MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Dear Colleagues

These past few months have seen many changes and transitions here at the museum and in our Department. Four of our Anthropology colleagues are retiring at the end of this year – Jane Beck, Jim Blackman, Bruno Frohlich and Ann Kaupp. We wish them all well in every new adventure, and we look forward to their continuing involvement with the department.

I would also like to take a moment to remember our colleague and friend Dr. Gus Van Beek, who passed away in August after an extended illness. Many of us in the department and in the wider SI museum community remember Gus as an engaging and delightful colleague and an amazing raconteur. Dr. Van Beek joined the Department of Anthropology at NMNH in 1959 and served as the Curator of Old World Archaeology for 48 years until his retirement in 2007.

On December 3rd, the Department, the NMNH and SI community, and family and friends are gathering in Baird Auditorium to remember three of our colleagues – Dr. Van Beek, Dr. Betty Meggers, and Dr. Donald Ortner. Together we honor their many years of service to anthropology and to the Smithsonian Institution and we celebrate lives well lived.

I would also like to extend a welcome to our new Director, Dr. Kirk Johnson, who joined our museum family in mid-October. Kirk comes to NMNH from the Denver Museum of Nature and Science where he was the chief curator and vice president of research. Kirk is eager to learn more about our department, research, collections, exhibits, and education and outreach programs. He recently took a tour of MSC (thanks to everyone in CAP for organizing his visit to the Anthropology collections). While it was a whirlwind tour he did get into Pod 1 and the NAA. He not only saw collections, but he also met a group of visiting Yupik weavers who were here working with objects.

Throughout his visit, Kirk not only expressed his enthusiasm for the collections, but also for the many projects that bring communities to the Smithsonian to work with objects. He is also eager to make NMNH collections more accessible to multiple publics. Kirk is looking forward to meeting NMNH staff. He has taken to dropping in on folks in their offices to introduce himself and to talk to people about their research and activities. So don’t be surprised if he drops in on you in the coming weeks and months.

And as a final note, as the holidays fast approach, I wish you and your families the very best of the season and a very Happy New Year 2013!

Mary Jo Arnoldi
GUS VAN BEEK (1922-2012)


Gus’s major archaeological research project was the excavation of a mound, or a Tell, made up of stratified remains of a succession of settlements. Located in the southern coast of Israel near the ancient border between Canaan and Egypt. Tell Jemmeh was the site of occupation for at least 1,400 years, beginning during the Middle Bronze Age ca. 1750 BCE to the Persian Period, ca 300 BCE. Gus carried out fieldwork at Tell Jemmeh for over 13 field seasons from 1970-1990. Gus’ interest in innovative field and laboratory techniques led to his pioneering new excavation techniques to keep fragile, ancient walls intact during excavation. Excavated materials, mostly pottery remains, were sent to the Smithsonian for analysis where Gus set up a pottery lab manned by dedicated volunteers, who tirelessly and meticulously matched the pieces of pottery, often recreating whole vessels. Dr. David Ben-Shlomo, an eminent Israeli archaeologist, is completing the final publication on Tell Jemmeh with the assistance of Ron Gardiner who supervised the excavation of one of the fields at Tell Jemmeh and worked as a volunteer for Gus. Funding for Gus’ work at Tell Jemmeh came from the Smithsonian Institution, the National Geographic Society, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and private donors.

Gus curated exhibits at the Smithsonian and elsewhere, including the Dead Sea Scrolls, which opened in 1965 at the National Museum of Natural History and traveled to five American cities and Canada and England, and Pre-Islamic Culture of Southern Arabia that opened in 1972. Gus was also a consultant curator for an exhibition of South Arabian Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Gus was a popular instructor and speaker for Smithsonian Associates programs on Near Eastern and Mediterranean archaeology and literature. He was an officer of several professional associations, including the American Oriental Society.

Gus’ most recent publication, with his wife Ora, was Glorious Mud!: Ancient and Contemporary Earthen Design and Construction in North Africa, Western Europe, the Near East, and Southwest Asia, published by the Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press in 2008. Gus had a deep interest in earthen architecture since the 1950s while a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University and conducting fieldwork in what is now part of Yemen. He traveled extensively with his wife to many regions of the world to examine variations on mud architecture.

Gus Willard Van Beek was born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he graduated from the University of Tulsa in 1943. In 1945 he received a bachelor of divinity degree from McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago. He then became a chaplain and teacher at a Presbyterian boy’s boarding school in Maryland when he began graduate work under Professor W. F Albright, an eminent biblical archaeologist and Semitics scholar, in the Oriental Seminary of Johns Hopkins University. In 1947 he received a fellowship at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, where he learned Jewish tradition, Hebrew, and Akkadian. In 1949 he returned to Johns Hopkins University to resume studies in archaeology, and William Albright became his mentor. Gus received a doctorate in Near Eastern archaeology in 1953. His dissertation was on “The Chronology of Iron Age Cyprus on Syro-Palestinian Archaeology.”

Gus was a research associate at Hopkins until joining the Smithsonian in 1959 as curator for Old World Archaeology. He conducted research on pre-Islamic
AWARDS

**Adrienne Kaeppler** was the recipient of the Kalani Ali‘i Award from ‘Aha Hipu‘u, a consortium of four Hawaiian Royal Societies, on September 8th. The honor was bestowed during a ceremony and luncheon in which Adrienne was acknowledged for her lifetime achievements in the study of and contributions to Hawaiian culture.

**Candace Greene** has been selected by the Council for Museum Anthropology to receive the *Michael M. Ames Prize for Innovative Museum Anthropology* for her “groundbreaking work in developing and implementing the Smithsonian Institution Summer Institute in Museum Anthropology, and particularly the transformational potential of the program.” Candace will receive the award November 17 at the CMA’s reception at the AAA meeting in San Francisco.

IN THE MEDIA

**Pam Wintle** was quoted in the article “In Living Color: Rockville film-processing company finds its future in preservation as movies switch from celluloid to digital” by Dave Nuttycombe in *The Washington Post Style Section*, September 5, 2012.

**David Hunt** was interviewed for the article “Smithsonian: Georgetown Human Remains are ‘Obviously Historic’” by Shaun Courtney in the *Georgetown Patch* (September 17). Dave is assisting the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner with the investigation. Dave also was interviewed on NBC News on September 17 regarding a casket with remains found by a contractor in a Georgetown home. He and archaeologist Ruth Troccoli with the District’s Historic Preservation Office were mentioned in Candace Wheeler’s article “Construction boom in D.C. leads to discoveries of old burial sites” (November 13, *The Washington Post*).


Our condolences to his wife Ora of 40 years and his three sons and stepchildren.

[Information is based on *The Washington Post* August 25 obituary by Adam Bernstein, an article by Dr. David Ben-Shlomo published in *Anthropolog*, and a 2008 Spotlight article by Rita Zeidner published in *The Torch*.]
PUBLICATIONS


The objects donated to the University of Notre Dame by Rev. Edward W.J. Lindesmith (American, 1827-1922) and in the exhibition are primarily Native American works Lindesmith acquired during his travels and tenure from 1880-1891 as a military chaplain assigned to Fort Keogh, Montana. The installation runs through December 2nd.


The first part of this book delves into the ancient art of Thai tattooing (sak yant) and the tattooing worlds of the Amerindians, from Plateau and Woodlands warriors to Amazonian shamans. The discussion of shamanic tattooing is concluded with a detailed global look at the individuals who created magical tattoos and the various techniques they used to create embodied symbols and also medicinal tattoos. Part two focuses on the rituals, techniques, and spiritual iconography of scarmasters in Benin (Bétamarribé), Papua New Guinea (Kaningara), and Ethiopia (Hamar) to expose a relatively undocumented world of permanent body symbolism created through painful and bloody rites of self-sacrifice and restraint.


This 112-page ‘dictionary’ is a product of a four-year partnership of a small team of indigenous Elders, language experts, and scientists, under the leadership of Winton Weyapuk, Jr., a whaling captain from Wales, Alaska, and curator Igor Krupnik.

