
Featured in this issue:

In the Collections: A Pony Saddle and the Ghost of William Clark
CASTLE McLAUGHLIN, Page 2

Oldest Maya Murals Found
WILLIAM SATURNO, Page 3

Marshall Photography Donation
RUBIE WATSON, Page 9
In the Collections: A Pony Saddle and the Ghost of William Clark

CASTLE McLAUGHLIN

Castle McLaughlin is Associate Curator, Peabody Museum, Harvard University

There were three primary depositories for the Native American objects acquired by Lewis and Clark on their epic expedition of 1804–1806: President Jefferson’s “Indian Hall” at his home, Monticello; the Peale Museum in Philadelphia, and William Clark’s collection in St. Louis. Today, the location of only a small number of the Peale Museum materials is known. When that museum closed in 1849–1850, the Boston Museum purchased part of the contents, including some of the Native American objects from the expedition. In 1899, these and other former Peale materials were given to the Peabody. Despite concerted and ongoing research, the fate of Jefferson’s Monticello objects and Clark’s St. Louis collection is an enduring mystery.

The disappearance of the William Clark collection has fascinated and puzzled scholars for more than a century. Clark developed an extensive collection of Native American materials while living in St. Louis from 1807 to 1838, where he served as superintendent of Indian Affairs and as governor of Missouri Territory. Clark built a brick house near the St. Louis waterfront, attaching a separate council chamber where he could entertain visiting dignitaries and tribal delegations. He covered the interior walls of his council hall with Indian arms, pipes, and garments, as well as portraits of the chiefs with whom he negotiated treaties. Some of these objects were artifacts of his expedition with Meriwether Lewis, but most were given to him later by Indian leaders or by U.S. military personnel. As the nation’s leading Indian diplomat and “gatekeeper” to the early West, Clark hosted scores of tribal representatives and distinguished Anglo-European guests, such as the artist George Catlin, Prince Maximilian of Wied, and Duke Paul of Württemberg. Many of his visitors described Clark’s collection in their travel accounts, and today his council hall is regarded as having been the first “museum” west of the Missouri River.

After Clark’s death in 1838, the entire contents of his hall vanished, along with most records relating to their disposition. During the early twentieth century, scholars, family members, and others sought diligently to find some trace of the Indian artifacts and oil portraits, all to no avail. Suspicion centered on Albert Koch, an impresario who operated the St. Louis Museum between 1836 and 1841. In 1838, Koch advertised that he had acquired “Indian curiosities” from General Clark before his death. Many investigators have assumed that Koch took the materials to Europe and then sold them to private collectors and institutions. David I. Bushnell, an assistant in North American archaeology at the Peabody Museum, visited the Bern Museum in 1907 and speculated that Indian objects donated by St. Louis businessman Alfonso Schoch had originated in the Clark collection, but this hypothesis is contradicted by the testimony of the collector. In 1923, the U.S. Secretary of State investigated the charge that a German museum had illicit possession of the collection but could find no supporting evidence. Despite many subsequent efforts to solve this mystery, the trail has remained cold.

Clark’s collection was probably dispersed and scattered, with some individual objects ending up in vari-
ous museums, their history and association lost. A few early nineteenth-century Native American objects in the Peabody Museum collections seem to closely match items that Clark listed in his museum catalogue (now at the Missouri Historical Society). As described by Clark, these include an Indian “flag staff” (PM 99-12-10/53048), an “indian bow with a spear at the end” (PM 99-12-10/53118), a “dressed snake’s skin” (PM 99-12-10/53025), and a cradle with “belts” (PM 99-12-10/53016). All of these objects came to the Peabody from the Boston Museum in 1899, as did the documented Lewis and Clark objects. Part of the Boston Museum collections, including the Lewis and Clark material, originated in the Peale Museum in Philadelphia. Thomas Jefferson, William Clark, and Meriwether Lewis all deposited materials with the Peale Museum during the early nineteenth century.

