THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENTS IN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITIES

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The early teaching of anthropologically-oriented courses was long sporadic in the leading institutions of higher learning in Kentucky. The material presented tended to be a reflection of the special interest of the presiding instructor and pertained in a general fashion to the discipline he represented, whether it be history, sociology, psychology, etc. Few of the early instructors had formal training in anthropology, and they were less likely to convey the particular emphasis given to the study of man than would be given by the professional anthropologist. It was comparable to reading a novel with some major informative chapters omitted, to take those early courses.

In recent years, an increasing institutionalization of anthropology departments occurred in several Kentucky universities. Professionally trained personnel has been hired to design and teach the curriculum of the newly-formed departments. So much time and energy was directed toward the development of adequate study programs in anthropology that the professional anthropologist had little time for interaction with his colleagues at other schools in the state.

In an effort to decrease this isolation, several interested anthropologists suggested that application be made to the Kentucky Academy of Science in 1967 for the establishment of an Anthropology Section in the Academy. The application was accepted, and the Anthropology Section met formally for the first time the following year with Henry F. Dobyns of the University of Kentucky serving as Chairman, and Louise M. Robbins of the same institution acting as Secretary.

Since the first session was of historical note for the profession in Kentucky, it was deemed appropriate that the papers presented should emphasize the historical development of the discipline in the state. Few anthropology departments, and other academic departments, for that matter, make an effort to record their historical development, and as a result contribute nothing to the history of science, especially in the United States. One of the few anthropology departments that has published even a short history of itself is the one in the London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London.[1]

The papers reproduced here record the history of anthropolgy departments in three Kentucky universities. Anthropological beginnings at other schools were discussed in the Anthropology Section meeting, since the subject is also taught at Eastern Kentucky State University, Western Kentucky State University, and in several of the Community Colleges of the University of Kentucky system. It is notable that each contributor assesses the development of a department in terms of the emphasis placed upon anthropology in his or her school at a given period of time. Consequently, the course programs of the different departments are not replications of each other, which is at it should be if the discipline as a whole is to continue growing.

The authors of these three histories are eminently qualified by their key roles in departmental development to write their sketches.

Dr. Cara E. Richards, the first professional anthropologist at Transylvania University, received her doctorate from Cornell University in 1957. Her research interests center around the ethnohistory of the American Indians, particularly the Iroquois,[2] the effects of cultural change in Peru,[3] and the study of inter-ethnic relations[4] and urban social patterns[5] in complex societies.

Dr. Frank J. Essene, former Head of the University of Kentucky anthropology department, received his Ph. D. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1947. His research has dealt mainly with the ethnology of American Indians with special emphasis on California[6] and the Navajo of the American Southwest.[7]

Dr. Frederic N. Hicks received his doctorate from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1963. He is considered a Latin Americanist among anthropologists since his interest and research are in cultural changes in contemporary Latin America.[8] In keeping with his areal specialization, he taught for a year at the National University of Paraguay as a Fulbright Lecturer, stimulating anthropological research there.[9] He also specializes in ecological anthropology.[10]

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I. ANTHROPOLOGY AT TRANSYLVANIA

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In the late 1700's interest in American Indians was not limited to antiquarians, missionaries or other precursors of modern anthropologists. The subject was of considerable importance to military men and business men—especially those involved in fur trade and land speculation. It was also a topic of considerable interest to the average layman. In Kentucky, which for some years after the founding of Transylvania University remained frontier territory, interest in Indians was far from academic. Perhaps for this reason no courses in Indian lore or antiquites were offered during the earliest period of Transylvania's growth. Following the pattern of most institutions of higher learning at the time, attention at Transylvania was focused on classical subjects. A typical curriculum of the early part of the 19th century (1824) offered Greek, Latin, Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Declamation and Ethics along with Mathematics, History, Chemistry, Astronomy and in the Senior year Forensics and Political Economy.

Professors at Transylvania University on the other hand had diverse interests, and the limited course offerings did not prevent individuals from pursuing those interests outside the University, nor did it interfere with their publishing articles that today might be thought appropriate for inclusion in an anthropological journal. Constantine Samuel Rafinesque was one of the more prolific early Transylvania professors who became involved in what would today be anthropological research. He was a naturalist with broad interests that included archeology, physical anthropology (he theorized about evolution), ethnology and linguistics.

