



Anthropolog

Newletter of The Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History

Fall 2007

FROM THE CHAIR

One of the most remarkable projects the Department of Anthropology has ever launched is the *Handbook of North American Indians*. More than a handbook, it is an essential reference on the history, archaeology, physical anthropology, languages, and culture of the Native peoples of North America. The *Handbook* has an ongoing impact that has made accessible high quality scholarship from hundreds of noted scholars. Within a very few months we are looking forward to the publication of the next volume, *Indians in Contemporary Society*, edited by Garrick Bailey of the University of Tulsa. This is a ground breaking volume, not only for its breadth of coverage, but also because so many of the authors are Native American, reflecting important new trends in the composition of the scholarly community.

While we are looking forward to this new volume, I must also sadly report that the *Handbook* Office will officially close at the end of the first week in December. We will continue to produce the remaining volumes in the series, but we are losing the services of four colleagues who have built careers and unparalleled expertise in publishing a complicated product of monumental proportions. The *Handbook* project was initially conceived by **William Sturtevant** and funded

by Congress as a powerful publishing unit dedicated to quality. The quality always continued, but the size of the staff was reduced over time due to budget cut-backs. Now, as we approach December, we are forced to say goodbye to **Paula Cardwell**, **Diane Della-Loggia**, and **Cesare Marino**, and to **Roger Roop**, who left in September. In one way or another, I look forward to continuing our association with all and I hope you will share with them our true appreciation for their work and our desire to always count them among our friends and colleagues.

Dan Rogers, Chair



Cesare Marino, Diane Della-Loggia, Roger Roop, and Paula Cardwell (l-r). Photo courtesy, Marsha Bakry.



DISCOVERING RASTAFARI

Discovering Rastafari!, the first major museum exhibition on Rastafari culture, opened November 2 in the National Museum of Natural History. The exhibit was curated and developed by **Jake Homiak**, director of the Collections and Archives Program, and Michael Mason of the exhibits department. Opening events included a reception for the Rastafarian community.

The Rastafari movement is cultural and religious and traces its origins to Jamaica in the 1930s. *Rastafari* also refers to members of the movement who are dedicated to the development of African consciousness, heritage, identity, and repatriation to Africa. Resistance to colonialism and racism became the cornerstone of Rastafari culture, inspired originally by Ras Tafari Makonnen who was later crowned His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia.

Jake Homiak has spent 30 years conducting research on Rastafari communities in Jamaica, the smaller islands of the Eastern Caribbean, South Africa, Panama, the United States, and Ethiopia. This exhibit provides an opportunity to give voice to those architects of Rastafari culture who have sustained its vision of “equal rights and justice” for over 70 years.

The exhibit features rare photographs, artifacts, and ephemera, many from the museum’s collections, which explore the origins and practice of the Rastafari religion. Video footage featuring male and female Rastafari of different ages, nationalities, ethnicities, and socio-economic classes highlights the unity of the movement. An overview of the three major “mansions” (organizations) reveals the diversity of Rastafari and the core of sacred practices that guide the daily lives of its practitioners.

The exhibit, located in the *African Voices* exhibition, will be on view through Nov. 7, 2008. For more information about Rastafari, Jake Homiak authored the article, “Ethiopia Arisen: Discovering Rastafari,” published in the fall 2005 issue of *AnthroNotes*, pp. 10-18, <http://anthropology.si.edu/outreach/anthronotes.html>.



Ras Tawney and Family: Rastafari devote themselves daily to the Creator through sacred practices. Most Rastafari wear their hair in matted, uncombed “dreadlocks,” follow a vegetarian diet, and speak in a distinctive dialect. They often clothe themselves in the red, gold, and green of Ethiopia’s flag. Many also see family as an important place to teach their way of life. Rastafari have found many ways to adapt these practices and celebrate “unity in diversity.”

Photo credit: © Susanne Moss/SelahPhotos.com



Coronation: With drama and pageantry, Ethiopia crowned Emperor Haile Selassie I and Empress Menen Asfaw on November 2, 1930. Images of the imperial couple appeared in publications around the globe, showing European ambassadors bowing to an African king and honoring Ethiopia’s royal traditions. Emperor Selassie received the titles King of Kings, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, and Light of the World. These titles led preachers in Jamaica to see the coronation of Emperor Selassie as the fulfillment of Biblical prophesy.

Photo credit: Courtesy of the Library of Congress



Jack Homiak (center) with Nyahbinghi Elders Ras Irie Ions (left) and Bongo Shephan at the First Rastafari Hispanic Summit, Panama City, Panama.

THE CASE OF THE IRON COFFIN

The recent discovery by Smithsonian anthropologists of the identity of a 15-year-old boy found in a cast iron coffin in Washington, D.C., received broad national media coverage, including a feature story on the front page of the *Washington Post* Metro Section (“After Years Lost, Identity Reclaimed: Detective Work Leads Smithsonian Team to Give Unearthed Body a Name,” by Michael E. Ruane, September 20: 1-2).

The iron coffin was discovered on April 1, 2005, by a construction crew working on a gas line along Columbia Road, N.W. A few days later **David Hunt** was contacted and arranged for the transfer of the coffin to the Smithsonian. **Doug Owsley** with a team of researchers — pathologists, physical anthropologists, clothing specialists, historical archaeologists, and DNA specialists — carefully examined the mummified remains and identified the body to be that of a 12-16 year-old male of European ancestry. The boy was dressed in a vest, shirt, and pants, consistent with clothing types of the early to mid-1850s. The weight of the clothing suggested he may have died during the late spring or summer months. He wore no shoes, and his socks were darned. His body was covered by two large linen sheets and his head rested on a crescent shaped pillow.

Computerized tomography was conducted on the body to illustrate growth and development of the dentition, age of the skeleton, and ancestry from the skull. This was followed by an autopsy to obtain tissue samples for study of pathogens, tissue preservation and histological evidence that might reveal cause of death. Tissue and bone samples were also taken for isotopic and chemical tests for nutrition and for DNA analysis to help make possible family and subsequently personal identification. The scientists determined the boy had congenital heart disease, a ventricular septum defect (hole) that contributed to his death.

Extensive research by staff and interns determined that the coffin was left behind when the cemetery, owned by Columbian College (the precursor to George Washington University), was moved in April 1866, to the main campus, just north of Florida Avenue between 14th and 15th Streets, from a small piece of college-owned land nearby. The coffin, a mummiform type, is most likely a Model 1 version made by Fisk and Raymond Co. (New York) in the early 1850s.

Deborah Hull-Walski led the genealogical efforts to identify the boy, relying on historians, librarians, genealogists and college interns, including graduate students attending The George Washington University. They carefully reviewed census records, obituaries, and other



David Hunt and Deborah Hull-Walski examining the iron coffin.

public documents that led them to several candidates. Subsequent DNA testing of known living descendants through the maternal line enabled the researchers to make a positive identification.

After two intensive years of research, the boy in the iron coffin has been identified as William Taylor White, a 15-year-old from Accomack County, Virginia, who was buried in the Columbian College cemetery in 1852, in what is now the district's Columbia Heights neighborhood. White had been a student in the college's preparatory school and was highly esteemed by his instructors and associates. Further research traced his lineage back to Anthony West, one of the Jamestown settlers. Forensic imaging experts at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in Alexandria, worked with **David Hunt** to produce a facial reconstruction of White, based on photographs of the mummified remains and a computed tomography scan of his skull.

