

## Quantitative Methods Annotated Bibliography

Voss, Barbara L. 2008. *Gender, Race and Labor in the Archaeology of the Spanish Colonial Americas*. *Current Anthropology*, Vol. 49, Number 5, pp. 861-893

This article analyzes a theory called the “St. Augustine pattern”. Briefly, the St. Augustine pattern has been used to analyze the impacts of Spanish colonization in America, in particular how marriage between colonial men and indigenous women influenced the culture of early settlements. In general this theory has been used to interpret artifacts found in “publicly visible” household areas and “private” household locales, and made conclusions that public areas were influenced by colonial males, while private (domestic) areas were influenced by indigenous women (wives).

The *research question*: is the St. Augustine Pattern applicable in the archaeological analysis of all colonized sites? The *data used* in this article are ceramic sherds, demographic records such as marriage and census data, food, town planning and building materials. *The data is analyzed* by presenting frequency distributions and discussions of the presence, or not, for each of these variables found from archaeological sites located in St. Augustine, Florida.

The conclusions are that the St. Augustine model cannot be generalized to other colonized sites. This is based on research findings that indigenous women were involved in more than domestic activities. The *strength* of the article is in the presentation of a critical analysis of how inappropriately generalizing a theory can lead to research that does not consider all factors. A *weakness* of the article is that the analysis is limited to the use of frequency distributions.