Perhaps the most intriguing Peabody objects that may match Clark’s museum records are a child’s pony ensemble, consisting of a saddle, crupper (tail ornament), and bridle decorated with porcupine quills (PM 99-12-10/53044 and 53045). Clark’s catalogue records that Toussaint Charbonneau, the French Canadian trader who accompanied the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific Ocean with his Shoshone wife, Sakakawea, presented a child’s saddle and crupper set to Clark’s first-born son, Meriwether Lewis Clark (1809-1881). During the expedition, William Clark became attached to Sakakawea’s infant son, Jean Baptiste (Pompy), and offered to raise him. Charbonneau and Sakakawea visited the St. Louis area during 1809–1811, leaving Jean Baptiste with Clark in the spring of 1811. After Sakakawea’s death in 1812, Clark became the legal guardian of the boy and his sister, Lisette. The Charbonneau family almost certainly presented the riding gear during 1809–1811, perhaps on the occasion of Meriwether Lewis’s birth.

continued on page 14

Oldest Maya Murals Found

WILLIAM SATURNO

William Saturno is Research Associate, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, and Lecturer, University of New Hampshire

In March 2001, fieldwork conducted by the Peabody’s Corpus of Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions Program led to the discovery of extraordinary ancient Maya wall paintings at the remote ruins of San Bartolo, El Petén, Guatemala. William Saturno, then Maya Corpus Program assistant, came upon San Bartolo in a remote forested region of northeastern Guatemala. While investigating a large pyramid vandalized by a looter’s trench, he found that the trench had exposed part of a room, with one visible wall bearing a colorful mural. Although the original extent of the paintings remains unknown, there is little doubt that they continue on the other walls of the structure. Clearly, then, most of the mural remains covered by the fill of the pyramid, awaiting excavation. The quality of the paintings is remarkable, but even more remarkable is their early date. By style the paintings seem to have been created around A.D. 100 to 200, several centuries before any other Maya mural discovered to date.

Following the initial discovery, guards were placed at the ruins and access to the site was improved. In June of 2001, archaeologists Dr. David Stuart of Harvard’s Peabody Museum and Dr. Héctor Escobedo of Guatemala’s Universidad del Valle, along with wall-painting conservation expert Leslie Rainer, artist Heather Hurst, and National Geographic photographer Kenneth Garrett, all joined Dr. Saturno on a return expedition to assess and document the archaeological site and murals.

The murals of San Bartolo provide scholars a unique opportunity to discuss Preclassic Maya cosmology and its importance for the establishment and maintenance of early Maya polities in northeastern Petén and throughout the Maya realm.
EXHIBITIONS 2001–2002

*Diá de los Muertos: The Day of the Dead*, Peabody Museum, Third Floor Gallery, ongoing.

On November 1, the museum opened a new exhibit that includes an altar built with objects from the Alice Melvin Mexican Folk Art Collection and with contributions from a variety of regional artists. Originating with the Aztecs, the Mexican Day of the Dead is a unique blend of Mesoamerican and Christian rituals and is celebrated on November 1, All Saints’ Day, and November 2, All Souls’ Day. Traditions vary from region to region, but generally families gather in cemeteries to tend and decorate the graves of their departed loved ones and to remember them by telling stories, eating their favorite foods, and dancing in their honor. Many families also build altars at home, which are decorated with flowers and food, especially *pan de muerto*, “bread of the dead.” A festive and social occasion, the holiday welcomes the return of those who have died and recognizes the human cycle of life and death.

_Hopí maiden, 1891. Photo by Charles Lummis. PM 63-22-10/76._

Charles Fletcher Lummis, 1859–1928, was a journalist, historian, ethnographer, archaeologist, photographer, poet, Indian rights and historical preservation activist, and Harvard alumnus. Lummis devoted his personal and professional life to educating Americans about the lives, history, traditions, and beliefs of the peoples of the Southwest, the Pueblo Indians and Hispanic Americans in particular. First and foremost a writer, Lummis’s photographic work is diverse, evocative, and arguably as influential as any art photography of his day. Over his lifetime, Lummis produced over 10,000 photographs, most between the years 1888 and 1900.

Today this body of written and photographic work remains a treasure trove of the ethnography and archaeology of the American Southwest. Much of his work continues to inform
and illustrate serious works about the pueblos and is considered to be an important resource by contemporary Puebloan people.

For the first time, the Peabody is exhibiting a selection of Lummis’s favorite photographs from two albums of cyanotypes (blue prints), which he prepared and sent in 1897 to George Parker Winship, a Southwest history specialist and librarian of the John Carter Brown Library and later Widener Library at Harvard.


