. mission where our activities are. We are trying to increase GIRoA's capacity and credibility quietly. For us, it is about the process, not the output. This approach is different from national USAID programming. We aren't a charity, and we aren't looking for branding. We are looking to stabilize a region or community and build a support base for the community to their local government. Then we disengage. Some of the criteria I look for when I disengage; are other actors capable of sustaining and improving upon our work, or if functional Afghan institutions have begun legitimately representing GIRoA and other development actors. Can these institutions manage and fulfill local expectations? Sometimes the places we target are not ready for our engagement. Communities are responsive when they are included in their own development. This is the value that social scientists bring to the table when working with our military colleagues.

Many in the military do not see the benefits of anthropologists living and working alongside soldiers, advising, or controlling how development funds are most effectively allocated in kinetic environments. And this has been made very clear to me on several occasions. The relationship is an ongoing struggle of development



US Aid Director Dr. Raj Shah and UF Anthropology Alumnus Rod Stubina

priorities, target areas, and space. My feeling is, with this much at stake, I have no choice but to try and be a part of the process, and represent, from a development perspective, alternatives and current methods, with which I have anthropological experience.

It's over 106 degrees today, with zero humidity. Despite being strapped in tightly to my seat, I am bouncing around in the back of a heavily armored MATV, being escorted on a routine patrol by a Special Forces FET Team (Female Engagement Team, 4 highly trained female soldiers) to a village that was recently cleared of Taliban. The Special Forces want me to meet the district governor (DG). They have been working with him to clear the area of insurgents who had been menacing the local population of a village just south of Kandahar. This is a strategic point both geographically and historically. The village is at a crossroads of Taliban trafficking to Kandahar City, and other villages buffering the city. This town is also host to a historical Islamic shrine.

The District Governor is risking his life daily to try and get out into the community and meet the needs of the population. This is rare in an area where the Taliban routinely targets government officials for assassination. Together with Special Forces, the District Governor wants some projects, any project, to show that the Afghan government is supporting the village's and his position. Working through the local government, the FET team had been engaging a girl's school that had also been targeted by the Taliban. The school needs a security wall, and a total refurbishment: windows, doors, blackboards, everything.

It sat empty until the district governor rallied the village to clean the school up and invite the Special Forces to assist them.

The FET teams, and Special Forces, are extremely committed to showing the progress of this area. With little or no development funding, they were able to clear all the insurgents, with the support of the community. However, they have no funding to help the District Governor provide basic services to his population. This is exactly where OTI can assist as capacity gets built. Already the local police have made significant security gains, but the population needs to see progress and government services for their risk of driving insurgents away. If projects aren't brought in now, it could severely affect village stability operations that keep the Taliban away. This is the crucial coordination and conversation social scientists need to have when advising on stability and project development.

Because our resources are limited and USG funding has been tempered, our footprint now needs to be larger and more meaningful, but with less money. Our strategies have to shift to be more flexible with each engagement into communities in transition. It is the process of commu-

nity engagement that is most important. Measuring that process is a challenge. It is easy to put up structures or do cash for work programs. But how does that achieve stability? What are the criteria we need to see before we engage in an unstable area? What projects or support foster stabilization in vulnerable communities? And when do we know we can then disengage, and allow traditional development to occur? These are unique and difficult situations to assess in this environment.

Working with the Special Forces has been an unexpected pleasure. They are out in rural areas, living with communities, speaking the language, occasionally dressed as host nationals, and gaining a unique perspective of how communities in conflict areas tick. This is not unlike what I did as a volunteer when I was in Africa. However, I had no resources then. This collaboration is needed to best support the drive to have communities forge their own future from conflict, and stand up to insurgents, reclaiming stability. If these communities can achieve this, then we can mitigate their resilience to self-sufficiency and security, and then we can leave.

More Alumni Research

African Archaeology

Drs. Kathryn Weedman Arthur (Ph.D., Univ. of Florida 2000), John W. Arthur (Ph.D., Univ. of Florida 2000), and Matthew C. Curtis (M.A. 1995 and Ph.D. 2005 Univ. of Florida) recently received National Science Foundation funding (2011–2013) to continue their studies with the Borada-Gamo of southern Ethiopia documenting their indigenous history and culture. The Arthurs have been working with the Gamo for the last 15 years, since their dissertation ethnoarchaeological work among potters (Arthur) and hideworkers (Weedman Arthur). Curtis joined the Arthurs in 2005, when they began to work with the Borada-Gamo to conduct ethnoarchaeological, historical, archaeological, and environmental research in the region. Between 2005–2008, they funded their research through the University of South Florida, the National Science Foundation, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. The oral histories and traditions collected during this research resulted in the identification of nine historic open-air settlements and many sacred ritual spaces dating between cal AD 1270 to 1950, as well as three cave sites dating between 1920 to 6400 cal BP. Their ethnoarchaeological study of the use of space and material culture of Borada-Gamo present-day households indicates that there is great potential for the archaeological visibility of the different caste households at these historic sites.