Wales, Alaska, (population 160) is located in the north-westernmost community in North America, right across Bering Strait from the northeastern edges of Siberia. The idea to collect a list of traditional Inupiaq (North-west Alaskan Eskimo language) sea ice terms used in the community of Wales was first discussed in 2006, when Igor secured copies of several historical photographs from Wales that were taken in 1922 by visiting biologist Alfred M. Bailey. When several dozen of Bailey’s photos were shown to hunters and elders in Wales, they were amazed by how much the sea ice around their native place had changed due to the progressing Arctic warming. Since the Inupiaq language in Wales is now being used by scores of senior adults and elders only, it triggered a new project in local knowledge and lanNative Village of Wales and the Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center.

The book was inaugurated at the recent 18th Inuit Studies Conference (24-28 October), sponsored by the Arctic Studies Center and held at the Smithsonian (see report on the conference on page 16). Of the thousand books printed, four hundred were shipped directly to the Wales community. *Kingikmi Sigum Qanaq Ilitaavut* is another outcome of the SIKU (Sea Ice Knowledge and Use) project that Igor developed and implemented during the International Polar Year 2007–2008, with the support from the National Park Service’s “Shared Beringia Heritage Program” and matching funds from the University of Alaska Fairbanks and NMNH.

TRANSITIONS

Four staff members are retiring from the department at the end of the year: James Blackman, Jane Beck, Bruno Frohlich, and Ann Kaupp. Three of the four have reminisced about their careers at the Smithsonian.

Jane Beck

I started my career at the Smithsonian in 1986 where I was involved in the Juley Project for American Art. In this project, which involved the Getty Museum, I made contact prints from glass plates and various other old negatives.

In 1988 I began working for NMNH photographer Vic Krantz for whom I did darkroom development and photography for the entire museum.

I had the opportunity to be part of Doug Owsley’s field crew and participate in a couple of digs. It was this experience that led to my fascination with physical anthropology.

In 1993 when my photography job was abolished due to a RIF, I was offered a position in the mailroom at NMNH. Soon after, in 1994, I began working for the Repatriation Office where I have been photographing collections that are to be repatriated.

Following the tragedy of 9/11, I was requested to help out in the recovery at the Pentagon. In my younger years I had gained considerable experience as a volunteer fire fighter and was thereby called upon to assist at this site.

In my retirement, I am looking forward to having more time to train my horse Shasta for dressage competition. I rode horses when I was a child and resumed the sport ten years ago. I also intend to start a second career in therapeutic riding for special needs children and veterans.

I have very much enjoyed being a part of the Department of Anthropology and having the opportunity to learn so much about the field. I also enjoyed being your safety representative and appreciated everyone’s cooperation during the inspections. I will miss working with the people and collections in the department.
Bruno Frohlich

In 1978, Don Ortner contacted me at the University of Connecticut where I was a Ph.D. student studying biological anthropology and bio-behavioral sciences. Physical anthropologist Christy Turner had referred me to Don who was looking for someone with my background to conduct fieldwork and other projects in the Middle East. Over the next 15 years I worked with and for the governments of Bahrain, Jordan, Syria, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, and professional organizations in these countries where I taught anthropology, trained colleagues in professional practices, assisted in writing antiquity laws, helped establish museums and did some major excavations. During this time (1979) I received my Ph.D. and had various affiliations with the Smithsonian, such as a postdoctoral fellow and contractor. In between I got married (Marie, whom I met in Jordan) and began raising our twins (Else and Thomas) in Bahrain before moving abroad to Denmark. In 1986 I was employed by the Vermont State Police doing a variety of forensic work, including homicide investigations and reconstructing crime scenes.

In 1992 Don Ortner hired me as a statistician for the Department of Anthropology. During this time Don and I established a close collaboration with Siemens Health Care who over the last 20 years has donated four CT scanners to the department, the latest in October 2011. The scanners have been invaluable in conducting research on a wide range of museum objects and anthropological collections, from Stradivari string instruments to Mongolian mummies.

While my consultation work continued in the Middle East, new projects with department researchers expanded my collaborations with colleagues in India, Indonesia, Iran, and Greenland, where I also conducted training sessions, gave lectures, consulted, and did archaeological research. Intergraph Corporation, a high-tech computer and software company donated equipment for remote-sensing and image processing and funded anthropology programs here and abroad. Research collaborations with Paul Taylor were funded by IBM’s scanning division and other organizations, which spawned work in India, Indonesia, and more recently in the Caucasus and Kazakhstan. My time abroad in the early 1990s also involved two years of teaching anthropology, forensic sciences, and anatomy at the University of Copenhagen’s medical school.
Over these past ten years a major focus of mine has been on prehistoric and historic Mongolia and central Asia in general. Projects involving Bronze Age archaeology and Mongolian mummies have been carried out in collaboration with Bill Fitzhugh, Dan Rogers, Judith Littleton of the University of Auckland, and Tsend Amgalantugs of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. Working closely with Asian colleagues, I have conducted surveys and excavations, including those of mass graves of Mongolian mummies, some of which have been shipped to the Smithsonian for further study, including CT scanning. Training, lecturing, and working with students have been a very satisfying part of my involvement working in these countries.

Recently Paul Taylor invited me to accompany him to Kazakhstan; subsequently I presented lectures to offices and libraries of the US State Department and visited the country’s eastern borders, conducting a small survey. I plan on returning to Mongolia and Kazakhstan next summer. We also plan to continue our research (with the University of Auckland, New Zealand) in both Syria and the province of Dhofar in southern Oman.
Ann Kaupp

After 34 years working for the Anthropology Department and 25 years as head of the Anthropology Outreach Office, I am retiring with many memories, enormous gratitude, and a renewed spirit. I’d like to share with you some of my fond recollections of my years here.

On leaving a department meeting in 1985, a curator turned to me and said, “I didn’t know half of the people in the room.” The department had grown considerably and like today hosted fellows, interns, and volunteers that stretched our numbers significantly. It was that encounter that sparked my idea of creating a department newsletter to help acquaint staff, museum administration, and associates with the wide range of research and activities that department colleagues are engaged in and that contribute to our understanding of the human species.

The first issue of the department newsletter, *Anthro News*, was published in December 1985. A naming contest was held and William Sturtevant offered the winning title *Anthropolog*, which headlined in February 1986. Producing *Anthropolog* has given me great satisfaction over the past 27 years as I have valued the opportunity to highlight and share the department’s enormous accomplishments. Humor has been a hallmark. For example, when Chip Wills (Univ. of NM) was a Fellow in the department, we created a humorous column titled “Ask Dr. Chip.” I made up the questions and Chip wrote (made up) the answers.

In the 80s, after another successful department holiday party with scrumptious victuals, staff generously contributed their popular recipes for the production of The Raw and the Cooked Book. A second edition was produced in 1997 (a hard bound copy can be found in the department library). If another cookbook is published, the recipes and illustrations for Eric Hollinger and Lauren Sieg’s anthropological cakes created for several holiday parties would be a wonderful addition.

For four years (1978-1982) Ruth Selig, Alison Brooks, JoAnne Lanouette, and I worked as a team on the NSF-funded George Washington University/Smithsonian Institution Anthropology for Teachers Program. It was a great pleasure to contribute to this program that introduced local teachers to my favorite field of study and to work with such highly talented and creative women. It was out of this program that the award-winning *AnthroNotes* was born in 1979. What a pleasure it has been to develop each issue with my co-editors, to interact and collaborate with distinguished anthropologists from around the country, and to provide an important resource for educators who incorporate the information into their classrooms or enrich their own learning.

Of course, many other activities have made my job fulfilling and memorable. For instance, in 1987 the museum undertook a McKinsey Company strategic planning process, led by this international management company. The director’s office invited me to chair a task force comprised of curators, public affairs staff, educators, and archivists. This wonderful collaboration led to a 14-page task force report, “On professional and public service in the National Museum of Natural History.”

