



Anthropolog

Newsletter of The Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History

Fall 2008

FROM THE CHAIR

You may recall that last year the Department of Anthropology conducted multiple searches for new curators. The results of those searches brought to us two outstanding young scholars, Joshua A. Bell and Torben C. Rick.

Joshua Bell assumed his duties on October 15 as research anthropologist specializing in contemporary globalization studies. He received his A.B. from Brown University in 1996 and his Ph.D. from the University of Oxford in 2006. Most recently Joshua was lecturer in Arts of the Pacific in the Sainsbury Research Unit at the University of East Anglia. His dissertation, *Intersecting Histories: Materiality and Social Transformation in the Purari Delta of Papua New Guinea*, examined the relationships between artifacts, history, and resource rights among several different communities. With Robert L. Welsch he has also conducted research in the Aitape region of Papua New Guinea (2000), archival research in Hawai'i (1997) and has worked on archaeological excavations in Mexico (1993 and 1994), Jordan (1995) and Tunisia (1996). He also held fellowships at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History (2000) and The Metropolitan Museum of Art's Department of the Arts of Africa, Oceania and the Americas (2004). His publications exam-

ined indigenous history, informal economies and imaginaries in the Purari Delta, Hawaiian architecture, cultural property, materialisation in Oceania and visual repatriation. He is currently working on a monograph on the memories and contemporary reverberations of the Purari Delta's Tom Kabu Movement (1946-69). He is also co-editing a book about the intersection of technology, travel and popular culture in expeditions of the 1920s and 30s.



Joshua Bell. Photograph by Marlorie Stinfil.



Our second new curator is **Torben (Torrey) Rick**. He joined the department on September 15 as a specialist in human/environment interaction research. Torrey received his B.A. from the University of California at Santa Barbara in 1999 and his Ph.D. from the University of Oregon in 2004. Before joining the Smithsonian's Department of Anthropology he was Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Southern Methodist University. His research centers on the archaeology of the Pacific Coast of North America, ranging from Baja California to the Pacific Northwest. His most recent field projects have been on California's Northern Channel Islands, where he has excavated and analyzed shell middens dating from the Pleistocene through the Historic period. His research spans a wide range of anthropological issues, including historical ecology and ancient and contemporary human impacts on marine environment, zooarchaeology and taphonomy, and coastal and island adaptations. Among his recent publications is *The Archaeology and Historical Ecology of Late Holocene San Miguel Island*, published in 2007, and two 2008 volumes he co-edited: *Human Impacts on Ancient Marine Ecosystems: A Global Perspective* (University of California Press) and *A Canyon*



Torben Rick. Photo by Marcia Bakry

Through Time: The Archaeology, History, and Ecology of the Tecolote Canyon Area, Santa Barbara County, California (University of Utah Press).

While Torrey and Joshua have only been here a short while, they are already making a strong and positive impact. Please join me in welcoming them to the Department of Anthropology.

Dan Rogers

MONGOLIAN FIELD RESEARCH: AN UPDATE

Smithsonian scientists have been involved in an international multidisciplinary research project in North Central Mongolia for the past six years, in collaboration with the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. **Bill Fitzhugh, Bruno Frohlich, Dan Rogers, David Hunt** and former Postdoctoral Fellow **William Honeychurch** (now a professor at Yale University) of the Anthropology Department are among the SI scientists conducting various research projects to learn about the history, culture, and biological diversity of Mongolia. Here is a summary of some of the work conducted by our anthropologists during last summer's field season.

Mongolian Burial Mounds Research Update by Bruno Frohlich

Since 2003 **Bruno Frohlich** has led a team of scientists from Mongolia, New Zealand and the U.S., to survey and excavate Bronze Age burial mounds (3500 to 2700 B.P.) in the steppe environment of Hovsgol aimag. Of the 2000 mounds the research team has recorded and surveyed, they have excavated 35. This past summer the team uncovered seven additional burial mounds, which have added to their body of knowledge about burial mound architecture and the lifestyle of these people.



This typical Bronze Age mound contains the remains of a newborn infant, only. The burial site consists of a central pile of rocks covering the burial chamber and a circular stone fence.

The team's excavations have revealed that each mound no matter what size or shape contained only one male or female individual. Age also does not correlate with the size of the burial mound: for instance, one of the large mounds contained the remains of a new born child. These discoveries suggest a more egalitarian society but likely



This mound yielded several important and unusual features including a paved entryway made from white rocks and a well defined second ring wall surrounding the central burial chamber.



Hovsgol international team of excavators, including students. Bruno's son, Thomas, (5th from left) also participated.

with some kind of class differences. The skeletal remains in three quarters of the tombs were disarticulated or somewhat disturbed, whether by decomposition and temperature changes or by looting in early antiquity. The presence of fake chambers in many of the tombs may indicate efforts to discourage grave robbing. The tombs found have been devoid of artifacts. What artifacts that were left most likely decomposed.

The clusters of burial mounds found on the steppe probably represent familial relations. The DNA still traceable in the remains will help contribute to the evaluation of these relationships, along with genetic markers found in the skeletons. Osteological studies reveal that the people had suffered from infections severe enough to be observed by markings on the bone and had survived with their fractures healed. This indicates that the society had enough resources to care for their sick and sufficient medical treatments to help individuals survive disease and trauma. These discoveries have led archaeologists to reconsider the idea that Bronze Age steppe people were nomadic pastoralists. More likely,

these people practiced a lifestyle that combined both sedentism and nomadism.

Following their work in the field, Bruno and colleagues headed back to the Mongolian Academy of Sciences in Ulaanbaatar to record their data and help their Mongolian colleagues with the collections management of the skeletal remains. Next year will be Bruno and Dave's last field season at Hovsgol aimag. After that they will focus on Western Mongolia in the Altai range, where they will conduct new surveys of recently discovered mounds.

Deer Stone Project Field Season in Mongolia by Bill Fitzhugh

The Altai Mountains have been the source of some of the world's great cultures and population expansions, including the Scythians (5-7th c. B.C.), the Turkic expansion (A.D. 7-8th c.), and Genghis Khan's Mongolian empire (A.D. 3-15th c.). For the past several years our work on Mongolia's Bronze Age deer stones featured the beautiful Hovsgol region, just south of the Russian border. Last year,



Deer stone at Lake Khoton



Notre Dame intern Kyle Strickland, Bill's 2008 field assistant, beside khirigsuur mound at Lake Khoton.

the lure of the Altai deer stones ensnared our team into testing various hypotheses about the age and relationships of Altai deer stones and khirigsuur complexes with those of central Mongolia. Was the Altai's Late Bronze Age ceremonial life a source contemporaneous or a derivative tradition? And what was its relationship to Scythian art and culture, whose origins are also unknown? Settling these questions would make a major contribution to central Asian archaeology and art history.

This summer I, along with Notre Dame Intern **Kyle Strickland**, rock art expert Dr. Richard Kortum of East Tennessee University, and my Mongolian partner, J. Bayarsaikhan of the Mongolian National Museum explored the Mongolian Altai for the second year. Our work centered in Bayan Ulgii province at the extreme western end of Mongolia near its border with China, Kazakhstan, and Russia. In ten days of intense surveys we visited the newly-discovered world-class rock art sites at Biluut 1, 2, 3 located at the western end of Lake Khoton. It was late May and the ice had not yet completely melted, and from our camp on the north side we basked in the reflection of the Chinese Altai. We mapped hundreds of mounds and deer stones and noted considerable cultural and artistic differences with the Hovsgol region. Most obvious was the scarcity



Bronze Age petroglyphs at Biluut 2 site, Lake Khoton.