The project continues to engage the Borada-Gamo community in historical studies, by incorporating local oral traditions and histories of the region in archaeological and environmental studies. The project includes a regional archaeological survey and broad scale excavations at Ochollo Mulato, the oldest open-air historic site in

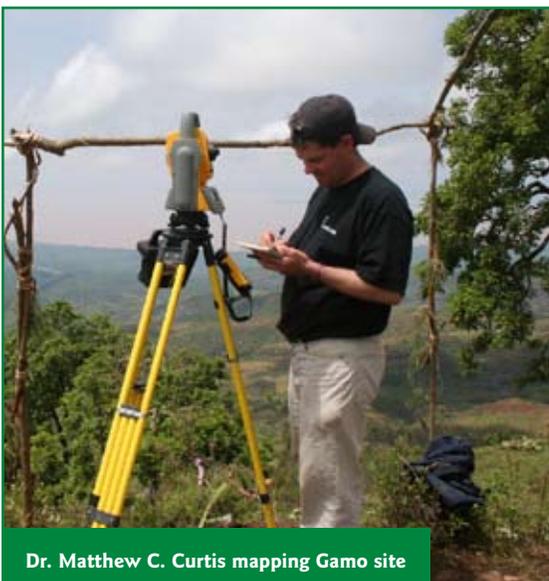


Dr. Kathryn Arthur conducting an ethnographic interview

the region (A.D. 1270–1950 cal), and at Gulo cave (6280–1920 cal B.P.) to explore conquest, internal development, environmental change, and conflict as explanations for the origin and development of caste. To enhance the understanding of past and present environments of the region, the project has assembled an international team of specialists. The project includes investigations of subsistence and environmental change, geomorphology, and regional settlement to document land clearance and deforestation and identify the different diets and landscapes occupied by the caste groups today and in the past. The project continues to engage the Borada-Gamo combining studies of material culture, use of space, and life

histories to assess how transformations in status, economy, and religion have affected public and household spaces, material culture, and caste identity.

An important component of the project is to work in concert with Borada-Gamo elders to provide written and film documentation of the Borada-Gamo indigenous culture and historic places in the effort to preserve it for future generations. Thus, importantly, the project integrates the interpretations and participation of elders, secondary school teachers and students, research assistants, and Ethiopian university students to produce books and films to be distributed to the Borada-Gamo schools and community.



Dr. Matthew C. Curtis mapping Gamo site



Dr. John Arthur and Ato Bizuayehu Lakew conducting oral history interviews with Gamo elders

Joe Neil Henderson, Ph.D. 1979, Medical Anthropologist

Dr. Henderson is Professor of Medical Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, and Director of the American Indian Diabetes Prevention Center in the College of Public Health, in Oklahoma City. He is a member of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. Dr. Henderson was honored by the award of the *Leadership in Prevention for Native Americans, 2006*, by the Loma Linda University School of Public Health and the *Award of Achievement* by the University of Oklahoma, College of Public Health. Dr. Henderson is the former Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology* and past-President of the Association for Anthropology and Ger-

ontology. He has authored many articles in the scientific press and is co-author of the texts, *Social and Behavioral Foundations of Public Health* (2001) and, with Maria Vesperi, is co-editor of *The Culture of Long Term Care* (1995). Dr. Henderson's research areas focus on aging, health, and long-term care issues of American Indian people. As a doctoral student of Otto Von Mering, Joe-Neil merges gerontology and other medical health issues in his research:

Over the past five years, I have been conducting research with funds from the Alzheimer's Association on perceptions of etiology, treatment, and disease course of Alzheimer's and related dementias among 10 American

Indian Nations in Oklahoma. Concurrently, I was Co-PI of a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation grant to study health belief model change regarding diabetes self-care. I was awarded a National Institutes of Health grant from the National Institute of Minority Health and Health Disparities to develop a multi-disciplinary center to study the prevention of diabetes among American Indian populations.

Specifically, my work is on dementia caregiving, biological and cultural influences regarding recognition and treatment of dementia and diabetes, cultural constructions of disease, and community health interventions and education in the context of cultural diversity. I have con-

ducted bio-cultural research on Alzheimer's disease in American Indian tribes, developed Alzheimer's support groups in African-American and Spanish-speaking populations, and conducted geriatric health care education for American Indian providers across the United States.

Currently, I am conducting research into health beliefs and behaviors of gestational diabetes among Oklahoma Choctaw and Chickasaw women. The themes of this research are the prevention of disease, reduction of health disparities, and the building of healthier lives among the youth, adults, and elders in culturally diverse populations.

Three current state archaeologists/preservation officers are UF Ph.D.'s

(Dr. Ryan Wheeler, Florida, Dr. Jonathan Leader, South Carolina, and Dr. Ruth Troccoli, District of Columbia). *Dr. Troccoli reflects on preserving the historical resources in our nation's capital:*

I have served as the State Archaeologist* for Washington, D.C. (the District) since 2007. The District is different from most states in that one archaeologist performs all of the archaeological review and compliance functions as well as maintaining the archaeological site and report files, conducting outreach, and curating the collections. Much of the development in the District occurs using federal funding so many projects go through archaeological review (under Section 106). A self-taught Geographic Information System (GIS) user, I have established a GIS that includes dozens of historic maps and aerial photos, and has created custom data layers with archaeological sites and surveys, locations of original streams and shorelines, former cemeteries, and Civil War resources. GIS is a powerful tool for analyzing land use through time and predicting the presence of intact archaeological resources hiding beneath highly developed urban landscapes. A companion tool to GIS is geoarchaeological coring, used to determine if areas of archaeological potential have intact soil profiles. The landscape of the District is far from natural in many areas, with estuaries and streams filled over and miles of made-land along the rivers. Under the fill, and even under the footprints of modern buildings, intact prehistoric and historic sites remain, waiting to be found by someone wielding the right tools.



