



Anthropolog

Newsletter of The Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History

Fall 2005

LAKOTA WINTER COUNTS WEB EXHIBIT WINS UNITED NATIONS AWARD

by Candace Greene

Lakota Winter Counts, an online exhibit from the National Anthropological Archives, was honored at a Gala held in Tunis as part of the U.N. World Summit on the Information Society in November 2005. At the Gala, 40 multimedia producers received awards as representing worldwide best practices, as determined by an international jury. *Lakota Winter Counts* won a World Summit Award (WSA) in e-culture, one of eight award categories, together with other digital producers from France, Russia, Egypt, and Armenia. The award was presented by UNESCO Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura. **Robert Leopold** and **Candace Greene** accepted on behalf of the exhibit team, who worked with the web development firm, INVIONI. The site previously received a Webby Award for innovative design.

Putting its focus on cultural identity and diversity, the WSA looks for multimedia projects that effectively and creatively work with quality content and digitalize educational, scientific and cultural heritage. According to the WSA Board, "As world economies focus on creating and improving technological products, the issue of content is considered insufficiently. Technology and what technology produces belong together—one cannot exist without the other."

These goals resonate well with those of the Department of Anthropology, which has defined Cultural Identity in a Globalizing World as a major research theme. We are committed to making our collections accessible worldwide via the internet, and our understanding of issues in cultural identity guides the ways in which we do so. *Lakota Winter Counts* is a case in point. It was developed in consultation with Lakota people and was shaped by their desire for access to cultural heritage materials and the opportunity to interpret that material for themselves. The Summit provided a chance to talk with people from all over the globe, to learn about the issues that concern them, and to discover an immense interest in connecting with Anthropology's tremendous collections from around the world—artifacts, images, and language materials.



Candace Greene at the Antonine baths, one of the largest series of baths in the Roman Empire. Photo by Robert Leopold.

ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ART FESTIVAL

by William Fitzhugh, Christina Leece, and Helena Sharp

With the support of the Alaska Native Arts Foundation, the Arctic Studies Center and the National Museum of Natural History hosted a highly successful Alaska Native Arts and Culture Festival weekend, November 4-6. The festival featured exhibits, performances, films, a panel discussion, artisans, and children's activities.

The highlight of the Festival was the presentation of the Alaska Native Arts Foundation's collections of Alaska Native art in a series of display cases, each one devoted to the art of the six native cultures of Alaska. Baleen baskets, a magnificent whale carved from walrus ivory, bent-wood boxes, fine skin sewing and embroidered art, and a magnificent whalebone sculpture of a 'foot-mask' were among the highlights of the exhibition, organized and mounted by the Foundation.

In the exhibit hall Alaskan artisans, creating beautiful objects such as baleen baskets and intricate beaded headdresses, answered questions about their craft. At the other end of the hall Alaskan performers, including the Alaska Native Heritage Center dancers, Alaska Native Olympic Games athletes, and storytellers, including Chuna McIntyre, entertained visitors and answered a multitude of questions about life in Alaska. Children took part in the many activities set up for them such as making dance fans, beaded necklaces, and Alutiiq hunting visors.

NMNH scientists also worked throughout the festival showing off the NMNH collections. **William Fitzhugh** demonstrated specimens collected by Edward Nelson in 1877-1881, including a 19th-century harpoon and model kayak, that intrigued both guests from Alaska and museum visitors. **Igor Krupnik** showed visitors in the exhibit hall some of the Waugh collection photographs and census data from St. Lawrence Island, describing how he has tracked



"Walrus Walking" by Carl Pelowook. Courtesy of Alaska Native Arts Foundation.

down the names and families of the people in the photographs, to the great delight of their descendants today. Museum biologists Suzy Peurach and Dee Allen brought out mammal specimens from Alaska to show the visitors. *(continued on next page)*

Carrie Anvil-Kiana, Yu'pik skin sewer, modeling one of her parkas.



Sonya Kelliher-Combs making an Athabascan medicine bag. Photo: C. J. Mishler.

Igor Krupnik also organized a Friday noon panel discussion, “The Earth is Faster Now: Indigenous Observations of Arctic Environmental Change,” where five Alaska Native leaders talked about the impact of climate change on their way of life. **Fitzhugh** also participated in the panel. The Friday evening program featured performances by the Alaska Native group, Pamyua, and the Alaska Native Heritage Center Drummers and Dancers, followed by a reception in the Rotunda.

An ethnographic film festival took place in the Baird on Saturday, featuring several award winning films, as well as the premiere of *When the Season is Good*, a documentary about art, culture, and economics in the Bering Sea and Arctic Slope of Alaska. The *Alaska: Spirit of the Wild* IMAX film played throughout the weekend.



King Island Dancers performance (2005-32717)



Pamyua performance (2005-32784)

SÁMI PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT OPENS

Frost: Life and Culture of the Sámi Reindeer People of Norway opened at NMNH in the Baird ambulatory. Curated by **Noel Broadbent**, in collaboration with the Royal Norwegian Embassy, this exhibit of photographs, taken by Sámi photographer Fred Ivar Utsi Klementsén, features the life of the Sámi who still maintain a traditional way of life herding reindeer. The exhibit also features Broadbent’s NSF-funded research on the Sámi. The Ambassador of Norway officiated the exhibit opening. *Frost* closes April 23, 2006.

In conjunction with the exhibit opening on October 22, The Smithsonian Associates sponsored a lecture series on “The Sámi: People in the Land of the Midnight Sun,” featuring two native Sámi scholars and **Noel Broadbent**, whose talk, “A People Without a Past,” described his archaeological research on Sámi prehistory. A musical event, “The Unforgettable Sound of the Sámi,” took place in the evening. On November 16, **Broadbent** gave a Smithsonian Associates presentation on “Norway’s Intrepid Explorers: From the Vikings to the Present” with Norwegian polar explorer Liv Arnesen.



Photo by Sámi photographer Fred Ivar Utsi Klementsén (David-03)

ETHNOLOGY DIVISION

Mary Jo Arnoldi was awarded a Smithsonian Scholarly Studies for the Humanities grant for FY 2006. Her research project is titled: “Contemporary Civic Monuments: Art, Memory and Nation Building in Urban Mali.”

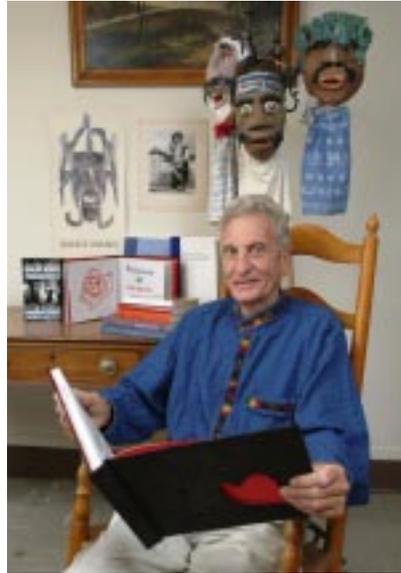
—

Robert Laughlin gave the following presentations:

“What the Devil Plant Is This?” as part of the Chautauqua 2005 course on Maya Ethnobotany in the Lowlands and Highlands of Chiapas, Mexico, sponsored by NSF’s Short Courses for College Professors. Laughlin drew on the ethnobotany research he conducted for his publications *The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of San Lorenzo Zinacantán* and *The Flowering of Man: A Tzotzil Botany of Zinacantán*. He pointed out the difficulty in naming plants in a foreign language. He concluded, “Native taxonomy was not our goal, but rather our vehicle for reaching a better understanding of native thought, and for delivering a disparate collection of knowledge. It is clear that these isolated ‘peasants’ share with millions of other Mayan peasants throughout southern Mexico and Guatemala a world view that is radically different from Western perceptions. It is a ‘distinct world, not merely the same world with different labels attached.’”

“Mayan Hearts in the Making and on Show” for the Pre-Columbian Society of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in September.

“Tzotzil Mayan Flowers and Their Fragrance,” at the annual ChacMool Conference at the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, on November 11. His paper describes the metaphoric use of flowers in contemporary and colonial Chiapas, Mexico. Flowers are associated with nearly everything positive—the sun, day, luck, health, wealth, youth, beauty, power, vision, flight, blood, sacrifice and delight.