Rafinesque's first article of record, published after he joined the Transylvania faculty, on what today would be considered an anthropological topic was "On a remarkable ancient monument near Lexington." This appeared in a Lexington magazine in December of the same year he came to Transylvania, 1819.[1] He followed this up with two other archeological articles in the same journal in May and August of 1820. In 1824 Rafinesque published several articles in the *Cincinnati Literary Gazette*. Most were on archeological topics, but two were ethnological. One dealt with "Nazahual, the Nabijos and Comanchees,"[2] and the other was a "Biography of the American Solomon."[3] One was on a linguistic topic.[4] An exhaustive bibliography of Rafinesque's works published in Fitzpatrick's biography of Rafinesque lists scores of such publications.[5] From descriptions of Rafinesque's character, it is probably safe to assume he did not confine his opinions on these subjects to his publications but discussed them at length with students, colleagues, and anyone else who would listen. Anthropology at Transylvania therefore probably dates at least from the appearance of Rafinesque on the faculty in 1819.

Rafinesque was not the only Transylvanian interested in anthropological matters. A museum, of which the present one is the lineal descendant, was started by Regent J. B. Bowman about 1866 or 1867. Housed in the old Henry Clay home of Ashland for several years, it then moved to Morrison Hall and finally to the present science building when it was built in 1908. The first active curator was Professor Alexander Winchell who divided his time between the University of Michigan and Kentucky University (which was the name of Transylvania between 1865 and 1908). The acquisition of Indian relics by the museum is first mentioned in the University records in 1870 when some were given to the college by Daniel Boothe. Gifts and purchases continued actively at least until the turn of the century. Unfortunately when the museum collections were moved from the first floor of the Science building to the attic in 1933 or 1934, essential records were misplaced. When (and if) the Ledger of Acquisitions and the record books of Professor Winchell and his successors are located, more detailed information will be available. In 1969 there was a fairly extensive collection of Indian artifacts in the museum that was uncatalogued and not on display.

The first formal course offering of Anthropology appears much later in Transylvania's history. Robert Peter's history of the school during the period from the founding in 1780 up to 1865 makes no mention of any offerings in anthropology.[6] There is also no mention of an anthropology course in Peter's history of the medical department which covers the period from 1799 to 1857.[7] A sampling at five year intervals of the catalogues of Kentucky University does not reveal any offerings in anthropology either. The first mention of a course offered after 1908 when Transylvania resumed its present name is in the 1925-26 catalogue. It states: "Sociology 431, Anthropology (not offered in 1926-27)."

The 1926-27 catalogue describes an anthropology offering as follows:

> Sociology 431. Cultural anthropology. A brief survey of physical anthropology is followed by a study of the social and mental life of primitive men, his economic and industrial activities, his science, magic, and religion, his ethics, social organization, and culture. Prerequisite, Sociology 260 and six additional hours. First semester, three hours.

This course was listed through 1935-36, when 21 students enrolled. The 1936-37 catalogue did not list an anthropology course, but one reappeared with the same description in the 1937-38 catalog. Anthropology apparently dropped out of the curriculum in the wartime academic year 1941-42. Records indicate that 39 students took a course in anthropology in the Spring quarter of 1950-51. A five quarter-hour course reappeared in the biennial catalogue for 1953-55, listed as "Sociology". Beginning with the Fall quarter of 1954-55, the five credit hour anthropology course taught as "Sociology 226" was taught by Arnold Foster, an Assistant Professor of Sociology. From then on a course has been offered regularly, although sometimes in alternate years. In 1955-56 anthropology became "Sociology 126." Arnold Foster taught "Sociology 126" until the Winter quarter of 1964-65 when the course assumed its present designation, "Sociology 242". Bruce H. Mayhew, a temporary appointment from the University of Kentucky, taught it that quarter. The following year Dr. Joyce Query taught the course and the year after that Mr. Joseph Mouledous. Since the Fall quarter of 1967, "Sociology 242" has been taught by Dr. Cara E. Richards, the first professionally trained anthropologist employed by Transylvania, at least in recent years.[8] Since the academic year 1954-55, the number of students enrolled has varied from eleven in 1954 to approximately 60 each in 1968 and 1969.

A second course in anthropology was added in the Spring quarter of 1968. This "Sociology 341" course for four credits is labeled "Advanced Anthropology". It provides students with an examination of current theoretical and research interests with emphasis on the relevance of anthropological concepts and data to modern world and national problems.

Through the Board of Curators, the university has expressed an interest in strengthening the fields of Sociology and Anthropology. In the light of this interest, a third course offering in anthropology—"Development of Man"—was added to the university curriculum beginning in the Fall Quarter of 1969. At the same time, the university instituted an "Inter-Cultural Studies" major which includes anthropology among its requirements.