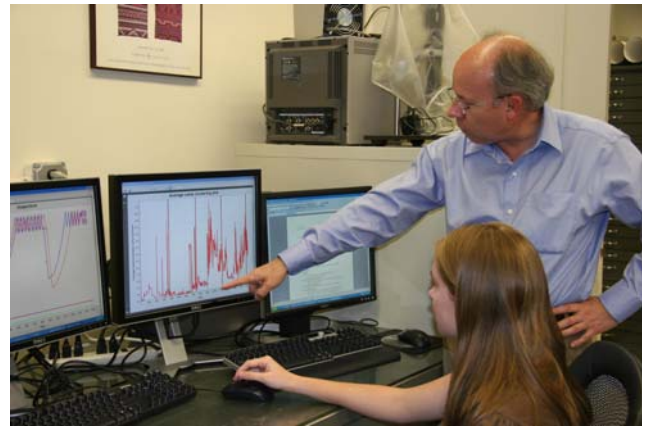
of horse sacrifices and different types of khirigsuur burial mounds. Of the many khirigsuurs we saw, only one of the 'Hovsgol' type was found, and this also contained a horse burial that we have dated to 2900 years ago, coeval with the Hovsgol finds. We also dated to 2900 years one of the 'spoked' khirigsuurs, a form common in western Mongolia but absent in the central regions. The Altai Mongolia has more cultural variation and complexity than Hovsgol, and this will lure us back for more work in 2009.

After the Altai, the team returned to Hovsgol and worked at three large deer stone sites in the Muren region, which produced a host of new data and dating samples, including a big surprise – a thick cultural level at the Khyadag site containing metallic slag and charcoal, which produced dates of 2500 B.P. – late for deer stones, and the only one so far associated with pyrotechnic activities. The metal materials will be studied by MCI. In other news, the Mongolian Museum has just been awarded a US State Department grant to continue its work with the Smithsonian on Deer Stone archaeology. The project will also have a conservation and preservation element.

Computing the Steppe by Dan Rogers

Over the last three years **Dan Rogers**, **Bruno Frohlich**, **Bill Fitzhugh**, Paula DePriest, **Jai Alterman**, **William Honeychurch** (now at Yale) and numerous interns have worked with a team of researchers from George Mason University on an NSF-funded project to develop computer models of pastoralist societies and the emergence of early empires in the steppe regions of Inner Asia. The principal collaborators at George Mason University are Claudio Cioffi-Revilla, director of the Center for Social Complexity, and other members of the center, including Sean Luke, Dawn Parker, Maksim Tsvetovat, and Maciej Latek.

The project is focused on fundamental questions concerning human responses to social and environmental challenges in Inner Asia and the Eurasian world system over the past 4,500 years. Inner Asia played a catalytic role in the history of Eurasia. This system produced the largest territorial polity to emerge in the evolution of civilizations – the Mongol Empire of the 13th and 14th centuries – as well as the largest scale economy – the Silk Road network – before present-day globalization. The interdisciplinary team brings together expertise from the social and computa-



Dan Rogers discussing the results from the agent-based model with Intern Teresa Nichols.

tional sciences, including political science and international relations, archaeology, cultural anthropology, physical anthropology, computer science, economics, and applied mathematics.

Two agent-based models are under development by the project team: HouseholdWorld and HierarchiesWorld. Over the last 12 months most of the effort has focused on developing the social and herd dynamics needed to recreate a Bronze Age pastoralist society. With these models we now have a social and environmental laboratory in which to explore a wide variety of topics, including how subsistence technology impacts the environment today and into the future. Among other topics, the team is currently studying pastoralist responses to severe weather events.

AAA ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association took place in San Francisco, CA., November 19-23. The following staff gave presentations:

Dan Rogers and **Jai Alterman** co-authored a paper that Jai presented titled "Anthropology and the Global Museum," in the session Representation, Cultural Heritage and the Construction of Identity, which **Dan** organized.

Robert Laughlin gave a talk titled "To Speak the Words of Colonial Tzotzil."

Stephen Loring presented a paper, "'The Country is the Best Museum': The Practice and Curation of Innu Archaeology and Artifacts in Nitassinan (interior Quebec-Labrador)," in the invited session The Indigenous Futures of Museum Anthropology, co-organized and chaired by **Dorothy Lippert**.

Dorothy Lippert was discussant for the session Collaboration and Archaeology. **TJ Ferguson** (NMNH Repatriation Review Committee) gave

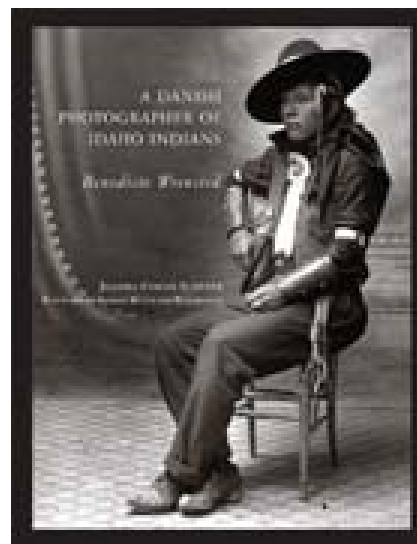
a co-authored paper titled "Archaeological Collaboration with Native Americans in the Western United States."

JoAllyn Archambault is the first elected president of the newly established Association of Indigenous Anthropologists (AIA).

Ann Kaupp, as president of the Society for Anthropology in Community Colleges (SACC), presided over the society's board and business meetings.

Edgardo Krebs, research associate, organized and chaired the session, The 60th Anniversary of the UDHR: Anthropology, Politics, History. He presented a paper on "'The Black Brute is Lurking in the Dark...': Learned Images of African Americans and Scholarly Discussions of Race, from 1901 to the UNESCO Statements."

Joanna Scherer, emeritus anthropologist, was the co-organizer of the Society for Visual Anthropology's meetings in San Francisco. She was also the recipient of a Society for Visual Anthropology award, The Collier Prize for work with Still Photography, as author of the publication *A Danish Photographer of Idaho Indians: Benedicte Wrensted* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2006). The book has received three awards.



DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Torrey Rick was appointed to the editorial board of the new journal *California Archaeology* to be published by Left Coast Press.

Publication

Rick, T.C., P.L. Walker, L.M. Willis, A.C. Noah, J.M. Erlandson, R.L. Vellanoweth, T.J. Braje, and D.J. Kennett. 2008. "Dogs, Humans and Island Ecosystems: The Distribution, Antiquity and Ecology of Domestic Dogs (*Canis Familiaris*) on California's Channel Islands, USA." *The Holocene* 18(7): 1077-87.

DIVISION OF ETHNOLOGY

Adrienne Kaeppler carried out fieldwork in Tonga from July 19 – August 9, leading up to and during the celebrations of the Coronation of the new King Siaosi Tupou V. This coronation included a European-style "crowning" and a traditional investiture during a kava-drinking ceremony in which all of the nobles, chiefs, and ceremonial attendants took part. Kaeppler was particularly interested in witnessing the cultural changes that have taken place since the coronation of King Tupou IV, which she had previously attended.



Performance of a lakalaka with the King's niece and grandniece as the principal dancers.

Publications

Laughlin, Robert M., and Sna Jtz'ibajom. 2008. *Monkey Business Theatre*. University of Texas Press.

Bell, Joshua A. 2008. "Promiscuous Things: Perspectives on Cultural Property Through Photographs in the Purari Delta of Papua New Guinea." *International Journal of Cultural Property* 15(2):123-139.

Meetings/Presentations

Mary Jo Arnoldi was a presenter and discussant, along with Malian artist Abdoulaye Konaté and New York artist Janet Goldner, on the roundtable, *Conversations in Global Arts*, organized by the Department of Art, University of Missouri, Kansas City. The first roundtable was held on September 27 at the Artists Coalition in Kansas City, Missouri; the second was held on September 30 at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and sponsored by UMC's Office of International Programs and the Department of Art.