An obituary notice published in the *Daily National Intelligencer* newspaper (Washington, D.C., Jan. 28, 1852) confirms White died Jan. 24, 1852, after a short illness.



Forensic illustrators Joe Mullins (left) and Glenn Miller and their own interpretations of what William Taylor White looked like using their different technologies.

This piece was adapted from materials prepared by **Deborah Hull-Walski, David Hunt** and **Doug Owsley** and the NMNH Public Affairs Office.

IN MEMORIAM

Gordon Davis Gibson, 92, cultural anthropologist and curator emeritus in the Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, died of congestive heart failure on September 18, 2007, in Escondido, California. He was born in Vancouver, B.C., and raised in Piedmont, California. He received his PhD in anthropology from the University of Chicago in 1952. He taught anthropology at the University of Utah from 1954 to 1958 and joined the Smithsonian in 1958 as the Curator for African Ethnology. He was the first Africanist anthropologist in the Department of Anthropology. He retired in 1983.

Gibson was well known for his studies of kinship, especially the dual descent lineage system among the Herero in southwestern Africa. He also published articles on Herero and Himba marriage, bridewealth and exchange, oral traditions, and material culture. He conducted field research in Angola, Botswana, Kenya and Namibia where he made a collection of 500 ethnographic objects for the Department of Anthropology. His edited films and research footage of the Himba, Herero and Kuvale are in the Human Studies Film Archives; his fieldnotes will be housed in the National Anthropological Archives.

In the 1960s, Gibson developed the Museum's permanent African exhibit, the Hall of African Cultures. This exhibition was the first major renovation of the 1920s African section. It opened in 1969 and remained on view until 1992. Gibson was the first chairman of the Museum's Senate of Scientists and was active in the Anthropological Society of Washington, serving as a councilor in the mid 1960s and as vice president from 1968-70. During the 1960s and 1970s, he was the film review editor of the *American Anthropologist*.

In retirement Gibson gave occasional lectures at the University of San Diego and was active in a variety of local botanical societies. He helped to create the Nativescape Garden at the San Diego Zoo's Wild Animal Park where he documented plant species and organized the garden's record-keeping system.



Gordon Gibson

Gordon Gibson's marriage to Bethune Millen Gibson ended in divorce. His second wife, Mary Horgan Gibson, died in 1991. Survivors include two children from his first marriage, Linda Werner of Challis, Idaho, and Roger Gibson of Middletown in Frederick County.

Mary Jo Arnoldi

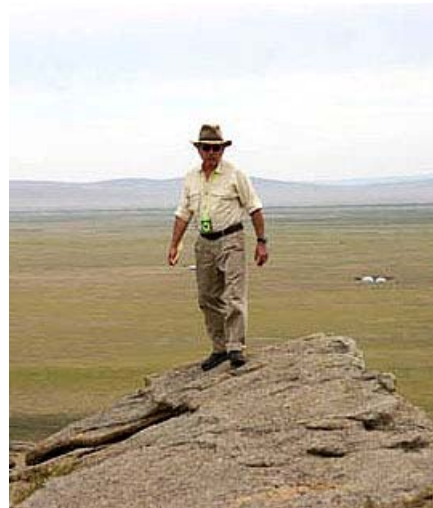
Sri Lankan Notables Visit the Department

Dan Rogers, Laurie Burgess, Paul Taylor, Francine Berkowitz (director of SI International Relations), and **Atesh Sonneborn** (Smithsonian Folkways Recordings) met with Sri Lanka's Minister of National Heritage and the Sri Lankan Ambassador, **Bernard Goonetilleke**, on September 5th. Issues of cultural heritage were discussed, including archaeological resources and preserving past and present musical traditions, as well as the proposed restoration of the Sri Lankan national museum. The visitors also toured the Sikh exhibit.

DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Mapping the Empire Period in Mongolia

Dan Rogers and intern **Amelia Yonan**, along with archaeologist Munkhbayar L. of the Mongolian Institute of Archaeology, explored and mapped archaeological sites of the empire period in eastern Mongolia, August 12-19. The team camped at the ruins of the Hunnu towns, dating to 100 B.C., and the later Khitan (A.D. 900) and Mongol empire settlements (A.D. 1300). Among the Mongol sites visited was Avarga, the palace of Genghis Khan when the empire was founded in A.D. 1206. The team also visited the East and West Wall sites. **Dan** and **Amelia** also attended the First International Conference on Mongolian Archaeology, held in Ulaan Bataar, August 19-24. **Dan** presented a paper, co-authored with Claudio Cioffi-Revilla, titled "Expanding Empires and the Analysis of Change."



Dan Rogers and Amelia Yonan (Rashaant Khad)

Publication:

Rogers, J. Daniel. 2007. The Contingencies of State Formation in Eastern Inner Asia. *Asian Perspectives* 46(2): 249-274.

Pipestone to be the focus of a new web exhibit

In October, **Eric Hollinger** traveled to Pipestone National Monument in southwestern Minnesota to conduct research for an anthropology web-based exhibit, *Red Stone, Sacred Stone, Pipestone*. The exhibit will address the archaeological, economic, social, religious, and geologic importance of the red pipestone called catlinite after painter and explorer George Catlin. The Smithsonian has a long history with the pipestone quarries; the first three archaeological studies conducted there in the late 1800s were by Smithsonian archaeologists.

In 2006, a study was undertaken to identify the mineral composition of red pipestone artifacts in the NMNH and NMAI collections. Phoebe Hauff, economic geologist of Spectral International, Inc., worked with Eric and RTP interns using a TerraSpec Field Spectrometer, which uses visible infrared light to determine the minerals present in each artifact. The analysis identified several different red pipestones, probably originating from quarries in other parts of the country, and variation within the samples and artifacts known to have come from the Minnesota Pipestone quarries. At Pipestone National Monument, Eric, along with representatives of Spectral International, Inc., conducted in-situ non-destructive spectral analysis to look for variation within the different layers of pipestone and the different quarries. These quarries are worked today by Native Americans, who are issued permits by the NPS.

The spectral analyses may aid in identifying the origin of the catlinite in museum artifacts. The team consulted with the Native quarriers on extraction of the pipestone, its variable qualities, and its use in making the traditional pipes used by Native Americans. The research would not have been possible without the assistance of Monument Superintendent Jim LaRock and his NPS staff who helped the team squeeze as much research as possible into the week.



Eric Hollinger and Georgette Kidwell of Spectral Intl., Inc., taking spectral readings at Pipestone National Monument.



Quarrier Travis Erickson (Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux) removes the quartzite overburden to get to the Pipestone layers (above) and then separates the layers within the Pipestone bed.

DIVISION OF ETHNOLOGY

Adrienne Kaeppler was featured live on the Fox Morning News on Thursday, November 8th. She was filmed at MSC discussing anthropology collections and showing the oldest Hawaiian canoe.

