
Anthropolog

Newsletter of The Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History

Summer 2005

Colombian Gold Exhibit Opening This Fall

The National Museum of Natural History will present for the first time in the United States an exhibit on *The Spirits of Ancient Colombian Gold*, opening November 9, 2005. Although gold working was practiced throughout the pre-Columbian Andes, it reached its greatest artistic diversity and abundance in Colombia. To the early Europeans, its value was only economic and unknown numbers of objects were melted down and shipped to Spain. European lust for gold stimulated dozens of attempts during the 16th and 17th centuries to find its source, the mythical kingdom of El Dorado, all of which ended in failure.

The objects that survived reveal the technological sophistication of the workmanship and the variety of sacred and secular functions gold played in Colombian society. Many symbolize the ability of religious practitioners to transform themselves into animals, to fly, and to perform other kinds of supernatural feats. Earrings, nose pendants, chest ornaments, necklaces, and other personal ornaments are abundant and varied, and their use is documented on many of the human figures. Lime flasks and small tablets identify the use of hallucinogens to communicate with the spirits. In short, this exhibit introduces visitors to an unfamiliar and mysterious world.

Curated by Abelardo (Chinaco) Sandoval, this exhibit is organized by the Banco de la República, Museo del Oro, of Bogotá, Colombia. *The Spirits of Ancient Colombian Gold* will close April 2, 2006.



Bat-man pectoral. Some chiefs maintained their authority through the power of transformation into a bat-man or vampire, the bird of the night and of the underworld, which produced fear. Lost wax casting of tumbaga (an alloy of gold and copper) and gilded by oxidation.

RECOGNITIONS, AWARDS & FELLOWSHIPS

Dolores Piperno was recently elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. She joins Bruce Smith who was elected in 2003.

Piperno also was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an institution founded by Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. The Academy will welcome this year's new Fellows and Foreign Honorary Members at its annual induction ceremony on October 8, at the Academy's headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Candace Greene and **Robert Leopold** won the WEBBY Award for the National Anthropological Archives' Lakota Winter Counts, considered the best cultural institution website of 2005 by the International Academy of Digital Arts & Sciences. Lakota Winter Counts was one of 4,300 entries from 50 states and 40 countries to compete for this award. In addition to Greene, as content curator, and Leopold, as technical and design consultant, the project team included research collaborator **Christina Burke**, who worked in the field with Lakota participants and production team members, and intern **Anh-Thu Cunnion**, who developed educational materials to accompany the site. This online exhibit was designed to promote exploration and interaction with these historic collections by the public and the Lakota people to whom they have significant cultural importance. Webby winners were honored at the 9th Annual Webby Awards, held in New York City on June 6th.

Adrienne Kaeppler was elected President of the World Dance Alliance - Americas (WDA-A) at their annual conference, held in Mexico City, May 17 - 22. The WDA-A is an umbrella organization for all dance activities and scholarship in the Americas. It is part of a world consortium of which there are two other chapters, World Dance Alliance - Asia/Pacific and World Dance Alliance - Europe. Her term will last two years.

Rick Potts accepted a position as member on the Science Advisory Board for the Explorers Club, New York.

Igor Krupnik received the NMNH Director's 'Science Achievement Award' of 2005 for his co-edited, international volume "Northern Ethnographic Landscapes: Perspectives from Circumpolar Nations," edited by Igor Krupnik, Rachel Mason, and Tonia W. Horton. *Contribution to Circumpolar Anthropology*, vol.6, Arctic Studies Center, 2004.

Igor Krupnik was elected to be the next chair of the NMNH Senate of Scientists for 2006-2007. Krupnik will be the fourth SOS Chair from Anthropology to serve in the last five years. He follows in the steps of Bill Fitzhugh, Mary Joe Arnoldi, and Dan Rogers. Both Fitzhugh and Rogers had to step down when they took over as chair of the Anthropology Department.



Igor Krupnik working with George Noongwook on their joint book on Yupik sea ice and weather knowledge in Savoonga, Alaska, February 2004. Photographer: G. Carleton Ray.

UNIVERSITY TEACHING

The Department has a long teaching history with staff affiliated with local universities. Several staff have teaching appointments at George Washington University (GWU) and taught the following courses this past year: **Rick Potts** and **Kathleen Gordon**, Public Understanding of Science; **Candace Greene**, Anthropology in the Museum: Understanding Collections; **Doug Ubelaker**, Human Variation; **Deb Hull-Walski**, Collections Management: Practical Applications; **Dan Rogers**, Museums and the Public: Exhibiting Culture; **Robert Leopold**, Digital Imaging for Museums: Policy and Practice. **Lucy Thomason** taught a graduate-level class on Historical Linguistics at Georgetown University. Anthropology contractors **Marilyn London** and **Cynthia Wilczak** team taught University of Maryland courses on Human Skeletal Biology and Paleopathology and Paleodemography and at GWU, Introduction to Biological Anthropology. Contractor **Marta Camps** taught two courses at GWU, Introduction to Biological Anthropology and Introduction to Archaeology.

ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION

Dan Rogers was quoted in the July 7 issue of *USA Today* commenting on a discovery of footprints in Mexico allegedly more than 40,000 years old as being “a remarkably early date, which is a source of additional caution.”

ETHNOLOGY DIVISION

Mary Jo Arnoldi presented an invited paper, “Locating Histories in Concrete and Bronze: Late 20th Century Monuments in Urban Mali,” at the Visual Culture/African Cities Now symposium, held at Ohio University, on April 23.

Arnoldi just returned from Africa, where she conduct fieldwork in Mali and Guinée, beginning early June. In Mali she worked at the National Museum

of Mali, where she continued her research on public culture and urban monuments. In Kankan, Guinée, she attended the International Mande Studies Association conference and presented a paper on Mali’s cultural heritage, and its representation at the 37th Smithsonian Folklife Festival in 2003.

Ives Goddard and **Igor Krupnik** contributed a two-page spread on “Indigenous Peoples of the North Pacific, c. 1880,” including a color map, to the *Atlas of Pacific Salmon: The First Map-Based Assessment of Salmon in the North Pacific* by Xanthippe Augerot, with Dana Nadel Foley, published by the University of California Press and State of the Salmon, a consortium of Wild Salmon Center and Ecotrust based in Portland, Oregon. This contribution exemplifies the contributions made by Smithsonian anthropologists to interdisciplinary studies of major scientific topics that have broad popular interest.

Adrienne Kaeppler attended meetings in April and May in Germany, France, and Bulgaria. In Berlin, she attended the Pacific Arts Association-Europe meeting, where she spoke on “The Lost Gottingen Hawaiian Feathered Cloak: Politics and Rumor in 20th Century Germany.” In Paris she took part in the International Dance Day celebrations at UNESCO and attended the meetings of the World Dance Alliance. In Bulgaria she attended a workshop on ritual, which analyzed the rituals associated with St. George’s Day, which incorporates pre-Christian rain-making rituals. Kaeppler gave a paper titled “Ritual, Theatre, and Spectacle.” The ritual began at the Orthodox Church at Varvara, Bulgaria and moved four miles up a steep mountain by foot, where the pre-Christian rain ritual took place. The rain began almost immediately and the descent down the mountain was by means of a four mile single-file mud-laden path.