Dr. Ruth Troccoli

Elizabeth Eddy Endowment: Visiting Professor, Fellowships, and Assistantship

The **Elizabeth Eddy Endowment** recognizes the career of applied anthropologist Elizabeth Marie “Liz” Eddy. Established by Professor Eddy’s estate, the endowment provides funding of a visiting professorship for an applied anthropologist to spend a semester at UF teaching a course and interacting with applied anthropology students. The endowment also supports graduate students through both dissertation writing fellowships and research assistantships.



Eddy Fellowships and Assistantship

Eddy Fellowships to help support dissertation preparation this year went to Ed Gonzalez-Tennant, Timothy Podkul, and Brian Tyler.

Dawit Woldu was awarded the 2011 Elizabeth Eddy Applied Anthropology Research Assistantship. Dawit assisted Dr. Ted Green with his research and teaching on the topic of AIDS, Behavior, and Culture during the spring semester.

My Semester in Gainesville as an Eddy Visiting Professor

Ted (Edward C) Green

I was offered a one-semester visiting professorship at UF a year before my schedule allowed me enough free time to accept the position. By last January, I was available and looking forward to missing another bitterly cold winter in New England. I had spent the previous nine years at the Harvard School of Public Health.

My wife and I took the auto-train down from Washington, D.C. , which is more or less my permanent home, one cold day on the 1st of January. We almost ended up living in a high-rise (not at all our style), but fortunately through graduate student connections, we were able to sublet an old house in the Duck Pond from an anthropologist who was heading for Washington. (As it turned out, when we left Gainesville on May 1, yet another anthropologist moved in to start a new lease.)

We enjoyed this house quite a bit and became friends with the landlord and his wife. The landlord owns a black, 1918 Gibson A-model mandolin, and so do I. What are the odds...?

He and his wife took us snorkeling in some of the many springs and rivers that are accessible from Gainesville, and that maintain a 72 degree temperature year-round, warm enough for humans but a little too cold for alligators or water moccasins (I was assured).

The Duck Pond and indeed Gainesville is very flat and so very good for bicycling, which I did a lot of. We also lived right next to a park and so I got into the habit of rolling out of bed in the mornings and jogging in the park before breakfast.

My wife befriended a professor emeritus of engineering and physics who lived across the street. He is in his nineties and was one of the great pioneers of solar and alternative energy, bringing enormous government grants to UF in the 1950s and '60s, at a time when grants were much smaller. He liked to come over to visit and tell us fantastic stories about his long and distinguished career that got its start when he deserted Hitler’s infantry in his native Austria and found his way to America.

I knew Russ Bernard from the early 1970s. Ever since that time, Russ seems to come back into my life every few years, always resulting in something career-enhancing. It was great to have some time to properly catch up with Russ and his wife, and before I left Gainesville, I asked Russ to join the board of directors of my non-profit, the New Paradigm Fund <www.newparadigmfund.org>.

My academic load during this past spring semester—if it can even be called a load—was a seminar I called AIDS, Behavior and Culture. I chose the name from the title of one of my two books that came out in January. It is quite an experience to find oneself back in a classroom after being in the field, applying anthropology for a quarter of a century or more. True, I came to UF from the Harvard School of Public Health, but I conducted and/or directed research there and did no regular teaching. One startling encounter was with the new technology available. One day early in the semester, I was trying to recall the name of the co-author of an article I'd written in about 1982...I couldn't quite remember. Within seconds, a student had the article on her iPad. Not just the citation; the entire article. (Note to self: watch what you say! Everything now is on the Internet and your students can access it all in nanoseconds!)

The seminar provided opportunities for some intense discussions about the politics, ideology and financial self-interest associated with the multi-billion dollar per-year industry that Global

AIDS has become. Of course I learned a lot from my students.

I mentioned in my seminar that if anyone was interested in either dissertation study or volunteer work with an exciting new non-profit in South Africa, I could help make the connections. It turned out that none of my immediate students needed an entree to southern Africa, but through them, two student volunteers emerged. One is an anthropology major who plans to go to med school, and the other just graduated in Women's Studies and would like to spend at least a year in South Africa. Both will work with and through the Ubuntu Institute in South Africa, and both will be involved in research related to some training in drug and alcohol addiction that the New Paradigm Fund in partnership with World Vision/Swaziland is implementing in July, in Swaziland. I will be the supervisor of the research of one of the students, who will be getting course credit for her research. I forget at this moment how many credits she is getting but even a couple of months of field research in Africa is hard to put a value on. It will look great

"The seminar provided opportunities for some intense discussions about the politics, ideology and financial self-interest associated with the multi-billion dollar per-year industry that Global AIDS has become."



on a resume or medical school application, and such experiences often lead to long and rewarding careers working in Africa, or wherever a student volunteer happens to go.

I had also worked with UF grad student Nicki D'Ericco before coming to Gainesville, and she co-authored a paper with myself, the director of the Ubuntu Institute, and three others, which was published in the *African Journal of AIDS Research*. Dr. Lance Gravlee trained Nicki in the MAXQDA qualitative data analysis software, which proved most useful in analyzing our many hours of taped focus group discussions in four southern African countries. Based on that first collaboration, I asked Nicki to analyze qualitative findings from a recent study in Uganda, which my colleagues and I are currently publishing. Nicki will again be a co-author of the qualitative paper from that research.