*Robert Laughlin.
Photo: James
DiLoreto.*

Laughlin was spotlighted in the October issue of *The Torch* in the article “Robert Laughlin: Preserving Mayan Language,” by Jenét Dechary (p. 4). Working with the Maya in Chiapas, Mexico, since 1959, Laughlin has helped give the Maya a voice in their own culture through his involvement in establishing Maya literacy and theater programs and publishing on their language and traditional stories.

Thirteen members of *Sna Jtz’ibajom* (“House of the Writer”), a Maya writers’ cooperative, co-founded by **Robert Laughlin**, became the first trainees and staff members of the Chiapas Photography Project, founded in 1992 by Carolta Duarte, an American-born nun. Among the trainees was Maruch Sántiz Gómez from Chamula, the first world-recognized Mexican Indian woman photographer whose photos are selling for over a thousand dollars. The Project has provided cameras and basic photographic instruction for more than 250 Mayans living around San Cristóbal de las Casas. In the October 23 issue of *The New York Times*, **Laughlin** is quoted in the article “Self-Portraits of Invisible People,” by Carol Kino, saying that members of *Sna Jtz’ibajom* “were interested in learning about computers and modern technology - anything that would give a voice to Indians.” Despite the political conflict that permeates this area of Mexico, the Mexican photographers tend

to focus on “the pleasures of daily life.” Now photography shows throughout Mexico and abroad give another voice for the Maya as the writer’s cooperative has done through its plays and literature.

Publication:

Laughlin, Robert. 2004. “De cabo a rabo: Las expresiones metafóricas de la anatomía tzotzil de Zinacantán,” [From Head to Toe: Metaphorical expressions of Tzotzil anatomy in Zinacantán.] In Mercedes Montes de Oca Vega, editor, *La metáfora en Mesoamérica*, pp. 51-61. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. This article, just released, presents 46 metaphoric expressions for the names for body parts, for example, “the eye’s wings,” for eyelash, on the great number of metaphors where the heart is the subject.

Adrienne Kaeppler was elected president of the International Council for Traditional Music at its August meeting at the University of Sheffield in England. She will hold that position for the next four years. The meeting was attended by participants from 41 countries.

While in England, **Kaeppler** carried out museum and archive research in Leeds, Manchester, London, and Exeter. She continued her research on the Leverian Museum, which had the largest collection of Cook-voyage artifacts and specimens ever assembled. The collection was sold at auction in 7800 lots in 1806. Kaeppler is researching the history and present whereabouts of the collections.

In October **Kaeppler** did photographic research at the Peabody Museum, Salem, for a project on the first fifty years on Tongan Photography. She also attended the board meetings of the World Dance Alliance-Americas, of which she is president.

Kaeppler gave the closing Keynote Address at the Culture Moves conference in Wellington, New

Zealand, in November. Her Address, “Tradition, an Ongoing Process,” was given at the Te Papa, Museum of New Zealand. Here she also conducted research for her book on the Leverian Museum of London. Some of the Cook Voyage materials are in Te Papa Museum.

Kaeppler recently attended the Society for Ethnomusicology conference in Atlanta.

Publication:

Kaeppler, Adrienne L. 2005. “Two Polynesian Repatriation Enigmas at the Smithsonian Institution,” *Journal of Museum Ethnography* 17: 152-162.

The Endangered Language Program

Origin of the Word “Redskin”

Ives Goddard was quoted in the *Washington Post* article, “A Linguist’s Alternative History of ‘Redskin’” by Guy Gugliotta (October 3, p. A3). Goddard’s research has revealed that the term ‘redskin,’ a contentious word today, was originally used by Native Americans to describe themselves as early as the mid-18th century. Goddard recently published “‘I am a Red-Skin’: The Adoption of a Native American Expression (1769-1826)” in *European Review of Native American Studies*, vol. 19, no. 2 (2005): 1-20. This article can be viewed online at <http://www.nmnh.si.edu/anthro/goddard/redskin.pdf>

Goddard conducted two weeks of linguistic fieldwork in Tama County, Iowa, August 28 - September 10. Meskwaki manuscript materials from the NAA were reviewed with a native speaker of the language. Special attention was paid to the recovery of expressive intonation patterns used in dialogue, which are not indicated in the writing system (or for that matter in any writing system).

Publications on the Meskwaki Language

Four recent publications from the Department's Endangered Languages Program highlight the NAA's extraordinary collection of early 20th century Meskwaki texts. The NAA's Truman Michelson collection includes more than 26,000 pages of manuscript written in Meskwaki syllabary by more than forty native speakers of Meskwaki. Now that the survival of the Meskwaki language, and of the entire branch of the world's languages that it represents, is jeopardized, the unusual depth and breadth of the Michelson collection make it an invaluable resource for the Meskwaki community as well as for linguistic science and for the history of human art and thought.

Ives Goddard. 2005. Modal Attraction and Other Cases of Functional Overlap in Meskwaki Modes. In: Wolfart, H.C. (ed.). *Papers of the Thirty-Sixth Algonquian Conference* 36:207-221. [FY: 2006]

Lucy Thomason. 2005. Meskwaki Prenouns. In: Wolfart, H.C. (ed.). *Papers of the Thirty-Sixth Algonquian Conference* 36:425-448. [FY: 2006]

These papers describe different aspects of Meskwaki linguistics that challenge neat theoretical formalism. Goddard's paper discusses mismatches between the sharp formal distinctions encoded in Meskwaki grammar and the much more complex and ambiguous way in which these categories are used in practice. Thomason's paper discusses the underlying principles and practical limits on compound stem formation in Meskwaki, another area where the practical use of language crosses fuzzy formal boundaries.

Both papers rely on analysis of recurring patterns of examples culled from thousands of pages of analyzed texts. It's important to note that most scholars and speakers who work to preserve endangered languages lack the luxury of the enormous quantity of analyzed discourse that now exists for Meskwaki.

Ives Goddard. 2005. Winter Stories. In: Swann, Brian, ed., *Algonquian Spirit: Contemporary Translations of the Algonquian Literatures of North America*, pp. 320-367. University of Nebraska Press. [This article consists of an introduction plus translations of two stories written in Meskwaki by Sakihtanohkweha and Charley H. Chuck.] [FY: 2006]

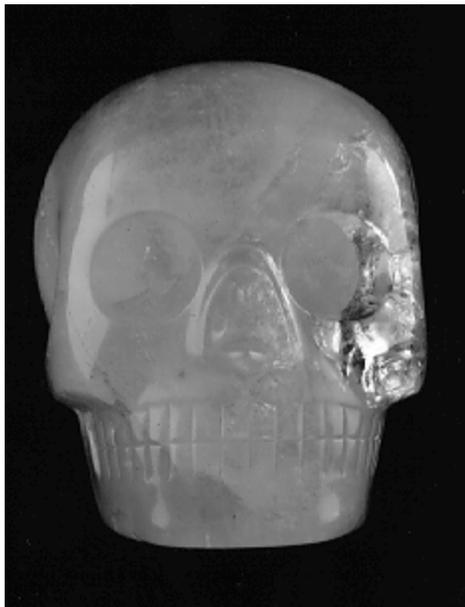
Lucy G. Thomason. 2005. Three Winter Stories. In: Swann, Brian, ed., *Algonquian Spirit: Contemporary Translations of the Algonquian Literatures of North America*, pp. 368-410. University of Nebraska Press. [This article consists of an introduction plus translations of three stories written in Meskwaki by Maggie Morgan, Pearl Leaf, and an anonymous author.] [FY: 2006]

In this book for a general audience, Goddard translates two winter stories (tales traditionally told only when snow is on the ground and the spirits are asleep) from the Michelson collection and Thomason translates three. Each chapter has an introduction that gives a brief history of the authors of the tales and sites the stories in their context. This book also contains two other articles that refer to NAA collections. Former predoctoral fellow Marianne Milligan's "The Origin of the Spirit Rock" discusses and translates a Menominee text told by Charles Dutchman and now in the Leonard Bloomfield collection. John Bierhorst's "The Delaware Creation Story" discusses and translates a Munsee Delaware text told by the Cattaraugus Seneca-Munsee John Armstrong to Jeremiah Curtin and J.N.B. Hewitt, whose versions are in the BAE numbered manuscripts.

Barbara Watanabe gave an illustrated lecture on storage of collections and research materials at the University of Glasgow, Creighton Campus in Dumfries, Scotland. Photographer **Don Hurlbert** gave a presentation on the digital collaborations of the Natural History Photographic Service and the Hunterial Museum Digital Media Resource unit.