Kaeppler gave papers in July at the following conferences: “Dance, Dancing, and Discourse” at a conference on “Global and Local: Dance in Perform-

mance” in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; “Heliaki, Metaphor, and Allusion: The Art and Aesthetics of the Tongan Motto Koe Otua mo Tonga ko hoku Tofi`a [God and Tonga are my Inheritance]” at the Tongan History Association conference in Melbourne, Australia; “Designs in the Diaspora” at the Pacific Arts Association conference in Salem, Massachusetts.

Kaepler conducted three weeks of fieldwork in Tonga this summer. She selected recordings for a new CD on Queen Salote’s songs to accompany the book, *Songs and Poems of Queen Salote*. She also began work on a book on early Tongan photography.

2005 Publications by **Kaepler**:

“Dance, Dancing and Discourse.” In Mohd Anis Md Nor, and Revathi Murugappan, eds., *Global and Local: Dance in Performance*, pp. 293-302. Kuala Lumpur: Cultural Centre University of Malaya.

“Art and Aesthetics in Tonga (South Pacific): An Integral Association of Visual and Performing Arts.” In Michele Coquet, Brigitte Derlon et Monique Jeudy-Ballini, eds., *Les Cultures À L’Oeuvre. Rencontres en Art*, pp. 249-270. Paris: Biro editeur. Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l’Homme.

Chiapas Theater Credited for Giving High Profile to Indigenous People

The achievements of the Tzotzil-Tzeltal Maya Teatro Lo’il Maxil, Monkey Business Theatre, cofounded by **Robert M. Laughlin**, and its sister theater, FOMMA, in San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico, were described last year in a chapter in *Contemporary Mayan Theatre* by Tamara Underiner. An update appeared in the May/June 2005 issue of *American Theatre*. In the “Special Section: Cultures in Peril: Indigenous Visions in Mali, Uganda, India, Sri Lanka, Mexico and the Philippines,” Tamara Underiner concludes in her article “Unmasking Mayan Mexico”: “Because of its high profile, the work of Lo’il Maxil and Fomma has a radical potential. Contemporary power relations in Chiapas are now being contested by indigenous groups and by

women, both of whom have traditionally been denied access to social, educational, artistic and economic resources. And theatre has become an important site for this contestation to be articulated, both onstage and off.”

Intercultural University Established in Chiapas

On July 28 the governor of Chiapas inaugurated the Universidad Intercultural de Chiapas to be based in San Cristóbal de las Casas. Responding to Sna Jtz’ibajom’s request to President Fox for the creation of an Instituto de Ciencias y Artes Mayas, the federal government instead made Sna Jtz’ibajom, to which **Robert Laughlin** has been providing counsel, a project of the university, rather than create an autonomous organization. In addition to representing the ten Mayan ethnic groups of Chiapas, Sna will have a Zoque representative.

Laughlin gave a talk on “Globalization Through Mayan Eyes” to members of the Fulbright-Hays Summer Institute, on July 7 in San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico. Laughlin gave the voices of his two Tzotzil Maya collaborators who accompanied him to the U.S. in 1963 and 1967. Theirs is the first Maya description of our country at a time when looking at TV they saw Ruby shoot Oswald, and in 1967 they marched on the Pentagon and heard 200,000 people declare that our president had no reason in his head. Laughlin followed with the description of the actors of the Monkey Business Theatre during their visits to the U.S. in the 1990s. In strong contrast with the 1960s, the 1990s descriptions given by the Tzotzil and Tzeltal actors display a sophisticated social, economic and political awareness of Mexico and the whole world, and a determination to help others suffering the consequences of globalization.

William Crocker attended the inaugural meeting of the Multicultural State and Public Policy Research Group based at the Federal University of Maranhão in Sao Luis, Brazil, where he was the featured speaker. This initial meeting, held July 4 - 6, was a venue for researchers, administrators and students



Bill Crocker in Brazil with Canela Indians in 2003. Photo: David Epstein. 2003D-1607

to exchange research experiences and discuss themes and directions for future activities with the aim of strengthening our understanding of the people of the Timbira region of Brazil, and also to establish a collection of relevant materials to be housed at the Federal University. Following the meeting, Crocker went into the field to conduct research among the Canela Indians of Brazil — his 14th field season since 1958.

Research Associate **Edgardo Krebs** wrote two articles that were recently published:

A review of Luiz de Castro Faria's *Another Look: A Diary of the Serra do Norte Expedition, Rio de Janeiro, 2003*, in *Isis* vol. 96, no. 1 (March 2005): 128-129.

“Alfred Metraux and The Handbook of South American Indians. A View From Within,” *The History of Anthropology Newsletter* vol 32, no. 1 (2005): 3-11.

Publication in Honor of John C. Ewers

The People of the Buffalo, vol. 2, The Plains Indians of North America; The Silent Memorials: Artifacts as Cultural and Historical Documents: Essays in Honor of John C. Ewers. 2005. Coordinated and edited by Colin F. Taylor and Hugh A. Dempsey. Tatanka Press, Wyk auf Foehr, Germany.

This volume honors the late curator emeritus **John C. Ewers**, author of numerous books and articles including Bureau of Ethnology Bulletins, *The Horse in Blackfoot Indian Culture* (no. 159, 1955) and *Blackfoot Indian Pipes and Pipemaking* (no. 186, 1963), and the Smithsonian Press publication *Indian Art in Pipestone* (1979). Former and current staff of the Department of Anthropology who contributed to this volume include:

John C. Ewers: “Sacred Silhouettes, Rawhide Effigies in Plains Indian Religious Art.”

Candace S. Greene: “Fort Marion and the Florida Boys: Rethinking the Named Indian Artist.”

Paula Richardson Fleming: “Photographing the Plains Indians: Ridgway Glover at Forts Laramie and Phil Kearny, 1866.”

Joanna Cohan Scherer with Vicki Simon: “Red Cloud’s Manikin and His Uncle’s Shirt: Historical Representation in the Museum as seen through Photo Analysis.”

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY DIVISION

Kennewick Man Studied

Doug Owsley, Kari Bruwelheide, Dave Hunt, NMNH scientific photographer **Chip Clark** and anthropology contractor **Aleitha Williams** recently returned from a ten-day analysis of the Kennewick Man skeleton at the Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle. The analysis focused on an interpretation of bone preservation in order to reconstruct the positioning of the body and its subsequent erosion from the soil into the river, where it was found.

Owsley recorded the taphonomic features of the skeleton, particularly the postmortem fracture patterns of each bone and the deposition of sediments within and on the individual bone pieces in order to interpret burial positioning and how the bones eroded from the soil. **Bruwelheide** collected general information related to bone inventory: age and sex data, postcranial measurements, dental data, and bone pathology.