Another activity that I was rather proud of was my modest effort to get the National Mall walkways paved. The Smithsonian Institution Women’s Council produced a publication called the *Four Star*, which seemed an appropriate venue to express my displeasure with the mall walkways. During times of rain or snow, staff as well as the public had to jump puddles to get from one side of the Mall to the other. These walkways also made it difficult for those pushing strollers, using walkers or wheel chairs. The Smithsonian’s accessibility office and that of the National Park Service whom I interviewed
gave me their full support. My research at the National Capital Planning Commission about the establishment of the National Mall led to a four-page article, “The National Mall: Swamped with Problems” (1988). *AnthroNotes* artist and GWU professor Robert Humphrey illustrated the article, showing a submarine, a whale, a deep sea diver, and other humans and creatures treading water in front of the Castle. This *Four Star* article inspired several “letters to the editor.”

As it became evident that there was a lot of misinformation being taught about American Indians in schools, a two-day teacher symposium, funded by various Smithsonian sources, was organized in 1991 for elementary teachers in the DC metropolitan area. After careful research anthropologists and several American Indian educators from around the country were invited to come and share their knowledge. About 100 teachers had applied but we could only take 60. The success of this symposium led to the National Council for Social Studies inviting me to organize a preconference workshop for their next annual meeting in DC.

A related project involved a critical review of over 800 books on American Indians for young people, which was made available online. Maureen Malloy (now education manager of the SAA and program manager for the Chesapeake Regional Office of Project Archaeology), and GWU museum interns Fiona Burnett and Cheryl Wilson (now at NMAI) made up my team for this multi-year project. Native colleagues, an educator and a librarian, respectively, wrote the Foreword and Preface to the bibliography. The Heard Museum in Arizona requested permission to make hard copies of the bibliography for their local teachers.

Collaborations with colleagues of other anthropological organizations led to workshops to introduce teachers to anthropology: “Teaching the Past Through Archaeology” (2000), with the Society for American Archaeology’s Public Education Committee; “Daily Life and Trade in the Ancient Near East” (2006), with the American Schools of Oriental Research; and “What Bones Can Tell Us: Forensic Anthropology at the Smithsonian” (2006), led by Dave Hunt and Marilyn London, in response to frequent teacher inquiries about the topic. Working with the American Psychological Association’s Young Scholars Social Science Planning Committee I helped organize and find speakers for two workshops for teachers and high school seniors on the topics of “Organized Crime” and Media as Persuasion.”

Another highlight of my career was being elected the 2008-09 President of the Society for Anthropology in Community Colleges (SACC), a section of the AAA. I thoroughly enjoyed organizing a meeting in DC that was attended by 70 anthropologists from two-and four-year colleges in the US and Canada, introducing them to the work of Smithsonian researchers, including Doug Owsley, Dennis Stanford, and Gabrielle Tayac (NMAI).

More recently I experienced the great satisfaction of producing 12 videos, working with the talented videographers and editors Karma Foley and Raphael Talisman. Six department staff members talked about their museum careers, and six researchers shared their knowledge about the early anthropology collections that helped lay the foundation for the Smithsonian collections. These videos were another opportunity to inform the public about our research and collections and give a face to the department. The videos are available on the department website, other professional organizational websites, and on YouTube and ITunes.

Over the years, I have produced a variety of articles for *AnthroNotes* and other publications; book reviews,
including one for American Anthropologist; and staff obituaries for the AAA newsletter. I feel fortunate to have been able to contribute over $90,000 to various departmental educational projects raised from grants, tuition from GWU interns for whom I served as supervisor, and ROFs.

My years at the Smithsonian have been thoroughly enjoyable, having the opportunity of working with such talented and dedicated people, attending thought-provoking symposia and courses, and especially being given the freedom to explore a variety of ways to contribute to the Smithsonian’s mission — “the increase and diffusion of knowledge.” Our location on the National Mall with proximity to the other Smithsonian museums, which I often visit, was an added plus.

Thank you, colleagues, for your responsiveness over the years to my calls for news, for your collegiality, and assistance when I needed it. I am truly grateful for my years here and leave with many fond memories.

DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Tim Rose (Department of Mineral Sciences) and Jane Walsh gave a talk about their research on Teotihuacan stone masks before the Mineral Sciences Department in November.

Daniel Rogers spoke on “Nomads and Empires in the Archaeology of Inner Asia: Current Approaches” in the symposium Nomadic Life Styles and Narratives in Kazakhstan: Then and Now” at George Washington University on November 8. The event was sponsored by the Elliott School of International Affairs.

Dan is sponsoring several students. GWU Federal Work Study students Madeline Shaffer, a senior majoring in archaeology, and Kathryn Leonard, a sophomore majoring in archaeology and biological anthropology, are cataloguing a backlog of River Basin Survey materials. Jennifer Pietarila, a GWU graduate student, is working on a directed research course that focuses on the River Basin Survey collections and will write an article about the H.P. Thomas site.

From Left to right: Maggie Mariani, Kathryn Leonard, and Jennifer Pietarila.

Check out Dan Roger’s blog at http://nmnh.typepad.com/rogers_archaeology_lab/ and twitter handle at @archaeologylab.

Ann and a distant cousin consider the state of the world.
Mary Jo Arnoldi was in Leiden, the Netherlands, for 10 days at the end of September working on a film for the exhibition *Mud Masons of Mali*, which will open at NMNH in 2013. The exhibition features the men who build and maintain the magnificent adobe buildings in Djenne, Mali, a World Heritage site. Because of the ongoing security situation in Mali, the project team was not able to film in Djenne. Instead, Mary Jo and co-curator Trevor Marchand (professor of Anthropology, School of Oriental and African Studies in London) arranged to partner with the Museum für Volkenkunde in Leiden, and invite five masons from Djenne to Leiden to make the film. This shift in venue also meant reconceptualizing the film to address a number of issues shared between Malian masons and traditional Dutch masons, along with commentary from the masons about heritage, sustainability, and the situation in Mali. This focus exhibition and the films that accompany it will also be shown in London and in Leiden in 2013.

All About Cell Phones

Joshua A. Bell received with co-PIs Cynthia E. Smith (Cooper Hewitt) and Joel Kuipers (George Washington University) a Level I Consortia Grant (Valuing World Cultures and American Experience) to support a workshop titled *Unseen Connections in the Ecologies of Cell Phones*, which will take place at NMNH in late January 2013.

Bringing together scholars from a wide range of disciplines, including anthropology, linguistics, fine arts, geology, public health and environmental science, as well as institutions, including Smithsonian units, universities, and private companies, this workshop seeks to address the interconnected material, linguistic, and aesthetic aspects of the cell phone.

Using three themes – Material/Ecology, Language/Communicative Interaction, and Design/Aesthetics – as a guide, the workshop will help illuminate how cell phones operate along different scales, transforming not only individual subjectivities and bodily habits, but also collective orientations as these devices enable new dimensions of connectivity and communication. From the rare earths and raw materials extracted to make cell phones, to the ways that people mediate their communication using a variety of technologies, to the mapping of the movement of waste, each scholar will inform about the different material, linguistic, or aesthetic networks connected by cell phones. By exploring each site in the history of the cell phone’s life, we can better understand the multiple and varied impacts that it has on communities across the world.

The workshop will result in six outcomes: 1) interdisciplinary dialogue about the cell phone and all of its components, capabilities, and consequences; 2) a concept script that provides an outline of the key components and objectives of the proposed NMNH exhibit, *A Natural History of the Cell Phone*; 3) the development of an advisory board to coordinate and manage the diverse scholars as the exhibit and research project proceed; 4) begin a database of relevant holdings in the SI for the exhibit; 5) publish several articles from interdisciplinary perspectives not usually brought together; 6) build a network essential in developing a varied portfolio of possible corporate donors, as well as other private and public sector sponsors.