Adrienne attended an October meeting of the Society for Ethnomusicology (SEM) in Columbus, Ohio. As president of the International Council for Traditional Music, she took part in a panel of presidents of six societies that focus on music. She also traveled to Germany to work on the Cook-voyage exhibition scheduled for 2009 at the Bonn Kunsthalle.

Publications:

Kaeppler, Adrienne. 2007. Ballet, Hula, and "Cats": Dance as a Discourse on Globalization. In Mohd Anis Md Nor, ed., *Dialogues in Dance Discourse: Creating Dance in Asia Pacific*, pp. 1 - 14. University of Malaya.

2007 *Heliaki*, Metaphor, and Allusion: The art and aesthetics of Koe 'Otua mo Tonga ko Hoku Tofi 'a. In Elizabeth Wood-Ellem, ed., *Tonga and the Tongans*, pp. 65-74. Tongan History Association.

2007 *Me'a lalanga* and the Category *Koloa*: Intertwining Value and History in Tonga. In Atholl Anderson, Kaye Green and Foss Leach, eds., *Vastly Ingenious, The Archaeology of Pacific Material Culture in Honour of Janet M. Davidson*, pp.145-154. Otago University Press.

Mexico Exhibit and Fest

Staff contributed to the exhibition *Smithsonian Treasures of Mexico*, which was on display in the International Gallery this year. The exhibit showcased 126 objects in the Smithsonian collections that reflect Mexico's rich history and culture. **Robert Laughlin's** *The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of San Lorenzo Zinacantán* and his *Diccionario del corazón* were on display. **Jane Walsh** curated the archaeology objects from the Anthropology Department. **Jane** was interviewed by several TV news agencies, including Spanish language news stations, at the exhibit opening.

Jane Walsh, Robert Laughlin, and Stephanie Ogeneski participated in the Smithsonian's Mexico Fest on October 13. Jane explained to visitors how scientific techniques can help identify archaeological fakes. Bob discussed the making of his Mexican hand-made book *Mayan Hearts*, and Stephanie introduced visitors to digitized images of Mexico held in the National Anthropological Archives collection.

Jane Walsh was invited to join an international team of scientists, anthropologists, and historians to conduct research and scientific testing on a series of quartz crystal artifacts, including several rock crystal skulls, in the Musée Quai Branly's collection in Paris. Their research will result in a publication and an exhibition.

Robert Laughlin donated his collection of over 220 photographs, with a corresponding CD, to two Mexican communities in October: the Mazatec towns of San Martín Soyaltepec in Oaxaca, and Nuevo San Martín in Veracruz. Bob had worked in these communities as a volunteer for the Indian National Institute in 1957-1958, when the Mazatec communities were flooded by the Papaloapan Reservoir. These may be the only photographs of lowland Mazatec dating to that time. This was a very moving event for many families who saw for the first time faces of grandparents and parents who are no longer alive and images of their beautiful huipils and their towns as they were so many years ago.

Publication Describes U.S. from a Maya Perspective
The 2007 publication, *Jxanviletik ta namal balamil, Los viajeros al otro mundo, [Travelers to the other world]*, by Domingo de la Torre, Anselmo Pérez and **Robert Laughlin**, is the first and only long description of the United States made by Mayas (in 1963 and 1967). This publication is the earliest post-colonial book written in Tzotzil, a Tzotzil with very few Spanish loan words, that may be an inspiration for contemporary Mayas.

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Robert Laughlin (far right) with companions Anselmo and Romin.

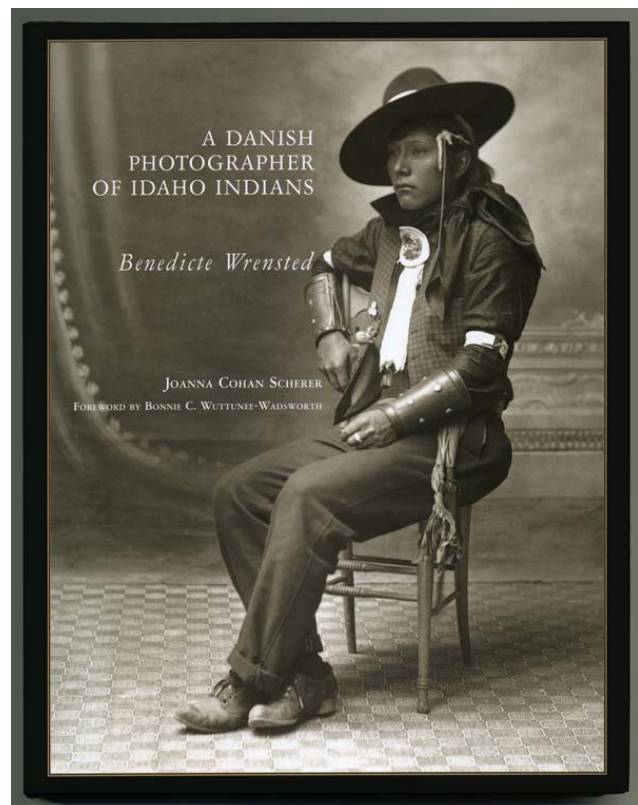
Jxanviletik ta namal balamil, Los viajeros al otro mundo, [Travelers to the other world] was presented by the Consejo Estatal para la Cultura y las Artes and the Centro Estatal de Lenguas, Arte y Literatura Indígena (CELALI) in August, at the state capital of Chiapas, Mexico. The book also was presented at the Universidad Intercultural de Chiapas in San Cristóbal de las Casas. CELALI presented the book at the Casa de Cultura of Zinacantán for an audience of 100 people. The presentations were given in Tzotzil and Spanish.

Robert attended the 40th annual Chacmool conference at the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, in November. The conference topic was “Eat, Drink and Be Merry: The Archeology of Foodways.” Bob presented, with Karen Bassie, a paper titled “The Goddess of Corn and Cacao.”

NPR aired an American Public Media interview with **Ives Goddard** on Oct. 6 about the origin of certain names such as Milwaukee and Seattle.

BEST BOOK AWARD

Joanna Cohan Scherer’s publication, *A Danish photographer of Idaho Indians: Benedicte Wrensted* (University of Oklahoma Press) received the Idaho Librarian Association Best Book Award for 2006. The purpose of the award is “to recognize and honor one book, selected from among all the books published in any one calendar year, which has made an outstanding contribution to the body of printed materials about Idaho. The Award is to encourage excellence in writing and high standards of accuracy and readability in those books.”



DIVISION OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

In the Media

The History Channel staff recently visited the Anthropology Department and MSC as part of their filming for a documentary on the *Written In Bone* exhibition. The documentary will air fall 2008, when the exhibit plans to open. They filmed **Doug Owsley** in the lab, **David Hunt** and **Deb Hull-Walski** in relation to William White and the iron coffin story, and staff at MSC, regarding light scanning and modeling conducted on early colonial remains. They also filmed Scott Whittiker's SEM lab work on Doug's forensic and archaeological cases.

Douglas Owsley gave testimony as a forensic expert in a Virginia murder trial, as reported in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, September 5 in the article "Murder trial begins for boyfriend: Expert: Pregnant Fluvanna teen was shot at least 4 times" by Calvin R. Trice.