Hunt worked on a reconstruction of the skull and a hip prototype — a cast made from the CT images — and making a comparison of the reconstructed skull with the original to confirm accuracy in cranial measurements. **Clark** visually documented not only the skeletal analysis but also specific features in the bone and shot the first comprehensive layout of the skeleton. **Williams** helped to create a database of the taphonomic observations and worked with Owsley in recording these observations as the analysis proceeded.



Several other non-Smithsonian team members and staff of the Army Corps of Engineers were present for the analysis. A second round of studies will be conducted sometime in the future and will involve additional members of the scientific team. A number of newspapers and magazines have written articles on this study, including *USA Today*, *Newsweek*, *Seattle Times*, *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer* and *The Tri-City Herald* (Kennewick, Washington).

DNA Sought to Confirm Identity of Jamestown Leader

Doug Owsley, **Kari Bruwelheide**, and photographer **Chip Clark** traveled to England on June 13 to obtain DNA samples that will help confirm the identity of a man believed to be Bartholomew Gosnold. Gosnold sailed to Virginia as vice admiral of the expedition that established Jamestown. Owsley and Bruwelheide collected DNA samples from the skeletons of Gosnold's two maternal relatives - a sister and a niece.

Owsley successfully took a small sample of bone from Elizabeth Tilney, Gosnold's sister, who was buried 360 years ago beneath the floor of a small church in Suffolk. A sample will also be taken from Gosnold's niece who is buried at a neighboring

church, and mitochondrial DNA, which is passed through the maternal line, will be analyzed and compared with a DNA sample from Gosnold.

Gosnold, a friend of John Smith, was the primary organizer and leader of the Jamestown expedition. He previously sailed to North America in 1602 and discovered Martha's Vineyard, which he named after his daughter, and mapped Cape Cod. He died in 1607, shortly after arriving at Jamestown.

The 2003 discovery of the grave of a high-ranking individual just outside the fort Jamestown prompted the identity search. A captain's staff was found buried next to the man, an indication of his prominence. Owsley identified the individual as being a male in his mid-thirties; Gosnold died at 36. Historical records also show that Gosnold was buried in the parade grounds outside the fort, in defiance of orders from England directing the settlers to hide evidence of death and sickness from the outside world. While there were two other ranking individuals present at the fort, it is hoped that the DNA analysis will confirm the identity of Gosnold.

In May, **Doug Owsley** and his associates hosted students, teachers, and the school superintendent from Talbot county, Maryland, who had participated in the excavation of colonial human skeletal remains in Maryland's Eastern Shore last fall.



Group photo by Chip Clark

Cast-Iron Caskets Opened for Examination

During the first week of August, three cast-iron caskets dating from the mid-1800s were opened in the Department of Anthropology for examination and identification of the human remains. Two of the caskets came from North Carolina, and it was originally thought that one of the caskets might hold the body of a descendent of the first Royal Governor Richard Caswell (1729-1789), who served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. However, these caskets, made between 1854 and 1864 by Fisk and Crane of Cincinnati, revealed the remains of two women, one in her late 30s and the other in her late 40s. Based on the few artifacts present, both had likely been buried in nightgowns. Indicative of their high social status, both had good dental care.

The cast-iron casket from Washington, D.C. was discovered at a construction site in the 1400 block of Columbia Road and sent to the Smithsonian for examination at the request of the D.C. Government. This casket, sold in the 1850s as “The Fisk Mummy Case,” is molded in iron to resemble a body wrapped in a burial shroud, with flowing fabric folds and a glass face plate. When the casket was opened, scientists discovered the remains of a boy approximately 13 years of age. Unlike the North Carolina remains, this body was better preserved with skin and soft tissue. From examination of the lungs, scientists believe the boy might have died from pulmonary disease. Efforts will be made to try to identify the body.

Doug Owsley led the investigations, along with physical anthropologists **David Hunt** and **Kari Bruwelheide**; historical archaeologists **Laurie Burgess** and **Deb Hull-Walski**; assistant collections manager Dave Rosenthal, museum technician **Randy Scott**, textile specialist **Beth Eubanks**, and numerous NMNH interns and volunteers. They were joined by two pathologists and clothing historian Shelley Foote, formerly with NMAH. What the three remains had in common was that they had to have come from affluence, for only wealthy people could afford to be buried in cast-iron caskets. Scientific analyses of these remains will provide insight about the

nutrition and disease of people from the nineteenth-century and information on body preservation applicable to modern forensic analysis.



Cast-iron casket found in Washington, D.C. Doug Owsley (left). Photo: Ken Rahaim

Dave Hunt hosted a group of 52 students and teachers from the Harrisburg Academy on April 26. He talked about the Department’s physical collections and the use of human skeletons in archeological and forensic settings. He also lectured on skeletal biology and forensic anthropology to students in the GWU Introduction to Anthropology class, April 27.

Hunt taught a short course on osteology/skeletal biology for the Department of Anthropology, Washington College, Chestertown, MD on April 15 and 22.

Publications:

David R. Hunt, and John Albanese. “History and Demographic Composition of the Robert J. Terry Anatomical Collection.” *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* vol. 127, no. 4 (August 2005): 406-417.

Mann, R.W., and **D.R. Hunt**. 2005. *Photographic Regional Atlas of Bone Disease, 2nd ed.* C.C. Thomas, Springfield.

ARCHAEOBIOLOGY PROGRAM

Bruce Smith's article "Reassessing Coxcatlan Cave and the Early History of Domesticated Plants in Mexico" was published May 20 in the National Academy of Sciences' online journal, *PNAS* (Proceedings of the National Academy). It is Smith's Inaugural Article as a recent member of the NAS. <http://www.pnas.org/inaugurals.shtml>

Smith traveled to the University of Ohio at the invitation of the Anthropology Department. He presented a lecture on the transition to agriculture in Mexico and eastern North America.

Linda Gordon (Mammals Collections Manager) and **Mindy Zeder** worked on a criminal investigation for the Department of Defense Criminal Investigation Task Force. The work involved the identification of a number of mammal bone fragments and teeth from a crime scene involving Russian explosives on a military base in Afghanistan.

ARCTIC STUDIES CENTER

Festival of Greenland

The Arctic Studies Center, working closely with the NMNH Education and Exhibits departments, staged a "Festival of Greenland" at NMNH, May 20-22. Sponsored by the NMNH and the Greenland Home Rule Government, the festival presented a broad program of lectures, receptions, film programs, exhibits, and family activities. A delegation of more than 50 Greenlanders, headed by the Minister of Culture, Henriette Rasmussen, traveled to Washington to take part in the festival. The Smithsonian Associates organized a spectacular Friday evening opening and reception (with gourmet Greenlandic condiments and 'siku') and an all-day Saturday symposium, featuring Greenland's leading scholars. A Sunday film festival concluded the three days of family fun that included mask-making, kayak-building, stone-carving, and jewelry-making, with performances by the famous Greenland Aavaat Choir. The exhibits include



William Fitzhugh; Minister of Culture, Henriette Rasmussen; and NMNH Director Cristián Samper. Photo (13GCF): Will Richards.

a contemporary fine arts show of Greenland's finest artists, a brilliant large-format photographic exhibit of Ivars Silis' work, and five exhibit cases featuring old and new NMNH Greenland collections.