Joshua Bell spoke on “Resources and Their Realities in the Purari Delta of Papua New Guinea,” at the Field Museum in Chicago, as part of their A. Watson Armour Seminar Series on October 24th.
Adrienne Kaeppler attended a symposium, “The Visible Cultural Inheritance: Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage,” at the Shihsanhang Museum of Archaeology in Taipei in October. She gave a paper titled “Preservation and Performance of the Socially Important UNESCO-declared Masterpiece from the Kingdom of Tonga – ‘Lakalaka, Sung Speeches with Choreographed Movements.’” Participants also visited indigenous tribes in Taitung and Hualien. While in Taiwan, Adrienne gave seminars on “Understanding Ritual as Performance and Theory” in the Anthropology Department of the National Taiwan University in Taipei and in the Ethnomusicology Department of the National Taiwan University of the Arts in Tainan. She also studied the large Polynesian barkcloth collection at the National Museum of Prehistory, Taitung.

Adrienne travelled to Astana, Kazakhstan, from September 13th to 17th, to explore the possibility of holding a conference of the International Council of Traditional Music (ICTM) there in 2015. She received an invitation from the Minister of Culture to hold the meeting at the University of the Arts and the Palace of Independence. While in Astana, Adrienne took part in a seminar at the University of the Arts and gave a paper on “Hawaiian dance as tradition, transformation, and fusion.”

Adrienne gave two PowerPoint lectures during the all-day Smithsonian Associates seminar on Rapa Nui (Easter Island) on September 22nd.

Lars Krutak delivered the opening lecture at Louisiana State University’s Union Gallery exhibition Ancient Marks: The Sacred Origins of Tattoos and Body Marking (September 15-November 4, 2012) in Baton Rouge on October 4. The exhibition retraces the history of tattooing practice through visual works of National Geographic Society photographer Chris Rainier and historical objects from Krutak’s personal collection. Lars’ lecture, “Skin Deep: The History and Art of Indigenous Tattooing,” focused on the history and spirituality of tribal tattooing practices worldwide and video clips from his documentaries about tattoos supplemented the presentation.

Lars was one of six Smithsonian speakers invited to present at the ThirstDC Smithsonian Special evening lecture event on October 25. Speaking onstage at the repurposed Equitable Bank Building in downtown D.C., Krutak opened the event with a lecture on his tattooing research. More than 400 people attended, including the Executive Staff of the National Museum of Natural History. From dinosaurs to Mars to Chinese food in America, the Smithsonian ThirstDC event provided an informal lounge atmosphere where scientists socialized and interacted with the public to promote and exchange their research interests.

Edgar Krebs’ article “Native Son Lost and Found,” about his research and recovery of the director’s cut version of the film Native Son (1950) came out in the September/October issue of Film Comment. The article...
was also featured on the AAA’s “Members in the News” website: www.aaanet.org/issues/membernews/

The uncut version Of Native Son was shown for the first time in the US at the New York Film Festival on October 9. After the screening, Edgar participated in a discussion with NYFF’s programmer Scott Foundas and jazz critic and writer Stanley Crouch. The New York Times’ Film Critic, Manohla Dargis, singled out “Native Son” in her review of the festival.

Edgar was awarded a Wenner-Gren Foundation Grant for the research project “Paul Fejos in Madagascar: An analysis of his ethnographic films and collections of material culture.”

Edgar’s paper, “The Renewal of Gran Chaco Studies,” was recently listed on the Social Science Research Network’s Top Ten download list for: AARN: Latin America & South America (Topic).

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Samantha Mitchell, Graduate (B.A.) State University of New York College at Plattsburgh, is interning for Joanna Scherer from August 2012 - February 2013.

Seminars


November 8: “Cloud traces. Texts from the codices of our memories.” [Ca xtuuba za. Gui’chi’ yooxho’ sti’ guendarietenala’dxi’. Rast béh. Gue’tz ché’n di’z nzóo yéek mén] by Victor Cata (Fondo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes) and Emiliano Cruz Santiago (Universidad de Sonora)

Ives Goddard and Lucy Thomason attended the 44th Annual Algonquian Conference, hosted by the Department of Linguistics, University of Chicago, October 25-28. Former S.I. Post-Doc Amy Dahlstrom also attended. Ives presented a paper titled “The ‘Loup’ languages of western Massachusetts,” and Lucy’s paper was on “Meskwaki Klammerforms.”

Ives Goddard looking at selected objects from Algonquian groups at the reception at the Field Museum for conference participants.

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Doug Ubelaker presented an invited plenary lecture, “Forensic case studies revisited with contemporary perspectives,” at the 18th Congress of the European Anthropological Association in Ankara, Turkey, September 5. On September 16, Doug also presented an invited plenary lecture, “The Concept of Perimortem in Trauma Analysis,” at the 14th Annual Conference of the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology at Bournemouth University, UK.

Doug was appointed Chair of the Ethics Committee of the European Craniofacial Superimposition Project (MEPROCS).
Doug Ubelaker was appointed to the International Scientific Committee of the Journal of Legal Medicine of Colombia and as editor of a new book series “Forensic Science in Focus,” sponsored by The American Academy of Forensic Sciences in collaboration with Wiley-Blackwell.

Doug presented an invited plenary lecture “Estudio antropológico de restos quemados” at the conference “Ciencia y Justicia” in Valencia Spain, October 3. He also participated in a panel discussion with Spanish colleagues on issues in forensic science.

Doug Ubelaker presented an invited plenary lecture “Avances Recientes en las Ciencias Forenses” on October 25 at the VIII Congreso Latinoamericano de Antropología Forense in Antigua, Guatemala. Doug also organized and presented a workshop on Human Identification at the conference. While in Guatemala, he presented a workshop on dating human remains to the staff of the Fundación Forense de Guatemala in Guatemala City.

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In October Doug Owsley traveled to Washington State to share with Northwest tribes the latest scientific findings regarding the 9,000 plus year-old skeleton of “Kennewick Man,” found near Kennewick, Washington in 1996. At an all-day meeting at Central Washington University, Doug, the principal forensic investigator of the remains, talked to the Columbia Plateau Inter-Tribal Repatriation Group about the importance of this skeleton and what it reveals about the earliest people who came to the New World. The Inter-Tribal Repatriation Group was comprised of 25 representatives of five Columbia Plateau tribes involved in the Kennewick discovery and who wanted the remains reburied without a scientific examination of the skeletal remains. Some of the findings Doug shared reveal that Kennewick was deliberately buried where he was found, stood about five feet seven inches, weighed 163 pounds, was robust, and draws his ancestry from Asia. There is no evidence that he is directly related to Native Americans. At the end of the day, Doug presented the tribal representatives a gift of his recent book written for junior high and high school students and interested public titled Their Skeletons Speak: Kennewick Man and the Paleoamerican World, co-authored with Sally M. Walker. Among the gifts Doug was honored to receive was a Pendleton blanket.

Doug Owsley also was invited to give a public talk on Kennewick Man for Archaeology Days at the Wanapum Heritage Center in Beverly, WA, where several hundred people attended. This local and national topic once again drew broad media attention. Doug was interviewed in local papers, including The Seattle Times, and on NPR. A scholarly edited volume on Kennewick Man is in preparation that will provide a detailed examination of the remains.

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The University of Montana President and senior staff and 70 local UM alumni from the DC area received a tour of Written in Bone: Forensic Files of the 17th-Century Chesapeake on September 17. The tour was requested of UM Department of Anthropology Associate Professor Ashley McKeown, a former post-doc of Douglas Owsley’s.
Inuit Studies Conference at the Smithsonian

by Igor Krupnik and Bill Fitzhugh

On October 24-28 the Smithsonian hosted the 18th biannual Inuit Studies Conference at venues throughout the National Mall. This conference, organized by the Arctic Studies Center, was the largest ISC meeting ever as well as the first in the Lower 48. It included almost 600 Arctic scientists, anthropologists, linguists, archaeologists, historians, as well as educators, health, and government specialists, and Inuit artists, filmmakers and cultural activists from Canada, Greenland, Alaska, and Russia.