I have a feeling that through my links with Russ Bernard, Paul Allen, and Lance Gravlee that other UF anthropology students will find their way to Africa through my contacts, and possibly my own non-profit or that of my South African godson, who runs the Ubuntu Institute.

Faculty Member & Affiliate



Alaska, Peter Collings, Cultural Anthropology
 Florida, James Davidson, Historical Archaeology
 Florida, Ken Sassaman, SE Prehistoric Archaeology
 Florida, Lance Gravlee, Medical Anthropology
 Florida, William Marquardt, Archaeology
 Florida, Kathy Deagan, Archaeology
 Florida, Neill Wallis, Archaeology
 Florida, Jack Martin, Linguistics
 Florida, Mike Warren, Forensic Anthropology
 Bulgaria, Maria Stoilkova, Cultural Anthropology
 China, C. K. Shih, Cultural Anthropology
 China, John Krigbaum, Biological Anthropology
 China, Rick Stepp, Cultural Anthropology
 Democratic Republic of Congo, Connie Mulligan, Genetics Research
 Democratic Republic of Congo, Sharon Abramowitz, Medical Anthropology
 Eastern Europe, Jack Kugelmass, Cultural Anthropology

El Salvador, Allan Burns, Cultural Anthropology
 Ethiopia, Steve Brandt, Archaeology
 Ghana, Brenda Chalfin, Cultural Anthropology
 Guatemala, Kitty Emery, Archaeology
 Guyana, Mike Heckenberger, Archaeology
 Haiti, Jerry Murray, Cultural Anthropology
 Ivory Coast, Dave Daegling, Biological Anthropology
 Liberia, Sharon Abramowitz, Medical Anthropology
 Mexico, Susan Gillespie, Archaeology
 Mexico, Susan Milbrath, Archaeology
 Morocco, Abdoulaye Kane, Cultural Anthropology

Research Spans the Globe



North America, John Moore, Cultural Anthropology
Nova Scotia, Marilyn Thomas-Houston, Cultural Anthropology
Peru, Augusto Oyuela-Caycedo, Archaeology
Peru, Florence Babb, Cultural Anthropology
Peru, Michael Moseley, Archaeology
Peru, Richard Kernaghan, Cultural Anthropology
Peru, Susan deFrance, Archaeology
Peru, Tony Oliver-Smith, Cultural Anthropology
Senegal, Abdoulaye Kane, Cultural Anthropology
South Africa, Faye Harrison, Cultural Anthropology

St. Lucia, William Keegan, Archaeology
Tanzania, Alyson Young, Medical Anthropology
Tanzania, Peter Schmidt, Archaeology
Yucatan, Allan Burns, Cultural Anthropology

Faculty Research

Our faculty members and anthropology affiliates continue to conduct diverse research across the globe.

Connie Mulligan: Epigenetic alterations and stress among new mothers and infants in the Democratic Republic of Congo: A biocultural look at the inter-generational effects of war

Our ability to successfully adapt to a constantly changing environment and increasingly complex stressors is one of the ways in which we are distinctively human. There is growing evidence that there may be an intermediate mechanism that mediates between the rapidly changing environment and our slowly evolving genome, i.e. epigenetic alterations. A new project based in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) will investigate epigenetic alterations (chemical modifications to the genome that do not change the underlying DNA sequence, but do affect gene expression) as a possible pathway to developmental plasticity and adaptation. Professors Connie Mulligan, Lance Gravlee and Alyson Young and Department of Anthropology graduate student Nikki D'Errico will examine epigenetics and socio-cultural measures of stress in one of the most stressful environments today, the eastern DRC where war has waged for 14 years. This war and the related political-economic instability have far reaching consequences as a result of widespread maternal deprivation, increased exposure to psychosocial stressors and direct physical violence.

Last summer, with support from the Center for African Studies, Mulligan spent one week and D'Errico spent six weeks at HEAL Africa in Goma, DRC collecting blood and placental samples from 25 new mothers and their infants as well as semi-structured interview and trauma survey data from the mothers.

This study is the first to investigate epigenetic alterations in humans as a means of modifying gene expression in offspring as a result of trauma to the mother. Our research has the potential to dramatically transform the ways in which we think of adaptation and evolution as well as inform policies to address societal problems. UF's Office of Research recently awarded us a two year \$84,000 Research Opportunity Fund grant to begin this project.

David Daegling: Tai Monkey Project

Despite the political turmoil in Côte d'Ivoire, it has been a productive year for the NSF-supported Tai Monkey Project. This research, which investigates the relationship between diet, feeding behavior and bone structure in the jaws of West African monkeys, was featured in six presentations at the spring meetings of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. The project supports undergraduate and graduate student research here at UF, but importantly also helps support the field assistants in Côte d'Ivoire through our collaborative effort with Ohio State University to step up conservation efforts in the last patch of undisturbed rainforest in West Africa. Several of the monkey species under study are listed as critically endangered by the IUCN.



Tai Monkey Project Field Assistant Richard Paacho and a forest friend (photo by Scott McGraw).

