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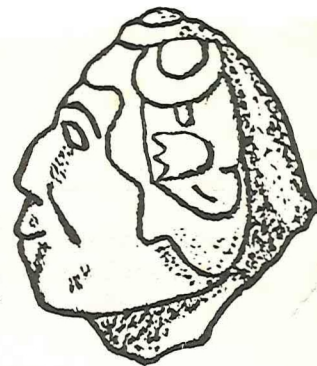
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# *The Southern Anthropologist*

Volume II, no. 1

Newsletter of the Southern Anthropological Society

June, 1972



## ANTHROPOLOGY IN KENTUCKY, 1926-1972

Frank J. Essene\*

In the first SAS Newsletter, Wilfred C. Bailey neatly traced the beginnings of anthropology at a number of southern colleges and universities including the University of Kentucky. The latter is one of the few institutions in the south that started an independent Department of Anthropology and Archaeology in those early days. The redundancies "and Archaeology" were dropped in time and an independent Department of Anthropology still survives. Administrative moves to include anthropology with other social sciences have been successfully resisted in some of the past 46 years and it is safely predictable that its independence will continue well into the future.

While the department has had strong continuity, its history can be divided into five quite different periods. In part the distinction between the periods reflects the development of anthropology generally as a discipline. At the same time, there is a special Kentucky flavor detectable, a quality sometimes attributed to other products of the state.

### THE AGE OF INNOCENCE (1926-1935)

William S. Webb and William G. Funkhouser founded the department in 1926. Though neither had any professional training in anthropology, both had been amateur archaeologists for many years. Webb became professor and head of the new department and Funkhouser was appointed professor. A program leading to a BA and MA in Anthropology soon followed with Webb and Funkhouser the only instructors. No magic was employed to produce such a miraculous beginning since none was needed. Power was the name of the game. Webb was professor and head of the Department of Physics and a Herculean campus figure. His three nicknames of Major, Spider, and Bullneck give some indication of his versatility. Funkhouser, who fortunately live before funky became part of the American vocabulary, had no nicknames, but was at least equally strong. He was Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology, the first Dean of the Graduate School, and a long-time Chairman of the Southeastern (Athletic) Conference.

In 1928 Webb and Funkhouser published their first monograph "Ancient Life in Kentucky", V. 34 Kentucky State Geological Survey. In the following years, they started their own series "Reports in Archaeology and Anthropology". As sites were excavated, this series was used to report on them. Students and other lovers of

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dead Indians helped in the digs. One such student was awarded a master's degree in anthropology, the first and only degree granted in the decade and just barely before it closed.

#### CREEPING PROFESSIONALISM (1936-1945)

Webb and to a lesser extent, Funkhouser had built up a considerable reputation in archaeology when a vast source of manpower came into their hands. The federal government, trying to reduce the terrible unemployment of the depression, paid to put men to work on public work projects, called the WPA. Archaeology was early defined as public works, and Webb was named as director of WPA excavations in Kentucky and all the Tennessee valley. Project supervisors and certain technicians did not have to come from relief rolls so Webb hired a large number of professionally-trained anthropologists for these positions. Webb had many crews working at the same time in separate areas with Lexington as the base of operations. Some of the supervisors impressed Webb and incidentally taught him much of their own professional knowledge. Webb learned that archaeology was part of anthropology and dropped the word "archaeology" from the title of the department and the publication series. More significantly, Webb & Funkhouser got the just-available old campus library for anthropology's sole use. Artifacts and Indian skeletons were flowing in from the many digs. Space for processing and storage had become critical but even so part of the building was developed as a museum and the smaller rooms became offices.

Two young professionals, William G. Haag and Charles E. Snow, particularly impressed Webb. Both were appointed to the department and began teaching. Funkhouser also continued to teach but as he got older, gradually stopped working on excavations and reports.

Three bachelor degrees were awarded in 1941-1942. For the next 3 years, World War II forced a virtual end to anthropological activities.

