
Anthropolog

Newsletter of The Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History

Fall 2004

HAWAIIAN TREASURES

Hawaiian Treasures, Na Mea Makamae O Hawai'i, exhibition opened on September 22 in the National Museum of Natural History. The exhibit features historic Hawaiian materials from the Anthropology Department, including 70 artifacts/works of art and photographs from the National Anthropological Archives. The exhibit was developed by Adrienne Kaeppler in consultation with the four Royal Societies of Hawai'i and honors Hawaiians as Native Americans, complementing the opening of the National Museum of American Indian (whose collection does not include objects from Hawai'i).

The centerpiece of the exhibit is a 19-foot Hawaiian outrigger canoe given to the Smithsonian by Queen Kapi'olani in 1887. It is the oldest existing Hawaiian canoe in the world and underwent extensive conservation for this exhibition. Other important pieces in the exhibition are a feathered cloak, which was taken as a battle prize by King Kamehameha II from his rival Chief Kekuaokalani, and five additional feather capes, two of which are associated with King Kalakaua. Also included are royal bowls from the will of Abigail Kaw~nanakoa in 1947.

Two important collections are represented in the exhibition: (1) Artifacts from the United States Exploring Expedition (1838-1842) under Captain Charles Wilkes that include pieces of barkcloth, ornaments,

stone tools, and gourd bowls; and (2) Artifacts from the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, held in Seattle, Washington, in 1909, that include musical instruments, puppets, and many items of daily use.

According to Adrienne, many of the objects in this exhibition are no longer in daily use and present-day Hawaiians marvel over the sophisticated tools and techniques employed in their fabrication. Using stone tools, animal skin, feathers, teeth, wood and fibers from a variety of plants, Hawaiians made intricate wood and stone sculptures, clothing, ornaments, musical instruments, bowls, and tools. Each object is treasured because of its beauty as well as its individual history and the genealogy of individuals who once owned and used it. Through these historic pieces Hawaiians feel that they are "reconnecting with their ancestors."



Adrienne with Under Secretary Dave Evans and David Rosenthal of CAP.

ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION

Gus Van Beek received a visitor from Jerusalem, Israel. Amanda Weiss, program manager of the Bible Lands Museum in Jerusalem, came to see Gus about the archaeological excavations and artifacts from Marib, Yemen, where the Queen of Sheba ruled. Gus showed Weiss slides of Marib and its environment, neighboring sites, and artifacts. The Bible Lands Museum is planning an exhibition on the Queen of Sheba.

Postdoctoral Fellow William Honeychurch presented a talk titled "Archaeological Survey in Mongolia and the Building of a Nomadic State" on September 30, as part of the Anthropology Seminar Series.

DIVISION OF ETHNOLOGY

Adrienne Kaeppler gave a presentation on "Recycling Tradition in the Arts of Polynesia" on October 7. Her talk was part of the Anthropology Seminar Series.

Publication: **Kaeppler, Adrienne**. 2004 "Queen Salote's Poetry as Works of Art, History, Politics, and Culture," pp. 26-65; "Notation, Texts, Translation, and Interpretation," pp. 342-345. In *The Songs and Poems of Queen Salote*, presented by HRH Princess Nanasipau'u Tuku'aho, Melenaita Taumoe'olau, Elizabeth Wood-Ellem, and Adrienne L. Kaeppler. Nuku'alofa, Tonga: Vava'u Press.

Jane Walsh described the U.S. Exploring Expedition collections on the Smithsonian Libraries' online Expedition's website. Her article is titled "From the Ends of the Earth - The Extraordinary Collections of the U.S. Exploring Expedition," which can be viewed at <http://www.sil.si.edu/digitalcollections/usexex/learn/Walsh-01.htm> She also rewrote the entire database of some 2000 artifacts and wrote an introduction and explanation of the Expedition's catalogue.

Jane has been invited to mount an exhibition of 19th-century photographs taken in Mexico by naturalist and ethnologist Edward Nelson. The exhibit of some fifty photographs will be displayed at the Anthropology Museum of the Autonomous University of the State of Mexico.

The Museo Universitario Dr. Luis Mario Schneider in Malinalco, State of Mexico, expressed an interest in an exhibition of ethnographic photographs, taken by Nelson and his colleague Edward Goldman, of the Valley of Toluca, and of the physical and cultural environment surrounding the Lerma river basin, Lake Chalco, and other waterways. The exhibit will open in February, 2005.