Adrienne Kaeppler gave the keynote address, "Lakalaka and Mak Young: A Story of Two Masterpieces," at the symposium of the Ethnochoreology Study group of the International Council for Traditional Music, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, August 10 - 20. This symposium was the first Ethnochoreology study group meeting to take place outside of Europe; it was attended by 150 people.

Adrienne attended the Society for Ethnomusicology conference at Wesleyan University in Middleton, Connecticut, from October 24 – 28th. She took part in a panel on the Implications of the UNESCO Program of "Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity."

Adrienne attended the board meeting of the World Dance Alliance – Americas (of which she is president) in New York on November 8 and 9. She spent November 10 and 11 in St. John, New

Brunswick, working with the New Brunswick Museum curator, conservator, and registrar to identify and sort out their Pacific collections.

Ives Goddard and **Lucy Thomason** gave papers at the 40th Algonquian Conference, held at the University of Minnesota, October 24 – 26. **Ives** spoke on “Editing Nelles Montour’s Munsee Witch Story (1902): Problems of Textual Criticism and Dialectal Variation.” **Lucy’s** talk was on “Impediments to Publishing Bill Leaf’s Meskwaki Texts.” This interdisciplinary conference brings together academic linguists, community scholars, and native educators working with endangered languages of the Algonquian family.

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Don Ortner

Don traveled to the Panum Institute, University of Copenhagen in Denmark, to participate in the 17th European Members Meeting of the Paleopathology Association, held August 25-27. His invited paper was titled “Walter G. J. Putschar: Pathologist, Paleopathologist, Teacher.”

Don gave the plenary address, “Anatomy and radiology synergism in research on archaeological human remains,” at the International Congress on Biomedical Sciences in Archaeology, held in Crete, September 24-26. On the return journey he traveled to the Museum of London to conduct research on skeletal evidence of syphilis in medieval human remains.

Don presented the keynote lecture for the annual retreat of the Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Medical Center at Vanderbilt University on November 6. The title of the lecture was “Bones, Pathogens and Disease: Perspectives from Bioarchaeological Skeletal Remains.”

In November, **Doug Ubelaker** participated in the third meeting of the Scientific Working Group for Forensic Anthropology in Hawaii. This initiative is funded by the Departments of Justice and Defense and seeks to generate best practice guidelines for the field of forensic anthropology. Doug co-chaired the development of the age estimation and facial imagery sections and participated in discussions of all other components.

Bruno Frohlich:

In April, **Bruno** gave a talk at Yale University on his Mongolian research and in June traveled to the Hermitage Museum in Russia, to speak on “Bronze Age Sepulchral Megaliths and Nomadic Demographics of Ancient Central Asia.”

Bruno and Gary Sturm of the NMAH gave a presentation in September on “Using Medical Imaging Technology to Study Violins” for the NMAH colloquium series.

In October, **Bruno** traveled to Mongolia to attend the International Conference on Xiongu Archaeology in Ulaanbaatar. He presented a paper on his field research on Bronze Age burial mounds (3500 to 2700 B.P.) found in the steppe environment of Hovsgol aimag. Following the conference, Bruno met with colleagues at the Mongolian Academy of Sciences where he shared information about collections management practices and discussed training of staff members in archaeological techniques and the planning of their 2009 fieldwork season.

Postdoctoral Fellow **Louise Hamby** (Australian National Univ.) spoke on “Collections from Milingimbi, Northern Territory, Australia,” on September 18 for the Anthropology Seminar Series.

Identification of “South Gate Jane Doe” by Dave Hunt and LACS

On Dec 1, 2008, the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department (LASD) confirmed the identity of unknown victim “South Gate Jane Doe” as Stephanie Quesada through DNA comparison. The identification was largely due to the tentative identification based on the facial composite made by forensic imaging specialist Joe Mullins at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). Joe’s facial reconstruction was made on the 3-dimensional surface rendering of the victim’s skull, produced by **Bruno Frohlich** and **Janine Hinton**, using the Siemens Somatom CT scanner at the Smithsonian Institution, and from the facial reconstruction advice provided by **Dave Hunt**.

The facial composite image was made into a large poster by the LASD, who then planned to have the poster presented at a series of Town Hall Meetings in the fall of 2008. At the first Town Hall Meeting, an individual in attendance pointed out that the image resembled the daughter of one of his friends. The friend’s daughter was Stephanie Quezada. Stephanie Quezada had been missing since 2006.

The Quezada parents were called into the Sheriff’s offices, and they identified the jewelry associated with the remains to be consistent with jewelry that they remembered their daughter having. DNA was taken from the parents and sent to the California DOJ for analysis along with DNA from the skull. LASD made a press release on 12/1/2008, confirming the DNA was a match and the remains are that of Stephanie Quezada.

While the DNA analysis was in progress, the NCMEC had also received an independent anonymous call on the facial composite image, providing information that was valuable to the investigation. Investigation into Stephanie’s homicide is continuing.



Facial composite (left) of Stephanie Quesada made by Joe Mullins of NCMEC.

Dave Hunt is the on-call forensic anthropologist for the NCMEC since 1996 and has collaborated with them on over 100 cases involving facial reconstruction and photographic superimposition. The newest method of facial reconstruction presently employed at the NCMEC involves making 3 dimensional CT scans of the skull, produced by the Siemens CT scanner in the Anthropology Department. This 3D skull rendering has virtual tissue reconstruction using the NCMEC Forensic Imaging Unit’s Freeform 3-D Imaging hard and software. This reconstruction then has “skin” and hair applied to produce a composite image. Stephanie Quesada is the first missing person to be identified using this new Freeform equipment.



Joe Mullins working on the Freeform equipment. Photo courtesy of NCMEC.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY 2008 PEER RECOGNITION AWARDS

On December 9, the National Museum of Natural History held its annual Career Service and Peer Recognition awards program to “celebrate outstanding accomplishments and contributions to the Museum.” Below are the names of anthropology staff who received awards and a description of their accomplishments.

2008 Career Service Awards

40 Years of Service - **William W Fitzhugh**

30 Years of Service - **M James Blackman** and **Susan B Crawford**

20 Years of Service - **Jane B Beck, Jennifer Clark, Deborah Hull-Walski, Dolores R Piperno, Michelle M Reed, John Rogers, and Nancy Shorey.**

Excellence in Logistical Support: This award is presented to **Jennifer Clark**, Museum Specialist, Department of Anthropology. Jennifer’s daily responsibilities include the maintenance of program collections and providing graphics support for the Human Origins Program. Throughout the year, mostly on her own time, she provided exceptional logistic support to the program’s visiting scholars, finding funding and housing, and providing transportation. Her intense involvement in these and other programmatic activities has helped make the Human Origins program a vibrant, exciting endeavor, which attracts worldwide interest and scientific cooperation.

Written in Bone Team Award: This scientific research team was directly involved with nearly every aspect of the *Written in Bone* Exhibition. They are being commended for their tenacity, flexibility and creativity with working through deadlines, and overcoming a never ending expanding budget. They had to meet very strict

deadlines while overcoming numerous obstacles not the least of which involved several hospital visits. It is no secret they have had to put in more than the usual amount of effort to get this off the ground, while performing their primary research and collections management work. With other staff resource assistance they acquired over \$550,000 in external funding, wrote the exhibition script, and selected the artifacts. Their flexibility and dedication ensure that the project, which includes a Forensic Anthropology teaching laboratory, will offer visitors a special educational experience. Team members are **Kari Bruwelheide, Doug Owsley and Vicki Simon.**

Asian Cultural History Team Award: This award is presented to the Asian Cultural History Program Team, Department of Anthropology. In a classic expression of teamwork at its best, this team has supported Pan-Asia Museum activities in collections, research, publications, and libraries. In 2008, they acquired a large grant to support museum capacity building in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Turkey. In an unofficial role, and working through U.S. Embassies, they have delivered thousands of books and journals to libraries in these countries, which resulted in the reciprocal donation of many important and rare publications to SI. Their efforts have also supported other successful Asia-based activities in 2008 including Korean-American Day performances, Discover Kazakhstan, the Kimchi Festival and Art and Science of Hanji: Paper Making Tradition from Jeonju, Korea. Team Members are **Christopher Lotis, Jared Koller, Troy Johnson, Chang-Su Houchins, Yeon Kyung Bae, and Gregory Shook.** [Photos of these award recipients can be found on page. 16.]