#### POVERTY-STRICKEN PROFESSIONALISM (1946-1955)

Funkhouser taught his popular but purely amateur courses until shortly before his death in 1948. Webb acted as department head till his retirement in 1952 but unlike Funkhouser he was partially professionalized. Otherwise, all department work was handled by three professionals: one physical anthropologist, one archaeologist, and one ethnologist. One part-time typist and several students on hourly wages provided the only help. Beginning classes, swelled by students on the GI Bill, were large. Advanced classes in contrast remained quite small, with students given much individual instruction. The curriculum was thoroughly revised and adequate training at the bachelor's and master's degree became available for the first time. Two master's degrees and 17 bachelor's degrees were awarded during the period and most of the recipients went on to graduate study at other institutions. Besides persons already mentioned, the following staff members served for part or all of this decade: William G. Haag, Frank J. Essene, Richard Woodbury, Raymond H. Thompson, and Charles E. Snow. Snow was also department head from 1952 to 1956.

#### OPPORTUNISTIC EXPANSION (1956-1965)

The department budget was enough increased at the opening of this period to make possible the hiring of a full-time secretary and the appointment of the



department's first graduate assistant. Grants and government contracts renewed field-work activities, though on a much smaller scale than in the WPA era. Co-appointments of anthropologically-trained faculty in other departments helped with the increasing student load. A full-time linguist was added to the staff in 1962 followed by two more ethnologists with specialties in applied anthropology and a second archaeologist. Graduate assistantships slowly were added till 6 were appointed in 1965. A second secretary was also appointed.

Developments on campus outside the department were contributing factors. A Medical College was established and from the beginning its faculty included anthropologists with applied interests. The Center for Developmental Change was also started with a strong interest in the applied anthropology area. At the end of the decade, plans for moving the headquarters for the Society of Applied Anthropology to the University of Kentucky campus were approved.

A shift to an emphasis on graduate education is shown by the awarding of 14 master's degrees while only 16 bachelor's degrees were granted during the period. The anthropological part of the University library was systematically extended and graduate courses were increased in number. Proposals for establishing a Ph.D. program in anthropology were drawn up, stalled for a time, and at the very end of the decade received qualified approval.

Full-time faculty for part or all of this era of expansion included Douglas W. Schwartz, Louise M. Robbins, Margaret Lantis, Charles E. Snow, George P. Faust, Ellis R. Kerley, Martha A. Robinson, and Frank J. Essene. Essene also served as head, then chairman, for the entire ten years. The word "chairman" was introduced to signify the end of long time headships and the introduction of rotating chairmen on 4 year terms. The following faculty served for varying periods on a part-time basis: Marion Pearsall, Donald Hochstrasser, John Barrows, Kenneth Harper, Art Gallaher, and Thomas Weaver.

#### FLORESCENCE (1966-1974)

The long delayed Ph.D. program was officially begun in 1968 with the first Ph.D. now scheduled to be awarded in August 1972. Graduate training occupied an increasing percentage of faculty time and more professors were added. By 1971-1972, some 12 full-time and 4 part-time anthropologists were serving in the department. Twenty-two graduate anthropology students were on assistantships or fellowships the same year including those supported by the Center for Developmental Change and the College of Medicine.

With the institution of the doctoral program, the whole graduate program was revised with the master's degree allowed to be bypassed but, when taken, serving as a major step toward the Ph.D. The undergraduate degree was changed only slightly with new courses added as alternatives to or substitutes for previous requirements.

Henry F. Dobyns came to the department as professor and chairman in 1966 and resigned both positions in 1970. Art Gallaher dropped his part-time duties in the Center for Developmental Change and served as professor and chairman from 1970 to 1972. On July 1, 1972, Gallaher will become Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences but will retain a part-time professorship in anthropology. Lathel Duffield, who came to the department in 1969, will succeed Gallaher as chairman. George P. Faust retired in 1971 with Karen Dakin taking over his linguistic courses. Essene, the last of



the old timers, will retire in 1974. Present (1972) faculty members added to the staff during this decade but not previously mentioned include Albert Bacdayan, Michael Everett, Dennis Van Gerven, Michael Collins, Anthony Colson, Robert Biggerstaff (part-time), Philip Drucker and William Y. Adams. Margaret Landis, Marion Pearsall, Donald Hochstrasser, and John Barrows continued appointments begun in the previous decade.

Between 1966 and May 1972, 46 bachelor's degrees and 14 master's degrees were awarded. Some highly qualified graduate students have by-passed the master's degree thus slightly depressing the number of those degrees granted. Several students are now writing doctoral dissertations but none will finish before December 1972 except for the one already mentioned.

#### SUMMARY

In 46 years, Kentucky Anthropology has developed from amateur standing to full professionalism. It started with its sole focus on archaeology but has since added all the major aspects of anthropology. The Ph.D. program now permits specialization in archaeology, ethnology, or applied anthropology. It is likely that other specialties will be added in the future.