Nelson and Goldman spent fourteen years in Mexico, between 1892 and 1906, collecting some 14,000 birds and 16,000 mammals for the U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey (now Department of Fish and Wildlife). These collections are housed in the National Museum of Natural History. They extensively documented their field studies photographically, and most of these photographs are in the SI Archives, although a few are found in the NAA. The department also has some archaeological and ethnographic material collected by Nelson on his travels.



Edward Nelson in Mexico. Photo taken in the 1890s.

From Edward Goldman's journal, dated May 8, 1903:

Near Copala , Guerrero - Made a trip today about 10 miles in a southeasterly course to a place called Las Salinas. I secured the photos and started back at 4:15 PM and spent the night near Copala.

Negros. Along the coast south of Acapulco are numerous villages of crinkly-haired people, who evidently are of African blood. They have however mixed to some extent with the Mexican Indians. They live in many places, almost entirely in round houses. These round houses begin at Huehuetan, a day's travel south of Copala and extend into the state of Oaxaca. The houses are made of slender poles placed perpendicularly side by side and lashed together with vines. A roof conical in shape and made of grass thatch isput on.



Family from the Acapulco area and their home. Photos taken in 1903.



For two years **Bob Laughlin** waited in vain for the State of Chiapas, Mexico to publish a Spanish edition of his publication, *The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of San Lorenzo Zinacantán* (Smithsonian Institution Press, 1975). He just learned that CIESAS, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores de Antropología Social, is “muy emocionado” at the opportunity of printing a Tzotzil-Spanish and Spanish-Tzotzil version. In this edition (*Muk'ta cholobil k'op ta Sotz'leb, El diccionario grande de San Lorenzo Zinacantán*), the grammatical notation has been simplified, many plural forms eliminated, and the 2,686 plant names in *The Flowering of Man: A Tzotzil Botany of Zinacantán* (SI Press, 1993) have been added. The task remains of finding additional support to permit the book being offered to the Maya community, with whom Laughlin works, at a greatly reduced price.

The exhibit, *CHIAPAS: Preserving Indigenous Rights and Culture*, opened at the University of New Mexico library on September 18 and has on display *Mayan Hearts* by Robert Laughlin and refers to the article on this publication in the February 2003 issue of *Smithsonian* magazine. Librarian Carolyn Mountain, remarks, “It is such a pleasure for us to be able to put the book up for exhibit; its beauty and significance to the entire Mexican nation is profound.” The exhibit runs through December 17. *Mayan Hearts* just became part of a new exhibit on the human heart at The Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY DIVISION

Bruno Frohlich and **David Hunt**, with colleagues Naran Bazarsad and Russell Nelson, co-authored a paper titled “Natural Mummified Human Remains from the Gobi Desert, Mongolia.” The paper was presented at the V (Fifth) World Congress on Mummy Studies in Torino (Turin), Italy, held from Sept 2 - 5.

Kari Bruwelheide presented a lecture on forensic anthropology on September 20 as part of the Virginia Institute of Forensic Science and Medicine Basic training course.

Doug Owsley is conducting an educational project on the Eastern Shore in Talbot County, Maryland, where eight students and five teachers from the local high schools will participate in excavating 17th century burials located on private land. To prepare the participants, Owsley first lectured on forensic and physical anthropology and historical archaeology to local high school students. Next week the participant students and teachers will meet for a team training session on skeletal biology and analysis to introduce them to the skeleton and meet with the crew. Survey, including ground penetrating radar and mapping, has already been done at the site, but these techniques will be explained and demonstrated to the participants. Excavation will begin the last week of October and finish by the end of the month. The goals of this project are to increase student interest in science and American history, provide a better understanding of the human skeleton and what can be learned from it, and foster the public's perception of the Smithsonian's role in interpreting the natural world and our place in it. In addition, this project has an important research value: it will add to the skeletal data base of the Colonial period that Owsley and research assistant **Kari Bruwelheide** have been compiling. This project is an educational component of a larger program, the future exhibition *Written in Bone: Stories of Life and Death in the Colonial Chesapeake*.

On Oct 21, **Doug Ubelaker** presented the invited lecture "Contributions of Forensic Anthropology to Terrorism Investigation" at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law in Scottsdale, Arizona.