Presentations

Doug Owsley presented a talk, "Written in Bone: Forensic Files of the Seventeenth Century Chesapeake," at Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro, on October 5.

David Hunt was an invited lecturer for the 17th Annual Forensics Seminar, sponsored by the San Diego Museum of Man. He spoke on the identification of ancestry in human remains. He also lectured on skeletal biology and forensic anthropology at the San Diego State University, University of San Diego, and San Diego City College.

David was a guest lecturer for the University of Maryland Forensic Sciences course in October. He spoke on "Time since death and decay rates in human bodies."

Outreach

Bruno Frohlich spent a week at the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Copenhagen, Denmark, teaching their staff about the use of CT scanning and discussing training and future exchanges of students and scientists.

Donation

David Hunt hosted Dr. Robert Meier who brought his life's work of 40+ years of dermatoglyphic prints, data and research publications to be added to the American Dermatoglyphics Association Archives. This Association's archives are housed in the National Anthropological Archives.

ARCHAEOBIOLOGY PROGRAM

In the Media

The work of **Linda Perry**, research collaborator, was featured in the article "Un tesoro picante en el Smithsonian" ("A Spicy Treasure in the Smithsonian") by Wilbert Torre, published in the Mexican Newspaper, *El Universal* on August 5. Her research on chili peppers has received extensive international coverage in prominent newspapers, journals, and other news media.

Dolores Piperno's research on phytoliths was mentioned in the article "Seeds of Civilization: Archaeologists are wielding new tools to dig up evidence of a turning point in human history – the start of farming" by Tom Vrill, published by *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (October 15, 2007).

Dolores Piperno was quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* article, "Rice Grown in China 7,700 years old" by Thomas M. Maugh II (September 27) about her thoughts on the September 27 *Nature* journal piece, "Fire and flood management of coastal swamp enabled first rice paddy cultivation in east China."

Presentations/Meetings

Bruce Smith and **Melinda Zeder** attended the conference, Genetics of Crop Domestication, at the Banbury Center, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in Cold Spring Harbor, New York. **Bruce** gave a presentation on "Combining genetics and archaeology in documenting the early history of four crop plants in the Americas: Bottle gourd, squash, maize and sunflower." **Melinda's** talk was on "Defining domestication: How

advances in genetics and archaeology are reshaping our understanding of domestication and its origins.”

Bruce and **Melinda** attended a conference in Paris on “The role of natural history museums in biodiversity studies,” cosponsored by the Museum of Natural History in Paris and the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History. They presented a poster titled “Why Humans Belong in Natural History Museums,” co-authored by **Bill Merrill**, **Dolores Piperno**, **Igor Krupnik**, and Jean Denis Vigne (Museum of Natural History - Paris).

Melinda Zeder traveled to Gibraltar to attend the conference, People in the Mediterranean - A History of Interaction, organized by the Gibraltar Museum. She presented a talk titled “Domestication and Early Agriculture in the Mediterranean Basin: Origins, Diffusion, and Impacts.”

Dolores Piperno gave an invited talk, “Late Pleistocene Environmental Change and Maize and Squash Cultivation Probably by 8000 B.P. in the Central Balsas Watershed of Mexico,” to the Pre-Columbian Society of Washington on September 7.

Publications

Bruce Smith. 2007. “Niche Construction and the behavioral context of plant and animal domestication.” *Evolutionary Anthropology* 16 (5): 188-199.

I. Holst, J.E. Moreno, and **D.R. Piperno**. 2007. “Identification of teosinte, maize, and *Tripsacum* in Mesoamerica by using pollen, starch grains, and phytoliths.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 104 (November 6): 17608-17613.

Piperno, Dolores. 2007. “Evidence of Ancient Farming Found.” *American Archaeology* (Summer).

Melinda Zeder traveled to Long Island to serve on a Visiting Committee to review SUNY Stony Brook’s Department of Anthropology and its Interdepartmental Graduate program in Anthropological Sciences.

ARCTIC STUDIES CENTER



Mongolian Deer Stone Project

Bill Fitzhugh and **Christie Leece** were part of the SI/MCI team that returned to northern Mongolia this past summer to continue excavations at Bronze Age deer stone sites to recover information that will refine information on dating, origins, and relationships. An exciting part of the project was a visit to the Altai Mountain region in western Mongolia, occupied largely by Kazakh peoples with rather different traditions, where the deer stones (many covered with modern Kazakh graffiti) are quite different than those found in Central Mongolia. In addition to horse heads, this year’s work recovered human burials associated with khirigsuurs (rock burial mounds), some dating to the Early Bronze Age.



Deer Stone



Mongolian boys inside a horse head burial

Basque Field Research

In August, **Bill Fitzhugh** returned to the north shore of the St. Lawrence River to continue land and underwater excavations of a late 17th century Basque site. A six-person diving team found complete ceramic vessels of earthenware and decorative faience, glass, flint, and large deposits of whalebones and faunal remains, especially of fish and birds. The land site produced evidence of industrial charcoal production and special finds, including a lead sounding weight, gun parts, and more Inuit soapstone. Several floors in the blacksmith shop revealed periodic burning and re-building episodes, confirmation of historical records of a tumultuous history of English, French, Dutch, Basque, and American competition plagued by pirates of all stripes. The research team confirmed what may be the southernmost traditional Inuit sod house village ‘in the world.’ They also found a 16th century Basque site that had been plundered by marauding northern Inuit. Off-hand, the summer was

packed with exciting evidence of graffiti, plundering, melting, and marauding – all good stuff and fair game for wandering archaeologists!



Divers Frederic Simard and Eric Phaneuf with ceramic finds from the Mecatina underwater site.

In the Media

Stephen Loring's community archaeology work in Labrador was discussed in the article “Digging at Kamistastin: Smithsonian involving Natuashish youth in archaeological excavations around ‘A Mountain Blown Away’” by Paul Pigott in *Laborador Life* (Fall 2007): 18-20, 40.

Stephen Loring participated in the CBC “Nature of Things” film project that set out to document the extraordinary geology of the Labrador coast. He had accompanied Memorial University geologist Derek Wilton on a research expedition to the northern Torngat Mountains in Labrador. In the film, Stephen discusses the significance of the Ramah chert deposits for ancient Indian and Inuit cultures of Labrador. The film was shown on Discovery’s Science Channel in September. North America’s “Canadian Shield” formation is the largest single expanse of ancient rock anywhere on Earth. It is the foundation of more than two thirds of North America, stretching thousands of miles from the Arctic Ocean to Mexico and Greenland.

Presentations

Bill Fitzhugh traveled to the Basque Museum and Culture Center in Boise, Idaho, to give a presentation on his Basque research, which is discussed in the museum’s new exhibition, *Basque Whaling: Danger and Daring on a Distant Shore*. Bill’s paper was titled “Basques on Quebec’s Lower North Shore: Archeology of a 17th Century Whaling and Fishing Station at Petit Mecatina.”

Stephen Loring presented a public talk on “New Revelations about Paleoindian Lifestyle in Vermont 11,000 Years ago” at NMNH on November 2.