This exhibition celebrates the Peabody Museum’s extensive bark-cloth (or *tapa*) collections and highlights the museum’s efforts to preserve these valuable cultural artifacts. The Peabody Museum holds some of the earliest known *tapa* from the Pacific Islands. In the eighteenth century, European traders returned from their island visits with *tapa* cloths and tapamaking tools. Some of the objects featured are extremely rare and were collected during the first half of the nineteenth century. The exhibition includes an eighteen-foot-long *tapa* cloth curtain from Fiji, a Hawaiian bedspread, a very unusual and early headdress from French Polynesia, a rare poncho from Niue, *tapa* beaters and other tools, and several nineteenth-century *tapa* sample books.

**Chimpanzee Cultures: New Findings from Kibale**, Peabody Museum, Third Floor landing.

The Kanyawara community of chimpanzees in Kibale National Park, Western Uganda, Africa, has been studied by Harvard Professor Richard Wrangham since the 1980s. In 1999, researchers observed startling behavior: club use or beating another individual with a stick. Chimpanzees are the only species other than humans to show such weapon use.

This temporary exhibit on the museum’s third-floor landing features some of the Peabody Museum’s objects from the chimpanzee culture of this region, including leaf napkins for dabbing wounds, sticks representing dolls, cracked nut shells, and honey probes.

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### NEW PEABODY MUSEUM APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Pamela Gerardi has been appointed the Peabody Museum’s first Director for External Relations. She will be responsible for managing communications, event programming, and fundraising. Pamela received her Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in Archaeology (Assyriology) and served as Grants Officer and later Director of Organizational Advancement at the American Councils for International Education in Washington, D.C. During her seven years at ACIE, she built a new fundraising and communications division and managed the Councils’ successful effort to significantly increase funding for new programs and initiatives. Before moving to ACIE in 1995, Pamela was Associate Editor of the *Guide to Historical Literature*, a reference work supported by the American Historical Association. Pamela’s portfolio at the Peabody includes public relations, advertising, membership, events, visitor services, and development. She will be working in particular on building the museum’s public relations, outreach, and fundraising activities.

India Spartz has been appointed Senior Archivist in the Peabody Museum. She will have overall management responsibility for both photograph and paper archives. Before coming to the Peabody India was at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, where she was Alaska and Polar Regions Archivist in the Rasmunson Library and Associate Professor of Library Science. Besides her archival experience, India has also curated exhibits, her most recent effort resulting in *Eight Stars of Gold: The Story of Alaska’s Flag*. India received an M.A. in Museum Studies from the Institute of Archaeology at University College London.

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### UPCOMING EXHIBITIONS

**These Shoes Were Made for . . . Walking?** Tozzer Library, 21 Divinity Avenue, February 2003.

An exhibit of the Peabody Museum’s extensive collection of shoes from across the globe—Chinese and Turkish slippers, Native American moccasins, wooden shoes, and many more, both simple and exotic.

**Painted by a Distant Hand: Mimbres Pottery of the American Southwest,** May 2003.

An exhibition of more than 100 prehistoric painted bowls, made by the Mimbres, a pre-Pueblo farming people who lived in what is now the American Southwest from A.D. 200 until the 1100s.

**From Nation to Nation: Examining Lewis and Clark’s Indian Collection,** December 2003

A major exhibition in celebration of the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The Peabody Museum is the only known repository of the American Indian objects acquired by Lewis and Clark during their epic trek. This exhibition is the culmination of a three-year research effort to reexamine the objects labeled as having been collected by Lewis and Clark in the Peabody’s collections. See the Lewis and Clark Web site: www.peabody.harvard.edu/lewisandclark.

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Catherine Linardos is the Editor of *Symbols.*
On June 10 to 14, the Moses Mesoamerican Archive and the Peabody Museum hosted an international conference, “Mediating Mesoamerica: Teotihuacan, Maya Crossroads, and Harvard’s Peabody Museum.” Under the direction of David Carrasco and William Fash, the conference explored new scholarship about sacred mountains, ceremonial centers, and cultural and political exchanges between Teotihuacan and various Maya city-states during the pre-Hispanic period. Participants also developed a five-year research plan to study the interconnections between Teotihuacan and the Zapotec city states of Oaxaca.

One day was dedicated to viewing and evaluating selections from the Peabody Museum’s Mesoamerican collection and planning, under the guidance of Barbara Fash, strategies for future exhibitions at the museum.

A highlight of the conference was a celebration of two of Mesoamerica’s finest scholars, H. B. Nicholson and Eduardo Matos Moctezuma. The Mesoamerican Archive and the Peabody Museum awarded the inaugural H. B. Nicholson Award for Excellence in Mesoamerican Studies to Mexico’s premier archaeologist, Matos Moctezuma, at a dinner held at the museum. The award is in the form of a bronze medal depicting the image of Quetzalcoatl (the Feathered Serpent), taken from the Box of Hackmack.