Publications:

Douglas H. Ubelaker, Jerold M. Lowenstein and Darden G. Hood. "Use of Solid-Phase Double-Antibody Radioimmunoassay to Identify Species from Small Skeletal Fragments." *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 49(5):924-929.

José L. Prieto, Concepción Magaña and **Douglas H. Ubelaker**. "Interpretation of Postmortem Change in

Cadavers in Spain." *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 49(5):918-923.



ARCHAEOBIOLOGY PROGRAM

Dolores Piperno was an invited speaker at the 51st Annual Systematics Symposium, St. Louis, Missouri, October 8-10. Her talk was titled "Agricultural Impact on Vegetation and Quaternary Vegetational History in Central America." Dolores reviewed the body of historical data from lake sediments relating to the climate, vegetation, and human land use of the lowland Central American tropical forest between ca. 20,000 B.P. and at the time of Christ. Pollen, phytolith, and charcoal records identify the distribution and composition of tropical vegetation and fire patterns during the late Pleistocene, when they were significantly altered from today's, and the earliest Holocene, when plant communities reassembled and inter-glacial forms began to develop on the landscape. She discussed the significance of the environmental perturbations that occurred during the transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene for human occupation of the lowland tropical forest. The profound effects of an ancient pre-Columbian development of plant food production and, subsequently, slash and burn agriculture between ca. 9,000 B.P. and 4000 B.P. can be seen on lowland forests from Mexico to Panama.



Mindy Zeder traveled to the Carlsberg Academy in Copenhagen Denmark to attend the business meetings of the International Council of the International Council for Zooarchaeology, of which she is president. She also participated in a symposium titled “What’s Hot in Zooarchaeological Research Right Now? Ancient DNA, Stable Isotopes, and Trace Fossils,” where she gave a paper titled “Recent Advances in Documenting Animal Domestication.” The meeting was sponsored by the Carlsberg Foundation, which supports scientific research.

ARCHAEOOMETRY PROGRAM

Ron Bishop and Erin Sears, of the Archaeometry Program, conducted research on ceramics and figurines from the Jaina Island site in the Centro Regional, INAH-Campeche, Mexico. Ron and Erin photographed the objects and made samples for neutron activation analysis to assist in determining the extent of the region that used Jaina Island for burials. Jaina figurines, famous for their exquisite human representation, are in museum collections throughout the world—a vast majority of which are of dubious authenticity. This will be the first time that Jaina figurines from fully contextual excavations have been chemically analyzed for source attribution. A return trip to sample whole polychrome dishes and plates, which accompanied the figurines, is planned for early November.



ARCTIC STUDIES CENTER



Bill Fitzhugh and colleagues Yves Chretien, Christy Leece, and **Helena Sharp** conducted fieldwork on the “Quebec Gateways Project,” where they have been excavating Basque, Indian, and early Eskimo sites along the rugged coast of eastern Quebec, also known in the schooner fishing era as part of “The Labrador.”

This region is best known from Audubon’s early ornithological excursions, but it is equally exciting in terms of archaeology and early European history. This year’s work identified Indian sites as early as 8000 years old, and other early Indian sites dating back to 3000-5000 years old, which will permit new understanding of regional cultural relationships and chronologies. Research also continued at the ca. AD 1600 Basque site on Petite Mecatina, with finds relating to metallurgy (lead casting) and native contacts, including glass beads and several more fragments of Inuit soapstone lamps and cooking vessels. The latter suggest that Inuit—most likely the women—were employed by Basque whalers and fisherman as cooks and service personnel at their seasonal fishing stations. The team also discovered the wood plank floors of huts or sheds, barrel hoops and staves, a large wooden pin, and other perishables in a boggy area of the site. Further evidence of a much earlier ‘Eskimo’ presence was found beneath the Basque site, dating to the 2500-year-old Groswater Paleoeskimo culture.

These finds greatly augment the 2003 discoveries of a dense underwater midden containing nearly intact Basque vessels, wood timbers, whalebones, and other debris—all indicating a rich set of archaeological deposits documenting a previously unknown period of Basque discovery and contact in the New World.