Bill Fitzhugh lectured on “A Friend Acting Strangely: Climate, Animals, Culture, and Art in the Arctic” for the Vermont Historical Society and Kellogg-Hubbard Library Series on the Inuit in November. He also gave a presentation on “Basques: a New, Old Player in the History of the Americas” for the Northern Studies Center of Sterling College, in Craftsbury, Vermont, on November 8.

Igor Krupnik was one of several Smithsonian speakers to participate in a two-day meeting of the Science Assessment Project, an offshoot of the State Collaborative on Assessment and Student Standards (SCASS), which is a joint venture between the Council of Chief State School Officers and the Smithsonian Institution. Speakers informed local educators and state educa-

tional officials about Smithsonian resources in science and curriculum development. Krupnik spoke on the “International Polar Year (IPY) 2007–2008: Once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to educate the next generation of scientists and leaders.”

Expedition Tours

Bill Fitzhugh was a guest lecturer on arctic warming in July for Smithsonian Journeys to Wrangel Island, one of the most remote regions of the Arctic, located 100 miles off the East Siberian coast and 300 miles northwest of Bering Strait. Wrangel Island is the location of the ill-fated Karkuk, the flagship of Vilhjalmar Stefansson’s Arctic expedition of 1913-1916, and home to some of the last mammoths that walked the earth, ca. 3,500 years ago. Tom Brokaw and Forest Sawyer were masters of ceremony.

Research scientist **Noel Broadbent** organized and led a lecture and expedition team in August on board the ship *The World*. The theme was Nordic archaeology and maritime and medieval history in the Bothnian region and also focused on Carl von Linné (Linnaeus) whose 300th anniversary is being celebrated this year.

Kudos

Patricia Wolf, outgoing director of the Anchorage Museum, received the **Smithson Medal** for her steadfast vision, devotion and skillful planning in creating a permanent home for the Smithsonian in Alaska at the Anchorage Museum. Her tireless efforts revitalized the Institution’s one hundred and fifty year commitment to the study of Alaska Native peoples, cultures, languages, and art and provided new opportunities for Smithsonian collections, scholars, and public programs to inform and be informed by the Smithsonian-Alaska connection.

Research Collaborator **Judith Burch** received accolades on November 1 from David Simailak, Nunuvut (Canada) Minister of Economic Development and Tourism, for her 25 years of dedication “to promote Inuit art and culture throughout the world. . . . She has helped to establish the world-class reputation of Inuit art, and strengthened international understanding of Inuit culture, accepting every opportunity to link the art and the culture.”



Judith Burch with wallhanging artist Victoria Mammsualuak in Baker Lake, Nunuvut, Canada.

Transitions

Christie Leece left the Smithsonian in September to resettle in Chicago. **Abby Brazee** will handle multiple roles now for the ASC.



Christie Leece doing fieldwork at a Basque site.

Archaeology Magazine Associate Editor Visits Saami Sites in Sweden

Noel Broadbent accompanied *Archaeology Magazine* Associate Editor Zach Zorich to archaeological sites in Sweden in September. These sites, Hornslandet, Grundskatan and Bjuroklubb, have been under investigation by Broadbent's Search for a Past project. New evidence from microscopic iron spheres, hammer scales and other tiny slag fragments, obtained by using magnets on soil samples, has revealed that iron smithing took place at one site dated at A.D. 400 and another site of the Viking Period (A.D. 700 - 1100). A ritual stone circle at the Grundskatan site was dated by lichen at A.D. 1094±34. This is the oldest lichen-dated feature in the project and corresponds to radiocarbon dates from hearths at the site. Zach Zorich is planning an *Archaeology* article on Broadbent's Saami research, which is highly supported by the long suppressed native Saami whose long history in Sweden is being validated by his research. Zorich visited with staff in the department recently to discuss ideas for magazine articles.

Publication

Beaubien, H. F., B. V. Karas, and **W. W. Fitzhugh**. 2007. Documenting Mongolia's Deer Stones: Application of Three-Dimensional Digital Imaging Technology to Preservation, Scientific Research on the Sculptural Arts of Asia. *Proceedings of the Third Forbes Symposium at the Freer Gallery of Art*, pp. 133-142.



HUMAN ORIGINS PROGRAM



Interviews and Press

Matt Tocheri lead a team whose research on the structure of the wrist of *homo floresiensis*, the so-called "hobbit," was published in *Science* 317 ("The Primitive Wrist of *Homo floresiensis* and Its Implications for Hominin Evolution") and also picked up by over 100 media outlets world-wide, including the *New York Times*, the BBC and *Newsweek*. Interviews with Matt appeared in over 200 national and international media outlets, including NPR, *Newsweek*, *The New York Times*, the BBC, Discovery Canada and The Associated Press. A link to the article titled can be found below.

Publications

R. Potts. 2007. *Environmental hypotheses of Pliocene human evolution*. In R. Bobe, Z. Alemseged, A.K. Behrensmeyer, eds., *Hominin Environments in the East African Pliocene: An Assessment of the Faunal Evidence*, pp. 25-50. Springer, Dordrecht.

Tocheri M.W., C.M. Orr, S.G. Larson, T. Sutikna, Jatmiko, E.W. Saptomo, R.A. Due, T. Djubiantono, M. J. Morwood, W. L. Jungers. 2007. The primitive wrist of *Homo floresiensis* and its implications for hominin evolution. *Science* 317 (September): 1743-1745.

<http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/abstract/317/5845/1743>

Dupras TL, **Tocheri MW**. 2007. Reconstructing infant weaning histories at Roman period Kellis, Egypt using stable isotope analysis of dentition. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 134: 63-74.

Research Associate **Christian Tryon**'s previously published article on the potential of earthworms to destroy portions of the archaeological record (*Journal of Field Archaeology* 2006, 31:199-202) was featured in the

October 2007 issue of *Current Anthropology* in the ‘Anthropological Currents’ section that emphasizes current research in the field of anthropology.

Lectures & Meetings

Post Doctoral Fellow **Matt Tocheri** participated in the Millersville University Biology Department’s colloquium series on September 26. His talk was titled “Humans, Hands, and ‘Hobbits’: You might never look at your hand the same way again.”

Briana Pobiner attended the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology conference in Austin, Texas, in October. Her talk was titled “Taxon specificity in bone damage level and tooth mark frequency inflicted by extant African carnivores.” She was also nominated to be a member of the Education and Outreach Committee for which she participated in two workshops: “Communicating with the Media” and “Educator’s Workshop of Evolution.”

Christian Tryon gave a talk on “Archaeological and geological perspectives on the origin and spread of modern humans” to the Department of Mineral Sciences in September.

Christian co-authored a paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the Geological Society of America, in Denver. The paper, “Early Late-Pleistocene megadroughts in Africa and their ecological consequences for *Homo sapiens*,” was co-authored with Research Associate **Alison Brooks**, et al.

Jennifer Clark gave a presentation on the Human Origins Program and a tour of the lab to visiting librarians from the Library of Congress in October.

Matt Tocheri attended the 35th annual meeting of the Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology in Banff, Alberta, in November. Matt presented a paper titled, “From hominoids to hominids to hobbits: Wrist morphology speaks volumes about our evolutionary history.”

Research

Matt Tocheri traveled to the National Research and Development Centre for Archaeology in Jakarta, Indonesia, in November, to study the original *Homo floresiensis* fossils.