The cultural and political significance of the Festival was in providing Greenland's Home Rule Government with a chance to re-open its doors to the West, after nearly a century of near-exclusive Danish orientation. The festival also provided Greenland with an opportunity to engage in a wide variety of political and economic discussions with US officials, opening the way for further scientific, cultural, and economic exchanges.



The Aavart Choir performing songs of Greenland. Photo (23GCF): Will Richards.

Smithsonian Mongolia Deer Stone Project

The 2005 Mongolia Deer Stone Project — a joint project of the Smithsonian's Arctic Studies Center and the National Museum of Mongolian History and Institute of Archaeology — completed its fourth field season of education and research activities in Mongolia. More than 30 people participated; 13 from the Smithsonian alone, representing Anthropology, Botany, and Exhibits at NMNH; SCMRE; and OEC.

The project was visited by the U.S. Ambassador to Mongolia, Pamela Slutz, and her husband, Ronald Deutch, who participated in a week of fieldwork among the Tsaatan reindeer herders at their summer tundra camps in the Sayan Mountains. Ambassador Slutz has helped facilitate the Deer Stone Project through donations of aid and canvas for tents and educational assistance to the Tsaatan people. The project also has greatly benefitted this past year from an Ambassador's grant provided by the Department of State.

This year's fieldwork involved projects in archaeology, physical anthropology, and botany. The archaeology team, led by **William Fitzhugh**, focused on deer stone analysis and excavations of associated Bronze Age sites and monuments. Rae Beaubien of SCMRE conducted applications of laser scanning of deer stone art to provide a new method for baseline conservation and interpretation. Paula DePriest led botanical surveys in the most inaccessible regions of northern Mongolia, along the Russia-Tuva border. **Bruno Frohlich** carried out detailed mapping of Bronze Age burial mounds and ceremonial sites. He also obtained permission to export a series of mummies from the southern Gobi for analysis and CT-scanning at NMNH.

The Project also hosted its second research symposium in Ulaanbaatar, attended by more than 100 scholars and students. Co-sponsored with the American Center for Mongolian Research and the National Museum of Mongolian History, the symposium attracted considerable attention. This event was followed by a day of workshops on museum exhibiting

and conservation and demonstrations of laser scanning technology applications to archaeological and museum problems. Instructors included Harriet Beaubien and Vicky Karas of SCMRE; Carolyn Thome, OEC; **Natalie Firnhaber**, Anthropology; and Paul Rhymer, NHB Exhibits. Rhymer and Firnhaber remained in Ulaanbaatar the following week to provide assistance and training to the museum community.

A book on the research conducted thus far will soon be published by the Arctic Studies Center, and an article in *Archaeology* magazine is expected out this fall.



3000 year-old horse head sacrifice at the Erkhel Deer Stone Site. Photo, courtesy of William Fitzhugh.



American-Mongolian 2005 Deer Stone Project field crew. Photo, courtesy of William Fitzhugh.

Bill Fitzhugh attended the conference on Arctic Change: Creating a Dialog Between the Academy, Northern Peoples, and Policy Makers, organized by the Dickey Center for International Understanding, at Dartmouth College. Twenty-five leaders from the sciences, native groups, and policy experts spent two days discussing the future impacts of global warming on arctic lands and peoples and formulating plans to bring these issues to public and government attention. **Fitzhugh** gave a presentation on the history of climatic impacts on arctic cultures and the processes through which global warming impacts humans and their resources.

Igor Krupnik attended meetings in July on the International Polar Year 2007-2008 (IPY). The goal of the IPY 2007-2008 is to organize international scientific and exploring programs in the polar regions, which are highly sensitive to climate change and at the same time have significant effects on the earth's climate and, therefore, environments.

A two-day workshop, "Community-Based Monitoring and Observations in the Arctic: Creating a Circumpolar Network and Developing an Arctic People's Observations Center (APOC)," was organized jointly by the National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC) in Boulder, CO, and the University of Alaska Fairbanks. A second meeting, "Poles Together: Coordinating IPY Outreach and Education," organized by NOAA and the International IPY Secretariat in Cambridge, UK., attracted a broad audience of schoolteachers and education officials, scientists, agency representatives. A roundtable held at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in Bethesda, MD, focused on current programs in the field of human health, primarily in Alaska, and plans for the IPY 2007-2008 activities. **Krupnik**, who is on the international steering committee for the IPY and one of two anthropologists serving, gave an opening presentation on "A Vision for International Polar Year 2007-2008." He also spoke about Smithsonian participation for IPY 2007.

Igor Krupnik is working on a joint project in historical photography and 'knowledge repatriation'

with the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian. The result will be 200-page book, *Faces of Alaska. Photographs from the "Old Years" in the Bering Strait-Norton Sound Area*, co-edited by Krupnik and Ms. Vera Oovi-Kaneishiro, Yupik educator and historian from Anchorage. The effort has expanded into a partnership with several Native elders from the villages, who have been writing comments and essays to the photographs of the 'old days' for an historical photo catalog to be published under the ASC series, *Contributions to Circumpolar Anthropology*.

2005 publications by **Igor Krupnik**:

with Michael Bravo, Grete Hovelsrud-Broda, Ludger Müller-Wille, Birger Poppel, Peter Schweitzer and Sverker Sörlin. "Social Sciences and Humanities in the International Polar Year 2007-2008: An Integrated Mission." *Arctic* 58(1): 91-97.

"Veränderte Voraussetzungen, bleibende Partnerschaften. Akademische Forschung und indigenes Wissen in der arktischen Kulturwissenschaft." In Bauer, Stefan, Stefan Donecker, Aline Ehrenfried, and Markus Hirnsperger, eds., *Bruchlinien im Eis. Ethnologie des zirkumpolaren Nordens*, pp. 221-244. Wien: Lit Verlag.

Stephen Loring was one of several invited participants to address the Labrador Exploration Symposium, held in Labrador, Canada, June 27 - July 1. Loring gave two presentations. "American Explorers in Labrador" examined the changing perceptions of Labrador's indigenous peoples by members of the U.S. Eclipse Expedition of 1860, which had been partially sponsored by the Smithsonian, and by independent ethnologists in Labrador, including William Brooks Cabot (1899-1920), and William Duncan Strong (1927-1928). His second presentation focused on the evidence for the earliest peopling of the Quebec-Labrador peninsula, based on his archaeological research.

ASIAN CULTURAL HISTORY PROGRAM

On May 29, the Taiwan Heritage Project of the Museum's Asian Cultural History Program co-hosted, with The Smithsonian Associates, a public program in Baird auditorium featuring Taiwanese dances and acrobatics, including indigenous aboriginal dances, as well as folk and temple dances, and acrobatic feats. The choreographers and performers came from the Taipei Physical Education College Dance Troupe, whose innovative contemporary performances draw on many dance and performance traditions in Taiwan, including those of the island's indigenous inhabitants, East Asian dance forms, and martial arts.