Bill Fitzhugh and **Bruno Frohlich** recently attended board meetings for Sterling College's Northern Studies Center, where they participated in discussions about future Mongolian research and student training programs in Arctic studies. Sterling, a small college in northern Vermont, has become interested in creating an agricultural studies program in the Gobi as a complement to its own local program, in collaboration with Mongolian research programs being run by Pittsburgh and the Smithsonian.

Following the Sterling meetings, **Bill** spoke on Mongolian research at Dartmouth College's Northern Forum lecture program, where Sterling and Dartmouth staff and students got a chance to meet and share ideas. Bill also lectured to a Dartmouth class on circumpolar archaeology and introduced the students to northern adaptations, by using the Dartmouth's Hood Museum arctic collections.

Bill also joined **Stephen Loring** as speakers at a conference in St. John's, Newfoundland, honoring the retirement of Memorial University's James A. Tuck, Jr. Loring's paper, "The Mingled Destinies of Caribou and People," presented a revolutionary find—a fluted Paleoindian point made of Ramah chert from northern Labrador. Fitzhugh's paper, "Basques in the St. Lawrence: the Hare Harbor Mecatina Site," chronicled the results of four years of archeological surveys in the Lower North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

November Arctic Conference at NMNH
The 12th Annual Arctic Conference: Archaeology, Anthropology and Environmental Studies takes place at the NMNH, November 5 - 7. The Arctic Studies Center, which is organizing the conference, will host tours of the Smithsonian's research and collections storage facilities and invite students and colleagues to take the opportunity to explore collections-based research at the Smithsonian. For further information, contact **Stephen Loring**.

HUMAN ORIGINS PROGRAM



Rick Potts was elected an AAAS Fellow. In their letter to Rick, the American Association for the Advancement of Science wrote: "You are being honored for fundamental studies in paleoanthropology, particularly for advancing knowledge of the evolution of early human adaptability and its relation to paleoenvironmental dynamics."

The Human Origins Program kept a daily journal on the excavations at Olorgesailie, Kenya, from June 11 to August 18, which can be seen online as "Dispatches from the Field" at <http://www.mnh.si.edu/anthro/humanorigins/aop/olorg2004/index.htm> This site has strong educational value in that it also instructs as well as inform.



Excavation at Olorgesailie

Christian Tryon is a new Postdoctoral Fellow. Christian received his Ph.D. from the University of Connecticut in 2003. He arrived at the Smithsonian from a postdoctoral position at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) labs in Valbonne, France, funded by the Fyssen Foundation. Christian

has done extensive archaeological and geological fieldwork in Kenya, and closer to home, in Connecticut. His research methods include petrography, geochemistry (volcanic ash correlation), site formation processes, and lithic analysis. His thesis research examined the end of the Acheulian and the beginning of the Middle Stone Age in East Africa. While at the Smithsonian, Christian will focus on artifacts from Olorgesailie, Kenya, examining aspects of the Acheulian toolkit other than the handaxes, a component often forgotten but no less important.

New Evidence Demonstrates Rapid Spread of Early Humans from East Africa to Asia, as Reported in NATURE

“New Evidence Regarding the Earliest Human Presence at High Northern Latitudes in Northeast Asia.” *Nature* 431(September 30):559-562. Authored by Rixiang Zhu, **Richard Potts**, et al. Based on recent excavations in the Nihewan Basin of north China, Zhu, Potts, and colleagues announce evidence of the oldest definite human stone tools and animal butchery practices in East Asia, dating to about 1.66 million years ago. The results of this study speak to how rapidly the earliest humans to leave Africa moved into new regions, and how well they adapted to the new environments they faced.

Four archeological layers at the site of Majuangou were dated by precise measurement of the magnetic properties of the sediments. These measurements matched up with well-dated changes in Earth’s magnetic field over the past 2 million years. The youngest layer is nearly the same age as the previous oldest known archeological site in the Nihewan region, about 1.32 million years old (reported in Zhu et al., 2001, *Nature*). Three older layers were also discovered in the teams’ excavations. Their estimated ages are 1.55 million, 1.64 million, and 1.66 million years old, based on their position above and beneath the magnetic field transitions.

The stone tools are made from angular rock fragments that differ from the rounded cobbles from

which the oldest African stone tools were usually made. Otherwise, the pattern of chipping and the manufacture of sharp flakes and stone cores are very similar to Oldowan stone tools, which are the oldest known in Africa. Animal bones associated with the stone tools, especially in the oldest archeological layer of Majuangou-III, show well-preserved percussion breaks, indicating that early humans broke open animal bones for the fatty marrow inside. This practice is also seen in older and contemporaneous African archeological sites. The inter-continental comparison of stone tools and animal bones suggests, therefore, a link in the behavior of early humans from Africa to East Asia.