Workshops

The Human Origins Program hosted its annual NSF project “Environmental Dynamics and the Evolution of Human Adaptability” meeting for Co-PI’s and Senior Personnel on September 21st. Participants included Kay Behrensmeyer (Paleobiology), **Alison Brooks** (GWU & NMNH), Peter deMenocal (Columbia University), Tim Eglinton (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution), Craig Feibel (Rutgers University), **Rick Potts**, **Bernard Wood** (GWU & NMNH), **Brian Richmond** (GWU & NMNH), Tom Plummer (CUNY, Queens), **Jennifer Clark**, **Matt Tocheri**, **Chris Campisano** (NMNH & Arizona State University), **Christian Tryon**, **Zelalem Assefa**, **Dan Rogers**, **Robin Teague** (GWU & NMNH).

Exhibits and HOP hosted a workshop on October 27-28 of national education experts for the upcoming permanent exhibit “What Does It Mean to be Human?” The workshop was held to engage members of national education communities in the Human Origins Program at NMNH; to provide an overview of the program’s activities in research, its goals regarding education, and the development of the exhibit (scheduled to open in ’09); and to solicit the participants’ input on strategies for education activities related to the HOP and their potential role in the development and dissemination of these activities. NMNH participants included: **Rick Potts**, **Briana Pobiner**, **Jennifer Clark**, Heather Rostker, **Ann Kaupp**, **Dan Rogers**, Elizabeth Duggal, Sharon Barry, and Myles Gordon. Outside participants included staff from The Field Museum, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Science Museum of Minnesota, NOVA / WGBH Television, Tisch School of the Arts, NYU, University of California Museum of Paleontology, National Association of Biology Teachers, American Museum of Natural History, American Institute of Biological Sciences, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Reitch & Petch Design,

National Center for Science Education, and University of Arkansas.

GWU graduate student **Amanda Henry** was photographed for the National Geographic Society in the HOP lab sampling fossil dental calculus (or tartar) from the Shanidar 3 specimen. Amanda is studying the diet of early hominins and collaborating with **Delores Piperno** to examine the dental calculus from fossil teeth for plant phytoliths. Her work may be featured in an upcoming NGS article.

Transitions

Matt Tocheri, former HOP pre-doctoral fellow, has a new job. As of September, Matt is now the database manager the Human Origins Program's NSF-funded database. We feel very fortunate to have Matt joining our program on a more permanent basis. Welcome Matt!

Also, SI intern and GWU student **Lance Levinson** has returned after a summer break. Lance continues to help research faunal information from Oldowan sites in Africa for the NSF-funded database project. Welcome back Lan.

LATIN AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY

Publication

Meggers, Betty. "Mid-Holocene climate and cultural dynamics in Brazil and the Guianas." In *Climate Change and Cultural Dynamics: A Global Perspective on Mid-Holocene Transitions*, D.G. Anderson, K.A. Maasch and D. H. Sandweiss, eds., pp. 117-155. Elsevier, 2007

Kudos

Betty Meggers received an honorary doctorate from the Universidade Federal de Rondônia (Unir) in Porto Velho, Rondônia, Brazil. This is Dr. Meggers sixth honorary doctorate given by South American universities.



University rector presenting Dr. Meggers with an honorary doctorate. Photo taken by Abelardo Sandoval.

Presentations

Betty Meggers and **Abelardo (Chinaco) Sandoval** were invited speakers to the I Seminário de Arqueologia Sul Americanistas da Amazônia Ocidental at the Universidade Federal de Rondônia (Unir) in Porto Velho, Rondônia, Brazil. **Betty** spoke on "Evidencia arqueológica para el comportamiento social y habitacional en la Amazonía prehistórica." **Chinaco** presented a talk on "Las poblaciones prehispanicas de Surinam: el sitio Werehpaí." The three Brazilian archeologists who gave talks were among those who participated in a workshop on pottery classification and interpretation directed by **Meggers** and **Evans** and held in Paraná in 1964. They have participated in subsequent regional surveys coordinated by **Meggers** along the coast and in Amazonia, so they celebrated 43 years of collaboration. The new rector of the Universidade Federal de Rondônia is so impressed with the work done by Eurico Miller, a member of Megger's team, that he has created a post-graduate course on archeology to continue the work. During the meeting, honorary doc-

(continued)

torates were awarded to **Meggers** and Miller.

Cuyes and Cuchipamba River Valleys Archeological Survey, Ecuador

Research Associate **Paulina Ledergerber-Crespo** returned this year to Cuyes and Cuchipamba river valleys in Gualaquiza County, Morona-Santiago Province, eastern Ecuador to continue her archeological survey and stratigraphic testing. The archeological sites in this area are covered by diverse tropical forests.

Paulina directed the county archeological project and was joined during the month of September by Dorothy Hosler, professor of archeology and engineering at M.I.T, as an advisor; and an interdisciplinary team from various universities: Eduardo Reyes-Paniagua (Universidad de Costa Rica), P. Tapia (Univ. Técnica de Loja), J.C. Chacón, Univ. de Cuenca, I. Velásquez, Univ. Central of Ecuador. The team focused their research on two diverse sites located in the mountains of El Remanso and Zapas-Cuyes. Remanso, located near the Cuchipamba river valley system, was first settled in the 3rd millennium B.C. and has been occupied until the

16 century A.D., during the late Inca period. The project team surveyed the summit of Remanso where they discovered in 2006 an ancient extensive stone road (Capac Òan) that joins the Andes with the Amazonian region.

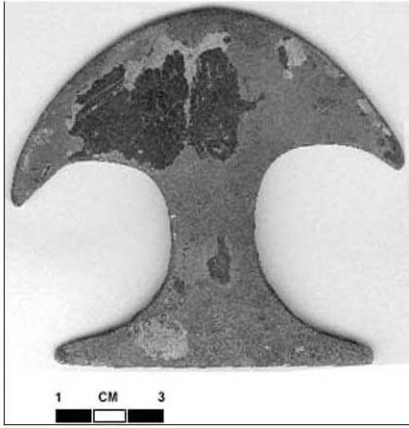
They found that the Manabi Chico, Cady, Zapas sites in the Cuyes river valley, thickly covered with diverse plants, were actually one large site, which they renamed Zapas-Cuyes. The site, covering more than 350 hectares, is filled with stone structures, including defensive walls, rooms, agricultural terraces, trails, canals, storage facilities, artificial mounds, etc. The ceramics found in situ indicate an earlier settlement from the Regional Development Period, before the Cañari people settled here and expanded the occupation of the site. The Cañari chiefdoms' territory expanded most of the highland and piemont of the Ecuadorian Austro. The Cañari were later conquered by Tupac Yupangui, the Inca Emperor from the the South by late 1500s. A Zapas-Cuyes (Gualaquiza) bronze axe head found at the site is almost identical to one from the ceremonial area of Machu Picchu, Peru. A compositional analysis of the axe head was done by Janet Douglas, Sackler/Freer Gallery laboratory, and Robert Issac of the Mineral Science Department.



Paulina Ledergerber-Crespo and field team excavating at the site of Zapas-Cuyes. Arrows pointing at stone walls.