Margaret Sax of the British Museum’s Department of Conservation, Documentation and Science spent three weeks with colleague **Jane Walsh** documenting tool marks on carved pre-Columbian artifacts from Mexico. Their project involves verifying authenticity, using scanning electron microscopy, of jade and quartz sculptures excavated at Olmec sites, between 1939 and 1955, by Smithsonian archaeologists, including Matthew Stirling and Philip Drucker. This first phase of the project was funded by a Women’s International Science Collaboration Award from the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Walsh and Sax will conduct similar research in collections at the British Museum and in Mexico.

Jane Walsh was quoted in *The Washington Post* in the article “Thinking with a Clear Head,” by Peter Carlson, regarding Max, a crystal skull, which the owner believes to be Pre-Columbian and possessing telepathic powers. Walsh, who studied this skull among others several years ago is quoted as saying “They were carved with modern lapidary equipment. Max is as modern as the rest.” (November 5, Style Section, D1 &3)



“Max,” the crystal skull



Barbara Watanabe with Dr. Newton and her husband Jefferson Fish visiting the collections.

The Dolores Newton Collection

The Dolores Newton collection of over 1000 South American Indian artifacts—the largest group of South American ethnology artifacts ever donated to the Smithsonian—has been photographed, cataloged, stored, and made available on Emu. Objects from the collection graced the cover of the 2002 *NMNH Annual Report*.

Dr. Newton, a material culture specialist, began work among the Krikati people of Brazil in 1964. Her extensive and well-documented collection consists of bows and arrows, music instruments, baskets, toys, household items, and other cultural material. **Bill Crocker**, now curator emeritus, was responsible for securing the donation.

Barbara Watanabe and **Gail Solomon**, with the aid of nearly 20 other people, worked steadily to process this collection, which arrived in four sections beginning in 1993. Photographers, volunteers, data specialists, digitizers, and a person to run the CO2 tent assisted with the project. **Susan Crawford** and **Natalie Firnhaber** supervised the work.

Dr. Newton and her husband visited the collection on November 18, where she was thanked by **Dan Rogers**, **Jake Homiak**, and **Bill Crocker**. A mounted copy of the image used for the cover of the *Annual Report* was given to her in appreciation.

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY DIVISION

Don Ortner was the co-director and principal lecturer for a short course on human skeletal paleopathology at the University of Bradford in West Yorkshire. The 36 students, ranging from undergraduates to professional researchers, represented twelve countries. Following the course, Ortner traveled to London to resume his research on documented cases of skeletal disease in the collections of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Doug Ubelaker delivered two plenary talks in South America in September:

“Recent Advances in Forensic Anthropology,” at the Asociacion Latinoamericana de Antropologia Forense meeting in Bogota, Colombia. He also was invited to direct a workshop for participants and gave a lecture to students at the Universidad de Los Andes in Bogota.

“New Directions in Forensic Anthropology,” at the Asociacion de Antropologia Biologica de la Republica Argentina meeting in Cordoba, Argentina.

Publication:

Ubelaker, Douglas H., and Jessica A. Freire. 2005. “The Distribution of Calculus Deposits in Dentitions from Ancient Ecuador.” *Anthropologie* XLIII/1, pp. 13-22.

Pre-Doctoral Fellow **Matt Tocheri** (Arizona State University) is employing laser-scanning equipment to generate 3D models of the wrist bones of over 300 human and non-human individuals in the Smithsonian collections. In particular he is looking at the function morphology of the thumb, index finger, and wrist bones underneath to help answer questions about the evolution of the hand and wrist. He is also interested in how behavior, such as stone tool technology, might have affected wrist morphology, or how morphology affected behavior.

Mongolian Mummies Brought to the Smithsonian for Analysis

Bruno Frohlich and members of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences—Naran Bazarsad, T. Amgalantugs, B. Erdene, A. Aldava, and D. Tumer (driver)—surveyed and recorded about 1,350 burial mounds, using GIS protocol, in the southern Hovsgol province of northern Mongolia this past summer. Nine 600-year-old human mummified bodies that the team recovered in the southern Gobi Desert, a few miles north of the Chinese border, were shipped to the Smithsonian’s Anthropology Department to be x-rayed, CT scanned, and C-14 dated. The mummies also are undergoing DNA testing to determine family relationships between the infants, children, and adults. The mummies, curated by **Frohlich** and **David Hunt**, have been dated to the end of the Yuan period, which represents the end of the great Mongolian Empire created by Genghis Khan in the mid-thirteenth-century. Early next year a team consisting of members of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, **Frohlich** and **Hunt** from the Smithsonian, and medical and forensic experts from Vermont and Connecticut will meet at the Smithsonian to complete the research on the mummies and discuss plans for publications and exhibits.



Bruno Frohlich with colleagues in Gobi

Discussions are underway among the Mongolian Academy of Sciences and the University of Ulaanbaatar, the Institute of Archaeology, and the Smithsonian on establishing an exchange program of students and scientists and developing a masters degree program in Anthropology and Biological Anthropology at the University of Ulaanbaatar. The Academy also asked for assistance in developing an advanced week-long seminar in forensic sciences to be attended by Mongolian medical examiners, law enforcement personnel, students, and possibly military personnel. U.S. Ambassador to Mongolia, Pamela Slutz, strongly supports the forensic seminar and suggested it be a joint venture between the Embassy, the Academy of Sciences, and the Smithsonian Institution.

CT Scanner Donated

Siemens donated a new Siemens Somatom Emotion CT scanner to the museum. **Bruno Frohlich** has been the museum's liaison with Siemens. The CT scanner has been an invaluable tool for research, demonstration, and teaching. Some of the objects scanned over the past few months include violins from NMAH, marine mammals, Gobi mummies, cast-iron coffins, fossils, forensic cases. Contract researcher **Evan Garofalo**, volunteers **Molly Zuckerman** and **Janvi Paralkar**, **Rebecca Snyder** and William Offenheiser of ADP, and **David Hunt** have assisted Frohlich with the scanning.



Wrapped mummified body of a teenage boy found in a caste-iron coffin discovered recently in Washington, D.C.

David Hunt and **Bruno Frohlich** traveled to the Museum of the Aleutians in September to work with collections excavated by William Laughlin and **Frohlich** during the early 1970s. Their efforts contributed to the repatriation of the remains by the Museum of the Aleutians to an Alaskan Native community.

Dave Hunt gave three lectures to the Northeastern Forensic Anthropological Association, held at the University of Maryland in November.

Doug Owsley and **Kari Bruwelheide** and **Laurie Burgess** went to Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D.C. on October 19 to try to identify a skull believed to be that of William Wirt, U.S. attorney general from 1817-

1829. The skull, in a metal box on which was painted the "Hon. Wm. Wirt," had been passed on from the collection of Robert White, a cleaning supplies salesman from Maryland, to Allan Stypeck, who was hired to appraise White's collection after his death, to D. C. Council member

Jim Graham, who contacted the cemetery in 2004 asking if W. Wirt was missing a head. Both Graham and the cemetery had received anonymous telephone calls suggesting that the skull might belong to Wirt. At the cemetery **Owsley** and colleagues inspected Wirt's vandalized family crypt where the bones of several family members were found scattered. After identifying the bones of the other family members, they confirmed that the skull did belong to Wirt, based on the matching brown color of both the skull and leg bones and the dried plant roots attached to them.



Interns **Sara Wolff** and **Mark Grabowski** participated in the investigation as did Smithsonian photographer **Chip Clark** accompanied by his interns **Ken Rahaim** and **Arielle Molina**.

“Tale from the Crypt; Or, How to Get a Head in Politics Without Really Trying,” by Peter Carlson. *Washington Post* (October 20, 2005), Style Section, pp. 1 & 9.



Doug Owsley at the Wirt family crypt at Congressional Cemetery. Photos: Ken Rahaim.

ARCTIC STUDIES CENTER



Update on Basque Site Research in Quebec

The early Basque occupation of North America is unknown to most Canadians and Americans and to date has been explored archaeologically only through its 16th-century whaling sites in Labrador, especially at Red Bay. The Arctic Studies Center’s St. Lawrence Gateways Project returned for its fifth field season to Quebec’s Lower North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The team excavated a 17th-century Basque site and conducted surveys at other locations along this unexplored coast, leading to the discovery of 6-7000 year-old Maritime Archaic Indian and early Eskimo (Inuit) sites.