Evidence of early humans in the Nihewan region by 1.66 million years ago is not long after the oldest definite evidence of human ancestors outside of Africa, at the Dmanisi site, Republic of Georgia, dated about 1.75 million years old. The Nihewan finds date to the same time (about 1.66 million years ago) as the oldest known fossils of *Homo erectus* in Asia, on the island of Java, Indonesia.

Together, these findings imply that early humans spread from Africa to East Asia rapidly, possibly starting during a warm phase. After this lengthy migration, early humans inhabited East Asia from 40°N latitude (Nihewan Basin) to 7°S latitude (Java), indicating the ability of these early populations to live in a wide diversity of environments. Populations reaching northern latitudes stayed there for more than half a million years in a moderately oscillating climate. In the Nihewan, those populations lived on the margins of a large lake and obtained meat and marrow from horses, deer, and elephants.

These findings are the result of collaborative research between the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of Natural History and the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Primary funding for the project is from the National Science Foundation of China, Chinese Academy of Sciences, the U.S. National Science Foundation (grant number BCS-0218511), and the Smithsonian’s Human Origins Program.

LATIN AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAM

Betty Megger's research is included in a *Forces of Change* case study in an exhibit titled *El Nino's Powerful Reach*, located in the Constitution Avenue lobby. The new kiosk explains the El Nino cycle, provides evidence that El Nino is not a new phenomenon, and shows the positive and negative impacts of El Nino events. Terry Erwin and Carole Baldwin's research are also featured.

Publications:

Meggers, Betty J. "Valdivia y el origen de la cerámica americana." In *Libro de amigos: homenaje a Jorge Salvador Lara*, Vol. II, pp. 573-588. Quito.

Meggers, Betty J., "Numbers from Nowhere Revisited: Response to Stahl." *The Review of Archaeology* 25:31-39. Meggers refutes Peter Stahl's high density Precolumbian population levels in the Amazon.

Ledergerber, Paulina. "Ecuador: uno con el sol y la luna." In Mercedes Guinea, ed., *Simbolismo y ritual en los Andes septentrionales*, pp. 127-149. Quito.

Ledergerber, Paulina. "Los Sikhs, Pasado y Presente, Sintesis Historica," In I. Zapater, editor, *Libro de Amigos. In honor of Prof. Dr. Jorge Salvador-Lara*, pp. 485-502. P.U.C.E. Quito, Ecuador.



COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES PROGRAM

The week of the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian, CAP received over 30 visitors: 6-7 Hawaiian visitors to the ACL, 25 researchers in the NAA, and 3 visitors in the HSFA. **Jake Homiak** provided NAA and HSFA brochures and binders of selected reference photos for the NMAI Archives' Open House. Many thanks to Repatriation Office colleagues **Eric Hollinger**, **Betsy Bruemmer**, and **Gillian Flynn** for being available to handle various visitors during this busy week.

Collections

The Metro section of the September 27 issue of *The Washington Post* featured the Museum Support Center with a photograph of our own **David Rosenthal** on the front page. The article, by Nurith C. Aizenman, examined, through interviews with NMNH scientists, how and why the Museum maintains collections at MSC.

Kelly Rushing and **Hsiao-Wen Chiang** are GWU interns working with the Anthropology Conservation Lab, specifically on the hall dismantling projects through mid-December.

Dave Rosenthal, **Felicia Pickering**, **Natalie Firnhaber**, **Lynn Schneider**, and **Pat Henkle** have dismantled all cases in Hall 9. **Deb Hull-Walski**, **Sarah Zabriski**, and **Amy Putnam** dismantled the temporary exhibit *Looking both Ways*, curated by **Aron Crowell** of the Arctic Studies Center, Alaska Office.

Archives

Human Studies Film Archives
Documentary Educational Resources of Watertown, Massachusetts is working with an Australian production company along with the BBC, CBC, SBS and TV2 Denmark on the Yanomamo. They will be us-

ing footage held in the HSFA and shot by Timothy Asch and Napoleon Chagnon in 1968 and 1971.