Paul Taylor opened the program with a presentation about the Smithsonian's Taiwan Heritage Project and its activities during the past year. Taiwan's representative Dr. David Taiwei Lee of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the U.S. (TECRO), who functions as Taiwan's ambassador to the US, joined him to welcome the largely Taiwanese-American audience that filled the auditorium. **Michel Lee** served as Master of Ceremonies. The Smithsonian's Taiwan Heritage Project, launched in 2004, was established to support Smithsonian research, collection improvement, and public programs about Taiwanese cultural heritage; it also encourages cooperation with Taiwanese scholarly institutions.



A family guardian strikes a fearsome pose at the Taipei Physical Education College Dance Troupe performance. Photo by Michel D. Lee.

HUMAN ORIGINS PROGRAM



HOP Sponsors Conference in Kenya and Helps Launch a New Professional Society in Africa

The Human Origins Program sponsored and organized the first conference devoted to the study and discussion of Middle Stone Age archeology in Africa, held in Nairobi, Kenya, July 17 to 25. Research Associate **Alison Brooks** was principal organizer and **Rick Potts**, co-organizer.

The Middle Stone Age is the technology associated with the emergence of *Homo sapiens*. The conference included some 40 African, American, and European research scientists, the most prominent authorities on the archeology of the period from 400,000 to 40,000 years ago in Africa. **Potts** presented a talk on the environmental context of this time period. **Brooks** introduced the well-dated sequence of Middle Stone Age sites now known from the Smithsonian field area at Olorgesailie, Kenya. Research Associate **John Yellen** spoke on his work at the site of Aduma, Ethiopia. Postdoctoral Fellows **Zelalem Assefa** and **Christian Tryon** gave talks on early beadwork from Porc Epiq, Ethiopia, and stone tools from the Kapthurin Formation of Baringo, Kenya, respectively. The conference included a field trip to see NMNH excavations at Olorgesailie. Hosted by the National Museums of Kenya and Ethiopia, the conference was funded by an NSF grant to the Human Origins Program, HOP programmatic funds, and the Wenner-Gren Foundation.

During the conference, the National Museums of Kenya announced the launch of the East African Association of Paleoanthropology, the first professional society of human evolution scientists to de-

velop from the grassroots community of African researchers.

Ologesailie Field Course Taught

Kay Behrensmeyer of the Department of Paleobiology and **Rick Potts** taught the second year of the Ologesailie Field Course in Kenya, from July 9 - 29. Eight students participated including one Kenyan, one Ethiopian, one South African and five Americans. The course focused on field methods in microstratigraphy and taphonomy in the context of research in human evolution and adaptation.

HOP Hosts Workshop

The Human Origins Program hosted a one-day workshop, on May 16, featuring research conducted under the 5-year NSF-funded project "Environmental Dynamics and the Origin of Human Adaptability," based at NMNH. The workshop, organized by project PI **Rick Potts**, was in collaboration with co-PIs from Columbia University, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Rutgers University, and George Washington University. Twenty participants presented new research results from fossil sites in Africa and from deep-sea cores relating to climate change and the evolution of humans, mammalian faunas, and continental floras. The project's research also includes the first experimental genetic studies of how a model organism, the nematode *C. elegans*, may evolve its ability to adapt to highly varying and novel environments.

Society of Women Geographers Award

Research Associate **Alison S. Brooks** received the Outstanding Achievement Award from the Society of Woman Geographers, on May 14, for her work on dating archaeological sites with ostrich eggshell in her research relating to the evolution of modern humans.

LATIN AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAM

Betty Meggers attended the 4th annual meeting of "Paths Across the Pacific" in Sitka, Alaska, July 21-24. She presented two talks: "Motivation for the Jomon Exodus ca 6000 BP" and "Prehistoric Chinese Navigation and its Implications."

Abelardo (Chinaco) Sandoval was featured in the July 2005 issue of the *Torch*. The article "Eyeing Ancient Artifacts for U.S. Customs," by Jenét Dechary, discussed his work authenticating confiscated objects for the U.S. government.

On July 13, **Sandoval** was interviewed live for 2 hours by Hernando Chovil of Latina Radio (WCTN 950-810 AM) about his past and present bio-archaeological research in South America; his experience in Central America and Alaska; his investigative work with stolen Pre-Columbian artifacts; and the upcoming exhibition on ancient Colombian Gold (Nov 9-April 9, 2006), which he is curating for NMNH. He answered a multitude of questions from many interested callers which at times generated a 'hot' debate on ancient religions. Latina is a progressive radio station aimed at informing the Latino communities of DC, MD and VA about culture, history, politics, and local and international news.



Abelardo Sandoval. Photo by James Di Loreto

PALEOINDIAN-PALEOECOLOGY PROGRAM

Museum Receives Paleoamerican Collection

On May 14, the National Museum of Natural History received a large archaeological collection from the 11,000 year-old Thunderbird Site, near Front Royal, Virginia. This stratified Clovis site was excavated during the 1970s and 1980s by the late William Gardner, professor emeritus of Catholic University, and his wife, Joan Walker, who formally presented the collection to **Dennis Stanford**, director of the Smithsonian's Paleoindian-Paleoecology Program, at historic Aspen Hall Inn in Martinsburg, West Virginia. The Thunderbird site was the first buried Clovis site to be found in Virginia and contained evidence of the oldest house structure found in North America. More than 20 acres at this prehistoric village are owned by the Thunderbird Research Corp., which will protect the site for future researchers. The site is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. According to **Stanford**, this collection is "a tremendous asset, both for education and science." The transfer was covered by Martinsburg newspapers, *The Journal* (May 14, 2005) and *The Herald-Mail* (May 15, 2005).



11,000 year-old Clovis points from the Thunderbird site. Courtesy of Dennis Stanford.

Dennis Stanford and **Pegi Jodry** are conducting research at the Baca Ranch in Colorado, the site of extensive PaleoIndian artifacts. This privately-owned land of 97,000 acres was cooperatively acquired last year by the Nature Conservancy, Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Rio Grande National Forest. The team is mapping archaeological site locations on the Baca that are known to local artifact collectors. In addition to recording information about paleoIndian archeology on these newly preserved lands, **Stanford** and **Jodry** will investigate the relationships among climate, hydrologic, and biotic change and human land use patterns for the time interval of 13,000 to 8,000 years ago, using GPS/GIS technology.

COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES PROGRAM

Lakota Winter Counts Website

The National Anthropological Archives web exhibit, *Lakota Winter Counts*, was featured in the online Christian Science Monitor (May 16, 2005). In his three-page article, "Tracking the 'year of the falling stars', author Jim Regan commends the site that "can hold the interest of any visitor—and just might spawn a few future scholars down the road."

The USA Today online Web Guide (May 17, 2005) described *Lakota Winter Counts* as one of the "Hot Sites" to view.

Welcome **Lorain Wang** who has joined the staff of the National Anthropological Archives. A graduate of UCLA's School of Library and Information Sciences, Lorain comes to the NAA from the Sierra Madre Public Library. She will be serving as processing archivist for the NAA.