Rick Stepp: Biocultural Diversity Conservation in China

Rick Stepp has begun a research collaboration focused on biocultural diversity conservation in the Greater Mekong Region of Southeast Asia. The Chinese Ministry of Education and Chinese Academy of Sciences fund this program through their 111 Program, an innovative partnership to build capacity and train students in a number of areas deemed crucial by the Chinese government. The academic partner is Minzu University in Beijing, China. Minzu University is unique among Chinese universities due to its focus on education (graduate and undergraduate) of the more than 56 indigenous groups in the country. The university also houses a significant biodiversity policy institute that is charged with representing China in the Convention on Biological Diversity. During the summer of 2010, Stepp traveled with UF President Bernard Machen, UF International Center Dean David Sammons and other administrators to sign a cooperative agreement with Minzu University. Since that time, 2 graduate students from Minzu have worked in Stepp's lab as research scholars and a delegation from Minzu traveled to UF to meet with Provost Joe Glover in March of this year. In June 2011, a delegation from the UF Provost's Office will go to Beijing to explore further collaboration with Minzu and participate in the 60th anniversary celebration of the founding of the university. Students and faculty interested in collaborating in the project should email stepp@ufl.edu.

The Department of Anthropology is forging new ties with colleagues in Computer Science and Engineering and the Emerging Pathogens Institute at UF. Rick Stepp is co-investigator on a new National Institutes of Health (NIH) grant to study the social factors and social networks involved in the transmission of tuberculosis. The disease is of major significance worldwide, and the World Health Organization estimates that 1/3 of the entire world's population is currently infected with TB bacillus. Of these, 5–10% will become sick or infected. The team will be working closely with public health officials in developing more effective protocols and a software application to understand how tuberculosis is spread.



Peter Schmidt with UF students (Justin Dunnivant, left; Ayana Flewellen, right) at Kanazi Palace during a UF field school in May, 2011.

Peter Schmidt

Peter Schmidt has been conducting ethnographic research in NW Tanzania since October 2009 (returning for the fall semester 2010) on social memory and the HIV/AIDS trauma. His research focuses on the impact of AIDS on the transmission of oral testimonies, both oral traditions and oral histories. Once a region where elders related encyclopedic histories and where epic poetry flourished, HIV/AIDS has been devastating to males in generation above age 65. A proportionately higher number of men in their 40s and 50s—those who should be elders today—passed from AIDS in the 1980s and 1990s. These keepers of oral tradition have suffered a disproportionate loss of life vis-à-vis women in the same age group. Interruption of the chains of oral transmission means that young people have no knowledge about their histories nor do people in their middle years retain more than cursory knowledge about clan and kingdom histories.

Interviews inevitably turn into conversations about how the recent past and experiences with HIV/AIDS color present life and views of the past. This is a grievously difficult struggle. House-

holds headed by single females make up a huge proportion of village life, up to 29%, often on the smallest and least productive plots. AIDS has taken from every family—up to 1.5 family members per household in one neighboring village. People still want to talk about the scourge, a kind of therapeutic discourse. “How can something as sweet as love making come to be so monstrous?” asked one wise man of 80, who mourns his loss of many children. With the passing of elderly males keepers of oral traditions, elderly women have become the most riveting storytellers. Now elevated to history keepers, their newly recognized expertise reflects their deep knowledge of people and events they have witnessed in their lifetimes.

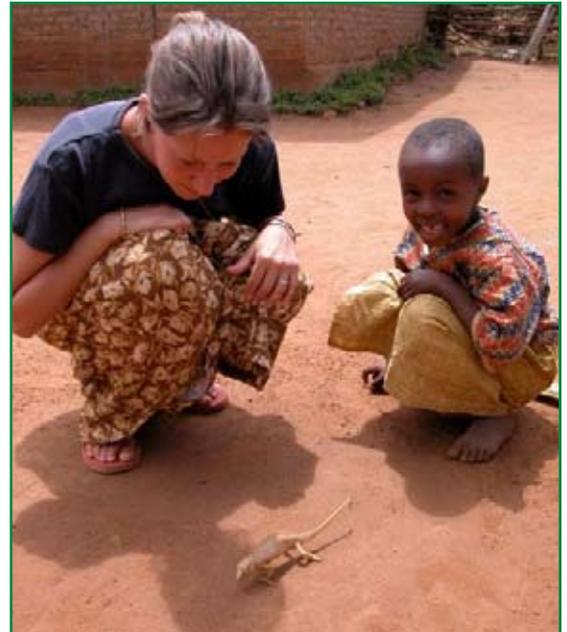
More recently, Peter has focused on the restoration of an early 20th-century palace built by the German colonial government for a local king and collaborator. A marvelous mix of colonial architecture and local political court life, this suite of three buildings has been rescued from partial ruin to become a vital, living memorial to a history of local interaction with both German and British colonial power.

continued on page 16



Susan deFrance: Inca Expansion into Southern Peru

Susan deFrance, along with a team of Peruvian colleagues and American students, investigated the economic and social consequences of Inca conquest of far southern coastal Peru. With funding from the National Geographic Society, a CLAS Humanities Enhancement Award, and a NSF DIG (Sofia Chacaltana, U. Illinois-Chicago), they completed excavations at the southern Peruvian sites of Tacahuay Tambo and Punta Picata in June and July 2010 to examine changes that accompanied Inca expansion and the incorporation of local indigenous populations into the Inca state. Ongoing analyses (Cayetano University-Lima and at Museo Contisuyo-Moquegua) are addressing the intensification of agricultural production under Inca control, particularly increased production of cotton, and changes in fishing and shellfishing behavior for state needs. Bioarchaeological and isotopic analyses of human remains from tombs at Tacahuay Tambo are addressing health, population origins, and biological distance of interred populations associated with the Inca conquest.