Basque Barrell

At the Mecatina Basque site, the U.S. and Canadian team explored and mapped underwater remains and the contents of a water-saturated portion of the Basque shore station near the fishing village of Harrington Harbor. This site is remarkable for being more than 100 years later than other known Basque sites in eastern Canada, which date to the 16th-century. It also documents a period when this small ethnic group was competing with much more powerful groups like the French, Dutch, and English in harvesting the marine resources of northern North America.



Boggy Area

This summer's excavations revealed a large and intact underwater Basque midden located in 20-70 feet of cold, extremely clear water with rich deposits of artifacts, including ship ballast stones, wood and leather goods, glass bottles, ceramics, tile, and whale bones. Many of these objects represent whole examples of the highly fractured remains found in the Basque cookhouse, middens, and other workshops the team has excavated on shore. In addition, an excavated bog revealed remains of barrels, wood-working implements, evidence of blacksmithing operations and other finds that document a previously unknown period of Basque activity.

The project anticipates that next year's excavations at Mecatina's underwater and land sites will contribute additional evidence for a future exhibition featuring 1000 years of Basque history and culture in Europe and their contributions to North America during the past 500 years.



Basque maul.

Fieldwork in Labrador

Stephen Loring and Beatrix Arendt (University of Virginia), co-directors of the Central Coast of Labrador Archaeology Project, and four Inuit students conducted fieldwork on Napatalik Island in Labrador. They excavated an Early Dorset semi-subterranean sod-house and documented other Paleo-Eskimo and Maritime Archaic sites. The fieldwork was conducted under the auspices of the Labrador Inuit Association's Pathways Program, which seeks to provide educational and employment opportunities for Inuit young-people.

Following a month's fieldwork at Napatalik Island, **Loring** and Arendt, along with Kevin McAleese of the Newfoundland Museum, chartered a small vessel to conduct research along the north coast of Labrador. Their goals were to obtain a detailed assessment of the geological deposits containing Ramah chert, a lithic raw material of tremendous significance for the Indian and Inuit inhabitants of Labrador and the Maritime Northeast for over 7000 years. In addition, they conducted research on the nature of the social, economic, and ideological interaction between the Moravian Mission and Labrador Inuit communities in the late-19th century. Their research involved detailed assessments of the now abandoned Moravian-Inuit communities at Zoar, Okak, Hebron, and Ramah. The Moravian Mission at Ramah (1878-1909) administered to a small congregation of Inuit, whom they hoped to convert. The mission also challenged attempts by the Hudson's Bay Company and other commercial interests to gain inroads to Inuit trade, of which they long held a monopoly.



English cannon at the abandoned Moravian Mission station at Okak.

Stephen Loring described his summer field season in Labrador as “eventful.” He survived the usual onslaught of mosquitoes and black-flies, as well as polar bears and at least two vicious storms. He also went adrift at sea twice, set himself on fire (a faulty Coleman stove), fell off the dock at Nain while attached to a 90-pound boulder—a.k.a. “scientific specimen”—and found himself uncormfortably surrounded by over 7000 hyperactive caribou during rutting season.



Innu students excavating 4000 year old Maritime Archaic site at Kamestastin (DSCN0039).

Stephen Loring was a keynote speaker at the Labrador Exploration Symposium in June. The title of his talk was “Their footsteps are everywhere: An archaeological overview of Labrador.”

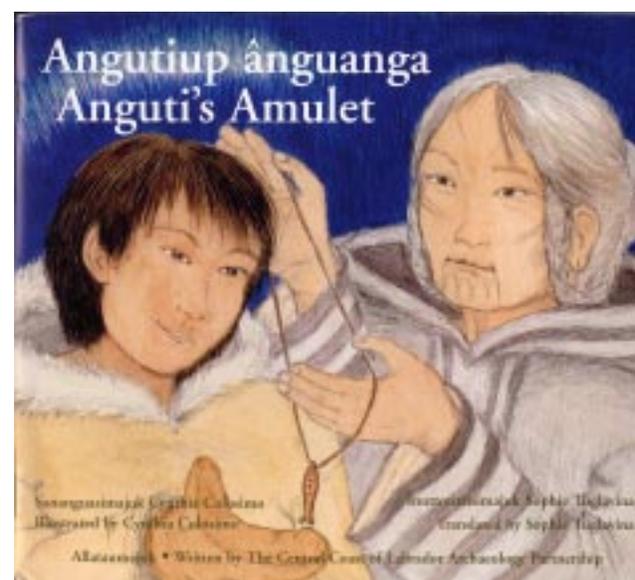
Loring attended the workshop, “Ta’n Wetapeksi’k,” “Understanding From Where We Come,” as a guest of the Confederacy of Mainland Mi’kmaq, in October. The workshop focused on the future of the Debert-Belmont paleo-Indian site complex, one of the most important archaeological landscapes in eastern North America in Debert, Nova Scotia. Members of the original excavation team (1963-1965) were brought together with Mi’kmaq elders, educators, and leaders; archaeologists; paleo-environmentalists; geologists; and members of First Nations communities, to access the significance of the Debert paleo-Indian site and formulate future research and management strategies.

Northern Ethnographic Landscapes (2004), edited by **Igor Krupnik**, Rachel Mason, and Tonia Horton, was described as recommended reading in the magazine *True West* (September 2005, p. 50) in the section “Captivating Pages.”

Bilingual Publication for Inuit School Children

Stephen Loring, and Leah Rosenmeier, eds. Translated by Sophie Tuglavina. Illustrated by Cynthia Colosimo. 2005. *Anguti’s Amulet/Angutiup ânguanga*. Eastern Woodland Publishing, Millbrook First Nation: Truro, Nova Scotia.

This fictional story, written in both English and Inuktitut, is based on an 18th-century Inuit archaeological site located along the central coast of Labrador. Written by the students who worked at the site and the project staff, the story relies on oral histories, Moravian Mission accounts, and archaeological research. **Loring** is co-director with Rosenmeier of the Central Coast of Labrador Archaeology Project (1999-2005), which is responsible for this publication, which includes a section on the excavation at Long Tickle, with photographs and maps. The book was prepared as curriculum material for Inuit students in the Labrador school system.



Bill Fitzhugh was a featured speaker at MIDDIFEST 25, an international cultural festival in Middletown, Ohio, where he gave the Grayson Kirk Distinguished Lecture, "Ainu—Spirit of a Northern People." Among the 100 presenters were San Bushmen, Mapuche, Aymara, Maori, Inuit, Ukrainian-Brazilian dancers, Sami (Lapps), and several Native American groups, including festival co-sponsors, the Miami Indians. Middfest's annual festival originated 25 years ago by a group of Middletown businessmen inspired by the Smithsonian's Festival of American Folklife, and who wanted to advance cultural understanding by creating a similar festival in their home region.

Noel Broadbent attended the Second International Conference on Arctic Research Planning in Copenhagen in November and met with researchers at the University of Copenhagen, including Dr. Minik Rosen, Chair of the Scientific Commission for Research in Greenland.

In November **Broadbent** lectured on Sami prehistory at George Mason University and on the Vikings at the Museum of American History, the lecture organized by The Smithsonian Associates and sponsored by The Royal Norwegian Embassy.

ARCHAEOBIOLOGY PROGRAM

Dolores Piperno became a new member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on October 8, 2005. The Academy honors intellectual achievement, leadership and creativity in all fields. On November 30, the Smithsonian hosted a reception in Piperno's honor for her membership to the National Academy of Sciences this past summer.

The Archaeobiology Laboratory at MSC is housing ten archaeologists: six are studying ancient botanical remains, and four are conducting faunal analyses. Collectively, their work spans four continents, thousands of years, and numerous cultures.

Doctoral student **Amanda Henry** (George Washington University) is working with **Dolores Piperno**, to learn how to isolate archaeological phytoliths from sediment samples. She then will study the identification of their plant sources. Henry's focus is on the Middle Stone Age site Katanda in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Few people have used phytolith research in African contexts of this age.

Research Associate **Zelalem Assefa** is compiling a digital archive that includes high resolution images of the dentitions of large African mammals, including those from the museum's collections. This digital archive soon will be accessible from the SI website.

Melinda Zeder traveled to Basel Switzerland in October to participate in the Executive Committee meeting of the International Council for Archaeozoology as president of this organization. Her ongoing research focuses on origins of animal domestication and the impact of agriculture on environment and society in the Near East.

Shanti Morell-Hart is assisting **Dolores Piperno** in the processing and recovery of phytoliths of both modern and archaeological soil samples from western Mexico. Shanti plans to apply these techniques to her own dissertation research at the Late Formative Maya site of Naranjal, in Quintana Roo, Mexico, to better understand ancient subsistence at this site.