The Endangered Languages Program

The Program hosted an open forum discussion on Electronic Resources for Museums with representatives of the Virtual Cherokee Museum. Participants included Chad Smith (Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation), Ken Blankenship (Museum of the Cherokee Indian), Duane King (Autry National Center), Steven Karr (Southwest Museum), Jerry Clark (National Archives and Records Administration), Cecil Ganteaume, Mary Jane Lenz, Marty de Montano, Jane Sledge (NMAI), **Robert Leopold** and **Bill Merrill**.

Rob Leopold has been asked to serve on the advisory board of a new initiative called Documenting Democracy, which will involve digitizing several hundred thousand items held at libraries, museums, and archives in New Delhi, India, and elsewhere.

Jim Krakker wrote "Prehistory on the Mall at the Washington Monument," illustrated with photographs of the artifacts, that can be viewed online at <http://www.nmnh.si.edu/anthro/cm/index.htm>



Carrie Beauchamp is now maintaining and posting materials for Collections Management and the Anthropology Conservation Lab on the Departmental website.

Sarah Zabreskie is helping with on repatriation activities, including work on photographing collections.

Visitors

The Collections Archives Program receives hundreds of visitors a year. A few groups that recently visited include:

A delegation from the National Folk Museum of Korea (NFMK) visited MSC to observe the storage practices of the Smithsonian. Among them was Dr. Kim Hong-nam, the Director of NFMK.

Aron Crowell led Tlingit and Haida Elders to MSC and CRC as part of the Alaska Collections Program. The Elders spent three days surveying the collections in an effort to capture important information regarding the use, history and importance of the objects.

Six representatives of the Delaware Tribe of Oklahoma, the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma, and the Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe of Wisconsin visited Delaware collections in ethnology, physical and the NAA as part of a repatriation consultation visit. Several of the visitors were pleased to find photos of their relatives among the images in the NAA.

New England sculptor/artist Michael Keropian conducted research in the physical anthropology collections at NHB to create a sculpture of Sachem Daniel Nimham (1726-1778) for the Town of Kent, New York. Nimham was a Wappinger and one of the last Sachems of the Wappinger People who lived on the East side of the Hudson River.

Stephen Loring and **Deb Hull-Walski** hosted Pavel Pogorelski, the Deputy Director of the Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera), in St. Petersburg, Russia, who came to see the collections and facilities at MSC. Dr. Pavel is visiting New York and Washington as a guest of the National Museum of the American Indian.

Rastafari Summit

Jake Homiak traveled to Panama to attend the First Diasporic Rastafari Summit in Hispanic America. This was the first gathering of Rastafari from Latin American countries. Over 130 representatives from Panama, Costa Rica, Colombia, Chile, Venezuela, Argentina, Peru, and Puerto Rico were in attendance, in addition to Elders from Jamaica, the Virgin Islands, and the Eastern Caribbean. Jake provided an overview of the proposed Rastafari exhibition at NMNH and networked with representatives from Central and South America.



Queen of the Kongo in Panama



Jake Homiak with Elders.

The National Anthropological Archives received a donation of Native American prints in 2000, taken by photographer Howard D. Beach of Buffalo, New York. How this collection ended up at the Smithsonian was told in the online article “Chance Discovery Led Woman to Treasured Photos” by Paula Voell of *The Buffalo News* (July 22). The prints included portraits of Geronimo, William Sitting Bull, Albert Running Bear, and others, which were found inside a copy of *Life* magazine, purchased for 15 cents in 1960 at a rummage sale.

Human Studies Film Archives

The Human Studies Film Archives is mentioned in the summer 2005 issue of *Moving Image Review*. It appears as the first entry on the “Amateur Film Preservation Time Line, 1981-2003 and is credited as one of the first archives to collect and preserve amateur film as a documentary medium of cultural activities and historical events.

Pam Wintle attended the Northeast Historic Film board meeting and an all-day workshop at Simmons College.

Daisy Njoku has been creating DVD copies of a number of HSFA titles for Ken Burns’ company—Florentine Films—for use in a documentary on U.S. National Parks.

The HSFA receives requests from filmmakers to access master film materials in order to remaster films or vault new film materials now produced in DVD and Hi-Definition format. The HSFA preservation program has been instrumental in providing filmmakers with access to fully preserved color materials from which to strike new masters of their films, now increasingly being re-released in DVD. These projects have included preservation materials for *A Spirit Strong Within* by Gei Zantzinger (Chokwe, Southern Africa), to John Marshall ‘s, *A Kalahari Family* (!Kung, Namabia), to more recent requests by David McDougall, of *The Turkana Trilogy*, (Uganda), and to anticipated preservation materials for the Chagnon-Asch Yanomamo footage (BBC project; Yanomamo, Venezuela).

Candace Greene met with educators and Kiowa advisors to consult on developing curriculum materials that would encourage secondary school teachers to incorporate American Indian perspectives into the teaching of Oklahoma history. The primary resources for this are a Kiowa calendar at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History and a companion calendar in the NAA collections.

Disappearing Worlds

In preparation for the forthcoming major *Oceans* exhibition, most of the Anthropology exhibits have been taken down, including the North and South American halls. The following worlds have recently officially disappeared: *Music of Thailand*; *Stringed Instruments of Indonesia*; *Subsistence in Indonesia*; *Shadow Puppets of Malaysia*; *Peoples and Cultures of the Pacific Islands*; *Easter Island*; *Cambodia: The Khmer Culture*; *Buddhism in Laos*; *The Samoans*; and *Environment and Culture and Diversity of Pacific Cultures*. All in all more than 1,200 objects were removed from 65 exhibit cases.



Jim Krakker inventories as Greta Hansen and Richard Hnat (CSS staff) remove objects from exhibit. Photo: David Rosenthal.

HANDBOOK OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS

Cesare Marino was visited by Marzia Luchetti, who assumed the direction of the private Beltrami Museum in Filottrano, Italy, after the death of her father, Count Glauco Luchetti. Cesare has studied the Beltrami Museum's fine collection of American Indian objects over the years. In 1995, with the cooperation of Count Luchetti and Italian colleague Leonardo Vigorelli of the Bergamo Museum of Natural Sciences, **Marino** transcribed and edited a *Sioux Vocabulary* (author unknown) acquired by Giacomo Costantino Beltrami during his travels in the Upper Mississippi region in 1823. The manuscript vocabulary of the Dakota/Santee language was discovered by Count Luchetti during his reorganization of the Beltrami Archive in the palace where Beltrami had lived until his death in 1855. The palace was subsequently acquired by the Luchettis. The vocabulary was published by Lakota Books (1995) on the 140th anniversary of Beltrami's death, and **Marino** donated a copy to the Smithsonian's Anthropology Library. Marzia Luchetti came to consult with Cesare on the future of the Museum and to discuss the possibility of a new, updated edition of the *Sioux Vocabulary*.

Joanna C. Scherer is sponsoring two George Washington University anthropology interns this summer: **Kathryn Perry**, an undergraduate student also majoring in international affairs; and **Jennifer Stimmel**, also a dance major, who will intern through December 2005.