Pam Wintle worked with a filmmaker/researcher from Sweden in the Film Archives locating footage for a documentary about Carlton Gadjek's work on endo-cannibalism among the Fore in New Guinea. Pam also discussed the Gajdusek film with a documentary filmmaker producing a two hour special for Discovery Channel on cannibalism.

Dr. Laura Lewis of James Madison University began a three-month residence in the department through a collaborative arrangement with the Center for FolkLife and Cultural Studies. In Anthropology, she is sponsored by Jake Homiak and Daniel Rogers. Laura will be using the film archives and other collections in preparation for a book on contemporary communities in Western Mexico.

The HSFA acquired the film collections of filmmaker Pacho Lane, which included films on several indigenous groups in Mexico and a documentary shot in Afghanistan during the Soviet occupation.

The HSFA had two distinguished visitors: Halla Linker Aguirre, Consul General Emeritus for Iceland, and her husband Francisco Aguirre. Halla Linker is a former filmmaker and donor to the HSFA.

National Anthropological Archives

Josh Roffler and Eloise Pedro of the Gila River Heritage Center are finalizing their project of photographing all of the Pima collections. This project will produce another cache of digital photos for upload into Emu.

The NAA is the recipient of Frederica de Laguna's fieldnotes, journals, photographs, sound recordings, and papers from her tenure as AAA president. De Laguna died October 6 at the age of 98.

Candace and Robert Leopold submitted a Walcott Fund proposal to support the department's Endangered Languages Program.

Robert Leopold and **Carrie Beauchamp** are members of the Museum's new Emu Advisory Committee. Carrie will be our primary representative. Please direct Emu related concerns or suggestions to her.

The NAA has recently welcomed a new contractor and several new volunteers: These individuals are:

Sarah Rice, a graduate student in GWU's Museum Studies Program and a former student of Susan McElrath's, has begun a short-term contract as reference archivist.

Alethea Rudolph, a graduate student in the Anthropology Department at American University, is providing research support to the NAA staff.

Bonnie Britton, who studied anthropology at the University of Washington, is volunteering in the Digital Imaging Lab, scanning Neil Judd's photographs of Chaco Canyon.

Alida Friedrich, a former Visiting Student in the NAA who is completing an MLS degree at the University of Maryland, has returned as a volunteer to process the papers of John V. Murra.

Rounding out the almost all-volunteer staff of the NAA are long time volunteers **Jill Fri, Ann** and **Steve Hunt**, and **Laura Lathrop**.





HANDBOOK OFFICE

The Department of Anthropology announces the kick-off for a new volume in its *Handbook of North American Indians* series. *Volume 16: Technology and Visual Arts* (TVA) will be edited by Christian Feest, the newly-appointed director of the Museum Für Völkerkunde in Vienna. Feest, a former SI Post-doctoral fellow, is one of the world's leading experts in North American Indian material culture and art and has had a distinguished career in ethnological research and museum administration.

As volume editor, Feest will develop specific plans for the volume's outline, schedule, and budget during the next few months. In order to facilitate production of remaining *Handbook* volumes, TVA will be assembled primarily in Vienna before its submission to the *Handbook* staff for final editing and compilation after the current volume, *Environment, Origins, and Population* (edited by **Doug Ubelaker**, **Bruce Smith**, **Dennis Stanford**, and Emoke Szathmary), has departed for the print shop, ca. June 2006.

Joanna Scherer wrote a book review on *The Ones That Are Wanted: Communication and the Politics of Representation in a Photographic Exhibition* by Corinne Kratz (University of California

Press, 2001) for *caa reviews*, an online publication of the College Art Association, summer 2004.

REPATRIATION OFFICE

Outreach

In August, **Eric Hollinger** traveled to Shawnee, Oklahoma, for the 11th Annual Gathering of Nations of the Potawatomi, where he met with repatriation representatives of the seven federally recognized U.S. Potawatomi tribes and one Canadian Potawatomi First Nation to discuss collaboration on identifying lineal descendants of named individuals and other Potawatomi remains.

Bill Billeck and **Risa Arbolino** attended the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI) Conference in Polson, Montana, in September. Fifty-five tribes from California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Alaska are members of the ATNI. Bill and Risa presented information on repatriation at the NMNH.

In September, **Risa Arbolino** visited the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico to consult on repatriation issues.