A total of 86 bachelor's degrees and 35 master's degrees have been awarded, including degrees to 9 persons who took both degrees here. Fifteen of our graduates or those with master's degrees from Kentucky have received the Ph.D. degree at other institutions. Another 8 or 10 are nearing completion of doctoral requirements. Others are just starting or about midway in their quest for a higher degree. About 6 managed to get jobs as professional anthropologists with little or no graduate training or at least with none past the master's degree. A number shifted to other fields such as law, teaching, and social work.

It should be added that the University of Kentucky no longer monopolizes the teaching of anthropology within the state. At least seven state universities, private colleges, or junior colleges include one or more professional anthropologist on their faculties. With only one or two exceptions these appointments have been made within the last few years. Professionalism is now growing faster in its newer Kentucky settings than it ever did at the University of Kentucky.

#### ENDNOTE

For fuller detail on the early colorful days, see Douglas W. Schwartz "Conceptions of Kentucky Prehistory," Studies in Anthropology, 6 Univ. of Kentucky Press, 1967. William G. Haag adds to the picture with an obituary entitled "William Snyder Webb 1882-1964" in American Antiquity 30:4 pp. 470-473, Apr. 1965. An earlier version on much the same topic as this paper was published by Essene under the title of "Anthropology at the University of Kentucky, Lexington Campus" in Transactions of the Kentucky Academy of Science V 31, 1970, pp. 22-27.

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A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT OF SAS

\* \* \*

Anthropology is alive and well in the South--that was the impression left by the well-attended and successful eighth annual meeting in February 1972. Many of the participants were of course from outside the South, however defined, as are many



members of the Society. This fact in itself attests to the healthy state of the profession in the South. From the first it was the intention of the organizers of the Society to avoid a parochial emphasis. Meetings and publications have been designed to appeal to anthropologists no matter where their interests or the accidents of life histories have placed them geographically. Our plans for the future include making the publications required reading for anthropologists everywhere, as well as building an organization that will stimulate and participate in the growth of anthropology in this region. You are cordially invited to join us in this enterprise. We welcome not only your dues but also your counsel and your participation in the work of the Society.

E. Pendleton Banks

\* \* \*

RESULTS OF THE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

\* \* \*

Michael C. Robbins, of the University of Missouri, the Chairman of the Student Paper Competition, sends the following announcement concerning the 1972 Competition.

The Competition Paper Review Committee, consisting of members of the staff at the University of Missouri, several invited referees from off campus and myself, have selected the following papers as prize winners:

The first place prize paper went to Dan M. Healan, Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, for his paper entitled, "Residential Architecture at Tula".

The second place prize paper went to Laura Hill, (Lahyini Ookaydaliya) from the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, for her paper entitled, "Antiquity Laws and Discrimination Against Indian Burials".

The third place prize paper went to Margo-Lea Hurwicz, Department of Anthropology, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, for her paper entitled, "The Woman of Words: An Example from Philadelphia".

It is interesting to observe that the second and third place winners were undergraduates.

I am sure that we all offer hearty congratulations to the winners. We hope to publish a revised version of Mr. Healan's paper in the next issue of The Southern Anthropologist.

MINUTES

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BUSINESS MEETING OF THE 8th ANNUAL MEETING OF  
THE SOUTHERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

\* \* \*

President Banks called the meeting to order and asked for the report of the outgoing Proceedings Editor, Charles Hudson.

Report of Proceedings Editor

While the Proceedings are not generating the income that we had hoped, they are



paying for themselves. Proceedings Number 2, Urban Anthropology, is selling extremely well. Total sales as of February 15, 1972 are:

No. 1	<u>Essays in Medical Anthropology</u>	1187
No. 2	<u>Urban Anthropology</u>	3503
No. 3	<u>Concepts and Assumptions</u>	725
No. 4	<u>The Not So Solid South</u>	1151
No. 5	<u>Red, White, and Black</u>	939

Proceedings Number 6, Aspects of Cultural Change, edited by Joseph Aceves, is now in press. Galley's should be ready in the next two weeks, and members should receive the Proceedings by June. The use of letter press instead of the offset we used earlier makes a better looking product, but it slows down production.

We are getting more and more textbook adoptions, particularly of Urban Anthropology. It is interesting to note that while Urban Anthropology has been adopted by 27 colleges and universities outside the South, only five southern schools are using it.