Paulina hopes that her research will contribute to an understanding of when this region was first settled and of the cultural development of one of the most biodiverse regions in the world, the Andes Eastern Cordillera and the Condor Cordillera, currently occupied by the Shuar people and colonists.

While in Ecuador, Paulina gave several lectures about the need to conserve biodiversity, archeological sites, and diversity of culture, as part of her efforts to save the region from imminent treat of



A bronze axe head from the late Zapas-Cuyes period, Cuyes river valley, Gualaquiza, Ecuador. Photo by Janet Douglas of Freer Sackler Laboratory.

destruction. She presented a paper, with Amelia Logan, Mineral Sciences Department, on her research titled “Gualaquiza County, S.E. Ecuador: Settlement Patterns Starting in The Early Formative Period,” at the N.E. Conference on Andean and Amazonian Archeology and Ethnohistory, in Ithaca, New York, in October.

PALEOINDIAN PROGRAM

In the Media

Dennis Stanford was featured in “Around the Mall,” *Smithsonian* (September 2007): 37, 40. The piece, titled “Daringly Different,” discusses his research on Clovis tool technology and a possible European connection, which will be the topic of a forthcoming book with colleague Bruce Bradley.

Dennis was interviewed over a two-day period by the History Channel on various issues relating to the peopling of the Americas. They also photographed Paleoindian artifacts for a film, tentatively called “America 10,000 BC: the Real Story.” The documentary is scheduled to be seen in March 2008, when the Hollywood version “America 10,000 BC” will appear.

Presentations

Dennis Stanford was the invited speaker for the fourth program in the *Director’s Discovery Series* on Octo-

ber 2. Dennis’s talk, “The First Americans: An Alternate View of New World Origins,” described his current research on the peopling of the Americas. In addition to the migrations over the Bering Strait 11,000 years ago, Dennis’s research suggests that there were other, earlier migrations from areas that are now in Spain and France. He described new archaeological evidence dating to 16,000 years ago from eastern Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay area. Contractor **Michael Frank** demonstrated through flintknapping how stone tools from this time period were crafted.

Dennis was invited by the University of Wyoming’s Department of Anthropology to be a ribbon cutter on the occasion of the dedication of the new four-story anthropology building with museum space. Dennis gave a short presentation on his early days as a University of Wyoming student. He was the first student that Dr. William Mulloy allowed to register as an anthropology student, although anthropology was part of the sociology department.

Adjunct Scientist **Pegi Jodry** presented “Ancient Spirits, Horn Shelter and Beyond,” an illustrated talk followed by a reception at the Bosque Memorial Museum in Clifton, Texas, on Oct 21. This lecture is the second annual archeology appreciation program initiated last year by Doug Owsley. Doug and Pegi are working with the human remains and associated grave offerings from an 11,000 year-old double burial from the Horn Shelter.



Pegi Jodry

ANTHROPOLOGY OUTREACH OFFICE

Ann Kaupp was invited to write a guest column about *AnthroNotes* for the Council for Museum Anthropology section of the AAA's *Anthropology News*. The column was published in the October issue of *Anthropology News* and included a description of the nationally recognized archaeology education program Project Archaeology, which has its Chesapeake Regional Office located in the department's Outreach Office. Ann also wrote an article for the Society for Anthropology in Community Colleges section in the same issue, which is about the society's 2008 annual meeting, which she is organizing as president-elect.

COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES PROGRAM

HAPPY BIRTHDAY HSEA!

The Human Studies Film Archives turned 25 years old in October. As former director **Jake Homiak** recalls in his "History of the Human Studies Film Archives" (http://www.nmnh.si.edu/naa/guide/film_intro.htm), the archives began as the National Anthropological Film Center (1975-1981) through the coordinated efforts of a small but passionately committed group of anthropologists and filmmakers who included Margaret Mead, Sol Worth, Walter Goldschmidt, John Adair, Timothy Asch, Jay Ruby, Karl Heider, and John Marshall. After a promising six-year start, which launched a vigorous acquisitions and preservation program, as well as the production of over one and a half-million feet of anthropological research film, the Center was incorpo-



rated into the Smithsonian's Department of Anthropology and renamed the Human Studies Film Archives in 1981.

Kudos

Candace Greene was elected President of the Native American Art Studies Association and will serve in that position for 2 years.

Presentations

George Washington University held the event "GW Schools/D.C. Partnerships," which featured George Washington University's partnerships with D.C. institutions, on November 13. The Columbia College of Arts and Sciences's presentation focused on the Museum Studies Program's partnership with the Smithsonian NMNH Department of Anthropology. Part-time GWU faculty member **Deb Hull-Walski** and Museum Studies Program alumni **Randal Scott** and **Dena Adams** presented a paper on the "Boy in the Coffin" internship project (described in this issue).

Robert Leopold attended an international conference on "Documenting Endangered Languages: Toward a Distributed Global Agenda," sponsored by the National Science Foundation and Georgetown University, held at the University of New Hampshire, October 15-16. The conference focused on the overall challenge of documenting all 3000-5000 human languages threatened with extinction during the 21st century.

Candace Greene was an invited speaker at the symposium, *A Kiowa's Odyssey: A Sketchbook from Fort Marion*, held at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on October 20. Candace's paper was titled "Pictures of Home: Being Indian at Fort Marion."

Deborah Hull-Walski and **David Hunt** and Independent Researcher **Randal Scott** prepared a paper for the conference, *GHOTES 2007, Discovering our Jamestown Ancestors*, in September. **David** presented the paper titled "Lost in Time: The Boy in the Iron Coffin," which described the research behind finding the identity of the 15 year-old boy from Accomack County who was buried in Northwest Washington.

Carrie Beauchamp presented a paper titled “A Legacy of Style: Clothing Collections as Cultural Resource” at the Material Culture Forum’s “Dress as Identity” meeting at the National Museum of the American Indian in November. **Deb Hull-Walski**, and **Felicia Pickering** were co-authors.

Collections Database Online

Launched in March 2007, the Department’s collections database <<http://acsmith.si.edu/anthroDBintro.html>> is now available online to anyone who wants to search the collections. This online database provides access to information in about 422,000 archaeology and ethnology catalog records (over 99% of the entire cataloged collection). About 16,000 of these records include one or more photographs of the object, with a total of approximately 83,000 photographs available.

The database was prepared for the web by **Carrie Beauchamp** and staff from the Informatics Office. Photographing the objects and managing image files in an ongoing effort coordinated by **Dave Rosenthal**, with the help of numerous interns, contractors, staff, and volunteers.

Personnel Changes

Mary Kenny is cataloguing data relating to the Endangered Languages project. **Alan Bain** from Central Archives is being detailed to help out the NAA for six months. **Karma Foley** is processing the John Marshall !Kung collection. Conservator **Kim Cobb** is working on the Anchorage loan project of 450 objects. **Ryan Kenny** is the new registrar technician. **Megan Bresnahan** will help with loans. **Mike Frank** is working part-time to process the Thunderbird Clovis collection.