AMERICAN INDIAN PROGRAM

JoAllyn Archambault hosted six Montana graduate students last summer who conducted research in the National Archives and the National Anthropological Archives, searching for materials on the tribes currently living in the state. One of the students, Wilena Old Person, won the Plains Anthropologist \$1,000 student prize. Wilena Old Person is of the Blackfeet Nation and a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Montana.



Wilena Old Person

ARCHAEOBIOLOGY PROGRAM

Kudos

Melinda Zeder was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in April and inducted on October 11 in Cambridge, MA. The membership of the Academy encompasses 4,000 Fellows and 600 Foreign Honorary Members and reflects the full range of disciplines: mathematics, the physical and biological sciences, medicine, the social sciences and humanities, business, government, public affairs, and the arts. Among its Fellows are more than 160 Nobel Prize laureates and 50 Pulitzer Prize winners.

In the Media

Melinda Zeder's PNAS article was the focus of the *The New York Times* online article "How the First Farmers colonized the Mediterranean" by Nicholas Wade (August 11)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/08/11/science/12visuals.html?ref=science> It includes a map by anthropology illustrator **Marcia Bakry**.

Research Collaborator **Linda Perry** was quoted in *The Oregonian* newspaper in the article "Chili pepper heat a matter of evolution" by Joe Rojas-Burke, August 12. She was asked to comment on the forthcoming PNAS paper, "Evolutionary Ecology of Pungency in Wild Chilies," by Joshua J. Tewksbury, et al.

Publications

Zeder, Melinda. 2008. Domestication and early agriculture in the Mediterranean Basin: Origins, Diffusion, and Impact. *PNAS*, vol. 105, no. 33 (August 19): 11597-11604.

Zeder, Melinda. The Neolithic Macro-(R)evolution: Macroevolutionary Theory and the Study of Culture Change. *Journal of Archaeological Research*. Online link date, September 23, 2008. Print publication is March 2009.

Meetings/Presentations

Bruce Smith traveled to the Institute for Prehistory and Archaeological Science at Basel University, where he gave an invited lecture on "Human Niche Construction and Low-Level Food Production: Looking for Archaeological Evidence of Landscape Modification by Pre-Industrial Societies," on September 10-12.

Bruce gave an invited lecture on "General Patterns of Niche Construction by Small-Scale Pre-Industrial Societies" at the conference *Humanity between Biology and Culture: The Niche Construction Perspective in Durham, England*, on October 17. The meeting was sponsored by the

Department of Anthropology and the Institute of Advanced Study, University of Durham, in association with the AHRC Centre for the Evolution of Cultural Diversity.

Bruce gave The Fred Wendorf Distinguished Lecture in Archaeology at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, on November 12. His talk was titled “The Origins of Agriculture.”

ARCTIC STUDIES CENTER



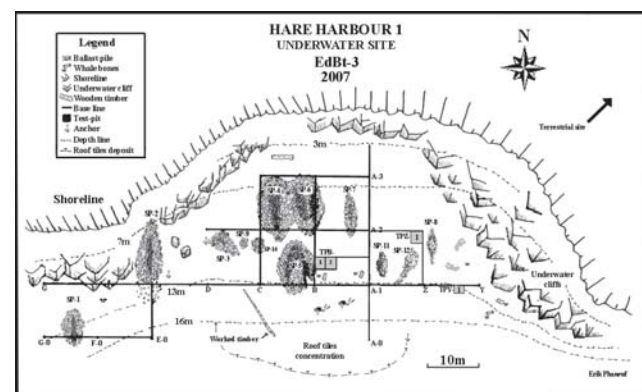
Inuit and the World System: Basque Employment and Hard Knocks in the Gulf by Bill Fitzhugh

Since 2002 we have been conducting research on the early history of the cultures and peoples of the northern Gulf of St. Lawrence in Quebec. Joining us this past summer was research assistant **Abby McDermott**. To date, Basques are only known historically and archaeologically in North America from the mid-16th century when the Basque whale fishery was one of the earliest and most lucrative European enterprises north of the Caribbean.

Our summer project, supported by SI Endowment funds and assistance from the SI Dive Program, MCI, and several universities, revealed spectacular results, both underwater and on land. For several years the excavation team had been finding pieces of Inuit soapstone lamps and pots on the floors of the blacksmith and cook-house shops, but could never figure out how they got there. Last summer the team found out. Lifting the blacksmith paving stones we found the torched remains of a wooden floor of Basque barrel staves, and on this floor were found Inuit

children’s toys—miniature soapstone lamps, a broken miniature bow and arrow, a broken child’s bow, and several wick-trimmers that Inuit women use to tend their oil lamps. Tracing out the floor the team found a sunken entrance tunnel, a distinctive feature of Labrador Inuit architecture. What we had discovered was the winter house of an Inuit family employed by Basque whalers as station hunters, fishermen, camp assistants, and – during the winter – station guards and site custodians to ward of marauders. Unfortunately the story of our Mecatina Inuit family does not end happily. In the late 17th century explorer Louis Joliet reported increasing hostilities between Indians and Inuit, who by this time were making incursions from Labrador into Indian territory in the Gulf; and in 1729 Martel de Brouague, French commander and merchant, reported the massacre of an Inuit family at Mecatina, conducted by Indians but incited by the French rivals of the Basques. This appeared to be the location and site of this event. Following the burning of the Inuit house, Basques returned and erected a blacksmith shop on top of the remains, but during this later Basque occupation no evidence of Inuits was discovered— for good reason.

Our team also had great success underwater, expanding our test pits, making artifact finds, among them a giant Iberian olive jar, confirming



Underwater site at Hare Harbor.

underwater stratigraphy, and obtaining new fish, whalebone, and ballast rock samples. A survey in the St. Augustine area revealed two potential Inuit sites, which shed light on the history of Inuit settlement in St Augustine, currently the westernmost village in the Gulf with an identifiable Inuit population. Finally, at the Hart Chalet site in Brador Bay the team discovered a large 16-17th century Inuit village, which is the earliest and most substantial Inuit settlement ever occupied in the Straits region. With two large rectangular 'long houses' confirmed and a third likely present, this site, with its excellent bone preservation and abundant Inuit material culture, accompanied by large quantities of European iron, wood, ceramics, and roof tiles, was the southernmost Inuit occupation of its time and offers an unprecedented opportunity for investigating early Inuit adaptations to European contact. This year's work helped resolve long-standing questions about the 16th century southern migration of Inuit, Basque-Inuit contact, early Inuit service employment by Europeans, and Native inter-ethnic relations.



At Hare Harbour site near Harrington Harbour, QC. William Fitzhugh (center), Alix Penland, and Will Richard excavate the burned Inuit house (ca. 1700) at the Hare Harbor Basque site on the Quebec Lower North Shore. Photo: Abby McDermott.

Meetings/Presentations

Bill Fitzhugh attended the conference on A Circumpolar Reappraisal: The Legacy of Gutorm Gjessing, held in Trondheim, Norway, October 10-12. Bill's talk, "Circumpolar Maritime Adaptations: Arctic Cultures – Global Theory," reviewed Gjessing's theories in the light of modern evidence.

Stephen Loring gave a talk on November 6 that offers insight into the deep and abiding relationship between the indigenous peoples of the North Pacific and ocean resources. His talk, "The Ocean: 'A canoe to dare the clouds of heaven,'" was part of the Thursday morning curatorial lecture series sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates.