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Received: November 25, 1969

II. ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY LEXINGTON CAMPUS

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The Department of Anthropology and Archaeology was officially established at the University of Kentucky in 1926. The date is amazingly early and the name of the department oddly redundant. At that time only a few of the larger universities in the United States had independent departments of anthropology. Those that offered anthropology automatically included archaeology as a subdivision of anthropology. The early date and odd title reflect the drive and to a degree the backgrounds of the two men who founded the department, William S. Webb and William D. Funkhouser. Webb was a physicist and Funkhouser a zoologist but both were zealous collectors of arrowheads, among other things. In addition, Webb had once been an employee of the Bureau of Indian Affairs working on the Seminole Reservation in what was then Indian Territory but is now the state of Oklahoma. To over-simplify only slightly, the word "anthropology" meant to Webb and Funkhouser the study of living Indians and the word "archaeology" had to do with collecting Indian artifacts, primarily arrowpoints.

William S. Webb was a powerful figure on the University of Kentucky campus. He served for many years as Head of the Department of Physics and one of his well-earned nicknames was "Bull neck". William D. Funkhouser similarly headed the Department of Zoology, for a long period of time. He was also the first Dean of the Graduate School, and for a time Chairman of the Southeastern Athletic Conference. Both were native Kentuckians with impeccable lines of ancestors. Together they could apply enough force not only to create a new department but to shape its course for many years to come.

The subsequent history of anthropology at the University of Kentucky fits neatly into successive 10 year time spans. Each decade had a different color and emphasis. To a large extent, U. S. anthropology in general went through much the same stages as this department, but over a much longer period of time. It should delight some scientists to recognize that ontogeny once again recapitulates phylogeny.

The Age Of Innocence (1926-1935)

The first decade of anthropology at the University of Kentucky was a period of Simon-pure amateurism. Webb and Funkhouser were paid their salaries and had their primary duties in the Departments of Physics and Zoology respectively. Webb also had an unpaid co-appointment as Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology. Funkhouser was co-appointed Professor of Anthropology, also without salary for these additional duties. Funkouser developed and taught a number of highly idiosyncratic anthropology courses while Webb was the administrator. They used week-ends and vacation periods to excavate Indian sites, often enlisting students and friends as "voluntary" laborers. Sometimes, they even paid a local individual to plow upper surfaces of mounds and haul away quantities of dirt.

Descriptions of excavations and artifacts recovered were published. In 1928, their first full-length monograph, *Ancient Life in Kentucky* appeared as Vol. 34 in the Kentucky State Geological Survey series. In 1929, they started the University of Kentucky series entitled *Reports in Archaeology and Anthropology.*

In the last year of the department's first decade, the first degree in Anthropology was granted by the University of Kentucky. Strangely enough, it was a Master's degree but more predictably the thesis dealt with Kentucky Archaeology.

The Epoch Of Creeping Professionalism (1936-1945)

The Great Depression was at its midway point when policies aimed at reducing unemployment gave a big boost to anthropology. The U. S. government began providing funds to employ men on relief rolls, preferably in projects not competing in any way with private industry. Digging up the remains of dead Indians competed with no industry and Kentucky, along with several other states, was soon the scene of large scale excavations. William S. Webb was soon in over-all charge of such projects not only in Kentucky but also throughout the Tennessee valley. His project supervisors and higher-level technicians did not have to come from relief rolls but were mostly young professionally-trained anthropologists. Webb learned a good deal of anthropology from these young professionals. The ones he liked best he moved from field projects to work with excavated materials brought to the Lexington campus. The next step was to give regular staff appointments to these young men, when possible including regular university salaries. In this manner, Charles E. Snow and William G. Haag were added to the university staff.

Anthropology first was assigned space on campus during this decade, enough for Museum display rooms, offices, storage, and research areas. The University Library had moved into a new building and its old building was grabbed by Webb and Funkhouser in a typical power play. This building remained the center of many anthropological activities till it was demolished in 1967.

Symptomatic of Webb's increasing sophistication were two changes in title. The Department of Anthropology lost its useless last two words "and Archaeology." The University of Kentucky series was similarly changed to *Reports in Anthropology.*

The only degrees granted were three B.A.'s in Anthropology in 1941 and 1942. World War II activities then forced a virtual end to all anthropological activities.