SI predoctoral fellow **Scott Rufolo** (Near Eastern Studies, The Johns Hopkins University) is charting the socio-economic developments involving animal husbandry (particularly specialized pastoralism) in the Khabur River basin of Syria, over the course of the third millennium BC. Faunal remains from five sites will be analyzed for information relevant to animal management practices, economic activity concerning pastoral animal products, and the general pattern of subsistence strategies involving animal-based resources, both domestic and wild.

Research Associate **Linda Perry's** research addresses the origins of both root and seed crop agriculture, pre-contact migration and trade of plant

foods, and the relationship between ancient plant food production and social complexity in the lowland Neotropics. Her current project involves the study of earthen agricultural structures in northwest Venezuela. Perry conducts starch residue analyses of artifacts in combination with general macrofossil and wood identification and analysis to better understand the role of plant foods in pre-contact subsistence and trade.

Bruce Smith is completing the reanalysis and AMS dating of cucurbit assemblages from Guilá Naquitz, Romero's, Valenzuela's and Coxcatlan Caves and the associated reassessment of the overall timing and sequence of plant domestication in Mexico, as well as collaborative DNA projects focusing on the origin of bottle gourd in the Americas, and early human selection of desirable traits in maize.

Dolores Piperno's current research involves studies of phytoliths, starch grains, and pollen from sites that were occupied at an early time in the humid, lowland Neotropics to obtain some understanding of subsistence and horticulture during the late Pleistocene and early through middle Holocene periods.

Intern **Rachel Hesse**, a recent graduate of McGill University, is undertaking an intensive one-year foray into the analysis of archaeofaunal remains with **Mindy Zeder**. Hesse is focusing on the first millennium site of Ayanis and earlier sites in the Khabur basin of Syria. She plans to incorporate her new skills in her graduate studies in the UK beginning next fall.

Pre-doctoral fellow **Arunima Kashyap** (Michigan State University) is working with **Piperno**, learning how to isolate starch grains from ancient sediments and stone tools. She plans to apply these techniques to her work in India where microfossil analysis is currently rare.

Publication:

Dolores Piperno and **Hans Sues**. 2005. "Dinosaurs Dined on Grass." *Science* 310:1126-28 (Perspectives).

HUMAN ORIGINS PROGRAM



Summer Field Season at Olorgesailie, Kenya

Rick Potts, Kay Behrensmeyer, **Jennifer Clark**, and **April Hawkins**, along with Research Associates Alison Brooks and John Yellen, and Fellows **Briana Pobiner**, **Christian Tryon**, and **Chris Campisano** conducted fieldwork at Olorgesailie, Kenya this summer. Excavations focused on six different time periods, spanning from one million to 220,000 years ago. One of the excavations unearthed what appears to be the oldest roots found thus far, dated to at least 340,000 years ago, of Middle Stone Age technology — the cultural period associated with the emergence of the human species. This fieldwork contributes to the long-term goal of understanding the environmental dynamics connected with change in stone technology, faunal communities, and early human behavior prior to the origin of *Homo sapiens*.



John Yellen, Felicia Gomez, Alison Brooks, Rick Potts, and Briana Pobiner discuss laying out a new excavation of potentially the oldest known Middle Stone Age site in Africa, over 340,000 years old.



The Ologesailie Field Crew and Research Team, Summer 2005.

Research Visitors to Ologesailie

- Dr. Bernie Owen of Hong Kong, who is studying the rich sequence of lake diatoms and environments of the Ologesailie region;
- Conference attendees from the July Middle Stone Age Conference on East Africa, organized by HOP's Research Associate **Alison Brooks**.
- Nine geology graduate students from the U.S., Kenya, and Ethiopia, who took part in the Ologesailie Field Course taught by Behrensmeyer and **Rick Potts**;
- Felicia Gomez and Derrick Wood, graduate students with George Washington University and the British Institute of East Africa.

Paleoclimates and Human Evolution Workshop

Rick Potts and **Kay Behrensmeyer** co-organized a workshop on climate change and human evolution in November at the Smithsonian's Conservation and Research Center, Front Royal, Virginia. The work-



The workshop integrated continental drilling research with paleoanthropology and geological records.

shop was organized around a series of discussion groups and reports prepared by paleoanthropologists, geologists, lake- and ocean-core scientists, and other researchers. **Potts** gave a plenary talk that explained the background of current research on how human evolution has been affected by changing environmental conditions. Other NMNH participants included **April Hawkins, Chris Campisano, Alison Brooks, Brian Richmond, and Christian Tryon**. Pott's NSF grant on "Environmental Dynamics and the Origin of Human Adaptability" helped fund the workshop. <http://www.geo.arizona.edu/web/HumanEvolutionWorkshop/index.htm>

Announcements

In October, **Rick Potts** received the Lowell Thomas Award, a medal given by the Explorers Club in New York City. The award is presented to "groups of explorers who have distinguished themselves through exceptional work in the field." Previous recipients include Sir Edmund Hillary for mountaineering, Edward O. Wilson for conservation, and Sylvia Earle for general exploration. The theme of this year's award was "Digging into the Past to Benefit the Future."

The Human Origins Program welcomes **Briana Pobiner**, a three-year Fellow supported by a donation to the NMNH initiative in human origins. Briana assisted in managing the 2005 research camp at Ologesailie. Her background includes a B.A. in Evolutionary Studies from Bryn Mawr and an M.A. in Anthropology from Rutgers University. She is currently working toward a Ph.D. from Rutgers University. Her research documents taxon-specific carnivore bone modification by extant carnivores in East Africa and applies the results to fossil assemblages from Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania and Koobi Fora, Kenya. Her research interests are early hominin ecology and behavior, especially the origin and evolution of hominin carnivory. Briana will conduct research for the Human Origins exhibition being planned, assist Rick in studying the fauna from Member 1 at Ologesailie, and assist April Hawkins (da-

tabase manager) in data capture on archeological sites for the NSF Hominid database.

Rick Potts was interviewed by The Today Show regarding the latest findings of *Homo floresiensis*, fossils of an extinct species of little hominins from the island of Flores, Indonesia. The taped interview aired on October 15.

Dr. Hou Yamei, an archeologist from Beijing's Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleo-anthropology, visited the Human Origins Program in October. Hou, a principal collaborator in **Rick Potts**'s research in China, is collaborating with Potts on excavations and publications regarding the Bose Basin in South China. Hou Yamei was given a special tour of the archeology collections at MSC by collections specialist **Jim Kraker**.



Dr. Hou Yamei with Rick Potts, Director of the Human Origins Program.



Dr. Hou Yamei with Jim Kraker.

Conferences:

Rick Potts participated a week-long workshop titled "Out of Africa I: Who, Where, and When," which was convened by Dr. Richard Leakey at Stony Brook University, September 26 to October 1. Potts gave a lecture in the public symposium at the start of the workshop and presented new details about the oldest stone artifacts and fossil humans in East Asia, from the site of Yuanmou, China.

Potts also participated in a two-day NMNH workshop in November on U.S.-China collaborative research regarding "Critical Transitions in the History of Life." He presented an overview and the latest findings on human evolution, with a focus on his teams' recent research in China.

Briana Pobiner presented a poster at the "Society of Vertebrate Paleontology" conference in Mesa, Arizona titled "African Carnivoran Taxon-Specific Bone Modification Patterns: Experimental Evidence."

Publications:

Pobiner, B. L. and D. R. Braun. 2005. Applying Actualism: Considerations for Future Research. *Journal of Taphonomy* 3(2): 57-65.