Bill Fitzhugh and **Torben Rick** participated in The Sant Ocean Hall Public Programs. On November 7, **Bill** presented a lecture on "Soapstone Kettles and Blubber Pots: Marine Mammal Exploitation and Culture Contact along the Quebec North Shore." **Torben** talked about "Archaeology, Native Americans and the Future of California's Ocean Ecosystems" on the 14th.

Benjamin Fitzhugh (University of Washington) gave a talk on "The Kuril Biocomplexity Project: Maritime Hunter-Gatherers in the Northwest Pacific," as part of the Anthropology Seminar Series, on November 6.

Igor Krupnik gave a talk on "How We Learned What We Know: Indigenous Experts Document Arctic Ice and Climate Change" on November 13 at NMAI. Igor's talk described recent projects, in collaboration with indigenous communities, to document 'local' knowledge about climate and ice change in Alaska and other polar regions. Little is known about the ways this knowledge is being accumulated, preserved, and transmitted in today's indigenous/tribal communities that are impacted by economic and technological changes, language shift, formal schooling, and increased



Two Gambell hunters are looking for seals and walrus in Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, February 2008. Photo courtesy of Igor Krupnik.

exposure to scholarly research. Igor’s talk addressed the role that indigenous languages play in the development and preservation of indigenous environmental science. This is the first in a series of brown-bag presentations bringing NMAI and NMNH researchers to each other’s museums.



The many names for various types of ice in the Wales/Kingikmiut dialect of the Inupiaq language of Western Alaska. Illustration from the forthcoming *Wales Inupiaq Sea Ice Dictionary* with the photo and captions provided by Winton Weyapuk, Jr., from Wales. Photo courtesy of Igor Krupnik.

6th International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences, Nuuk, Greenland

Igor Krupnik and **Noel Broadbent** attended the 6th International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS-6) in Nuuk, Greenland, on August 22-27. **Noel** was organizer and chair of a full-day session of 10 papers titled *The Power of Historical Narratives*, at which he delivered his own paper, “Historical Narratives and the Saami Past.” **Igor** was an invited plenary speaker on a special Congress’ Day, dedicated to the International Polar Year 2007–2008 (August 24), during which he delivered a plenary paper, “IPY 2007–2008 and Social Sciences: A Challenge of Fifty Years” and also participated in the plenary panel focused on the impact of IPY on Arctic social sciences. **Igor** also served as an organizer and co-chair of another full-day session of 14 papers featuring international research under the *SIKU* project (Sea Ice Knowledge and Use, IPY #166). At that session, **Igor** delivered two papers: “Qanuq Ilitaavut: How We Learned What We Know,” describing the recent production of the *Wales Inupiaq Sea Ice Dictionary* that was completed this summer (with Winton Weyapuk, Jr. from Wales, Alaska) and an opening overview paper for the *SIKU* session, “The Ice We Want Our Children to Know: *SIKU* Project (IPY #166) Overview, with an Emphasis on Alaska and Siberia.” Both SI-run sessions were well attended by the Congress participants.

At the Congress, **Ernest S. Burch, Jr.**, research associate, was awarded the honorary ‘life-long’ membership in the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) in recognition of his outstanding contribution to Arctic social research.

ASIAN CULTURAL HISTORY PROGRAM

ACHP sponsored several public programs this fall.

Discover Kazakhstan

On September 21, ACHP, in collaboration with the Smithsonian Women's Committee, sponsored "Discover Kazakhstan" at the National Building Museum. The afternoon program consisted of illustrated lectures, "Nomadic Life in Kazakhstan," by Alma Kunanbaeva (Stanford Univ.), and "Ancient Gold of Kazakhstan," by Krym Altynbekov, and a reception and gold-making demonstration. Kazakhstan is a country whose rich cultural traditions continue amid rapid economic development. It also contains a wealth of natural resources including oil, gas, silver and gold. **Paul Michael Taylor** and Ambassador Erlan A. Idrissov gave opening remarks.



Seminar speakers Dr. Alma Kunanbaeva (L), Paul Michael Taylor, and Krym Altynbekov, whose framed reconstructions of ancient Kazakhstan gold jewelry are displayed behind the speakers. The Embassy of Kazakhstan's translator stands at the far right.

Korean Papermaking

"Art and Science of Hanji: Past and Future of a Papermaking Tradition from Jeonju, Korea" featured lectures on papermaking and the conservation and chemical composition of paper, amidst music and calligraphy demonstrations in a classical format. Held at Hirshhorn's Ring Auditorium before an enthusiastic audience, the October 3rd event was co-hosted by the Asian Cultural History Program, the Smithsonian's Office of Policy and Analysis, the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, and the Mayor of Jeonju City (Mayor Hanjin Song). The event was widely reported in the press and Korean television, including the *Korea Times*, *Segye Ilbo*, *Maeil Kyeongjae*, and *YTN News*.



The Smithsonian co-sponsors of "Art and Science of Hanji: Past and Future of a Papermaking Tradition from Jeonju, Korea," at a luncheon with seminar participants and performers, hosted by the Honorable Hajin Song, Mayor of Jeonju City (Korea), Oct. 3, 2008. From left: Dr. Carole Neves (Director, Office of Policy & Analysis), Dr. Paul Michael Taylor (Director, Asian Cultural History Program), and Dr. Mary Augusta Thomas (Associate Director, Smithsonian Institution Libraries).

Kimchi: A Family Festival

"*Kimchi: A Family Festival*" celebrated the importance and cultural significance of *kimchi* (a traditional Korean dish) with illustrated lectures presented by the Office of the Mayor of Gwangju City (Mayor Kwang-Tae Park) and food tasting. The event was co-hosted by the Asian Cultural History Program, the Smithsonian's Office of Policy and Analysis, and the Korean Heritage Foundation on September 28th at KORUS House. Press coverage included the *Korea Times* and *Maeil Kyeongjae*.

New Publication

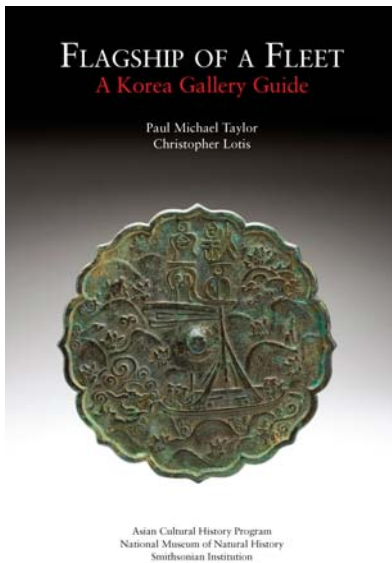
"*Flagship of a Fleet: A Korea Gallery Guide*," by Paul Michael Taylor and Christopher Lotis, is a new publication from the Smithsonian's Asian Cultural History Program. Introducing Korea to a broad audience, the guidebook illustrates and provides additional information about each of the objects on exhibit, most of which were previously unpublished. The book includes an introduction to the Smithsonian's Asian Cultural History Program and its Korean Heritage Project, founded in 1985, providing a historical context and background for the development of this *Korea Gallery* exhibition within an inte-

grated curatorial program. The authors consider the exhibition to be the "flagship" of a fleet of related activities in the field of Korean heritage, including research, education, outreach, public programs and the development and improvement of museum collections.

The book's production was made possible with financial support from GK Power (Seoul, Korea). The *Korea Gallery* was funded by The Korea Foundation, with additional support from Korean Air and many other donors.



Recipients of the NMNH Asian Cultural History Team Award: Jared Koller (top left), Troy Johnson, Christopher Lotis. Seated: Yeon Kyung Bae and Gregory Shook. Chang-su Houchins in photograph below. Photo: Jim DiLoreto.