Poverty-Stricken Professionalism (1946-1955)

The department's third decade began with Webb still firmly in control as the Department Head and Funkhouser teaching his own peculiar brand of anthropology, but, Snow and Haag began to take over most of the classes. Frank J. Essene was hired in 1947, the last year that Funkhouser was teaching. Funkhouser died in 1948, which meant a loss to the department in campus power but a gain in professionalism. Haag resigned in 1948 and was replaced by Richard Woodbury who in turn was suceeded in 1952 by Raymond H. Thompson. Thompson also resigned at the end of the decade. Haag, Woodbury, and Thompson were archaeologists and their relatively short stays on campus resulted at least partially from conflicts with Webb over archaeological doctrine.

Webb continued as department head till 1952 when Snow took over. Webb was 70 years old in 1952 but, far from retiring, he simply went into archaeology on a full-time basis. (1) (2)

An adequate curriculum leading to the BA and MA degrees in Anthropology was developed near the beginning of the decade. Large lectures were the rule for beginning classes with advanced classes quite small and often conducted like seminars. Some 17 students received bachelor's degrees in anthropology and 2 master's degrees were granted.

Despite the large enrollments and variety of courses, no more than 3 professors were teaching anthropology at any time. There were no graduate assistants and at best only one part-time secretary. In addition to normal duties the faculty sometimes taught off-campus, handled evening classes, and prepared and graded correspondence lessons. All these helped to eke out the low salaries characteristic of the time. The professionals had won, but with Webb's retirement the department lost the last of its potent amateur boosters.

Opportunistic Expansion (1956-1965)

The year of 1956 witnessed many firsts in the department. It hired its first full-time secretary, appointed its first graduate assistant, obtained approval for the first non-staff member to teach evening classes, and signed the first of many archaeological research contracts with the National Park Service.

Douglas W. Schwartz was added to the staff in 1956 and proved to be something of a genius in obtaining contracts that in turn often paid for additional personnel.[3] Frank J. Essene was first Head and then Chairman for the ten years. Four anthropologically-trained persons in other departments were given co-appointments in anthropology. Donald Hochstrasser, Marion Pearsall, John Barrows, and Kenneth Harper each taught 1 or 2 anthropology courses per year. George P. Faust transferred from English to Anthropology in 1962 to bring the full time staff up to 4. Following this break through, Art Gallaher, Louise M. Robbins, Margaret Lantis, and Martha A. Rolingson were also added to the staff while Charles E. Snow transferred to the College of Medicine. The number of graduate student assistants increased to 6 and a second secretary was hired. More courses were drawn up and all classes were offered more frequently.

Only 16 Bachelor of Arts degrees were awarded in Anthropology, a decline of one from the previous period. Masters degrees increased to 14, on the other hand, indicating a new emphasis on graduate education. This trend also appeared in systematic attempts to obtain approval for starting a doctoral program. These efforts were not successful then but bore fruit early in the next period.

The series published at Lexington, *Reports in Anthropology*, was discontinued and a new series *Studies in Anthropology* was established by the University of Kentucky Press. Changes in both format and content were involved. Near the end of 1965, arrangements were made to move the entire editing and printing of *Human Organization*, the journal of the Society for Applied Authropology, to our campus under the editorship of Marion Pearsall.

Florescence And Future (1966-1975)

The first 4 years of the fifth decade are nearly complete. Henry F. Dobyns came to our department as professor and chairman in 1966. William Y. Adams also joined the department that year. In 1967, the department lost Douglas W. Schwartz but added Albert Bacdayan. In 1968, Martha Rolingson resigned but Philip Drucker joined the staff. The number of graduate assistants increased each year. During the fall semester 1968, eleven graduate students in anthropology had assistantships and three were on fellowships. A third secretary worked for the department.

A program leading to the Ph.D. in anthropology had been approved by the University administration. A complete revision of the curriculum was in process with many new courses, particularly on the graduate level, being added. An image of the department as a center for applied anthropology was growing in the profession, to which *Human Organization*, contributes since it is both edited and published on campus (4).

In the 3 years 1966-1968, 14 Bachelor and 4 Masters degrees have been awarded.

Within a few years, one or more Ph.D. degrees will be awarded annually. More new staff will be added particularly at the assistant professor level. Staff turn-over will probably increase and students are likely to become more peripatetic as specialized programs become more numerous throughout the country. Anthropology is expanding generally in the U. S. and Kentucky now has a good chance of becoming one of the major anthropological centers of the nation.