Alyson Young: Livestock Climate Change CRSP Research in northern Tanzania

Alyson Young is spending June in northern Tanzania working on research associated with a recently funded seed grant from the USAID Livestock Climate Change collaborative research support program (LCC-CRSP) through Colorado State University. The project entitled, “Risk, Perception, Resilience, and Adaptation to Climate Change in Niger and Tanzania” is focused on understanding and describing the longer-term health and economic consequences of pastoral/agropastoral responses to local climate change in East and West Africa.

This research is being carried out by a multidisciplinary team from UF and includes Dr. Sandra Russo (PI, International Center), Dr. Brian Mayer (co-PI, Sociology), Dr. Alyson Young (co-PI, Anthropology), and Sarah McKune (co-PI, Sociology/School of Natural Resources). The project builds on food security, health, and livelihood research from 2005 in both Niger and Tanzania. Dr. Young will spend the time in Tanzania this summer collecting child nutritional data and testing whether a vulnerability scale developed among pastoralists in Niger can also be used to understand how climate change contributes to resilience and vulnerability in East African pastoral communities.

The UF team is working closely with institutional partners in both Niger and Tanzania on all aspects of the project. A workshop is also being held in collaboration with the International Livestock Research Institute in Nairobi to discuss findings from the project as well as methodologies for risk assessment and vulnerability analysis in pastoral populations.

Graduate Student Accomplishments and Awards

We saw a record number of graduate students complete their degrees this past year. Nine students obtained their masters degrees while twenty-eight students earned their doctorates!

Departmental Awards

Polly and Paul Doughty Research Awards support graduate student anthropological research in the area of international peace, conflict resolution, and/or development, with preference given to a focus on Latin America. This year five worthy recipients will embark on fieldwork: **Justin Quinn, Joe Feldman, Dawit Woldu, John Hames, and Jamie Lee Marks.**

The Department of Anthropology, through a gift of Drs. Alba Amaya Burns and Allan Burns, offers awards for summer research

in Latin America for projects in Medical Anthropology, Human Rights, and Applied Anthropology. The award honors the memory and goals of social justice of Miguel Angel Amaya, a medical student who perished during the Civil War in El Salvador. Miguel Angel Amaya was the brother of Professor Alba Amaya Burns. This year's recipient is **Marlon Carranza-Zelaya.**

John M. Goggin Awards are made to doctoral candidates specializing in sociocultural and biological anthropology who will use the stipend for

expenses related to preparation of the dissertation. This year's recipient is **Zhongzhou Cui.**

Charles H. Fairbanks awards go to doctoral candidates specializing in archaeology who will use the stipend for expenses related to preparation of the dissertation. This year's recipients are **Edward Gonzalez-Tennant** and **Clete Rooney.**

The James C. Waggoner Grant in Aid honors the memory of Dr. James C. Waggoner, Jr. who had an appreciation for the graduate pro-

gram and for the value of graduate research. This award is open to students in any subfield of anthropology. **Camee Maddox** is the recipient of the inaugural award.

Nicolette Parr won the inaugural "William Goza Fellowship", a \$5000 award presented by the William R. Maples Center for Forensic Medicine. Dr. Goza was a key benefactor of the Pound Laboratory and the University of Florida. This will be an annual award presented to a top Pathology Resident or Forensic Anthropology Graduate student.

UF and External Awards, Grants, and Internships

Zack Gilmore has been awarded a Hyatt and Cici Brown Endowment Fellowship for the upcoming year.

Kathy Liu received a CLAS dissertation fellowship for Spring 2011.

The Center for Latin American Studies provided generous support to several of our graduate students, particularly for Master's research, through its grants and fellowships. Summer Research Grants were awarded to **Corey Souza** and **Camee Maddox.** LAS also awarded a William Carter Field Research Grant to **Jamie Lee Marks.** The Center awarded **Alissa Jordan** the A. Curtis Wilgus Fellowship for her preliminary dissertation work this summer.

Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships for the 2011–2012 academic year went to **Maia Bass, Anna Brodrecht, Nikki C. D'Errico, Joe Feldman, Jason Hartz, Camee Maddox, Erik Timmons,** and **Dawit Woldu.**

Dawit Woldu also received an Auzenne Dissertation Fellowship.

Paul Morse was awarded the Miss Lucy Dickinson Fellowship by the Florida Museum of Natural History. This fellowship is granted to a first-year Ph.D. candidate pursuing

a course of study in Vertebrate Paleontology.

Nicole Cannarozzi received the Ripley P. Bullen Award from the Florida Museum.

Hannah Mayne received the Gerson Fellowship from the UF Center for Jewish Studies and the Cooper Award.

Erik Timmons received a pre-dissertation grant from the Center for African Studies.

Maranda Kles was a NAGPRA intern for the Southeastern Archaeology Center, a division of the National Park Service. Maranda earned a STAR Award, which is a Special Thanks for Achieving Results.

Danny Pinedo was awarded the Inter-American Foundation Grassroots Development Fellowship.

Allysha Winburn was awarded the Kosciuszko Foundation Tuition Scholarship for graduate studies.

Sarah E. Page-Chan received a 2011 Society for Applied Anthropology Student Endowed Award and an Innovation through Institutional Integration (I-Cubed) Teaching Award (funded by NSF) for new course development and implementation at UF.

Alan F. Schultz received a Graduate Student Council Travel Award to attend the Society for Applied Anthropology Annual Meeting, Spring 2011, in Seattle, Washington.