The conference theme – Arctic| Inuit | Connections: Learning from the Top of the World – focused on the acute challenges to the Inuit people and the sustainability of their culture and ways of life: rapid climate change, issues of Arctic governance, globalization in the North, Inuit art, cultural studies, education, heritage and the role of museums. The record-breaking attendance was influenced by the popularity of a Smithsonian Washington venue in which the ASC partnered (the S.D. Ripley Center as conference headquarters; NMAI as an exhibit and session venue; NMNH, which hosted the three plenary sessions; and the Woodrow Wilson Center, which hosted international policy panels) as much as the exciting program.

Plenary sessions included keynote lectures by Alaska’s Lt. Gov. Mead Treadwell, climate scientist Mark Serreze, and Inuvialuit leader Nellie Cournoyea. The Canadian Embassy and NMAI hosted receptions, and Aron Crowell gave a stirring banquet address, “The Northern Museum-Scape,” which was introduced by Kirk Johnson.

The ASC partnered with NMAI to present a spectacular display of Inuit soapstone sculpture by Abraham Angnik Ruben titled Arctic Journeys—Ancient Memories. The Ripley Center presented exhibits of Arctic photography by Wilfred Richard; Baker Lake textile arts, curated by Judith Varney Burch; and Cape Dorset prints, curated by Bernadette Engelstad Driscoll. Soundscapes by Charles Morrow and several small panel exhibits were also exhibited.

A special feature of the conference involved outreach to the North that gave voice to Arctic residents who shared their observations and experiences from environmental change, socio-cultural shifts, and industrial development on their lands. The media outreach company Learning Times provided on-line interactive session recording and conducting interviews with nearly thirty presenters. The recordings are archived and available as a resource.

Our programming reached many northern networks and was accessed by more than 1,000 remote participants from 16 countries, 40 US states, and 7 Canadian prov-
inces. Thanks to an SI Youth Access Grant (YAG) awarded to the Anthropology Department and the Education and Outreach Office, six young Inuit from Canada, Alaska, and Greenland, together with six elders from small arctic communities, had the opportunity to interview conference speakers and each other about how environmental and societal issues are affecting their lives and culture. The YAG grant also allowed the six Elders-Youth pairs to share their experience at the conference with their native communities in the North. This interview project will be shared broadly and used as a model for long-distance learning in Q?RIUS, the new NMNH Education Center.

Finally, our MSC and CRC arctic collections and facilities were highlighted by tours and interactive sessions with Yup’ik artist Chuna McIntyre, and the Anthropology Department hosted a well-attended open house.

To all our Smithsonian partners and sponsors, but especially to ASC staff Lauren Marr and Laura Fleming Sharp and our corps of intern-volunteers, the ASC and its ISC18 Inuit Advisory Board and Conference Program Committee give a heart-felt ‘thank you’ for making the 18th ISC conference a hugely memorable and productive experience. Only at the Smithsonian could it have been possible to see our dreams for this historic event at a time of momentous Arctic change realized.

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Department members who presented at the conference:

Igor Krupnik: “From Boas to Burch: One Hundred Years of ‘Eskimology,’ 1880–1980.”

Stephen Loring: “Inuvialuit Culture and History”

William Fitzhugh: “Thirty Years After: Revisiting The Southern Labrador Inuit Debate.”


Lars Krutak chaired the Inuit Heritage and Museums session. He also spoke on “Shipwrecked in Siberia, or How a Kerek Collection Came to the Sheldon Jackson Museum.”

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HUMAN ORIGINS
PROGRAM

Presentations

In September, Rick Potts helped spearhead the launch of a center for biodiversity and Maasai cultural heritage in the Rift Valley of southern Kenya – a region known for the highest biodiversity concentration in Africa and for its iconic African cultural knowledge.

Rick was an invited participant in the Smithsonian Consortium Symposium The Anthropocene: Planet Earth in the Age of Humans, held on October 11 and 12.

Briana Pobiner gave a tour of the Hall of Human Origins to local high school students in the NIH-affiliated Adventures in Biology program on October 24th.

Rick gave a special HOT Topic presentation in the Hall of Human Origins on October 26. He spoke about his summer fieldwork that focused on the recovery of the first drilling core from an early human site located at the HOP field site of Olorgesailie, southern Kenya.


Hanneke Meijer presented a talk titled “Comparing Late Pleistocene with Present-Day Avian Community Structure on Flores Island, Indonesia” at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Briana gave a presentation (co-authored with Rick Potts) titled “Smithsonian Presents: Evolution Using Early Human Skulls,” at the National Association of Biology conference, November 1-3. As a part of this presentation, the Human Origins Program donated eight casts of early human skulls to the National Association of Biology Teachers that can be lent to their members on request for classrooms use in teaching evolution.

Rick presented an overview of human evolution and the latest findings on November 5 to staff of the magazine, televisions series, website, and other editors and researchers at National Geographic.

Rick presented a Lightning Talk to the NMNH Board and participated in the presentation of the Genome exhibition to the Board on November 8th.

Rick gave an invited presentation at the Washington Theological Union titled “Human evolution and the origins of symbolic thought, culture, and spirituality,” on November 10. The lecture and all-day discussion were part of a series for theology students and the public.

“The Scientist is In” and “HOT (Human Origins Today)” presentations given in the Human Origins Exhibit Hall included the following speakers: Carson Murray, Catherine Markham and Maggie Stanton, Erin-Marie Williams, Bernard Wood, Andrew Zipkin, all from George Washington University; Richard Potts and Briana Pobiner of NMNH, and Connie Berka of the Smithsonian’s Broader Social Impacts Committee.

Paleoanthropology Seminars in October and November featured Emily Goble (NMNH) and Andrea Taylor (Duke University School of Medicine & Department of Evolutionary Anthropology).

Rick hosted the visit of Dr. I. O. Farah, Director General of the National Museums of Kenya, and his colleagues, Dr. Purity Kiura (head of Archaeology) and Linda Mboya (head of partnerships and outreach) on November 7. During the visit Dr. Farah was introduced to the new NMNH Director, Dr. Kirk Johnson, and discussed the strong collaboration between our two institutions.

Press

Rick Potts was interviewed by the Associated Press and quoted widely in media outlets concerning the discovery of new fossil remains relevant to the early evolution of the genus Homo, published in an article in the August issue of Nature.
In November, Rick was interviewed by and quoted in The Christian Science Monitor and New Scientist concerning new discoveries, published in Nature and PNAS, about the origin of human cognitive ability prior to 71,000 years ago, and the transition to savanna habitat in Australopithecus around 3.5 million years ago.

Briana Pobiner was quoted in the article “Shifting Scale” by Lesley Evans Ogden in the October/November issue of Cosmos Magazine.

Briana was also interviewed for “A Vision of Anthropology for a Rapidly Changing World” by John Chadwick for Rutgers University School of Arts and Sciences News and Events webpage. The article focuses on alumni research in evolutionary anthropology.

Research Activities

In August, Rick Potts’ team explored new fossil sites dating 4.0 to 3.5 million years ago on the Homa Peninsula, on the shores of Lake Victoria. Fossil layers on the Homa Peninsula date back to 6 million years, which will be a focus for future work since that particular time marks the outset of human evolution and the ancestry of our lineage.

It has been a ground-breaking year at the field site in Olorgesailie, Kenya, beginning with a new way of doing human origins research.

In September 2012, Potts’ research team undertook the first-ever drilling of an early human site and obtained a long core of sedimentary layers during the critical later phases of human evolution. The drill cores extended to 166m underground at Olorgesailie, Kenya, on a flat plain where the sedimentary layers were only accessible by drilling. The cores are of astonishing quality and provide evidence of an ancient lake going back to 500,000 years ago. A study of the cores is likely to provide the most exact record of environmental stresses and ecological change in East Africa during several key chapters in human evolution, including the earliest transition of innovative technologies by 300,000 years ago and the origin of our species by 200,000 years ago.