Summary of The First 43 Years

Anthropology at the University of Kentucky has developed from amateur collecting to full professionalism. An early stress on archaeo-

logy has been finally succeeded by an accent on applied anthropology. The degrees awarded in anthropology have been distributed as follows:

Persons receiving only BA	43
Persons receiving BA and MA	7
Persons receiving only MA	14
TOTAL	64

Ten of these 64 persons have been awarded the Ph.D. in anthropology elsewhere and are employed as professional anthropologists. Another 6 are also working full-time in anthropological positions. Fifteen of the 64 are now seeking higher degrees in anthropology at various universities. Three other former students got their first exposure to anthropology at the University of Kentucky, received a degree here in another field, and then went on to a Ph.D. in anthropology at other institutions. Kentucky did get its professional anthropology staff from outside but has already more than paid its debt to the profession by training young converts.

The development of anthropology in other universities and colleges within Kentucky is at least partially due to influences emanating from the Lexington campus. In a number of cases, former students from the University of Kentucky carried the message to those colleges. In other instances, direct assistance in starting anthropology programs has been provided. The net result is that the Commonwealth of Kentucky as a whole has passed many wealthier and more thickly populated states in its interest in anthropology.

Annotated Bibliography

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3. Contractors with the U. S. National Park Service for surveying areas to be destroyed by construction projects or inundated by artificial reservoirs financed research that discovered many previously unknown prehistoric sites in Kentucky, several of them subsequently excavated in the National Park Service archeological salvage program. Supplemented by other research, these contracts led to the publication of new knowledge of Commonwealth prehistory. See, Lee H. Hanson, Jr., *The Hardin Village Site* (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press), Martha Ann Rolingson and Douglas W. Schwartz, *Late Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Manifestations in Western Kentucky* (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press), and Martha Ann Rolingson, *Paleo-Indian Culture in Kentucky*. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press).
4. Frank J. Essene, "Geographical Distribution of AES Members" *American Ethnological Society Newsletter 14*, pp. 6-7, October, 1967. Kentucky ranked eleventh of the 50 states in AES members. In addition, Henry F. Dobyns and Essene in an unpublished manuscript show that Kentucky ranks well above the average state in several other anthropological societies.

Received: *November 25, 1969.*

III. THE GROWTH OF ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

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While some anthropology has been taught at the University of Louisville since 1946, it was not until 1967 that an undergraduate major in the field was offered. Most of the history of anthropology at Louisville, therefore, has taken place within the last few years.

Anthropology has attracted attention on campus, however, from the time it was first taught in the late 40's. Or perhaps the attention was attracted not by anthropopolgy itself, but by its leading exponent, Ray Birdwhistell. Birdwhistell, apparently the first man to teach anthropology at Louisville, came to the university in 1946 as a member of the Department of Sociology. His training at the University of Chicago, however, had included a good deal of anthropology. After coming to Louisville, his interests developed still further in that direction, particularly in the field of personality and culture.

These interests, Birdwhistell found, could be better satisfied in the Department of Psychology, and he transferred to that department. There, he set up the university's first curriculum in anthropology, and to accomodate this innovation, the department was re-named the Department of Psychology and Social Anthropology. This departmental designation was retained until 1967, and the curriculum designed by Birdwhistell remained essentially unchanged until 1965.

That curriculum had some unusual features. The introductory course, on a sophomore level, was called "Personality and Culture", and was required of all psychology majors. "Introduction to Social Anthropology" was a two-semester, junior-level course. In addition, there was a course on "Culture and Mental Illness" and a graduate seminar in social anthropology.

To many, the most unusual feature of all was Birdwhistell himself. Those who knew him while he was at Louisville describe him as a dynamic personality, an exciting but controversial lecturer, given, as one professor put it, to "making generalizations in class beyond what the data actually warranted"—and often about his colleagues and students. Frequently embroiled in controversy, often dressing in an unorthodox manner, Birdwhistell won a fame for his personality and classroom performances that spread beyond Louisville, and he was once caricatured in Al Capp's "Li'l Abner". Some of his students were his devoted followers, others disliked him strongly, but he made anthropology, or more specifically "social anthropology", a familiar word on campus. One of his major achievements was the organization, in 1955, of a conference on culture, psychology, and linguistics, which brought to Louisville such people as Margaret Mead, S. I. Hayakawa, George Trager and Jerome Frank.

Birdwhistell left in 1956, and was replaced by Harold C. Yeager, who held a doctorate from Yale in sociology, but who also had a strong background in social psychology and anthropology. He carried on Birdwhistell's program, and for a time there was a second anthropologist: Raymond Wilkie, who had doctorates in both anthropopolgy and psychology. Wilkie left after two years, and until 1965, Yeager taught the university's only "social anthropology" courses.

