A FILM STUDY OF ETHIOPIAN NOMADS

The value of film to anthropological research and teaching is not a new concept at Harvard. Major ethnographic film studies began in the 1950's with the Harvard-Peabody Kalahari expeditions and the New Guinea expedition, led by ROBERT GARDNER, in 1961-62. Mr. Gardner's latest work, funded by a $167,000 grant from NSF, was to undertake an ethnographic film on the Afar nomads in Ethiopia. Having already given attention in earlier efforts to hunters and gatherers (the Bushmen) and to neolithic agriculturalists (the Dani), Mr. Gardner has now spent nearly a year filming these nomads of Ethiopia.

The Afar are a Hamitic group located mainly in the provinces of Harrar, Wolo and Tigre, whose traditional economic activity has been cattle and camel breeding. The people are widely scattered and live in thin concentrations of highly mobile encampments of 20 to 50 individuals. They are not “grandes nomades” but move relatively infrequently whenever grazing or water is in too short supply. Presently the nomadic pattern is under pressure from the central Ethiopian government which prefers settled to wandering herdsmen and from the lure of a variety of cotton and other crop-growing schemes introduced by private as well as government agencies.

Mr. Gardner has done a comparative study of the Afar engaged in three of their currently most important economic activities: the salt trade between lowlands and highlands; shark fishing along the Red Sea coast; and traditional herding. He was principally aided by a colleague, Mr. Clark Worswick, from the Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts. Others involved for varying lengths of time were Andrew Baring, ethnographer from Oxford University; Dr. Maurice Taieb, a French geologist; Mr. Gardner's son, Stewart Gardner; and Stuart Cody, formerly a technician at the Carpenter Center.

Mr. Gardner also supervised two other Film Study Center projects while in Ethiopia. Both are ethnographic film studies: one deals with the anthropologically famous Nuer; and the other with the unknown Hamar.

Nuer Woman Drying Corn
The islands of the South Pacific again beckoned to our staff. DOUGLAS L. OLIVER, as well as continuing research and writing on a book on contemporary Tahitian social organization and economies, conducted a field survey of recent social and economic changes in Bougainville, Territory of Papua-New Guinea. An exploratory study by KLAUS KOCH in the Fiji Islands was aimed at establishing a transcultural comparative project on village law which would include studies of intracultural variations on the effects of differences in degree of "urbanization." Continuing his demographic research in Canberra, Australia, EUGENE GILES has returned after a year of work. Included in this work was a three-month investigation to obtain new material from the region he visited in 1962-63 in the Markham Valley near Lae, New Guinea.

L. CABOT BRIGGS consulted at the Laboratoire d'Anthropologie of the University of Paris on applied physical anthropology and a research program in that field in the Sahara. He also assisted in developing plans for continuing the program of field research on Tuareg social organization and kinship structure in the Ahaggar.

CARL SELTZER and ALBERT DAMON began a follow-up study of 105,000 World War II Army Veterans who were measured in great anthropometric detail in 1946 as well as socio-economic and ethnic data obtained. The present aim is to relate the morphological characteristics to subsequent disease, function, and mortality events.

DENA DINCAUZE spent the second field season of the Charles River Archaeological Survey in continuing field reconnaissance, testing sites, and evaluating collections. A preliminary report of the survey has been completed for the National Park Service.

A congress of Central Brazilian specialists was convened by DAVID MAYBURY-LEWIS at University College, Oxford. The successful conference's results are soon to appear in book form, including a resolution of the "Crow-Omaha problem." He then spent a month in Brazil to assist in launching a teaching and research program in social anthropology at the National Museum.

Pottery was the main interest of some members of our staff. WILLIAM BULLARD spent the summer organizing and analyzing a pottery collection excavated last spring at Lake Macanche, Peten, Guatemala. The collection contains material primarily of the Post-Classic Period of Maya archaeology. ROBERT SMITH's principal research project was the study of pottery from two dissimilar ceramic repositories at Teotihuacan. One is the Pyramid of the Sun, and the other is a large refuse deposit near the Pyramid of the Moon.

Restoration and preparation of the jade collection from the Sacrificial Cenote of Chichen Itza to be photographed for a projected monograph kept TATIANA PROSKOURIAKOFF around the Peabody this summer.

HUGH HENCKEN worked on a monograph about the earliest European helms of the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age showing their chronology and cultural significance. For many years he has been collecting data involving personal inspection of scores of examples in the region between Greece and the Balkans, Denmark and Spain.