The drill rig collects sediment cores into the evening at Olorgesailie, Kenya (left). Rick Potts with other members of the research team examine a plastic tube containing a newly extracted core (right). These cores will reveal a detailed environmental record for the prehistoric site dating back to 500,000 years.

Jennifer Clark traveled to Kenya in September to document the drilling project and run the field camp at Olorgesailie.

HOP field team conducting a visual survey of surface fossils and artifacts near Lake Victoria, Kenya.
Emily Goble, a Peter Buck Postdoctoral Fellow in HOP, spent approximately two months in Kenya, and two weeks in England, from July through October. In Kenya, she conducted fieldwork led by Rick Potts and Tom Plummer (Queens College, CUNY and NYCEP) in the Homa Peninsula of Western Kenya in sediments ranging in age from roughly 6-2 Ma. The majority of her time was spent in the National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi, analyzing mammal specimens collected during that field season as well as those collected in previous seasons and by earlier teams who had worked in the area. She then went to the Natural History Museum, London, to study some of the earliest collections from the Homa Peninsula, collected in the 1930s and 1940s. She’s now using these faunal identifications to create faunal lists for geographic formations and areas and to begin reconstructing the paleolandscape.

In November, Hanneke Meijer travelled to the National Research and Development Centre for Archaeology in Jakarta, Indonesia, where she caught up with Matt Tocheri and surveyed the fossil bird remains from this year’s excavations at Liang Bua Cave on Flores Island.

Grant Awarded

In September, Rick Potts received a Smithsonian Grand Challenges grant (Level 1) of $19,920 for strategic planning of the Olorgesailie Resource Center for biodiversity and cultural heritage.

Exhibit

Rick is co-curator in the planning of the NMNH exhibition ‘Genome: Unlocking Life’s Code,’ in collaboration with the National Human Genome Research Institute (NIH). This temporary exhibition is planned to open in June 2013, near the tenth anniversary of the mapping of the first human genome, and 60 years after Watson and Crick published the structure of DNA.

Abelardo “Chinaco” Sandoval participated in the 19th National Congress of Chilean Archaeology, held at the Universidad de Tarapacá in the city of Arica, October 8-12. Together with Emily Kaplan (NMAI-Conservation), Chinaco co-organized the symposium “Inca and Colonial Wooden Vessels (Keros): Recent Advances in Technical Research.”

Chinaco presented a paper on “Keros: a synthesis in time and space.” Keros are Andean ceremonial drinking vessels with civil/ritual significance, studied by Kaplan (Principal Investigator).
Following this successful event, archaeological surface explorations were developed in the surroundings of Tarata (Tacna) Peru, to ground-test possible sources of an unusual white pigment used in the decoration of pre-Columbian Andean artifacts. Preliminary observations indicate that this area has been occupied since pre-Inca times. Today, this region is inhabited by two ethnic groups, Lupaqas (from the Lake Titicaca region) and Yungas, from the Cusco region. Their languages, mainly Aymara and Quechua, show distinctive differences in their garments (hats for example). Similarly, agricultural terracing and ceramics indicate certain correlations with those from the Altiplano region. This area was part of the Inca expansion to the south and it could be the region for the first source identified in the Andean region for this pigment.

The thousands of inquiries that the Smithsonian’s Anthropology Department has received over past decades, as well as the many media requests for access to the department’s researchers and collections, speaks to the public’s strong interest in anthropology. The Smithsonian has had a long history of public service; accordingly, the museum’s responsibilities always have included the answering of public inquiry mail. From 1975 through the end of 2012, the Anthropology Outreach Office, under the leadership of Ruth Selig and then Ann Kaupp, produced publications and informational materials to handle public inquiries, organized workshops and teacher training programs, and worked with outside professional organizations.

In the late 1950s, curatorial staff produced prepared materials to respond to the ever-increasing public inquiry mail, the largest number among all the Museum’s departments. The prepared materials focused on American Indian topics, such as American Indian clothing, basketry, and different culture areas (Plains, Northeast, and Southwest, etc.). In 1960, the Department hired Marjorie Halpin to handle not only public inquiries but also anthropology docent training, since no museum education office existed at that time. In 1970, the Smithsonian established a central Office of Education and the large Smithsonian museums created their own museum education offices. At NMNH, the Education Office took charge of docent training but each department answered its own public inquiries; Marjorie Halpin had left years before, so volunteers assisted the curators.

In 1975, the department’s information materials (bibliographies and leaflets) were ten years out-of-date and the individual inquiries amounted to over 4,000 each year. Chairman Bill Fitzhugh hired anthropology educator Ruth Selig, then teaching anthropology at George Washington University’s Continuing Education for Women division, to develop a Public Information Office for the Department, at first on a half-time basis.
Ruth studied many agencies’ approaches to handling public inquiry mail and modeled the new departmental system on the one used by the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston, Virginia. This system consisted of a large number of specific information sheets and leaflets, teacher packets, and bibliographies, all laid out in a specially constructed bookcase that volunteers could easily access to answer inquiries. Selig enlisted GWU anthropology graduate students to develop these materials, most of which were completed within two years, working with curatorial staff. In 1978, Ann Kaupp joined Ruth as a part-time unpaid assistant; Ann soon became a contractor, paid with funding raised from outside sources underwriting curriculum development and teacher training projects.

Between 1978 and 1986, with guiding support from Chairman Bill Fitzhugh, the Office grew through NSF, NEH, and Smithsonian grants, along with the assistance of volunteers and interns. The Office developed about fifty new prepared materials; developed in conjunction with the *Inua* exhibit the first Smithsonian secondary school curriculum packet *Of Kyaks and Ulus* (authored by Ruth Selig and Ann Bay, Director of the Smithsonian’s Office of Elementary and Secondary Education); and initiated with Alison S. Brooks the George Washington University/Smithsonian Institution Anthropology for Teachers Program (AFTP), funded by the National Science Foundation (1978-1982). By the mid-1980s, Ann Kaupp became a full-time employee helping to handle the demands of the office.

The Anthropology for Teachers Program (AFTP), staffed by four individuals (Alison S. Brooks and Ruth O. Selig; JoAnne Lanouette and Ann Kaupp) trained over 350 Washington, DC area teachers from 152 local schools in year-long graduate courses. In 1983, Selig took a year’s leave of absence to move with her husband to Laramie, Wyoming, followed by a part-time return to the SI payroll while there to conduct the Anthropology for Wyoming Teachers Program with funding from the Wyoming Council for the Humanities/National Endowment for the Humanities. During this time Ann took over the Outreach Office in the Department of Anthropology, and Ruth was transferred to the Director’s Office to undertake the work in Wyoming. When Ruth returned in 1985, she became Director Dick Fiske’s special assistant. Over the following decades, Ruth worked for nine different NMNH directors and acting directors, while always remaining a co-editor of *AnthroNotes*.

Ann became head of what is now the Anthropology Outreach Office and in December 1985, she initiated a department newsletter (10-25 pages) to keep members of the Department and other administrators within the Smithsonian abreast of departmental research and activities. The newsletter is made possible by staff contributions that sometimes include short articles on fieldwork and research. Ann also organized teacher workshops on American Indians, archaeology, and forensic anthropology. Volunteers and interns over the years made valuable contributions to the outreach effort. For many years, they helped handle inquiries, sometimes numbering as many as 6,000 in one year. They also assisted with the continual updating of the department’s every growing educational materials.

The Anthropology for Teachers Program, in addition to generating new information materials for handling public inquiries, also produced a tri-annual newsletter, *AnthroNotes, National Museum of Natural History Bulletin for Teachers*, first published in 1979. Robert Humphrey, GWU anthropologist and artist, provided pen and ink cartoon illustrations for the publication until his death in 2002. *AnthroNotes* has been in publication for
33 years with a mailing list of over 9,000 school, university and museum educators, and anthropologists. It has grown from a six-page local newsletter to a 20-page international publication with scholarly articles written for a general audience.