We have less than 50 standing orders for the Proceedings. Make sure that your library has placed a standing order with the University of Georgia Press.

#### Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

As of January 1, 1972 we had 351 paid members and 147 unpaid ones for a total membership of 498. Approximately 75 of the unpaid members have been "unpaid" since 1968, and so unless there are objections, their names will be dropped from the list of members. Geographically, our membership ranges from Alaska to Switzerland, with Georgia, Florida, and North Carolina leading the membership rolls. States with 10 or more members are:

Georgia	44	Alabama, New York, Tennessee	16
Florida	40	Louisiana, Virginia	14
North Carolina	37	Illinois	13
Texas	21	California	12
Kentucky	17		

Financially, we continue to be in relatively good health. This is in large measure to the support of the host institutions. In the past, the departments who have sponsored the meeting of SAS have assumed the burden of financing the local meeting. In addition the secretary-treasurer's department has taken care of the mailing expense, which since July has been \$112.00. As the departments feel more and more the crunch of the budgetary squeeze, the Society will have to assume more of the expenses.

Finances: July, 1971 - December 1971

#### Income

Balance as of July 19, 1971	\$1,770.86
Membership Dues and Purchase of Back Issues	363.80
Total	\$2,134.66



## Finances (continued):

Expenses	
Payment to University of Georgia Press	\$ 393.38
Returned Check	<u>5.00</u>
Total	\$ 398.38

Balance as of December 31, 1971

Income	\$2,134.66
Expenses	<u>398.38</u>
Balance	\$1,736.28

President Banks then asked for a report from the current program chairman, Alden Redfield, Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri, Columbia. In his report Mr. Redfield pointed out that a large percentage of the people on the program were not members of SAS. This led to a general discussion on how to encourage non-members who are giving papers at SAS meetings to become members. At the end of his report Mr. Redfield suggested that future program chairmen might try to cut the expenses of preparing a program by establishing a set format for the abstracts and program announcements.

Following Mr. Redfield's report, the Society expressed its enthusiastic approval for Mr. Redfield's work in making the Columbia meeting a success.

Tom Fitzgerald, program chairman for 1973, announced that plans were underway for the 1973 meeting. The theme of the meeting, which will be jointly with the American Ethnological Society, will be "Social and Cultural Identity: Problems of Persistence and Change." Harriet Kupferer, also at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, will assist the program chairman, and John Honigmann, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, will be "spiritual adviser."

President Banks drew attention to the need to look beyond 1973 and suggested that members consider sponsoring an SAS meeting in their area.

The President announced the results of the election. The final returns were:

President-Elect	
Charles Hudson	85
Harriet Kupferer	83
Write-In	2

Secretary-Treasurer	
Miles Richardson	
(Unopposed)	

Concillor	
Hester Davis	81
Charles McNutt	76
Write-In	5

Former President Arden King, who is where every anthropologist ought to be--in the field--automatically becomes a councillor and chairman of the nomination committee.

#### New Business

Under new business, President Banks announced that the SAS officers had met in earlier executive session and in accordance with their constitutional powers, had appointed Malcolm Webb, Department of Anthropology and Geography, Louisiana State University, New Orleans, as editor of The Southern Anthropologist, the newsletter of SAS, for a term of two years.

Stephen Cox, University of Tennessee Press, proposed that the University of Tennessee Press and SAS offer a cash prize for the best book-length, non-fiction manuscript on New World cultures. The prize, \$1,000, would be called the James Mooney Award. In the discussion that followed the relative merits of limiting the award to a southern topic or to the New World were raised. Members seemed enthusiastic about the award and unanimously voted to support in principle the idea and to empower the officers to negotiate with the University of Tennessee Press and to appoint a committee to review manuscripts.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned.

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#### THE 1973 MEETING

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The ninth annual meeting will be held jointly with the American Ethnological Society on March 8-11, 1973 at Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina. The deadline of the student paper competition is January 1, 1973. All inquiries should be directed to Tom Fitzgerald, Program Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412. Further information on the meeting will appear in a forthcoming issue.

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#### MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

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As some of you are aware, this issue is somewhat later than was hoped (I had, rather wisely I think, avoided being too precise on this point). Persons familiar with the deeper mysteries of university financing will realize that the appearance of this issue at the end of the fiscal year is not entirely coincidental. However, provision has now been made for the future to produce a spring and a fall issue, hopefully in May and October. Postal weight limitations indicate that issue size should be restricted for the present, but we could have a third, midwinter issue if sufficient material becomes available.