OFFICE OF REPATRIATION

New Website

A newly designed website for the Repatriation Office is now online. This website is designed to answer questions by Native American representatives and other interested individuals on repatriation at NMNH. The website also provides information on repatriation procedures, general information on the collections at NMNH, summaries of repatriation reports, and updates on the progress of repatriation at the NMNH.



Bust of Albert Penn Presented to Osage Tribal Museum by NMNH

In June 2004, descendants of prominent Osage tribal member Albert Penn (1870-1920), Virginia Maker (granddaughter), Evelyn Trumbly Taylor (granddaughter) and Andrea Bone (great granddaughter), and Evelyn's husband, Larry Taylor, visited the National Museum of Natural History to view a bust of Albert Penn that was made by the Smithsonian. The bust of Albert Penn was based on a plaster facial cast that was taken by Frank Micka in 1912 in Pawhuska, Oklahoma. At this time, Micka visited several Native American tribes, including the Sioux, Omaha, Apache and Osage to make a series of facial casts of individuals of different ages and sexes, some of which

were later made into busts. Micka cast just the facial area from the hairline on the forehead to the chin and from one ear to the other. He applied a layer of wet plaster to the individual's face, with holes made for the nostrils to allow the person to breathe. Eight of these facial casts were used by Frank Micka in 1914 to make full size plaster busts for the Panama California Exposition of 1915-1916 in San Diego, CA. Two additional busts of Osage individuals were made by the Smithsonian between 1904 and 1908. The Penn descendants were excited to see the Albert Penn bust and thought that a copy of it would be a valued addition to the Osage Tribal Museum, the oldest continually operated tribal museum in the country.

A copy of the bust of Albert Penn was manufactured by the Smithsonian's Office of Exhibits Central and presented to the Osage Tribal Museum in Pawhuska, Oklahoma, on June 15, 2005. About 250 individuals attended a reception for the presentation of the bust, including descendants of Albert Penn, members of the Osage Tribal Council, Katherine Red Corn (director of the Osage Tribal Museum), descendants of some of the other nine Osage individuals whose busts are at the NMNH, and NMNH representatives, **David Hunt** and **Bill Billeck**. Descendants of Albert Penn, William Fletcher, Shon-ke-ma-lo, Charles McDougan, and Henry Pratt, whose faces were cast between 1904 and 1912, attended the reception. The descendants of Albert Penn, tribal members, and the Tribal Council expressed their sincere thanks for the presentation of the bust to the Osage Tribal Museum. The reception was covered by a Tulsa television station (KOTV 6) and three newspapers (*Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise*, *Oklahoma City Oklahoman*, and the *Hominy News-Progress*).

Hunt and **Billeck** also had the opportunity to observe the annual ceremonial dances for the Hominy District of the Osage Tribe during the "e-lon-shka" (gathering of the people) and were honored to witness an Osage "naming ceremony" for an indi-

vidual. They also were invited to the Committee Dinner in conjunction with the Hominy dances.

On July 1, 2005, Charles McDougan and his family visited the department to see the bust of his grandfather, Charles McDougan. While at the museum he met with **Dave Hunt**, **Bill Billeck**, and **Dan Rogers** in the chair's office and saw the Osage busts. Charles told us that he was proud to tell his friends that "his relative is in an institution — the Smithsonian Institution."



Bust of Albert Penn and Penn's granddaughters Virginia Maker and Evelyn Trumbly Taylor



Original (left) and copy of Albert Penn bust.

Visits to Repatriation Office at NMNH

Risa Arbolino met with five visitors from Isleta Pueblo on April 20, who wanted to see Isleta ethnology collections during their NAA visit. Among the visitors were the pueblo's NAGPRA representatives. **Dorothy Lippert** met with Joe Watkins of the Choctaw Tribe of Oklahoma to discuss a Choctaw named individual. **Eric Hollinger** and **Dorothy Lippert** met with representatives from the Sitka Tribe of Alaska from April 12-15 during a repatriation visit jointly held with NMAI. **Lippert** discussed the human remains from the area and **Hollinger** visited MSC with the visitors to look at cultural objects. **Hollinger** met with representatives from the Delaware Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma, the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma, and the Stockbridge–Munsee Band of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin in a joint repatriation consultation held with NMAI on April 18-22. **Hollinger** also met with Tlingit and Haida representatives on April 21-22, as part of the Alaska Collection Projects led by **Aron Crowell** of the Arctic Studies Center

Repatriations to Five Northwestern Tribes

During the week of May 9th, 15 representatives from five Northwest Native American tribes came to the NMNH to repatriate 71 human remains and 2235 funerary objects. This was the first time that these five tribes — Nez Perce Tribe, the Wanapum Band, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation — had worked together for the return of human remains and funerary objects, which had come from archaeological sites along the Columbia River in Washington and Oregon.

Tribal representatives included religious leaders, political leaders, and cultural resources personnel, several of whom arrived at the museum four days earlier to help staff pack and prepare the human remains and funerary objects for repatriation ceremonies to take place here at the museum. Over the next

couple of days, the religious leaders conducted ceremonies to ensure that the remains and funerary objects would make a safe journey home, after which time the remains and objects would be re-buried. Both museum staff and the tribal representatives put forth an enormous effort to make sure that this complex repatriation went very smoothly.

Included among the funerary objects repatriated was a brass patu, a copy of a Maori war club commissioned by English naturalist Joseph Banks in 1772. Several brass patus were taken on Captain James Cook's third and last voyage and traded near Nootka Sound on the west Coast of North America in 1778. This patu eventually became a funerary object in a Umatilla grave and became part of the museum's collections in 1896. The patu was repatriated to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and is currently being stored at the tribe's Tamástslikt Cultural Institute.

Repatriation to Nulato Village, Alaska

On May 26, representatives of the Nulato Village tribal council of Nulato, Alaska, came to the Museum to bring back to their village the remains of a young child and the remains of a forty to fifty year-old male, identified in the museum catalog record as "the son of Wooly satux." One hundred and thirty-six years later, these remains, and those of the child, were returned to Nulato Tribal Council members Mr. Victor Nicholas and Mr. Douglas Patsy for reburial in Alaska over the Memorial Day weekend. This repatriation was accomplished as the result of the museum report, *Inventory and Assessment of Human Remains from Nulato, Alaska in the Collections of the National Museum of Natural History*, by **Dorothy Lippert** of the Office of Repatriation.

Mr. Victor Nicholas and Mr. Douglas Patsy viewed anthropology collections from the Nulato area at MSC and photographs in the NAA. The visitors noted their appreciation for being able to view the objects, saying that if it weren't for the museum, they might never have gotten to see such things be-

cause traditions such as sewing with fish skins and using harpoons were being lost in their community.



Douglas Patsy viewing objects from the Alaska collections.



Victor Nicholas

Presentations

Marilyn London gave two presentations on human skeletal biology to students from the Law and Society Program at Anacostia High School on Tuesday, May 31. Carla Dove, of the Ornithology Department, also participated in the program sponsored by the NMNH Education Office.