Joe Feldman received support to participate in the NSF Summer Institute for Research Design in Cultural Anthropology (SIRD).

Anna Brodrecht received a Fulbright Public Policy Initiative Grant to conduct fieldwork in Mexico.

Meredith Marten was awarded a Fulbright-Hays DDRA grant for fieldwork in Tanzania on health care sustainability and resiliency.

Tim Podkul and **Forest R. Stevens** (Geography) were awarded a grant through the NSF Innovation through Institutional Integration Program for their project *Linking Social and Land Change Networks: A Mixed Methods Approach in a Water Limited Landscape.*

Lucas Martindale Johnson was awarded a two-year membership and recognition in the bulletin of the International Association of Obsidian Studies for his outstanding poster at the 2010 Society for American Archaeology meetings.

Jeff Hoelle won the Robert M. Netting Student Paper Award from the American Anthropological Association, Culture and Agriculture section, 2010 for his paper "Convergence on Cattle: Political Economy, Social Group Perceptions, and Socioeconomic Relationships in Acre, Brazil".

Becky Blanchard received the NOAA Sea Grant Dean John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship with the Office of Marine Conservation at the U.S. Department of State.

The Pound Lab forensic crew recently received a "coin of excellence" from the Alachua County Sheriff's Department for their participation in an excavation of a possible burial site. The award was presented at the Sheriff's Office annual awards banquet. Receiving the awards were graduate students **Traci Van Deest, Katie Skorpinski, Nicolette Parr, Carlos Zambrano, Kristina Ballard, Caroline Dimmer** and Pound Lab Director, **Dr. Mike Warren.**

Ellen Lofaro received a Center for Latin American Studies Field Research Grant (2010) and the UF Graduate Student Council 1st place poster award in February 2011.

Undergraduate Student Achievements and Honors

This past year 251 anthropology majors received their bachelor's degrees!



Outstanding undergraduate Kelley Williams honored with the Brendan O'Sullivan Award for Academic Excellence.

Kelley is graduating with a perfect 4.0 GPA. She reflects on what drew her to anthropology and her future: I was born in Okinawa, Japan, because my dad was in the military. Shortly afterward, we moved to Kansas, and then to Florida where my family has lived ever since. Even though I was too young to remember living in any of these places, I think that growing up knowing that part of my past and hearing of my parents' experiences overseas put a desire in me to know about other people and places in the world. This interest also grew because of my church, which hosts an annual missions conference. When I was in middle school, my family welcomed a missionary from Nigeria into our home for the week. This woman made a lasting impression on me, and inspired my interest Africa. After going to Brazil a few times in high school, I was able to go to Uganda for the first time, just before enrolling at the University of Florida.

I had originally planned on studying engineering at UF, but after thinking about my real interests and passions, I realized that anthropology was a much better fit. I declared my major in anthropology before beginning classes, and I never even considered changing it. My classes in anthropology, along with African Studies and Swahili, have allowed me to learn more about the world, and have opened up opportunities for me to serve in Uganda and study in Tanzania.

This upcoming year after graduation, I will be going to China to teach English, most likely to secondary school or university students. I am very excited to be able to experience another part of the world, and to see where this next step will lead me in the future.

Undergraduate Honors Theses: Several undergraduates worked with faculty mentors to produce impressive Senior Honors Theses over the past year.

Arian Albear: Changes in Meaning of Maya Cruciform Shapes through Time (Milbrath). **Casey Cottrill:** Medical and healthcare issues in 19th and early 20th century America: Bottle Analysis (Davidson). **Sarah Geggus:** Taking root: A case study of immigrants and their gardens in Gainesville, Florida (Stepp). **Moriah Goldfarb:** An Analysis of Conus Shell Tinklers Recovered from 8NA142 (Sassaman). **Heather Lear:** Islam and European Identity: Turkish Accession to the European Union as seen by University Students in Holland and Turkey (Stoilkova and Wald, Political Science). **He Li:** Sex assessment of the distal femur: an anthropological and medical perspective (Warren). **Keilani Jacquot:** American women's psychology and the influence of Protestantism (Collings). **Meredith Moukawsher:** Designing a conservation policy with 'bite': The value of an ethno-archaeological perspective to ongoing shark debates in the South Pacific (deFrance). **Dustin Reuther:** A cross-cultural comparison of common themes and derived functions of insects exploited for entomophagy (Oyuela-Caycedo). **David Roebuck:** Do Suriname *Cebus apella* obtain foraging benefits from mixed species associations with *Saimiri sciureus*? (Burns/Boinski). **Katlyn Scholl:** Variable microsatellite loci for population genetics studies of a sucking louse (*Pedicinus badii*) found on Old World Monkeys (Reed, FLMNH). **Christina Tedman:** Child Labor Discourse and the Ngabe-Bugle: An Evaluation of the After Effects of Child Labor Regulations in the Indigenous Group of Panama (Krigbaum and Serra, African Studies). **Andrea Warren:** Preliminary Characterization and Provenance of Obsidian Artifacts from Ethiopian Archaeological Sites using Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (Brandt).