Through its information materials, teacher workshops, and the award-winning AnthroNotes, the Anthropology Outreach Office has attempted to increase the public understanding of anthropology and has been recognized for its role as a clearinghouse of anthropological educational materials. This recognition encouraged the production of materials for the classroom, with students requesting assistance for school reports or career information, and Native peoples seeking to learn more about their heritage. Inquiries related to the collections are referred to other departmental offices.

Throughout its history, the Anthropology Outreach Office worked closely with the anthropological professional organizations, particularly the American Anthropological Association and the Society for American Archaeology. Both Ruth and Ann held various positions with and contributed to education initiatives in both national organizations. For example, both were invited members of the AAA Task Force on Teaching Anthropology and the AAA’s Anthropology Education Commission (1999-2002), whose members were appointed by the AAA President. In addition, Ann co-chaired the Task Force’s Committee 3 (Review and Development of Curricula Materials) from 1988-1992.

Both Ann and Ruth served for several years on the SAA Public Education Committee. In addition, Ann became active in the Society for Anthropology in Community Colleges, helping support their outreach to teachers, and then serving as President of the Society. The office also worked closely with Project Archaeology, a national education program, when the Anthropology Department became the Chesapeake Regional Office and supported archaeology education by holding teacher workshops.

In 1998, Anthropology Explored: The Best of Smithsonian AnthroNotes was published by the SI Press, edited by Ruth and Marilyn London, who became an editor of AnthroNotes when Ann took a year off to travel in 1995. In 2003, Ruth, Marilyn, and Ann worked on a second expanded and revised edition of Anthropology Explored, published in 2004. In 2002, after 23 years of publication, AnthroNotes received the Society for American Archaeology Award for Excellence in Public Education, “for presenting archaeological and anthropological research to the public in an engaging and accessible style, and for encouraging the study of these disciplines in the classrooms across the nation.” We have been extremely grateful to the Department for its support of AnthroNotes and thank Bruce Smith, in particular, for nominating AnthroNotes for this SAA award.

More and more, the department website has become an essential vehicle for informing the public about our educational materials. These materials include the “American Indian Annotated Bibliography for K-12,” as well as many teaching activities, past issues of AnthroNotes, and staff videos. In the near future, we hope to re-purpose AnthroNotes for the digital age. Using technology to scan, convert, upload, package, tag, and recombine our 33 years of AnthroNotes ar-

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Maggie Dittemore, head of the John Wesley Powell Library, and Ann Kaupp gave a poster presentation at the Smithsonian conference “Dialogue II: What About Diffusion” at the National Zoo, March 1997. They also presented the poster at NMNH Congressional Night in May 1997.
articles, many written by departmental staff and fellows, these materials will become even more accessible, usable, relevant, and connected for teachers and the general public. By “bundling” the best and most useful articles and teaching activities under “topics” of wide public interest such as Human Origins; Africa; Evolution; Asia; Race; Growing Up in Other Cultures; Archaeology; and Language, AnthroNotes will gain even greater relevance to classroom curricula and teachers around the globe.

The Anthropology Outreach Office throughout its existence served as a liaison, encouraging better communication within the department and between the museum and the larger community, providing reports on department and executive committee meetings to department staff, and keeping the museum administration and public affairs offices informed of the department’s activities through weekly, now monthly, reports and the department newsletter Anthropolog, as well as AnthroNotes.

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COLLECTIONS & ARCHIVES PROGRAM

Adrienne Kaeppler and Greta Hansen carried out research on Hawaiian kapa (barkcloth) in Honolulu, Kaua‘i, and Hawai‘i island.

Adrienne did preliminary work in Bishop Museum Archives and botany department from August 27th to September 3rd and was joined by Greta from September 4th to 13th to study Bishop Museum’s collection of Hawaiian barkcloth, gather living plant parts for a DNA study with Rob Fleischer, and other experiments at various gardens and Volcano National Park, as well as beating the raw materials from mamaki and breadfruit plants.

Adrienne and Greta were also joined by Moana Eisele, one of the Hawaiian Community scholars who was part of the project last year. The research is associated with the CCPF grant for conservation of the barkcloth from the US Exploring Expedition and a Barcoding seed grant for DNA analysis. They are also working with Stanley Yankowski of the NMNH Botany Department on fiber analysis of the various plants. Greta and Bob Muens are also tending the paper mulberry plants that they planted from seedlings at the botany department’s greenhouse at Suitland, and which are now about 4 feet tall.

Four volunteers are working with Greta, Michele Austin Dennehy, Bob Muens and Natalie Firnhaber, the contract conservators on the project. The volunteers are Joo-Seal Lee, a fiber artist originally from South Korea, conservator Cristina Morilla from Spain and Claire Blevins, a local college student. Anne-Claire De Poulpiquet a post-graduate conservation fellow from France has just joined the project and will work on it until late December.

Sabra Kauka, Adrienne Kaeppler, Moana Eisele (previous Hawaiian Community Scholar) and Greta Hansen attempt to beat mamaki under the direction of Sabra, a Hawaiian cultural practitioner on Kau‘ai Island.
Selected Recent Acquisitions

Shigeru Kaneshiro field notes and photographs, ca 1950s. The collection contains field notes and photographs primarily from the central Caroline Islands, especially Woleai and Lamotrek, with some notes from Palau and other locales.

Barry Carlson audio recordings and notes relating to the Spokane and Chewelah Salish people of Washington State, 1969-1980s. The recordings include traditional “Coyote Stories” and more recent contact stories called “French Stories” or “Cowboy and Indian Stories,” narrated by Spokane and Chewelah Kalispel storytellers living on the Spokane Indian Reservation in Washington State. Notebooks contain transcriptions and line by line analyses of most of the recorded texts along with annotations and additions offered by the informants. The collection also includes notebooks with grammatical/analytical analysis and ethnobotanical terms that are complemented by a plant collection stored on the Spokane Reservation.

Carol Laderman papers relating to work in Malaysia, 1975-2003. The collection contains Laderman’s audio recordings, field notes, photographs, and other material relating primarily to Main Puteri and other trance ceremony performances. Also included is material relating to Malay midwifery, Terengganu vocabulary notes, and annotated maps of the fieldwork area.

Francis Conant papers, 1950s-1960s. The papers include field notes, journals, photographs, maps, and film reels relating to Conant’s 1950s research in Nigeria, and his 1960s research in Kenya with Walter Goldschmidt’s project, “Culture and Ecology in East Africa.” The collection also contains Conant’s Hunter College teaching files on the application of remote sensing in anthropology.

Amy Zaharlick, George L. Trager, and Felicia H. Trager sound recordings and papers, 1963-1987. The collection contains audio recordings made at Picuris Pueblo in northern New Mexico in the 1960s by Felicia and George Trager and by Amy Zaharlick in the 1970s. Included are associated field notes and records, as well as materials relating to Zaharlick’s organization of Kiowa-Tanoan conferences.

Welcome Adam

The National Anthropological Archives welcomes new staff member Adam Minakowski, who joins the NAA team as Reference Archivist. Adam comes to us from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) where he served as an Archives Technician in the Textual Research Room and Library, and as a Staff Assistant on NARA’s social media team. He is completing his MLS degree at the University of Maryland College Park this semester. He also holds a Masters degree in Journalism from Syracuse University and B.A. degrees in history, English, and philosophy from the University of Scranton. He is a Baltimore native who enjoys the Ravens, Orioles, skiing, and playing the guitar.