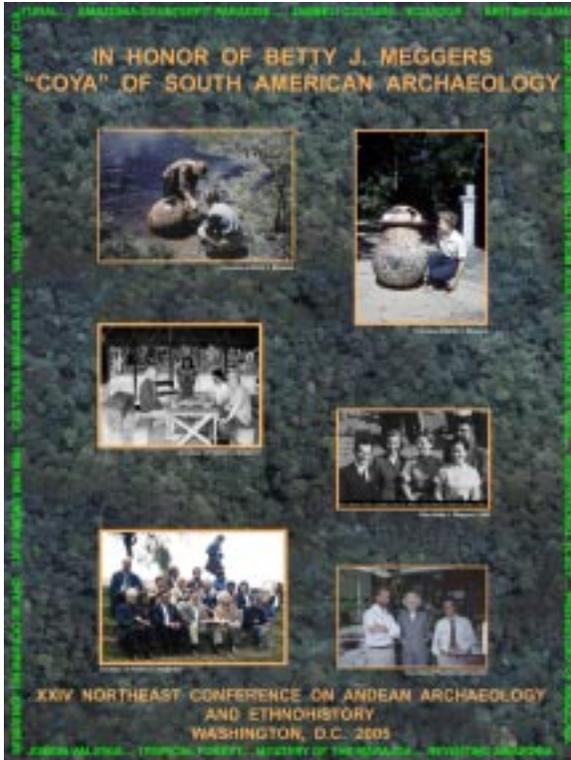
Pobiner, B. L. and D. R. Braun. 2005. Strengthening the Inferential Link Between Cutmark Frequency Data and Oldowan Hominid Behavior: Results From Modern Butchery Experiments. *Journal of Taphonomy* 3(3): 107-119.

THE ASIAN CULTURAL HISTORY PROGRAM

The Asian Cultural History Program was honored at an evening of Korean music hosted by the Korean Outreach Foundation at the Music Center at Strathmore in Bethesda, Maryland, on September 13. The evening's program celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the Korean Heritage Project (1985-2005). The successful event sold out the hall.

LATIN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM

Betty Meggers was designated “Coya” [Queen] of South American Archaeology by the XXIV Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory during their meeting at American University in Washington in October.



The oldest date for human occupation in the center of the Guianas, 4930 ± 70 BP has been obtained from southern Werehpai site in the border with Brazil, an area less than a 1 km² with a high density of petroglyphs with a rich iconography. The site was discovered in 2000 by a local Trio native, and it received immediate attention because of the large number of petroglyphs in a context of numbers of unusually big granite boulders. **Abelardo “Chinaco” Sandoval** conducted excavations under the sponsorship of Conservation International – Suriname. **Sandoval** is preparing a trip to complete the ceramic analyses, while Suriname Museum archaeologist Aad Versteeg will complete the inventory of the petroglyphs.

PALEOINDIAN PROGRAM

Pegy Jodry, adjunct scientist of the PaleoIndian Program, was presented with the prestigious C.T. Hurst Award by The Colorado Archaeology Society during the Great Sand Dunes Research Symposium at Adams State College in Alamosa CO on October 8. The award, named after the Society’s founder, was created to honor individuals who have made extraordinary and ongoing contributions to defining the prehistory of Colorado. Because of the high standards used to qualify its recipients, the award was last presented in 2000. Jodry is recognized as a leading authority on the Paleoindian cultures and the Paleoecology of Colorado, where she has conducted fieldwork over the past 25 years, and has made significant contributions in the area of public outreach.

Clovis Conference

Dennis Stanford was one of the organizers and participants of the conference and exhibition “Clovis in the Southeast,” held October 26-29 in Columbia, SC. The largest number of Clovis fluted points have been found in the Southeast, and this conference gave scholars and the public an opportunity to hear the latest evidence on the Clovis culture and to visit the Clovis and pre-Clovis sites of South Carolina’s Big Pine Tree and Topper, respectively. In addition to the Smithsonian, the other sponsors included Southeastern Paleoamerican Survey, S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the University of South Carolina, Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University, and the University of Tennessee.

Stanford’s Solutrean research was mentioned in *The Seattle Times* online article “Kennewick Man, meet your distant cousins” (November 7) by Kate Riley, who attended the Clovis in the Southeast Conference in South Carolina. She points out that Stanford’s theory of an early migration to North America across the Atlantic Ocean from what is now western Europe is gaining more attention. Clovis technology may have been derived from this Solutrean culture, dated at more than 11,000 years ago.

COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES PROGRAM

Pam Wintle was re-nominated to represent the Association of Moving Image Archivists on the Library of Congress **National Film Preservation Board**. The Librarian of Congress, Dr. Billington, made the final selection. She has also been named to the Advisory Board of the Finger Lakes Environmental Film Festival, which takes place at Ithaca College and is co-sponsored by several educational institutions.

Presentations

Anthropology was well represented at the Native American Art Studies Association conference in Scottsdale, AZ., in October. **Candace Greene** presented a paper on the department's collection of Kiowa and Cheyenne shield models in a session devoted to understanding commissioned works. The session was organized by former staffer **Marit Munson**, with papers by Munson, Greene, **Christina Burke** (Research Collaborator), and **Nancy Parezo** (former fellow). Former intern **Michael Jordan** also gave a paper at the conference, based in part on his work at the Smithsonian, as did former intern Karen Kramer.

Candace Greene gave an invited lecture at the University of Oklahoma through their Distinguished Alumni series. She spoke on "Winter Counts and Coup Counts: Pictorial Art as Native History."

Pam Wintle presented a paper at Oxford University on preservation and access, issues related to ethnographic film and video collections in the age of digitization. This was part of a Wenner-Gren funded workshop held in conjunction with the Royal Anthropological Institute's biennial ethnographic film festival. From this workshop, Oxford visual anthropologist, Marcus Banks, will be drafting a protocol for the handling of these collections for digitization, which will be available over the web.

Daisy Njoku gave a presentation on copyright and cultural protocols to students taking a course on

moving image and archive preservation copyright at New York University's Tisch School. Rachele Brown, Office of the General Council, arranged for the presentation.

Jim Krakker gave Congressman Skelton and five members of his staff a tour of Missouri archaeological materials, in September.

Dave Rosenthal, Natalie Firnhaber, Michele Austin, Lynn Snyder, and Deb Walski gave papers at the **Mid Atlantic Association of Museums** in Baltimore. Title of the session: "What Goes Up, Must Come Down: Exhibition Practice and Collections Care in the Anthropology Halls of the Smithsonian Institution (1865-2005)."

Robert Leopold gave a talk on photographic images as cultural property in Joel Kuiper's visual anthropology class at George Washington University. In November, he attended the Digital Endangered Languages and Musics Archives Network in Austin, Texas. His talk was on "Endangered Languages Documentation in the National Anthropological Archives."

Leopold also attended the inaugural meeting of the NMAI Archives Board of Advisors and the monthly meetings of the Smithsonian Collections Advisory Committee.

Jake Homiak attended the meeting of the Steering Committee of the African Museum of Culture and History. He is also on the NMNH Collections Advisory Committee.

New Interns

Welcome to new interns **Alison Berger, Lindsay Waros, Christopher Barfield**, who are graduate students at George Washington University, and **Bianca Santos**, a recent graduate of Rice University.

Cherokee Language Manuscripts

The NAA's Digital Imaging Lab began scanning the first of 8,000 pages of Cherokee language manu-

scripts, which the NAA is contributing to the Museum of the Cherokee Indian to enhance its language preservation program. Cherokee elders will translate the Cherokee texts and their comments will be recorded. The project is supported by an NSF/NEH Documenting Endangered Languages Grant to the Cherokee Museum. This project was described in the September/October issue of *Humanities*. Most of the NAA materials that will be digitized are syllabary materials written by Cherokees in the late 19th-century. The Cherokee syllabary is comprised of 85 characters, each representing a syllable in Cherokee.

Native Visitors and Traditional Care

A delegation from the Yurok Tribe including Buffy McQuillan, Maria Tripp, Frankie Myers and Virginia Myers visited the Yurok ethnology collections as part of a Repatriation consultation with **Eric Hollinger** and **Cheri Botic** from the Repatriation Office. Upon viewing deer skins used in the Deer Dance traditionally practiced among the Yurok, Karok and Hoopa, the representatives asked to reposition and wrap portions of the skins with cloth as part of a traditional care request. Frankie Myers explained the traditional methods of wrapping and storing the skins and the cultural reasons for such practice. In consultation with **Natalie Firnhaber** and **Deb Hull-Walski**, it was determined that the repositioning and wrapping of the deer skins would be beneficial to their physical condition as well as culturally appropriate. The deer skins were moved to the conservation lab where Eric and Natalie assisted Frankie in wrapping them—a process which is seen to ritually “put the deer to rest.” One of the deer skins, identified in the museum database as Hoopa, was wrapped only after a letter from the Hoopa Tribe was faxed to the CAP authorizing the Yurok to implement a traditional treatment on their behalf.