London participated in the Ford Smithsonian Scholars in the Schools Program for the San Antonio Independent School District, through The Smithsonian Associates, May 3-5. She gave nine presentations over the three days to 9th through 12th graders at seven schools. She spoke on “The Human Skeleton” and “Anthropology of the Skeleton: Applications to the Analysis of Historic Sites and Mass Disasters.”

Chris Dudar lectured on two occasions for the Elderhostel intergenerational tours and conducted seminars for the the Maryland-Nations Capital Parks and Planning archaeology summer school, July 15 - August 25.

Training

Several staff members and contractors in the Department were on the faculty of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology’s Annual Forensic Anthropology Course, now in its eighteenth year. Sixty-six coroners, medical examiners, forensic scientists, and anthropologists from around the world, including six from Thailand, participated in the course in June. The NMNH faculty included **David Hunt, Dawn Mulhern, Christopher Dudar, Cynthis Wilczak, Marilyn London,** and volunteer **Liese Meier.**

Goodbye to Gillian Flynn

Gillian Flynn left her position as coordinator of the Repatriation Review Committee on July 9 to attend law school this fall. At the Department’s farewell party, which included a highly amusing power point presentation summarizing Gillian’s ten years with the Department, the following poem was recited.



Gillian with Tlingit and Haida elders (L - R): Delores Churchill, Peter Jack, George Ramos, and Donald Gregory. Photo by Aron Crowell, March 2005.

ODE TO GILLIAN

*There once was a woman named Gillian,
Who was known to be – mostly - quite brilliant.
Oh, she was truly one in a million,
Our clever, resourceful, gal Gillian.*

*She was quick with a smile so genial,
Though her work could often be menial,
Or even at times close to criminal,
But her manner remained quite subliminal.
For Repat she traveled to Juneau,
For Collections she trekked to Sebastopol.
With students her fount of knowledge did flow,
Once again proving her value to Anthro.*

*At GW she scored high on tests,
With the RRC she was at her best.
Her visitors were treated with expert finesse,
And she charmed all the interns, even the pests.*

*Though usually sweet as a trillium,
If you mess with her, you’ll see quite a hellion.
Once she’s a lawyer we’ll all need valium!
We will miss her, our one-in-a-zillion, clever,
resourceful, absolutely fabulous pal, Gillian.*

by **Susan Crawford** and **Deb Hull-Walski**

John Wesley Powell Library of Anthropology

A very special thank you to all those individuals who gave books and journal issues to the Anthropology Library! Contributions by individual members of the Department this year alone have already totaled over \$4,300 in value. Many people have helped us to reach this sum. Gift publications range from \$5 (don't equate \$ with research value) to \$688 (568 Euro). A complete run of the Spanish-language journal *Arqueologia Mexicana* (80 issues valued at ca. \$500) was among the gifts. Many were international publications that are often difficult to obtain without the help of a specialized vendor. The dollar amount above does not include several boxes of material received by the Collections and Archives Program every year that they have traditionally passed on to the library, the successful solicitation of gifts by department members (e.g., Cesare Marino and Lucy Thomason's work with Hamill Kenny's family), and Bill Sturtevant's donation from his personal library of duplicate books as well as journal issues missing from the library's collection. Most recently the Department has also offered a number of its SI Press publications for the library to use in exchange for other publications. We thank all of you! Don't forget to keep us in mind when you are on travel, reviewing manuscripts and publications, purchasing something for your own library, and/or publishing your own work.

The Library has enjoyed the help this summer of **Jesse Olson**, a graduate student in the School of Information Studies at the University of Wisconsin. As an intern, she has worked on a number of projects, including an emergency plan for the branch, a new face for our website, and several resources to be featured on the site. She has created a list of books the library can offer as exchange to individuals, small books sellers, and the like. She has also worked with Lauren Sieg (see below) on compiling a list of publications (schol-

arly, popular, news items, etc.) in the growing Kennewick Man archive. As a result of her later work, she attended a Congressional hearing with members of the Repatriation Office.

Lauren Sieg, an archaeologist and Ph.D. candidate, has lent her considerable knowledge and experience to creating an archive of materials published on the discovery of Kennewick Man and the events that followed. This includes copies of scholarly, popular, newspaper, and other publications on the topic. The archive should be useful to students and others not only in documenting the sequence of events but also in understanding how the discovery was received, what people thought about it, etc. Lauren welcomes contributions to this effort—especially from sources she may not normally access both in the United States and abroad.

by **Maggie Dittmore**

We Get Letters

Doug Owsley gave a presentation to fourth graders at Oakton Elementary school this spring. The students' thank you letters clearly express their enthusiasm and appreciation. Here are some examples as they were written:

"I thought it was interesting to see a real skull for the first time. It is amazing how you can tell so much about a person by just looking at a skeleton of somebody."

"Your presentation was fantastic!!!!!! I learned lots of new things like how to tell a man from a woman by looking at their brow structure. I also learned how you can tell that they had bad teeth. I had a great time learning about bones."

"I really liked the bone you brought in they were really cool. After that I want to be just like you."

“Dear Mr. Bone man, I hear that you have dug up more than 10,000 skeletons!! (That my friend is a Lot of bones!)

“Your presentation was bone-a-rific. I like how you can tell whether the skeleton is male or female, what they ate, what they wore, and how they died. You read bones like reading a book....I hope you like this letter.”

“I was highly, and I mean highly, interested in your presentation. I thought the “cone head” looked more alien. What I don’t get is the way you learn the names of your skeletons.”

“Did you ever have to do an excavation in the dark? It would be funny if you did.”

“Do you ever get grossed out at things? I think it’s cool the way you can tell if someone smoked a lot or sewed a lot!”

“I was disappointed when I missed school the day you came. But, I still look foreword to seeing your exhibit in 2008 at the Smithsonian. P.S. I might be an archeologist when I grow up.”

Contributors: Mary Jo Arnoldi, Bill Billeck, Laurie Burgess, Kari Bruwelheide, Susan Crawford, Maggie Dittimore, Chris Dudar, Bill Fitzhugh, Ives Goddard, Candace Greene, Jake Homiak, Deb Hull-Walski, Dave Hunt, Pegi Jodry, Adrienne Kaeppler, Edgardo Krebs, Igor Krupnik, Bob Laughlin, Marilyn London, Stephen Loring, Cesare Marino, Betty Meggers, Doug Owsley, Dolores Piperno, Rick Potts, Dan Rogers, David Rosenthal, Chinaco Sandoval, Joanna Scherer, Bruce Smith, Dennis Stanford, Paul Taylor, Barbara Watanabe, Mindy Zeder.

Editor: Ann Kaupp

Reviewer: Betty Meggers

Chair: Daniel Rogers

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



Natalie Firnhaber and Jim Krakker removing gold objects from Hall 23 during the takedown. Photo: David Rosenthal.



Felicia Pickering, intern Sarah Heffron, and Natalie Firnhaber begin removing the tapa clothing from the Fijian Ribbon Man. Photo: David Rosenthal.