Comments received to date suggest that there is considerable interest in: the problems common to departments within this region, especially those with new and expanding programs; techniques for more effective communication of anthropological insights, both within the classroom and to the surrounding community; research on regional subcultures, and examples of the effective use of local resources for program development. One possible way of responding to all those interests would be to run a series on various departments. These might be, not simply reports of personnel, grants, etc., which can be handled in the AAA Newsletter, but, rather, relatively in-depth studies of the history and present status of the programs in

question. Comments on the rationale behind programs would seem especially appropriate. Length might run up to 2500 words. Shorter offerings would also be accepted, however, especially reports of new or significantly altered degree programs or research projects, which you wish to report in more detail than is usually possible for the news items in more detail than is usually possible for the news items in the AAA Newsletter and which might be of especially local interest. I have in mind the kinds of material which appear in the Newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, but with emphasis on socio-cultural anthropology (although items dealing with archaeology and physical anthropology would also be welcome).

The newsletter seems to have aroused some enthusiasm; what we now need is news. Please send us material.

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## NEWS NOTES

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From Southern Illinois University. At the same time that the Department continues its strength in the Archaeology of Meso-America, it is building another strength in the Social Anthropology of the Pacific, especially New Guinea. EDWIN A. COOK, the chairman is conducting summer research in the Jimi River Subdistrict again next summer. PHILIP J. C. DARK's earlier work in the New Britain Kilege area with ADRIANUS A. CEREBRANDS is now coming out in print and in a circulating exhibition. Prepared by the University Museum, Dark's exhibit, entitled "An Exhibition of Photographs of a New Guinea People" has been accepted by the Smithsonian Institution as a Travelling Exhibit for 1972-1974.

MALCOLM T. WALKER, Research Associate in Anthropology, left in June to take up a position as Professor of Anthropology at the University of Tjenderawasih, West Irian. He is there to assist that university in its development, to help train its anthropologists and to pursue research himself. He has already started a local bulletin of research called the IRIAN, to help foster local and outside interest in the social sciences. In addition, he has initiated a program of local research. Walker's work is being pursued under a three year program SIU has taken on for UNESCO. As part of the program, LARRY L. NAYLOR, a doctoral candidate in Anthropology, is undertaking research in the Central Highlands in the Baliem Valley over an eighteen month period.

JIM RICHARD SPECHT, who visited here as Assistant Professor last year, has been made Adjunct Assistant Professor. He will be called upon to assist with archaeological research in Melanesia where he has worked before. Specht is now with the National Museum of Australia.

The Department is again offering the Summer Field School in Archaeology which will be directed by JON MULLER. The program will concentrate on site location and excavation for the Kincaid area in the Black Bottom which extends along the Ohio River in Massac and Pope Counties in Southern Illinois.

From Wake Forest. J. NED WOODALL is conducting a field school in archaeology in the Southwest this summer as a joint undertaking with KENDALL BLANCHARD of Vanderbilt University. K. RICHARD MCWILLIAMS (Arizona State University) is joining the department in September.

From Texas Tech. In the fall of 1971 the independent department of anthropology was established at Texas Tech University after existing since 1964 as part of the joint



sociology and anthropology department. Dr. William J. Mayer-Oakes, who accepted a position as Professor of Anthropology and Chairman of the department, joined the staff on September 1, 1971. A building on the campus has been provided for a laboratory and will be expanded in conjunction with the development of the new Texas Tech Museum as programs in field research and student training grow and develop. A proposal for a Master's degree in general anthropology with emphasis upon teaching at the four-year college and junior college level has been presented and is expected to be in operation in the fall of 1973-74. With planned development of graduate programs in a number of fields, anthropology in association with the Texas Tech University Museum anticipates a period of substantial growth in the near future.

From North Carolina at Greensboro. I have recently completed an evaluation of our new Residential College at UN.C-G. This was a two-year research project which used the anthropological approach since many experimental programs are anti-computers and quantified methodologies. It was rather exciting involving students from my course in "Educational Anthropology" in the actual data gathering and analysis of results. We all learned something about research in general and evaluation research in particular. There are few evaluations of Experimental Colleges based on systematic research!! (Submitted by Tom Fitzgerald)

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