Chang-su Houchins in Seoul, Korea, March 2005

HUMAN ORIGINS PROGRAM



In the Media

HOP director **Rick Potts'** ideas about how environmental instability affected human evolution will be featured on the Canadian Broadcasting Company radio program "In Praise of Ice." The series explores how ice age climates posed challenges to our early ancestors. The CBC *Ideas* documentary aired December 1st and 2nd, on CBC Radio 1. It could also be heard on Sirius Satellite Radio 137 and after broadcast as streaming audio by visiting the Ideas website: <http://www.cbc.ca/ideas/index.html>.

Rick was quoted in *Science* magazine's online article, "Speed-Walking Across Asia," by Ann Gibbons (October 7), about the oldest fossil and archaeological evidence for our human ancestors in China. Potts co-leads a research team with Zhu Rixiang of the Chinese Academy of Sciences that has been trying to solve the puzzle of when our human ancestors reached China after leaving Africa. Applying paleomagnetic techniques where scientists earlier had discovered two human incisors and simple stone tools, the research team came up with a date of 1.7 million years, earlier than previously thought. Their findings soon will be published in *Journal of Human Evolution* in an article titled "Early evidence of the genus *Homo* in East Asia" by R. X. Zhu, **R. Potts**, et al.

<http://sciencenow.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/2008/1007/3>

Rick participated in the radio pod cast on "Earth & Sky" <http://www.earthsky.org/radioshows/52823/first-humans-arrived-in-china-17-million-years-ago>. The topic was "First humans

arrived in China 1.7 million years ago." Potts said that a few stone tools and two front teeth belonging to *Homo erectus* were found near a stream in Southwest China decades ago but never precisely dated. Recently, he and his colleagues were able to date them to 1.7 million years old. Their dating technique used shifts in magnetic poles to date the magnetic particles in the rocks around the artifacts.

Scientists want to know when humans began to move out of Africa. And how did they survive, how adaptable were they? Dating these artifacts tells us that humans were very adaptable to climate and environment. The oldest human remains found outside Africa are one and three-quarter million years old. People are considered to have moved fairly rapidly. We'll never know exactly why they wanted to move, but Potts speculated that maybe they just wanted to see what was beyond the next hillside or valley – human curiosity.

Matt Tocheri was one of the researchers featured in the NOVA documentary *Alien From Earth* shown on PBS, November 11. The titled refers to *Homo floresiensis* – more commonly known as "hobbits" – whose remains were discovered deep in a cave on the Indonesian island of Flores and have been the cause for much debate by paleoanthropologists. Matt was interviewed, along with his playing the piano, regarding his research on the hobbit wrist bone, which he demonstrated had to belong to a primitive human species. The website <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/hobbit/> contains a preview and educational interactives.

Publications

Pobiner, B. L. 2008. Apples and oranges again: comment on 'Conceptual premises in experimental design and their bearing on the use of analogy: an example from experiments on cut marks'. *World Archaeology* 40(4): 466-479.

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a905049537~db=all~order=page>

Meetings/Presentations:

Rick Potts attended the 5th Annual Stony Brook Human Evolution Workshop, August 17 – 24 held in Illeret, Kenya. The workshop was titled “Prehistory of the Turkana Basin: Opportunities and Priorities for Future Field Research” and hosted by the Turkana Basin Institute and Stony Brook University

Rick was an invited participant at the International Continental Scientific Drilling Program and U.S. National Science Foundation workshop “*Scientific Drilling for Human Origins: Exploring the Application of Drill Core Records to Understanding Hominin Evolution,*” held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, November 17 – 21. The workshop focus was to consider scientific opportunities and logistics related to specific lake-bed drilling projects in Africa and obtain new, high resolution stratigraphic environmental records and their implication for understanding hominin evolutionary history.

Matthew Tocheri gave a talk titled “The Pleistocene meets Middle Earth: The Significance of the Recently Discovered Indonesian ‘Hobbits’ (*Homo Floresiensis*) for Interpreting Human Evolution” for the Congress of Scholars lecture series on November 12 at the National Museum of African Art.

Briana Pobiner attended the annual meeting of the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) in Cleveland, OH, October 15-18. She participated in a two-hour Evolution Education workshop for SVP members and an all-day teaching evolution workshop for local teachers. Briana is a member of SVP’s Education and Outreach Committee.

Briana gave an invited lecture, “Evolving Knowledge: Darwin and Human Origins,” at Appalachian State University on Oct 13th as part of the Earth Science week celebrations.

Briana hosted 26 students from Harford Community College on Nov 21st and gave a lecture on “What’s Hot in Human Origins” and an informal demonstration, using fossil casts and artifacts. **Dave Hunt** talked about what forensic scientists can tell about a human skeleton.

New Faces

University of Maryland student **Dylan Tubbs** has joined the HOP lab. Dylan will be assisting with the re-housing of the Fossil Hominin Cast Collection and with organizing a portion of the Old World Archeology collection stored in the lab.

Hunter College student and SI Minority Internship awardee **Sanaa Ahmed** is working with **Matt Tocheri** on 3D analysis of human and great ape hand and foot bones using data derived from laser & CT scanning.

George Washington University students **Christyna Solhan** and **Amy Bauernfeind** are working with **Alison Brooks** on the analysis of archeological material from the Semliki site in Pakistan.

LATIN AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY

Betty Meggers attended Paths Across the Sea VI conference in Sitka, Alaska, from July 23-27. She gave a talk on “Transpacific voyages from Japan to America.”

Publications

Meggers, Betty J. 2008. Las Culturas Formativas de la Costa del Ecuador: Nuevas Perspectivas. *Miscelanea Antropologica Ecuatoriana, Segunda Epoca*, Año 1, No. 1, pp. 16-39.

Ledergerber-Crespo, Paulina (research associate). 2008. Sur Oriente Ecuador: Apropiación de Paisajes a Partir del Período Formativo Temprano. *Miscelanea Antropologica Ecuatoriana, Segunda Epoca*, Año 1, No. 1, pp. 130-155.

PALEOINDIAN PROGRAM

Dennis Stanford was one of six eminent scholars to be invited to present at the 2008 Nobel Conference at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 7-8. Dennis' talk was titled "Who were the First Americans." About 6,000 people registered for the conference, which was simulcast worldwide. Gustavus Adolphus College received official authorization from the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm, Sweden, to hold an ongoing educational conference in the United States, to link a general audience with the world's foremost scholars and researchers in conversations centered on contemporary issues related to the natural and social sciences. Their first conference was held in 1965.

Dennis and colleague Michael Collins of The Gault School of Archaeological Research gave a talk titled "When Does the Story Begin? Who Were the Earliest Americans?" on October 29. The program was sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America and held at Houston Baptist University.

Paleo-Indian Donation

In the dust bowl days of the 1930s, Bert Mountain of northeastern Colorado came across some stone points from what he later learned from archaeologists was a 10,000 year old campsite situated on a sandy ridge next to a small pond. Mr. Mountain actively collected the site over the years and in 1953 he came across an adjacent area where wind had exposed mammoth bones and two Clovis points. He first

brought these finds to the attention of archaeologist Herb Kick of the University of Colorado Museum who then excavated the site. In 1974, **Dennis Stanford** carried out excavations and determined that the mammoth bones and Clovis points were associated, or of the same age. The Cody Cultural Complex, which this collection became known as, is of high research interest. This month Mr. Jim Mountain, Bert's son, generously donated the entire collection of 292 artifacts, including non-fluted projectile points, to the Department of Anthropology.

Dennis' publications on this collection include: **Stanford, D.**, and J. Albanese. 1975. "Preliminary Results of the Smithsonian Institution Excavation at the Claypool Site, Washington County, Colorado". *Southwestern Lore* 41:22-28 and Bradley, B., and **D. Stanford**. 1987. "The Claypool Study." In G. Frison and L. Todd, editors. *The Horner Site: The Type Site of the Cody Cultural Complex*, pp. 405-435.