Presentations

Gina Rappaport attended The Distributed Text and NEH Workshop on the Franz Boas Critical Digital Addition, held at Bard Graduate Center in October. Hosted by Aaron Glass of Bard Graduate Center and Judith Berman of the University of Victoria, the workshop brought together a number of Kwakwaka’wakw community scholars, anthropologists, archivists, and technology professionals to discuss a potential annotated digital edition of Franz Boas’ 1897 publication *The Social Organization and Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians.*
Gina Rappaport, Jordan Berson, and Sarah Ganderup gave a talk titled “Revealing Hidden Treasures: the Weird and the Wonderful at the National Anthropological Archives” as part of the lecture series at the Smithsonian’s third annual Archives Fair. The talk was webcast and can be viewed online at [http://www.si.edu/siasc/archivesfair2012](http://www.si.edu/siasc/archivesfair2012).

Gina participated in the session “Field Notes as Primary Sources” at the fall meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference (MARAC) in Richmond, VA. Her paper was titled “From Field to File Folder: the Nature and Management of Photographic Field Documentation.”

**Collections on “Jeopardy!”**

A category featuring several samurai-related objects from the NMNH Anthropology collections aired on the quiz show “Jeopardy!” on November 15. The clues were filmed last spring when the objects were on loan for the samurai exhibit at the National Geographic Museum. The featured objects included a full suit of Samurai armor (catalog number E253298) that was a gift from the Emperor of Japan to President Theodore Roosevelt for his role in the Portsmouth Peace Conference, which ended the Russo-Japanese War in 1905.

Carrie Beauchamp, Anthropology Data Manager, and Alex Trebek, with the Roosevelt samurai armor, at the April 2012 filming of the Jeopardy clues at the National Geographic Museum.

**OFFICE OF REPATRIATION**

**Repatriations and Consultations**

At the invitation of Unangan tribal representatives, Lars Krutak traveled to Anchorage, Alaska, on October 12 to present a lecture on the topic of repatriation, at the 40th Annual Aleut Corporation Shareholders Meeting and Village Seminar. Lars will be working on several repatriation cases focusing on the Aleutian Archipelago in the near future and the Village Seminar afforded an opportunity to meet with tribal officials living in remote Alaskan communities spread across this 1,200 mile island chain.

At the request of Pueblo de Cochiti governmental and religious leaders, Lars traveled to New Mexico on October 18 to repatriate two sacred kachina dance masks. Later that day, Krutak met with traditional religious and government leaders at San Felipe Pueblo to discuss the cultural affiliation of a third kachina mask that is currently under evaluation for repatriation.

**John Wesley Powell Anthropology Library**

The Anthropology library welcomes a new permanent library technician. Brandee Worsham joined the SI Libraries staff in late April. Brandee divides her time each day between the Anthropology library and the Natural History library (1st Floor CE).

Brandee assists Maggie Dittemore with various departmental duties, including interlibrary loan and collections management. She will gladly check out your book and help you find material. Her previous library experience includes seven years as a library specialist at Northern Virginia Community College (Alexandria).

A Southern woman at heart, Brandee graduated from the University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill with a BA in Journalism and Mass Communication. She is currently pursuing her Masters in Library Science. Her interests include history and culture, international cuisines, and music.
Time Team America (TTA2)
by Noel Broadbent & Meg Watters

Oregon Public Broadcasting (OPB) recently completed fieldwork and filming for a second season of its primetime PBS program Time Team America, which will air next autumn. Thanks to a 2.4-million-dollar grant from the Informal Science Education Program at NSF, OPB was able to film on location at four archaeological sites in the U.S. and run four field schools for local middle to high school students. OPB will also redesign and expand the series website.

The NSF PI and series executive producer is OPB’s David Davis, who is also responsible for the popular series History Detectives. Bruce Barrow is TTA’s series producer and Ed Jahn is producer. The NSF Co-PIs are Noel Broadbent and Meg Watters. Alex Jones, known for her community archaeology programs here in D.C., led the field schools for youth.

OPB’s goal is to produce four hour-long, engaging and educational television programs (and website) that will not only present ongoing archaeological investigations to American audiences, but stimulate young peoples’ interest in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM).

Time Team America brings a suite of tools to each site to address specific challenges, which are usually beyond the scope of local archaeological groups. Remote sensing surveys, in particular, provide a unique view of sub-surface features enabling effective excavation, and aerial and GIS-mapping provide landscape overviews.

The on-screen time team is composed of archaeologists and other experts with a diverse range of backgrounds and specializations for a concentrated three-day investigation. Team members include our host Justine Shapiro, dig team members Chelsea Rose and Jeff Brown, archaeologist Allan Maca, team leader Joe Watkins and remote sensing specialist, Meg Watters. In addition to this team, dozens of local archaeologists, experts, officials and volunteers participated and were central to the success and ultimate outcome of each three-day investigation filmed by OPB crews.

During the summer and fall of 2012 Time Team America explored four archaeological sites:

- the Dillard site at Crow Canyon, CO, Basketmaker III (AD 500-750);
- Badger Hole in Oklahoma, a Folsom period bison kill site (c. 10,000 BP);
- the Josiah Henson Special Site in Bethesda, MD, a former Maryland plantation (1849);
- Camp Lawton in Millen, GA, a Civil War POW prison (1864).

The four TTA2 programs cover American history, from the time of Paleo-Indians and the Basketmakers, to a plantation in rural Maryland and a prison camp during the Civil War. The Dillard site focused on the excavation of an ancestral pueblo great kiva, and Crow Canyon Archaeological Center provided a quality learning experience for the field school, involving pottery and basket making, excavation and lab techniques. The focus of the Badger Hole was a 10,000 year old bison kill site and its context in the ancient landscape (using isotopes analyzed by NMNH postdoc Michelle Machicek). The local field school students studied bone tools, engaged in scientific illustration and learned to use atlatls. The program culminated working with the local tribes and the butchering of a bison, using stone tools employing methods extracted from the archaeological record.
At Josiah Henson Special Park, we spent three days investigating the original Riley Plantation where Josiah Henson was enslaved, and whose life story was the inspiration for Harriet Beecher Stowe’s famous novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*. Our excavation produced 6,000 new artifacts, most significantly from the kitchen floor. Food historian Michael Twitty prepared a meal based on recipes of enslaved Afro-Marylanders, accompanied by the music of the Jubilee Singers. The students also were given a special tour at NMNH by Kari Bruwelheide and learned about human osteology from Doug Owsley.

The final program was filmed at Magnolia Springs Park, GA, the location of Camp Lawton, a Civil War prison. Recently re-discovered, Camp Lawton was built as a relief prison for Andersonville and hastily abandoned during Sherman’s March, leaving a potential wealth of information at this ‘final hour’ prison where thousands of men, both Confederate and Federal, lived and died. At this 250 square acre site we firmly placed the southwestern corner of the prison stockade wall on the map, providing a fundamental anchor for future investigation and a foundation for the story on the lives of the people that were here during this period of conflict.

These narratives take us into the past to reveal the rich cultural legacy of America, the role of cultural resource protection, and the role of archaeology in helping us better understand the world around us. This is, in other words, an ideal fit for OPB/PBS and NSF.

Contributors: Jorge Arellano, Mary Jo Arnoldi, Carrie Beauchamp, Jane Beck, Joshua Bell, Noel Broadbent, Jennifer Clark, Bruno Frohlich, David Hunt, Bill Fitzhugh, Ives Goddard, Adrienne Kaeppler, Edgar Krebs, Igor Krupnik, Lars Krutak, Samantha Mitchell, Meghan Mulkerin, Gina Rappaport, Daniel Rogers, Chinaco Sandoval, Ruth Selig, Doug Ubelaker, Meg Watters,

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This being my last issue as editor, since I’m ‘retiring,’ I want to thank the department staff and affiliates for their contributions over the past 27 years: the newsletter was inaugurated in 1985. I especially wish to thank reviewer Maggie Dittemore for her good set of eyes and sensible editing. I wish I could give a final thanks to Betty Meggers who reinforced the value of reviewers when she saw that I had spelled “Ecuador” with a “q.” I was grateful to have avoided embarrassment though I have now let the cat out of the bag.

It has been a tremendous pleasure serving the department and the museum. I’m sure I’ll see you around. Ann