Bill Billeck was on a repatriation panel at the Federal Bar Association meeting in Washington, D.C., on September 22.

Dorothy Lippert attended a conference on Native Peoples and Museums: Building Reciprocal Relationships for the 21st Century sponsored by the Committee on Institutional Cooperation at the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Bill, Eric, Dorothy, and Risa attended the National NAGPRA Meetings in Washington, DC, on September 17-18.

Visits

Many Native American visitors contacted and met with Repatriation Office staff during the opening week of the National Museum of the American Indian.

As part of the NMAI opening, on September 21st, **Dorothy Lippert** participated in the Procession and walked with the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. Terry Cole (Choctaw) served as a member of the Honor Guard for this group.

Eric Hollinger and **Betsy Bruemmer** visited Ojibwa and Iroquois collections with representatives of the Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve, Ontario, and the Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve, Ontario, along with Sandra Wabegijig, manager, Treaty First Nations Relations, Treaty Policy Directorate, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and a representative of Six Nations of the Grand River, Ontario.

Dorothy also met with Claire Smith, President of the World Archaeological Congress, who visited the office and discussed issues relating to repatriation and indigenous archaeology.

Gilbert Brady of the Northern Cheyenne met with **Bill Billeck** on September 20, 2004.

Bill Billeck and **Eric Hollinger** answered repatriation questions and met with Susan Eileen Skinaway, St. Croix Ojibwa from Wisconsin, and seven members of her family visiting the Anthropology Library to donate a book she wrote.

Joyce Bear of the Muscogee Creek met with **Dorothy Lippert** and **Bill Billeck** to discuss human remains from Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia.

Eric Hollinger visited Ojibwa collections with Stephanie Rogers of the Sheguiandah First Nation, Ontario, on September 23rd.

Vicente Sanchez met with **Bill Billeck** on September 23 and visited the Taino collections the next day with **Betsy Bruemmer**.

Risa Arbolino met with a group of 40 school children and chaperones from the Pueblo of Santa Clara, NM and helped with a docent-led school tour of NMNH on September 24th, aided by Carrie Feldman and **Dorothy Lippert**.

Eric Hollinger and **Susan Crawford** assisted a tribal member of the Seneca Nation/Iroquois, New York, in visiting the Iroquois collections and discussed repatriation issues.

Eric Hollinger and **Felicia Pickering** assisted Susie Bevins (from Barrow) and Sonya Kelliher-Combs (from Nome), Alaska Native Art Foundation, Anchorage, in examining artifacts from northern Alaska on September 24.

Gordon Puller with class of about 10 students from Alaska was given a presentation on repatriation by Dorothy Lippert and Risa Arbolino on September 24, 2004.

Eugene Marino of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service met twice with Bill Billeck and Eric Hollinger to consult on a Fish & Wildlife NAGPRA case.

The Repatriation Review Committee met on September 19th and 20th to monitor and review the repatriation efforts at the NMNH. The seven members of the Committee met with Cristián Samper, Hans Sues, **Bill Fitzhugh**, **Bill Billeck** and the Repatriation Office staff members, **Dorothy Lippert**, **Eric Hollinger**, **Risa Arbolino**, and **Steve Ousley**. Lauryn Grant (General Counsel's Office), Ruth Selig (Director's Office), and **Gillian Flynn** (Repatriation Review Committee coordinator) also attended the meeting. In addition to receiving reports on the current repatriation efforts, the Review Committee supported proposals to fund re-housing collections from

the Plains Indian Hall, increase researcher access to the National Anthropological Archives, and produce digital imaging of the Native American collections.

Contributors: Ron Bishop, Laurie Burgess, Kari Bruwelheide, Laurie Burgess, Bill Fitzhugh, Bruno Frohlich, Jake Homiak, William Honeychurch, Dave Hunt, Adrienne Kaeppler, Bob Laughlin, Paulina Ledergerber, Betty Meggers, Delores Piperno, Rick Potts, Christian Tryon, Doug Ubelaker, Gus Van Beek, Jane Walsh, Mindy Zeder.

Editor: Ann Kaupp

Reviewer: Betty Meggers

Chair: William Fitzhugh

Department Website: www.nmnh.si.edu/anthro



Group effort in transporting the Hawaiian outrigger canoe to NMNH. for the "Hawaiian Treasures" exhibit.