SOLOMON ISLANDS PROJECT

During July and August, a team of some dozen physicians and anthropologists surveyed 908 members of two culturally distinct groups on Malaita, one of the Solomon Islands. This second Peabody Museum expedition forms part of a proposed long-range study which will eventually encompass some 10 to 15 primitive groups in the Solomons. The current phase is supported by a three-year grant to Professor W. W. HOWELLS from the National Institute of the General Medical Sciences, U.S. Public Health Service.

The long-range program, devised by Professor D. L. OLIVER, involves faculty and students from all three branches of anthropology and incorporates, in addition to its primary research objective, teaching —in the form of field training and a seminar for graduate students — and service, both anthropological and medical, to the natives and to the Australian and British administrators. The biomedical surveys are directed by Dr. ALBERT DAMON. The 1968 team also included Professor and Mrs. Howells, six physicians in various medical specialties, two postdoctoral social anthropologists (Pierre and Elli MARANDA), and three graduate students: Harold Ross, Donald Mitchell, and Norman Mills, the latter a qualified dentist as well.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS

In September, Dr. LEE A. PARSONS joined the Museum staff as Curator of Collections. He was also appointed as Lecturer on Anthropology. A graduate of Harvard, Dr. Parsons came from the Milwaukee Public Museum where he was Associate Curator of Anthropology. His area of special interest is Middle American Archaeology.

Mrs. MARY E. ARNHEIM is the Peabody Museum's new Cataloguer. Most recently the Library Cataloguer for Manhattanville College in Purchase, New York, Mrs. Arnheim received her degree from Columbia.
THE DISCOVERY OF AN ALEXANDRIAN CITADEL?

A second season of excavation at Tepe Yahya was directed by C. C. LAMBERG-KARLOVSKY with an expanded staff of six Harvard students, one Columbia student, and the cooperation of scholars from Iran, Israel, England, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S. The excavations were able to document an almost unbroken cultural sequence of over 5000 years, tentatively outlined in 8 periods of great interest and importance for this virtually unknown area of southeastern Iran.

The finds which were perhaps the most interesting were made in the levels corresponding to Periods II and VIII. In Period II (ca. 300-100 B.C.) both textual and archaeological evidence indicate that the excavation has uncovered the ancient Persian capital of Carmania, an Achaemenian citadel which surrendered to Alexander the Great. This visit to the site by Alexander necessitates more intensive investigation of the Hellenistic Period at Yahya.

Period VIII (5000+ B.C.) belongs to the Neolithic and is represented on the site by mud plaster structures and a massive 6½ meter thick fortification wall of a construction unparalleled in Iran at this early date. Artifacts of the period include stone bowls, mortars, microlithic flints, and a greenstone female idol, unique in style for the Neolithic in the Near East (see photo).

The next oldest period represented at the site is the Yahya Period (Period VII; ca. 4500-3500 B.C.), which is characterized by its unparalleled black-on-red painted pottery. The potteries of Periods VI (ca. 2500-1800 B.C.) and V (ca. 1500-1000 B.C.) are especially significant in that they resemble wares found both east and west of Yahya. Further investigations of these two periods should clarify the mechanics of trade between centers in Baluchistan and the Indus in the East and Mesopotamia and the Iranian plateau in the West.

Period IV (ca. 800 B.C.), the earliest first millennium occupation of Tepe Yahya, features pottery of a type best known in northwestern Iran, suggesting important cultural connections and movements. Periods III (ca. 400 B.C.) and I (ca. 100 B.C.-100 A.D.) show extensive occupations of the site in the Achaemenian and Parthian periods, both little known in southeastern Iran. Dr. B. Rothenburg of Israel excavated a large Period III bakery which throws considerable light on the manner of this domestic activity.

The next campaign at Yahya, scheduled for the summer of 1969, promises to raise and help solve still a greater number of problems.
2ND PHASE OF MUSEUM PLANNING

With the publication of a nearly 100-page report in cooperation with Robert Hotvedt, an architectural consultant of Verner Johnson. Hotvedt and Associates, Boston, the initial phase of Museum/Department planning has been completed. This Project Program details the space needs of Anthropology at Harvard and outlines a series of possible solutions to the problem of how to deal with the fact that the square footage called for by the Program exceeds by 77,000 sq. ft. the amount available in the present Museum building (100,000 sq. ft.).