For additional reading, consult:

Dick, H. W., and B. Mountain. 1960. The Claypool Site: A Cody Complex Site in Northeastern Colorado. *American Antiquity* 26 (2): 223-235.

Malde, Harold E. 1960. Geological Age of the Claypool Site, Northeastern, Colorado. *American Antiquity* 26 (2) 235-243.



Photo credit: Smithsonian Institution, James Di Loreto

COLLECTIONS & ARCHIVES PROGRAM

Jake Homiak was in Jamaica for two weeks (July 26-Aug 9, 2008) conducting fieldwork and meeting with various Rastafari organizations about the status of the *Discovering Rastafari!* exhibition in the *African Voices* Hall. Jake collected oral histories from several elder Rastafari who have been key figures over the years in agitating for people of African-descent to return to the African continent. One of the individuals Jake worked with is Ras Philmore Alvaranga, one of three Rasta representatives sent to Ethiopia by the Jamaica government in 1961.

While in Jamaica, Jake also attended an international gathering of Rastafari that included individuals from North America, England, Chile, Venezuela, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Grenada. He also met with representatives of the Jamaican Ministry of Culture and the Institute of Jamaica about the possibility of permanently relocating *Discovering Rastafari!* in Jamaica after it closes at NMNH at the end of 2009.



Jake Homiak with “Doc” Bagga, a Jamaican Rastafari naturopath who treated the late Bob Marley and whose services are widely patronized by leading figures in the reggae music community.

Meetings/Presentations

Dave Hunt gave a presentation on September 20 to participants of an Internet game called *City Mysteries* for a program called “Ghosts of a Chance.” The presentation focused on identification of individuals from the skeleton and a ‘behind-the-scenes’ experience in the Anthropology Department. Jerry Sachs, NMNH Guest Services, arranged the tour. Sachs and **Laurie Burgess** were representatives from the NMNH. This program was sponsored by the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

Deb Hull-Walski and **Dave Hunt** were invited to give a lecture on the study and identification of the boy buried in an iron coffin in Washington, D.C., to the Upper Shore Genealogical Society of Maryland, on September 21. The extensive genealogical research done by Hull-Walski and her interns culminated in the boy’s identification as William White. Attending the lecture were many of White’s descendants who came from Delaware and eastern Virginia.

Robert Leopold attended the symposium *Cultural Heritage and Living Culture: Defining the U.S. Library Position on Access and Protection of Traditional Cultural Expression*, sponsored by the American Library Association, in Washington, D.C., Nov 13. He spoke on “Some Ethical Issues in the Management of Intangible Cultural Heritage.”

Carrie Beauchamp is a NMNH anthropology representative of the Reciprocal Research Network, a project initiated by the University of British Columbia Museum of Anthropology and three First Nations in British Columbia. Carrie attended a three-day meeting in Vancouver in September. The goal of the network is to bring data and images of Northwest Coast collections from several major museums around the world into one web portal to increase public access to the collections. It also will provide a forum for

information sharing and collaborative research between Native people, museums, and other researchers. The website has a user-friendly searching tool, along with some web 2.0 features to encourage discussion among users. Detailed information can be found at <http://www.archimuse.com/mw2008/papers/iverson/iverson.html>

Carrie attended the Museum Computer Network Conference in Washington, D.C., on November 14. She gave a presentation on "The Logistics of Large Data Standardization Projects."

Carrie also attended the North American EMU Users Meeting in Las Vegas, where she gave a case study titled "The Logistics of Extensive Data Standardization Projects: Ethnonyms."

Candace Greene traveled to Oklahoma to hold a board meeting of the Native American Art Studies Association to plan the 2009 conference. Candace was elected to a two year term as president of NAAS.

Pam Wintle attended the 2008 Association of Moving Image Archivists annual meeting, November 12-15, in Savannah, Georgia. She screened a portion of the newly accessioned film shot in Tibet, 1941-43, by Richard Kenneth Saker.

Committee Nominations

Deborah Hull-Walski was elected to the Society for Historical Archaeology's Nominations and Elections Committee.

Robert Leopold has been invited to serve on the Society of American Archivists' Committee on Ethics and Professional Conduct; the AAA's Committee on the Future of Print and Electronic Publishing; and the Strategic Advisory Committee for Smithsonian Enterprises.

Grant

Robert Leopold received a \$32,240 grant from the Ruth Landes Memorial Research Fund, Research Institute for the Study of Man, to arrange, describe and digitize the papers of Ruth Landes.

The Anchorage Loan Project

Valerie Free, formerly head conservator for the Bishop Museum, has joined the Anchorage Loan Project within CAP as project coordinator for the loan. Valerie assists **Jake Homiak** as general Project Manager on the loan of some 400 objects (in addition to 200 from NMAI) that are scheduled to be shipped to Anchorage in January 2010. Valerie is handling communication and logistics with bracket-makers and packershippers as well as serving as liaison with the project conservators **Landis Smith**, **Michele Austin-Dennehey**, and **Kim Cullen Cobb** and registrar **Ryan Kenney**. The conservation part of the Anchorage project began in 2007.

Alaska Native consultants continue working with the project conservators on cultural questions of presentation and the accurate documentation of materials, methods of manufacture, use and condition, as well as other concerns. Recent consultants include Inupiaq artist (and hunter), **Sylvester Ayek**, and Tlingit carver and painter **George Bennett** and son **James Bennett**.



Tlingit consultant George Bennett and ACL intern William Shelley.

Anchorage Project Conservation Interns

The conservation lab welcomes three new conservation interns 2008-2009. **Dawn Planas** (Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks Archaeology Lab) and **William Shelly** (formerly with the Western Archaeological and Conservation Center in Tucson, AZ) are fulfilling their lab experience requirements in preparation for applying to graduate programs in conservation. The third intern is **Anne Starkweather**, an anthropology graduate student, who is carrying out background research on Alaska Native material culture as well as NMNH collections documentation in support of the project. In addition, **Peter McElhinney**, a graduate student in the conser-



Dawn Planas examining a Norton Sound kayak.



UK grad student, Peter McElhinney (center), ACL intern, William Shelly (left), with Tlingit consultant, George Bennett (ACL project conservator, Landis Smith at left).

vation of cultural materials from Camberwell College, London, completed his 5-week elective in the lab, studying current methods in ethnographic conservation.

New Acquisitions

The National Anthropological Archives (NAA) and Human Studies Film Archives (HSFA) have received the **Carole Yawney Rastafari collection** of fieldnotes and diaries; film, video, photographs and audio recordings; correspondence (some restricted) and other materials amassed during her professional life as a researcher on the globalization of Rastafari. Yawney, who passed away in 2005, was a colleague of Jake Homiak's and together they founded the International Rastafari Archives Project (IRAP). The processing of the collection is supported by a Wenner-Gren Foundation Historical Archives Program grant awarded to Carole Yawney and a companion contribution from the estate of Carole Yawney.

Ethnographic filmmaker **Timothy Asch's** first film shot in Cape Breton, Canada, in 1968 of a day in the farming and fishing life of the MacDonald family as seen through the eyes of a child was recently acquired by HSFA. The film was never completed and has never been seen.

Jorge Preloran, a cultural icon in Argentina, has donated his moving images to the HSFA. The collection includes 46 documentaries on ethnographic topics in the U.S. and Latin America, eleven of which focus on their protagonists' life-stories. Preloran is celebrated for having developed a cinematic genre known as *ethnobiography*. Margaret Mead referred to him as "one of the great independent filmmakers who represents a country and its people." A Wenner-Gren Foundation Historical Archives Program grant awarded to the filmmaker supports the processing of this collection.