Earliest Known Photographs of Chaco Canyon

The earliest known photographs of the Chaco Canyon archaeological site, occupied by the Anasazi people, were recently discovered during an inventory of 19th-century glass plate negatives in the National Anthropological Archives’s off-site cold stor-

age facility. The discovery includes what is probably the earliest photograph of Penasco Blanco (one of the smaller remote sites at Chaco Canyon), which today consists only of rubble. The photograph was taken in 1887 by Victor Mindeleff (1860-1948). It was one of 140 photographs identified by Phillip Trella of the Chaco Digital Initiative, who also identified upper story levels of Pueblo Bonito and additional structures at Chaco that have never been recorded and have since collapsed.

HSFA Provides Footage of the Ravages of War

In collaboration with Dr. Patricia Zimmerman of Ithaca College and a noted authority on amateur film, the HSFA provided over 12 hours of amateur film depicting daily life in countries that were ravaged by war in the latter half of the 20th-century. The film was part of a live multimedia remix performance titled *Dismantling War: A Cantata in Five Movements*, held at the college. **Jake Homiak** was a creative and content consultant. To quote the program notes: “The Human Studies Film Archives is one of the most important archives of ethnographic and anthropological film in the world. It houses one of the largest collections of amateur film in the United States, and is a leader in the acquisition, preservation, and advocacy of amateur film internationally.”

HANDBOOK OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS

Intern **Julianna LaBruto** (Smith College, American Studies) is assisting **Joanna Scherer** with illustrations research for the *Handbook*’s 14th volume, *Environment, Origins and Population* (publication date 2006). She also is working with Joanna on other research projects, including the publication of Alice Fletcher’s report of her early field work among the Sioux and Omaha. For her personal project LaBruto is analyzing the work of the Northern Paiute photographer Harry Sampson and comparing his photography with that of non-native photographers of the Northern Paiute.

REPATRIATION OFFICE

Repatriations

On September 7, the skeletal remains of 184 individuals and 34 funerary objects from Barrow, Alaska, were repatriated to the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation (UIC) and the Native Village of Barrow (NVB), the governmental entities representing the Barrow community. Anne Jensen, UIC Senior Scientist, inspected the remains and objects with **Eric Hollinger** and **Cheri Botic**, and Ms. Jensen signed the deaccession papers on behalf of both the UIC and NVB. Members of the Smithsonian's Repatriation Review Committee, T. J. Ferguson and John Johnson, were also on-hand to observe and monitor the repatriation process. The remains and objects were identified by Repatriation Office reports as dating from ca. AD 1400-1900 and were found to be jointly culturally affiliated to the Native Village of Barrow and the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation.

The skull of a Nez Perce Native American who was killed during the Nez Perce War at the battle of Bear Paw (September 30 - October 5, 1877) was repatriated to the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation by the NMNH in October. **Bill Billeck** brought the skeletal remains to the battlefield where they were buried by tribal representatives. Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce surrendered at Bear Paw and spoke the now-famous words: "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever." Approximately 25 Nez Perce and 23 soldiers were killed during the battle. Several Nez Perce were able to flee the military and reach Canada. The route of the Nez Perce through Oregon and Montana as they attempted to reach Canada and avoid the U.S. Military in 1877 is now marked as an historic trail by the National Park Service, and the battlefield is a National Historic Landmark. Following the battlefield burial, a commemoration of the battle was attended by approximately 200 individuals. **Risa Arbolino** worked closely with tribal representatives to coordinate the repatriation.



Commemoration of the battle of Bear Paw, October 8, 2005.

Visits and Consultations

Eric Hollinger met with Ken Davis, Chairman of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and discussed the research into the Pembina repatriation case; Julie Olds, Cultural Preservation Officer, Miami Nation of Oklahoma; Eugene Marino, US Fish and Wildlife Service, to discuss FWS repatriation issues; representatives of the Santa Rosa Rancheria of Tachi-Yokut Indians, CA; Roland McCook of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation to discuss a possible request by the Ute for repatriation of named individuals; Karen Kaniatobe, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe, to consult on Shawnee ethological collections and the remains identified as belonging to a Shawnee man named "Black Loon;" Blair First Rider, Blood First Nation, Senior Interpreter, Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump Interpretive Center and discussed repatriation issues while at the Plains Anthropological Society Conference; representatives of the Yurok Tribe from California; and representatives of the Quinault Indian Nation to discuss their ongoing efforts to locate a canoe originally collected by James Swan. The Quinault canoe is not in the NMNH or NMAI collections but the Repatriation Office's research into Swan's papers holds promise for tracking it down.

Dorothy Lippert hosted a visit from Bobby Gonzalez of the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma and four archaeologists who work on behalf of the tribe: Robert Cast, Tim Perttula, Bo Nelson and Mark Walters. Dorothy also met with Allison McLain, of the Cultural Heritage Department of the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association to discuss the Aleutian repatriation request. Kirk Perry, Virginia Nail and Eddie Postoak from the Chickasaw Tribe of Oklahoma met with Dorothy during their visit to the CRC to discuss repatriation policies and procedures. Members of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian tribe (not federally recognized) visited the repatriation office to discuss the human remains from the Hand Site in Southampton, Virginia. Dorothy Lippert coordinated the visit along with **Cheri Botic**, **Carrie Feldman**, **Kim Neutzling** and **Amanda Hartle**.

Risa Arbolino met with a representatives of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, four representatives from Muckleshoot Tribe, eight visitors from the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians, and with Dorothy, hosted an eight-person Blackfoot/Blood delegation to visit the ethnology collections at MSC. Risa assisted CAP staff and met with seven tribal visitors from Tesuque Pueblo.

Bill Billeck met with relatives of Sitting Bull to examine ethnological objects that are listed as associated with Sitting Bull or his family at MSC.

Community Scholar

During the month of October, **Eric Hollinger** sponsored Richard Cywink, Community Scholar Award recipient from the Wikwemikong First Nation in Ontario. Richard researched archery equipment from throughout Canada and the US, taking photographs and recording measurements and descriptions with an emphasis on stylistic variations between tribes and regions. He intends to use the information to make arrows for use in ceremonies and to teach others in his community how to make bows and arrows. Mike Frank, an expert in the reproduction of bows and arrows consulted with Richard on the various bows in the NMNH and NMAI collections. As part of his

project Richard, Eric and Mike Frank, conducted a flint knapping and bow and arrow making demonstration at MSC.



Mike Frank and Richard Cywink examining bow construction at MSC.



Mike Frank and Richard Cywink examining bows at MSC.



Mike Frank, Eric Hollinger and Richard Cywink demonstrating flint knapping and bow and arrow making at MSC.

Completed Reports:

Risa Arbolino, Steve Ousley and Erica Jones completed the Repatriation Office Report, Reassessment of the Cultural Affiliation of Human Remains and Funerary Objects from Seaside, Oregon at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

Offsite Outreach

Eric Hollinger attended the annual meeting of the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers in Wisconsin, in August. While at the conference, **Hollinger** met individually with representatives from the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe (Connecticut); the Ho-Chunk Nation, Menominee Tribe, Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe, and the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians (Wisconsin); the Bois Fort Band of Chippewa and White Earth Band Chippewa (Minnesota); the Kashia Band of Pomo and the Yurok Tribe (California); the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation (Montana); Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa (North Dakota); Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation (South Dakota); Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, White Mountain Apache, and Navajo Nation (Arizona); and the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe (New York).

Dorothy Lippert attended the annual convention of the Alaska Federation of Natives in Fairbanks, Alaska, in October. While at the convention, **Lippert** spoke with members of many Alaska Native villages and learned about contemporary issues such as health care, culture retention, and subsistence economies.

Meetings

The Repatriation Review Committee, consisting of Jane Buikstra, T.J. Furguson, Andrea Hunter, John Johnson, Roland McCook, Phillip Walker, and Gordon Yellowman, Sr., meet with Cristián Samper, Hans Sues, **Dan Rogers** and the Repatriation Office staff in September to review to the progress of repatriation at the museum.

Bill Billeck, Risa Arbolino, Eric Hollinger, and Dorothy Lippert attended a Senate Indian Affairs Committee hearing on a proposed amendment to NAGPRA on July 28th.

Dorothy Lippert attended the 2005 First Nations International Repatriation Symposium, hosted by the Kitigan Zibi First Nation, in August. She presented a paper on NMNH repatriation work and discussed her experiences working as a Native American archaeologist.

Dorothy Lippert attended the World Archaeological Congress' Inter-Congress on "The Uses and Abuses of Archaeology for Indigenous Populations" in November. She serves as the Indigenous representative to the Executive. She organized and presented in one session on museums and presented in a session on Indigenous paths to archaeology. She also made a successful proposal to the WAC membership regarding the establishment of Indigenous Archaeology meetings. The first of these may be held as early as 2006, on Haida Gwaii.