In 1956, the first library building was constructed at the University of Louisville. Previously the university's "highly selective" book collection was housed in several rooms of the administration building. In 1961, the board of trustees made available $200,000 to remedy deficiencies in library holdings, a good many of which were in anthropology. Largely through the efforts of Dr. Yeager, who was on the senate library committee at the time, complete or nearly-complete sets were obtained of the *American Anthropologist*, *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, *American Antiquity*, *Africa*, *Oceania*, and some other journals, plus the *Human Relations Area Files* on microcard. Books were also obtained in greater numbers, and by 1965, a promising start had been made toward building an adequate anthropology library.

As might be expected, however, library holdings were best in personality and culture, and became progressively worse as one moved away from this field. In archaeology, for example, they were negligible.

In the early 1960's, the psychology department began to shift its emphasis away from social and clinical psychology and into experimental and laboratory work. The continued presence of "social anthropology" as an appendage of psychology seemed increasingly incongruous, and a decision was made to separate the two disciplines. Yeager set out to recruit a second anthropologist, seeking this time someone whose interests were near the anthropological mainstream, rather than an interdisciplinarian. I was hired, and Yeager and I were to form the nucleus of a new and independent department.

Before I arrived in Louisville, however, Yeager took a leave of absence to head the local anti-poverty program. He decided to apply for a permanent position with this program, and to increase his chances, he resigned from the university. He did not obtain the anti-poverty position, and when the university re-hired him, it was in the department of sociology. This left me, with no previous departmental administrative experience, with the primary responsibility for building an anthropology department.

In the fall of 1966, Edwin S. Segal joined the faculty. Segal, presently a Ph.D. candidate at Indiana University, is an Africanist. The following year, Joseph E. Granger was added. Granger is a Ph.D. candidate at the State University of New York at Buffalo, and his interests are in the archaeology of eastern North America (my own interest is in Latin America). With a faculty of three, we were now able to meet the uni-

versity's requirements for independent departmental status, and in the fall of 1967, the Department of Anthropology was formally established.

Library resources and equipment for teaching and research were still deficient, however, and in recent years, more attention has been paid to remedying these deficiencies.

Library holdings in anthropology have increased greatly since the decision to establish an independent department. Wayne Yenawine, formerly head librarian at Syracuse University, assumed duties as head librarian at Louisville in 1965. Under his direction, the number of volumes in the university library has practically doubled, complete sets of the major anthropological monograph series and journals have been acquired when available, standing orders have been placed for the publications of all university presses, and a relatively large sum has been allocated each year for other anthropological acquisitions. Today, the major deficiencies are in older works which have not been reprinted.

Necessary teaching aids and basic equipment for research have been acquired gradually. A start was made with a National Science Foundation grant for instructional scientific equipment and with university funds. An Archaeological Survey, with close ties to the anthropology department, but formally a part of the Graduate School, was established in 1968, and grants to the survey from federal and state sources, again supplemented by university funds, have made possible the acquisition of equipment for archaeological research. The Survey, under the direction of Joseph E. Granger, has carried out salvage excavations in each of the two summers since its formation.

Another slow development has been the awakening of student interest in anthropology, which has been largely a problem of creating an awareness of the nature of anthropology's subject matter. Despite the local fame which Birdwhistell enjoyed as a person, few people outside the university were aware of what he taught, so anthropology was still thought of as having something vaguely to do with "old bones".

Overcoming this problem has been gradual, but encouragaing. Introductory cultural anthropology is now required of majors in psychology and sociology, and majors in a number of other fields are being strongly urged to take it. By dealing with cultural and social anthropology in the first semester of the introductory sequence, leaving physical anthropology and prehistory until the second, we believe the student who takes only one semester of anthropology as an elective will be more likely to get a clearer picture of the field. Finally, an experimental course developed by Segal one summer, in which his course on African cultures was modified, in consultation with the directors of the Upward Bound program, to meet the needs of students enrolled in that program, was apparently responsible for the sharp increase in enrollment in that and other non-introductory courses.

The department now has a faculty of three, and is hoping to add one or two more in the near future, in order to have a well-balanced undergraduate program. So long as the university remains relatively small, it is expected that efforts will continue to be toward improving the quality of undergraduate training, and toward providing further opportunities for the professional development of the faculty.

Received: November 25, 1969