CAP Activities

Two Yupik community representatives met with **Landis Smith**, **Michele Austin-Dennehy** and Kelly McHugh (NMAI) to discuss conservation and mounting of the Anchorage loan objects. **Jake Homiak** is the project manager. **Greta Hanson** and **Ryan Kenny** are conducting pesticide testing on the loan objects.

REPATRIATION OFFICE

In the Media

Bill Billeck was quoted in over 60 media placements regarding the upcoming return of a lock of hair and leggings belonging to Sitting Bull, the leader of the Hunkpapa Lakota Sioux. *The Washington Post* and the *New York Times* were among the news media that carried the story. Sitting Bull’s great-grandson, Ernie LaPointe, requested the return of the items. This repatriation also was the focus of an *Smithsonian* magazine on-line feature (Oct. 31).

Eric Hollinger was quoted in the *Torch* article “Recycling Efforts Pay Off at Folklife Festival” by Ivan Graff (September 2007, page 5) and mentioned for his and other volunteers efforts to help with recycling during the Folklife Festival.

Publication

Billeck, W. 2007. William Duncan Strong and the Direct Historical Approach in the Plains: The Leavenworth Site Excavations. In S. A. Ahler and M. Kay eds., *Plains Village Archaeology: Bison-hunting Farmers in the Central and Northern Plains*, pp. 225-238. University of Utah Press.

Presentations/Meetings

Bill Billeck presented a paper titled, “Small Glass Beads in Trade Ledgers and Archaeological Assemblages in the Plains,” at the 65th annual meeting of the Plains Anthropology Society in Rapid City, SD.

At the Plains meeting **Bill** began serving his three-year term on the Society’s board of directors.

Martin Solano and **Chris Dudar** presented a paper at the Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology annual meeting in Banff, Alberta, on November 14. Their talk was titled “Osteological evidence of medical care, or lack thereof, in 19th Century Upper Canada and Upstate New York.”

Bill Billeck and **Risa Arbolino** attended the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) meetings held in Phoenix, Arizona. The meetings review compliance with and future application of the repatriation laws.

Eric Hollinger attended the Native American Tribal Historic Preservation Officer meetings in Palm Springs, California, along with members of the Smithsonian's Native American Repatriation Review Committee (RRC): Chair Andrea Hunter, Roland McCook, Vice-chair of the RRC, and John Johnson. They gave a joint presentation on repatriation at the NMNH to an audience of tribal representatives from across the nation.

Bill Billeck and **Eric Hollinger** traveled to Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri to give a presentation on repatriation at NMNH in a consultation with representatives of the Osage Nation, Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma, Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, and Kaw Nation.

In September **Eric Hollinger** attended workshops on pesticide contaminated collections and XRF use for pesticide detection as part of the Canadian Conservation Institute's Symposium 2007: Preserving Aboriginal Heritage: Technical and Traditional Approaches in Ottawa, Canada. While in Ottawa, Eric also met with Richard Cywink, Smithsonian Community Scholar from the Wikwemikong First Nation and Sandra Wabegijig, Manager, TFN Relations, Treaty Policy Directorate, Indian & Northern Affairs Canada, and Elijah Harper of the Red Sucker Lake First Nation and famous advocate for Native rights in Canada. Eric also met with Dorothy Elie, Repatriation Representative, Batchewana First Nation of Ojibways, to discuss their efforts to work with US tribes in making cross-border repatriation requests.

Repatriations

Bob Sam from the Sitka Tribe of Alaska came to the NMNH to repatriate the human remains of a named young individual, who was described in a repatriation report written by case officer **Dorothy Lippert**. Sam, who is responsible for cemetery restoration projects and repatriation matters for the Sitka Tribe, worked with

Lippert and **Cheri Botic** during his visit. He also visited the National Anthropological Archives and identified for staff Sitka individuals in several historic photos. Sam also met with **Eric Hollinger** on Tlingit issues.

Three representatives of the Nisqually Indian Tribe came to the NMNH to repatriate the remains of their ancestors on September 24 and 25. They met with **Risa Arbolino**, **Bill Billeck**, **Cheri Botic** and **Jai Alterman**. The remains of six individuals and one funerary object were acquired by the Smithsonian between 1854 and 1907 from four different collectors: George Suckley, Edward Giddings, Frank Golson and A.E. Partridge. A repatriation report titled *Inventory and Assessment of Human Remains and Funerary Objects from the Puget Sound and Grays Harbor Regions of Washington State in the National Museum of Natural History*, by Gary Aronsen and Javier Urcid, found that the six remains and funerary objects were culturally affiliated to the Nisqually Indian Tribe.

On October 24, the NMNH repatriated the remains of two individuals and six funerary objects from the Natchitoches Fish Hatchery Site in Louisiana to representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. Bobby Gonzales and Robert Cast traveled to the museum to accept the remains and funerary objects. Among the funerary objects was a ceramic vessel of the type called Natchitoches Engraved, which is considered diagnostic of the Natchitoches tribe, a group that constitutes part of the Caddo Nation. The Caddo Nation will re-bury the human remains at the existing Natchitoches Fish Hatchery under a cooperative agreement with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, which has been supportive of this repatriation. The vessels may be curated by the tribe for purposes of education.

The Killer Whale Hat

In September, **Eric Hollinger** attended the *Koo.éex'*, or Memorial Party, for Tlingit *Dakl'* aweidí clan leader Mark Jacobs, Jr. in Sitka, Alaska. The Killer Whale Hat repatriated to Mark Jacobs and the *Dakl'* aweidí clan by the NMNH in January 2005 was officially "brought out" and danced in at a memorial for the first time in more than 100 years. The hat, along with the



Eric Hollinger (right) with Sergei Kan (Dartmouth College) (far left) and Robert Preucel (Univ. Museum of PA) wearing Killer Whale Chilkat blankets.



Killer Whale Hat

Dakl'aweidí clan's other *at.óow* (clan crest objects), was formally transferred to the care of the new clan leader, Edwell John, and was used in a portion of the ceremony called "killing the money" in which the money collected for the memorial is disassociated from the donors and is used to pay for clan names and for the public display of the *at.óow*. **Eric Hollinger** was adopted by the Dakl'aweidí clan during this portion of the memorial.



The Killer Whale Hat being danced in for the first time at a memorial in more than 100 years. Armando DeAsis (Naalk - "Medicine Man"), in the center, dances with the hat.

Compiler and Editor: Ann Kaupp

Contributors: Mary Jo Arnoldi, Bill Billeck, Noel Broadbent, Kari Bruwelheide, Laurie Burgess, Jennifer Clark, Bill Fitzhugh, Bruno Frohlich, Candace Greene, Eric Hollinger, Jake Homiak, Deb Hull-Walski, Dave Hunt, Pegi Jodry, Adrienne Kaepler, Igor Krupnik, Bob Laughlin, Paulina Ledergerber-Crespo, Robert Leopold, Stephen Loring, Michael Mason, Betty Meggers, Linda Perry, Dolores Piperno, Rick Potts, Daniel Rogers, Chinaco Sandoval, Joanna Cohan Scherer, Bruce Smith, Dennis Stanford, Paul Taylor, Doug Ubelaker, Jane Walsh, Pam Wintle, Melinda Zeder.

Reviewer: Betty Meggers; Maggie Dittmore

Chair: Daniel Rogers

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