A series of planning models are set forth that suggest long-range achievement of these goals following the called-for renovation of the building as a part of the Science Drive. The ultimate solution sees the major functions of Library space, ethnographic storage, and major exhibition area being handled outside the present structure, with the basic teaching, research, and museum operation staying within the familiar old brick structure on Divinity Avenue. The Library would hopefully be housed in an adjacent fire-proof structure close to, if not actually attached to, the old building. The storage and exhibit functions could be successfully taken care of at a somewhat greater distance.

While these developments must be projected for the more distant future, the short-range objectives within the planned renovation feature better space for students and more adequate areas for research and teaching and an up-dated exhibit program. All the collections would benefit from the proposed reorganization and from new storage hardware with preservation and accessibility the major criteria.

The next step will include a critical review of the program; it has already been presented to the Harvard Planning Committee, but both major and minor changes can be accommodated before the schematic design phase is reached. This review is currently underway by the staff and Visiting Committee, as well as by other Museum consultants. A revised version of the Project Program will ultimately be submitted to the National Science Foundation as part of a proposal for a Facilities grant.

PMA REJUVENATION

Through the Peabody Museum Association reactivation we hope to bring the friends of the Museum into closer contact with our current activities in research, teaching, and exhibition. The newly established Newsletters, which we feel help in this regard, will be sent on a regular basis to this group. In addition, this Fall our plans include a series of evening lectures covering a variety of topics. The first lecture will be given by Professor LAMBERG-KARLOVSKY on the subject of his recent research in Iran.

PUBLICATION PROGRESS

With the installation of the Museum's new IBM Magnetic Tape Typewriter and a new design for monographs by consultant Burton Jones, the new Peabody Monograph Series will get underway shortly. The first number will be the Ph.D. dissertation of JAMES STOLTMAN regarding his archaeological research on Groton Plantation in South Carolina. This series is partially sponsored by funds donated by Clarence L. Hay and Frederic Winthrop and a bequest from Donald Scott.

The Editor's Scrapbasket

After a year in the "cat-bird seat", to use an overworked phrase of the hour, I find the fourth edition of this little sheet reflecting both the changes that a year can bring and the many items which indicate continuities: there are new staff and new publications, but NEW GRADS turn up every fall, and the STAFF NEWS sounds again like a travel agent's nightmare. There are fewer new graduate students, thank goodness, especially with six anthropologists on leave for all or part of the current academic year (WILLEY, MOVIUS, HOWELLS, VOCT, MAYBURY-LEWIS, LAMBERG-KARLOVSKY). There will be a special Archaeology Seminar during the Spring term featuring 10 Visiting Lecturers to add diversity to our archaeological curriculum and to help fill some of these vacancies.

In the first issue I presented some statistics on the high rate of Ph.D. production in Anthropology at Harvard; a corollary to those figures is presented in the recently published AAA Guide to Graduate Departments. In reviewing the origin of the highest degree held by the staff members of the more than 100 departments covered by the Guide, there were 183 Ph.D.'s from Harvard and Radcliffe teaching in these institutions as compared to 137 from Columbia and 149 from Chicago. As an "old blue" (Yale listed 78) all I can say is, no wonder things look pretty Crimson in the field of anthropology today. This is an awesome figure indicating that 15% of all professors of Anthropology have a Harvard Ph.D.; any ballots in the AAA elections must show a strong Harvard block. Anyway by the time this issue hits the street, the national ballots will all be counted, if not a President elected.

STEVEN WILLIAMS
RECENT FOREIGN VISITORS TO MUSEUM

ARCHAEOLOGISTS VISIT U.S.

Twenty-three leading Asian and European archaeologists, including men from Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Poland and Czechoslovakia, were the guests of the Peabody Museum on Thursday, September 26.

The archaeologists had lunch at the Faculty Club with members of the Harvard faculty and were guests at an evening reception at the Peabody. During the afternoon they toured the Museum and the Fogg Art Museum. At the reception they were joined by some 30 other archaeologists and anthropologists from Harvard and other Boston-area institutions. Their host was Professor STEPHEN WILLIAMS, Acting Director.

The foreign archaeologists had been in the United States since September 16 attending the Symposium on Methodology and Theory in Archaeological Interpretation held at the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff. The conference, sponsored by the International Congress of Pre- and Proto-Historical Sciences, was organized by ROBERT EHRICH. The archaeologists returned to their respective countries after the Peabody Museum reception.