The papers of **Chris Gjording** (1943-93), a Catholic priest who lived among the Guaymi peoples of Panama and conducted anthropological research, have been donated to the National Anthropological Archives. Gjording's fieldnotes join an extensive collection of ethnographic materials relating to Panamanian peoples. Gjording's fieldnotes will be processed with the support of a Wenner-Gren Foundation Historical Archives Program grant awarded to his sister, Karin J. Gjording.

Lecture films documenting **traditional technologies in Ceylon**, including spinning and weaving, basket and mat weaving, metal working, gem mining, and the roping and rigging of a sail in Ceylon, have been donated to the HSFA by Janice Haynes of Australia, whose husband Leslie M. Haynes shot the films in his role as chief investigator of Traditional Technology of Ceylon, a Smithsonian Institution Cooperative Research Program funded by the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Exchange between 1968-73. The film and associated photographs document 226 traditional craft objects from Ceylon previously donated to the Smithsonian's Department of Anthropology and augment the original field reports and black and white photographs.

Film and photographs taken by **Richard Kenneth Saker**, a British Trade Agent in Gyantse, Tibet, between 1941 and 1943, along with unpublished memoirs, have been donated to the Human Studies Film Archives by his son, Stephen. Saker traveled to Lhasa in 1942 to witness the New Year festivities; he toured western Tibet, a sparsely populated region that few Europeans had visited; and took a three-day pilgrimage around the sacred mountain of Kailas, believed to be the home of lord Shiva and his consort, Parbatti.



Saker in Gyantse, Tibet, 1941.

New Discoveries

Archivist **Karma Foley** made two interesting discoveries while processing John Marshall's Ju/'hoan Bushman Film and Video Collection. The first was nearly fifteen hours of sync sound color outtakes from television special *Bushmen of the Kalahari* (1974), produced by David Wolper for National Geographic. Only Marshall had kept a copy of the outtakes, which depict agricultural activities, animal husbandry, hunting, nighttime curing dances, games and Marshall's reunion with G/wi and Ju/'hoan friends.

The second discovery was of a previously unknown film project shot in Ghana in 1972 by Marshall in collaboration with ethnomusicologist Nicholas England. The more than nine hours of footage focuses on the music and influence of Vinoko Akpalu, an important Ewe composer and poet who was 87 years of age at the time. It appears that Marshall and England planned to edit a film from their material, but the project was never completed.

REPATRIATION OFFICE

Sitting Bull DVD

The December 2007 repatriation of a lock of hair and the leggings of Sitting Bull to his lineal descendants is featured in a DVD titled *"The Authorized Biography of Sitting Bull by His Grandson. Part Two: Thank You Grandfather We Still Live."* The DVD was produced by ReelContact and is the sequel to *"The Authorized Biography of Sitting Bull by His Grandson. Part One: The Making of A Leader."* The lock of hair and leggings had been in the collections of the NMNH since 1896. Upon learning in 1999 that they had been obtained by an Army Surgeon in 1890 from Sitting Bull's body, the Repatriation Office staff began consulting with Sioux Tribes and descendants about what should be done.

Part II of the video provides the family of Sitting Bull's perspective on the Battle of the Little Big Horn, Sitting Bull's time in Canada, the Wild West Show, the death of Sitting Bull, and much more. The last ten minutes cover the repatriation at the NMNH and has interviews with Sitting Bull's great grandchildren, Ernie LaPointe, Marlene Little Spotted Horse Anderson, and Ethel Little Spotted Horse Bates concerning the repatriation. **Bill Billeck** of the Repatriation Office and **Roland McCook** of the Smithsonian's Native American Repatriation Review Committee are also interviewed about the repatriation on the DVD.

Meetings/Presentations

Eric Hollinger and **Chris Dudar** attended the Western Museum Association conference in Anchorage, Alaska, September, 17-21. **Eric** gave a talk titled "Research and Revelations in the Repatriation Process." **Chris**, an invited panelist for the session Forensic Curation, gave a paper titled "Shedding Light on the Unknown," in which he presented various methods of non-destructive analyses used in the Repatriation

Osteology Lab to resolve catalog/collections errors, contribute to the determination of cultural affiliation, or simply to figure out what some of those unknown stains and adhering substances are that we see on bones. These analyses include UV light, radiography/CT scan, x-ray fluorescence, and 3D digitization of skeletal remains with FORDISC3 estimation of biological ancestry.

Dorothy Lippert participated in an invited workshop to address the state of ethics in American archaeology, held at the Poynter Center for the Study of Ethics and American Institutions at Indiana University, October 1-4. This workshop was organized by Sonya Atalay, the current chair of the Society for American Archaeology's Committee on Native American Relations. The 12 participants included past members of the SAA board of directors, SAA committee members and chairs, and archaeologists with experience in drafting ethical codes for societies. **Lippert** serves as a current member of the SAA board of directors and is a former chair of the Committee on Native American Relations.

Dorothy Lippert was invited to be a presenter at the Distinguished Lecture Series of the Houston Museum of Natural Science on November 4. She spoke on "The Rewards of Repatriation."

Marilyn London was the keynote speaker at the Midwest Bioarcheology & Forensic Anthropology Association (BARFAA) meeting held at the Grand Valley State University in Allendale, MI, November 7-8. Her talk was titled "The Role of Anthropological Training in Forensic Sciences," which compared traditional four-field training to the specialized masters' programs now being offered by several colleges and universities.

Tlingit Community Scholars Assist Museum

by Eric Hollinger

From September 26 - October 10, Tlingit artists George Bennett, T'akdaintaan Clan spokesperson and Chairperson for the Tlingit & Haida Elders Advisory Council from Hoonah, Alaska, and his son James Bennett, Wooshketaan clan from Sitka, Alaska, visited the NMNH and the NMAI to study the Tlingit collections to revive ancient techniques and styles of Tlingit art. They were sponsored by **Eric Hollinger** with the assistance of Arctic Studies Center Intern **Barbara Betz**. The researchers were also accompanied by George's wife Mary and their daughter Kathy.

While here, the Bennetts were invited by the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) to participate in the exhibit opening ceremonies of the Oceans Hall on September 27. George Bennett, noting that he did not bring his traditional regalia, asked if a Chilkat robe could be checked out from the collections for him to wear in the ceremony. Eric and conservator **Greta Hansen** assisted the Bennetts in identifying a robe that would be suitable for this occasion.

Before an audience of thousands who came for the exhibit opening, George spoke about the robe, the museum's approval of his request to wear it during the ceremony, and the importance of being able to display the robe in a public context after 120 years in museum storage. The robe was placed on his shoulder by his son James and George sang and danced in the robe along with the Tlingit group assembled by the NCAI. In the Tlingit tradition, according to George, the ceremony brought the robe back to life. It is now the only Tlingit object in the museum's collections that is alive. A Tlingit Raven canoe, donated to the museum by the Tlingit community, is on exhibit in the new hall.

Later in the week George and James gave presentations to the public and museum docents in the Oceans Hall and consulted with conservators about Tlingit objects at NMNH and NMAI.



George and his son James holding the Chilkat robe from the anthropology collections. Photo: James DiLoreto.

Contributors: Joalyn Archambault, Mary Jo Arnoldi, Carrie Beauchamp, Bill Billeck, Jennifer Clark, Kim Cullen Cobb, Tracy Cones, Bill Fitzhugh, Valerie Free, Bruno Frohlich, Ives Goddard, Candace Greene, Eric Hollinger, Jake Homiak, Deborah Hull-Walski, David Hunt, Troy Johnson, Adrienne Kaeppler, Igor Krupnik, Robert Leopold, Dorothy Lippert, Marilyn London, Stephen Loring, Betty Meggers, Don Ortner, Linda Perry, Rick Potts, Briana Pobiner, Torben Rick, Daniel Rogers, Gregory Shook, Bruce Smith, Landis Smith, Dennis Stanford, Paul Taylor, Matt Tocheri, Jane Walsh, Pam Wintle, Melinda Zeder.

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