Eric Hollinger attended the Midwest Archaeological Conference in Dayton, Ohio, in October. Eric also attended the Awards Banquet of the Plains Anthropological Conference in Edmonton, Alberta, where Anthropology Research Associate **Dale Henning** received the Distinguished Service Award for his lifetime of achievement in Plains-related research, teaching, and scholarship. Eric has served as Henning's sponsor for the past three years.

Marilyn London and Cynthia Wilczak of the Repatriation Osteology Laboratory co-hosted the annual meeting of the North Eastern Forensic Anthropology Association (NEFAA) at the University of Maryland, in November. More than 50 people attended from four states and the District of Columbia. **Steve Ousley** from Repatriation gave a presentation on the new version of FORDISC, a statistical program for the analysis of human skeletal remains. **David Hunt** gave presentations on his work with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Chil-

dren and on his travel to Mongolia with **Bruno Frohlich** to study mummified remains and mass graves from the Stalinist period, and to map Bronze and Iron Age burial mounds. **Hunt** and **Aleitheia Williams** talked about their participation in the documentation of Kennewick Man in July 2005.

New Staff and Interns

Sarah Zabriskie began a term position as a museum technician, having previously worked in collections management. She is taking digital images of anthropological collections at MSC to share with Native American representatives to assist in the repatriation consultations. She also will assist repatriation visitors to the collections and undertake research on repatriation claims. Sarah will enter the digital images and the information that has been compiled on traditional care for the collection into EMu.

Ashley Koen, a George Washington University student, is a fall intern. She is working on documenting the glass beads from Fort Clark, and fur trading post, and Mandan and Arikara villages in North Dakota.

Marc McDonald, a University of Maryland student, is working on Physical Anthropology Collections Research History Database (PACRHD) project.

Initiatives

Marc McDonald has begun Phase II of the Physical Anthropology Collections Research History Database (PACRHD) Project. The PACRHD Project is an effort to identify and record all research that has involved the physical collections of NMNH, with an emphasis on Native American remains. This database will include bibliographic entries, researcher visits, and unpublished research linked to collections. It will enable researchers to query previous research, based on site, locality, culture, or collector as well as accession or catalog number. McDonald has begun the data entry phase of the project and has already entered more than 400 references relating to the physical collections.

Eric Hollinger has begun systematic testing of Ho-Chunk ethnological collections for arsenic, mercury, and other substances as part of a joint Repatriation and Conservation testing effort. Several tribes have asked the Repatriation Office to pursue testing of collections for pesticides and the Repatriation Office has purchased a Niton X-ray fluorescence (XRF) instrument. Contaminated collections are a growing concern for tribes involved in the repatriation process and is an ongoing concern for collections managers.

In the Media

Eric Hollinger of the Repatriation Office was quoted in the *Arctic Sounder* in an article about the repatriation of the skeletal remains of 184 individuals to the Native Village of Barrow and Ukpogvik Inupiat Corp by the NMNH. [“Coming Home At Last: Mass Funeral Will Honor Repatriated Remains” by Alex DeMarban, 11/3/2005.]

Hollinger was also quoted in the *Havre Daily News* about consultation on the identification of descendants of Chippewa human remains from near Pembina, North Dakota, with representatives of the Rocky Boy’s Indian Reservation and three additional tribes.

Risa Arbolino was quoted in the *Lewistown Morning Tribune*, the *Seattle Times*, and *Heraldnet* about the upcoming repatriation to the Nez Perce. The skull of an individual who was killed during the Nez Perce War of 1877 at the Big Hole battlefield will be repatriated in late December to the Halfmoon family, who are the great grandchildren of a Pahkatos Owyen (Five Wounds), a man who was killed at Big Hole. While evidence suggested that the remains were those of Pahkatos Owyenn, there is contradictory evidence about the identity of the remains, and both the Nez Perce Tribe and Confederated Tribes of the Coville Reservation agreed that the remains should be repatriated to the Halfmoon family.

JOHN WESLEY POWELL LIBRARY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

by Maggie Dittmore

A very special thank you to all of those who participated in our Fall Book and Bake Sale! It was very successful, raising a little over \$800 that will be used to bind our journals. We gratefully acknowledge food contributions from **Risa Diemond Arbolino** (chocolate cherry biscottis), **Laurie Burgess** (fudgy brownies), **Eric Hollinger** and **Lauren Sieg** (lemon cake and pumpkin chocolate chip cookies), **Ann Kaupp** (nutty brownies), **Marilyn London** (walnut raisin apple cake with caramel frosting), **Michael Mason** and **Daria Wingreen** (2 different apple cakes) and **Diana Munn** (Flan). We apologize for losing track of the large number of people who contributed books—a number of whom came to the sale with them in hand. Finally, our sincere appreciation to all those who supported us with their appetites and wallets! Most certainly, the library belongs to us all!

The Anthropology Library received via FedEx a personally inscribed copy of Lynne Cheney's latest book, *A Time for Freedom*, her time line of key moments in American history starting with the nation's beginnings and ending with September 2001. Her note "With many thanks! Lynne Cheney" was in recognition of the assistance the library provided her research staff over the last year as they worked on this publication. They were also personally assisted in the library by **Dennis Stanford**, **Ives Goddard**, and **Eric Hollinger**.

The library hosted eight groups of nearly 60 VIARC volunteers in fulfillment of their enrichment training requirements. **Jim** and **Maggie** gave them overviews of its mission, history, holdings, and facilities. In addition, two volunteers—**Lauren Sieg** and **Nathan Sowry**—summarized their individual projects for the visitors and shared materials with them. Lauren gave them a brief introduction to the Kennewick Man case and shared the mini-archive she created on the topic with them. Nathan discussed his experience orga-

nizing the remaining uncataloged journal articles, newspaper clippings, etc. left behind by the BAE and the various divisions of the Anthropology Department in earlier years. Both collections are available for anyone to use in the library.

Jim Haug, in conjunction with **Courtney Shaw**, gave three separate presentations on PubMed to anthropology, vertebrate zoology, and MSC folks. The presentations included both PowerPoint projections and online demonstrations.

Two library web pages have recently been updated. The first, "Anthropology on the Internet for K-12" (<http://www.sil.si.edu/SILPublications/Anthropology-K12>) includes photos of the Anthropology Department staff at work. The second, "Selected Resources in Anthropology," has a section on Smithsonian Resources that includes many links to department work. Please take a look and share them with others (<http://www.sil.si.edu/subject-guide/anth-links.htm>). Feedback is welcome, including suggested additions.

Contributors: Mary Jo Arnoldi, Bill Billeck, Noel Broadbent, Kari Bruwelheide, Maggie Dittmore, Bill Fitzhugh, Bruno Frohlich, Ives Goddard, Candace Greene, April Hawkins, Jake Homiak, Dave Hunt, Pegi Jodry, Adrienne Kaeppler, Igor Krupnik, Bob Laughlin, Christina Leese, Marilyn London, Stephen Loring, Betty Meggers, Don Ortner, Doug Owsley, Linda Perry, Dolores Piperno, Rick Potts, Dan Rogers, David Rosenthal, Chinaco Sandoval, Joanna Scherer, Helena Sharp, Dennis Stanford, Paul Taylor, Lucy Thomason, Doug Ubelaker, Jane Walsh, Barbara Watanabe, Mindy Zeder.

Editor: Ann Kaupp

Reviewer: Betty Meggers

Chair: Daniel Rogers

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

DO YOU RECOGNIZE THESE PEOPLE?



Anthropology Department in 1965

(top row) Elder, Ball, Woodbury, Evans, Riesenber, Schumacher, Sturtevant,
Dodd, Andrews, Huscher, Flannery, Metcalf, Jenkins, Anderson, Ewers, Crocker,
Van Beek, Lewis, Lewis, Miller, Meggers, Houchins, Laughlin, Blaker,
Glemser, Whitmore, Stirling, Stephenson, Collins, Gibson, Haley, Morgan, Shaw,
Knez, Woodbury, Pelham, Cooper, Semple, Gibson, Bakry, Penner.



Bureau of American Ethnology

(top row) Sturtevant, Schumacher, Huscher, Blaker, Morgan,
Anderson, Stephenson, Laughlin, Glemser, Collins,
Stirling, Shaw, Miller, Penner.

Photographs provided by Robert Laughlin