FROM THE MUSÉE DE L'HOMME

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Gessain visited Harvard September 12-15 on their way home from meetings in Tokyo. Dr. Gessain is the newly appointed Director of the Musée de l'Homme in Paris. The couple met members of the faculty at a luncheon given in their honor at the Faculty Club. Following lunch a tour of the Museum was given by Dr. STEPHEN WILLIAMS, Acting Director. Dr. Gessain has done field work among the Eskimo and in Senegal and is now doing a study in Brittany.

OTHERS:

Over the past six months the Museum has also welcomed visitors from Britain, India, Peru, Holland, the Philippines, Ecuador, France, Yugoslavia, Portugal, Africa and Ceylon. They came here for purposes which included investigating modes of teaching music, studying techniques and methods of operating a museum, examining our Ceylon Collection, researching American Archaeology, and visiting the Biological Laboratory. Not only do these visitors gain much from the Museum and Library, but our faculty, students, and staff have the opportunity to meet and exchange ideas with these visitors.

Scholars from far and near come to the Museum Library for research not only because of the number and comprehensive character of its books and periodicals, but also for the index approach to their material both by author and subject.

Visitor lists are now being more carefully kept with a recently developed Visit Card to provide statistics and information on this important phase of Museum activity.

CENTENNIAL VOLUME: Harvard University Press has just published “One Hundred Years of Anthropology,” edited by J. O. BREW with 5 contributions from The Peabody Centennial Lectures given in 1966-67. Available from the Museum at $5.95, postpaid.
NEW GRADUATE STUDENTS

This year the Department accepted 16 new students. They came to Cambridge from Mexico, New York, California, Michigan, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Within this group there are 9 students in the field of archaeology, 4 in social anthropology, and 3 in biological anthropology. Of the 16 new students, there are 4 women and 12 men.

STUDENT-FACTULY COMMITTEE

As a result of two special meetings of students and faculty last year, a newly functioning Student-Faculty Committee has been organized for the 1968-69 academic year. The committee is made up of two undergraduate and four graduate student representatives, four faculty members, and chaired by Dr. STEPHEN WILLIAMS. This committee was formed to help expedite communication between these two groups. Their first meeting was held in October and proved to be a lively interchange of comments and suggestions.

On October 29th a very successful cocktail party hosted by Professor Williams was held in the Museum for Graduate Students in the Department and their wives.

SOPHOMORE CONCENTRATION

This year we have a greater number of Sophomores concentrating in Anthropology than the Department has had for some time. A total of 28 second-year students all receiving tutorial are keeping Head Tutor, MICHAEL MOSELEY, and his Tutors, RICHARD FRANKE and FRANK BOWLES quite busy.

All Sophomore concentrators receive tutorial in group of five or less, and attend weekly meetings. Their work covers the whole field of anthropology and focuses on readings and topics not encountered in the Introductory courses.

STAFF MEMBER ATTENDS HBS

Mrs. MARJORIE S. ROBERTS, Business Manager at the Museum, is attending the Management Development Seminar being conducted this fall at the Harvard Business School. This is a "Middle Management" program where case studies are being used to underscore the latest trends and techniques of management with major emphasis on personnel administration. The group is being led by Professor Alva Kindall and his associates.

SUMMER NSF PARTICIPANTS

Eighteen undergraduates from Harvard and Radcliffe participated in the Department of Anthropology's 1968 Summer Field Studies Program. Sponsored by a grant from the National Science Foundation the program allowed student research to be done in a wide variety of countries and areas including: Canada, the United States, Guatemala, the Caribbean, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Ireland, France, and North Africa.

Studies were undertaken in the fields of Social Anthropology, Folklore, Archaeology, and Biological Anthropology. Specific research topics ranged from an investigation of heterosis and hybrid vigor among Swiss villagers, through an examination of prehistoric settlement patterns in the Peruvian desert, to research on kinship and naming systems in the Isle of Daogh, Ireland.

The number of qualified applicants for summer field work exceeded the number of grants awarded by a ratio of over 2:1, indicating the wide appeal of the program. Applications came from a variety of departments in addition to Anthropology, and grants were awarded to students majoring in Social Studies and Spanish Literature as well as to undergraduates in the Department.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS


MECKLENBURG COLLECTION. PART I. DATA ON IRON AGE HORSES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE by Sándor Bökényi; and HUMAN SKELETAL MATERIAL FROM SLOVENIA by J. Lawrence Angel. American School of Prehistoric Research, Bulletin 25 ($4.25).


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