Five talented undergraduates granted University Scholars Awards to conduct research in collaboration with a faculty mentor

Jason Breslin: Chiribaya subsistence based on analysis of invertebrate remains from the coastal site of Punta Picata, Peru (Susan deFrance, mentor). **Erin Harris-Parks:** Petrographic analysis of Weeden Island pottery to determine provenance of sacred and secular wares (Ken Sassaman, mentor). **John Moran:** Chinese-African relationships in Botswana (Abdoulaye Kane, mentor). **Amelia Schaub:** From the fauna's mouth: seasonality using CO₂-laser ablation on prehistoric tooth enamel from island Southeast Asia (John Krigbaum, mentor). **Tamra Joy Rich:** Biocultural aspects of substance abuse and medications in Swaziland (through Interdisciplinary Studies, Ted Green, mentor).

Patricia S. Essenpreis Scholarship

The 2011 Patricia S. Essenpreis Scholarship for female undergraduates to attend an archaeological field school was awarded to **Anna Binder** and **Rachel Fernandez**. Anna will be attending the St. John's Archaeological Field School directed by Dr. Ken Sassaman. Rachel will be attending the Poggio Civitate Archaeology Field School in Murlo, Italy.



Rachel Fernandez and Anna Binder

In Memoriam

Otto O. von Mering

Otto Oswald von Mering (1922–2010), Ph.D., Professor Emeritus in Anthropology and Gerontology in the Colleges of Medicine and Arts and Sciences, University of Florida, passed away on December 31, 2010, in Gainesville, Florida. Otto was born in Berlin, Germany, October 21, 1922, and moved to the U.S. in 1939. His Bachelor's was in history from Williams College (1944), and his Ph.D. was from Harvard University in Social Anthropology, mentored by Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn.

Dr. von Mering was an advocate and practitioner of multi-disciplinary thinking, research, and publishing on human "health and disease." However, he told his students to consider Rudolph Virchow's axiom that, "Disease is but life under altered conditions." That is, beware of pigeonholes like "health" and "disease" because they are cultural constructs that can surreptitiously mire problem solving. He enjoyed mentoring, and his many students in anthropology and other fields are a legacy to his commitment to future scholars and researchers.

As a doctoral student of Clyde Kluckhohn's, von Mering's academic research included participation in Harvard's Laboratory of Social Relations originating the "Comparative Study of Values in Five

Cultures" project. One outcome was his authorship of *A Grammar of Human Values* (Pittsburgh, University SAGE Publications, Inc., 1961). His first professional position began in 1955 at Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, when utilizing medical anthropologists in medical settings was a novel idea. There, he applied anthropology to the psychiatric hospital as an organization and to its curriculum, practices, patients, and practitioners viewing them as cultural systems tied more to prevailing cultural contexts than to the empiricism of positivist medicine.

Dr. von Mering moved to the University of Florida, Department of Anthropology in 1971. He became the Director of the Center for Gerontological Studies

and developed connections with the State of Florida's International Exchange Center on Gerontology, thereby extending the geographic, cultural, and intellectual reach of aging studies. He was energetic in working in communities on questions of health education, aging, and bridging research and everyday life. His multidisciplinary relevance was reflected in his publication venues beyond anthropology, such as psychiatry, medicine, social work, nursing, and psychology.

His last text was an edited volume, *The Future of Long-Term Care: Social and Policy Issues*, with R. H. Binstock and L. E. Cluff, Johns Hopkins Press, 1996. In 1999, Dr. von Mering was honored in a paper session at the meetings of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Tucson, Arizona.

Everyone appreciated Otto's sardonic humor, sharp critiques of events, and his penchant for penetrating communication via displays of wonderful linguistic choreography. His interests were boundless, his insights acute, and he often presaged what would come to be considered new frontiers of anthropology. As I heard him say to someone in a conference hallway, "Well, of course, we must sometimes explore the hinterlands." Otto was a real explorer and emissary for anthropology. The field will miss him greatly. (Source: Joe Neil Henderson)

Marcus Hepburn

Marcus Hepburn 63, died June 8, 2010, in Tallahassee, Florida. Hepburn (BS/MS, Florida State U, Ph.D. UF) was a pioneer in fisheries anthropology. In the 1970s and '80s he held research positions at Florida State University, UNC Wilmington, and East Carolina University. An extraordinarily gifted ethnographer, Hepburn was fieldworker, interviewer and research supervisor on numerous projects in Florida and North Carolina. He authored or co-authored many applied studies of coastal communities, fisheries management technical reports, and presentations at scholarly meetings. By 1985 Hepburn had nearly completed his doctoral dissertation comparing three Southern fishing communities, but his progress was derailed by family tragedy. Afterward he rededicated himself to his religious faith, eventually completing studies to become a deacon of the Roman Catholic Church. From 1985 to 2004 Hepburn was employed by the Florida Department of Community Affairs where he worked on numerous community projects. He also completed numerous applied studies of fisherfolk and served as a consultant and fellow for several state and national agencies. In 2005 Hepburn went to work for Catholic Charities of Florida as an emergency management specialist. At the time of his death, he was chair of Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters. Hepburn brought anthropological know-how to all his work. Hoping to finish at last his dissertation, Hepburn was readmitted to the University of Florida doctoral program in 2007. At the time of his passing Marcus was completing his dissertation comparing maritime cultures on Cedar Key, Harkers Island, North Carolina, and the Florida Panhandle community where he began his maritime career. Marcus was awarded his Ph.D. posthumously from the University of Florida in Spring 2011 (from J. Anthony Paredes and James C. Sabella)



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| <input type="checkbox"/> Charles H. Fairbanks Scholarship (defrays research costs for archaeology Ph.D. students in their final year) | |
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