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Essay: DURING THE CURRENT REPORT PERIOD, the number of anthropological publications on the Caribbean region has continued to increase. Specifically, in the broad area of ethnology, there is evidence of burgeoning specializations in folkloric research, in studies of personality with relation to society and culture, in developmental and social issues and, perhaps most importantly, in theory. At this point in time, however, if one were to characterize the overall state of the field, it could probably most accurately be described as a period of both consolidation and transition. On the one hand, the established Caribbeanists, with some exceptions, are either publishing ethnography based on data collected during early field work, or they are utilizing such data for a formulation or refinement of theory. This latter thrust is best exemplified by the continuing theoretical debate on the nature of West Indian society. On the other hand, a new generation of field oriented researchers is beginning to emerge, but, as yet, it has not reached full professional status nor has it begun to publish systematically. Consequently, we have the somewhat paradoxical situation of a growing literature on the Caribbean but a relative paucity of anthropological reports based on recent field research. This condition should change in the near future as graduate students with field experience in the Caribbean complete their academic requirements and commence to publish. Many of these new Caribbeanists have been or are being trained under the auspices of a consortium of universities active in Antillean and Circum-Caribbean research (Brandeis, McGill, Montreal, Teachers College of Columbia University, and the University of the West Indies). In addition, other American, British, Canadian, French, German and Dutch universities are sponsoring Caribbean doctoral research. At present, several score field reports, theses, and dissertations, authored by consortium students, are on file and are available at the Research Institute for the Study of Man, the coordinating agency of the University Consortium. These manuscripts deal with selected problems in Barbados, British Honduras, Costa Rica, La Désirade, the Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Trinidad. Of importance to all Caribbeanists, as well as to participants in the new Black Studies programs being mounted in the United States, is the publication of a collection of articles on Afroamerican research by the late Melville J. Herskovits, one of the earliest and most important scholars of Caribbean anthropology. This volume, titled *The New World Negro*, edited by Frances S. Herskovits (see HLAS no. 29, 528a), brings together much of the seminal thought of Herskovits, and it makes articles readily available which previously were difficult to locate. Papers are conveniently grouped into sections on the Afroamerican field, theory and method, ethnohistory, ethnopsychology, the arts, cult life

in Brazil, the world view of the urban community of Paramaribo, and reinterpretations. As a result of the reprint explosion, a growing number of classics and near-classics in Antillean and Circum-Caribbean studies are now beginning to appear. Everard F. Im Thurn's *Among the Indians of Guiana* (1883) has been reproduced by Dover Publications, and William Curtis Farabee's *The Central Arawaks* (1918) and *The Central Caribs* (1924) have been issued by Anthropological Publications of The Netherlands. Frank Cass and Company Limited has embarked on an ambitious series of reprints on the West Indies which bring together many of the historically important accounts and narratives. The series includes the works of Thomas Atwood (1791), Henry H. Breen (1844), George Wilson Bridges (1828), Alfred Caldecott (1898), Thomas Coke (1808-1811), Nellis Maynard Crouse (1943), R.C. Dallas (1803), John Davy (1854), Bryan Edwards (1793), Lionel Mordaunt Fraser (1896), William James Gardner (1873), E.L. Joseph (1838), Jean Baptiste Labat (English translation 1931), Richard Ligon (written in 1657), Edward Long (1774), Richard Pares (1936), Lillian Penson (1924), Frank Wesley Pitman (1917), John Poyer (1808), Lowell Joseph Ragatz (1929), C.S. Salmon (1888), Sir Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1840, 1848), William Sewell (1861), Charles Shepard (1831), Thomas Southey (1827), Anthony Trollope (1859), Henry Iles Woodcock (1867), and Sir William Young (1795). The Johnson Reprint Corporation has inaugurated a somewhat similar series, called *Caribbeana*, on historical and geographical works on the British West Indies. This series includes Grant Allen (1804), William A. Beckford (1790), William D. Davis (1837?), Rev. Griffith Hughes (1750), Thomas Jefferys (1776), Charles Leslie (1740), Martin R. Montgomery (1839), James M. Phillippe (1843), James Rodway (1891-94), Rev. E.B. Underhill (1898), Trelawny Wentworth (1834), and Sir William Young (1807).