Conference participants included: David Carrasco, Director of the Moses Mesoamerican Archive, Harvard University; William Fash, David Stuart, and Barbara Fash, Harvard University; Eduardo Matos Moctezuma, Archaeologist, Mexico; Charles Long, Emeritus, University of California at Santa Barbara; Alfredo López Austin, Leonardo López Luján, Laura Filloy Nadal, Rubén Cabrera Castro, and Saburo Sugiyama, all from the Instituto Nacional de Antropología, Mexico; Anthony Aveni, Colgate University; H. B. Nicholson, Emeritus, University of California at Los Angeles; Karl Taube, University of California Riverside; Javier Urcid, Brandeis University; Vincente Stanzione, Anthropologist, Guatemala; Scott Sessions, Amherst College; Lindsay Jones, Ohio State University; and Philip Arnold, Syracuse University.

David Stuart, Alfredo López Austin, Eduardo Matos Moctezuma, and Leonardo López Luján examining copies of Mexican pictorial documents from the Peabody Museum collections.
Gary Urton has been appointed Dumbarton Oaks Professor of Pre-Columbian Studies. He received the B.A. in History from the University of New Mexico in 1969, the M.A. in Ancient History in 1971, and the Ph.D. in Anthropology in 1979 from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. His teaching specialties cover the areas of South America, the Andes, Amazonia, and native peoples and cultures of North and South America. Topics include South American archaeology, ethnohistory, and ethnology; anthropology and history; comparative literacy; numeracy; cosmology and ethnoastronomy; material culture and art; state formation; and theory. Before coming to Harvard, he was the Charles A. Dana Professor of Anthropology at Colgate University, Hamilton, New York. At Colgate he was the Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology from 1989 to 1992 and Director of the Division of Social Sciences from 1995 to 2000.

Fieldwork and other research include the following: linguistic and ethnographic research on ethnomathematics and the language of numbers in Quechua-speaking communities around Sucre, Bolivia, August 1993–July 1994; study of the khipus and documents from Laguna de los Condores, Leymebamba (Chachapoyas) and Lima, Peru, and Seville, Spain, April–December 2000. As a MacArthur Fellow while on sabbatical leave from Colgate in 2001, he wrote up ten years of research on khipus, and he is currently working on a khipu database project at Harvard.


HRDY APPOINTMENTS

The Peabody Museum is pleased to announce the appointments of Barbara Fash and Irene Good as Hrdy Visiting Curators for 2001–2002.

Barbara Fash, Director of the Mesoamerican Laboratory at the Peabody Museum, will be planning a new Mesoamerican exhibit for the museum. Barbara has considerable exhibit experience in Copan, Honduras, and at the Peabody. Most recently she worked with David Stuart and Bill Fash to create the new, temporary exhibit, Distinguished Casts: Curating Lost Monuments at the Peabody Museum.

Irene Good is an archaeologist specializing in textile and fiber analysis, as well as in research on the socioeconomic significance of archaeological textiles. As Hrdy Visiting
Curator, she will concentrate on the museum's collection of Andean (pre-Columbian) textiles. Containing nearly 5,000 textiles and related weaving tools, this collection has been described as the most important Andean textile collection outside Peru.

Ilisa Barbash has been appointed Hrdy Fellow for 2002-2003. Before coming to Harvard she served at the University of Colorado as Assistant Professor in Anthropology and Director of the University's Graduate Program in Ethnographic and Trans-cultural Filmmaking. She is co-author with Lucien Taylor of Cross-Cultural Filmmaking: A Handbook for Making Documentary and Ethnographic Films and Videos, University of California Press, 2001, and sole author of articles in Visual Anthropology. Barbash has directed/produced five films (In and Out of Africa and Made in the U.S.A., in collaboration with Lucien Taylor, and My Place, Job Rap, and Shop Well to Eat Well).

During her fellowship year, Barbash will continue to work on her ongoing film projects, begin research and contribute to the development of the Peabody's new Program for the Study of Media and Material Culture.

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**GRANTS AWARDED**

**Peabody Wins IMLS Grant**

The Peabody Museum has been awarded a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services to conserve and rehouse about 1,500 metal objects from the museum's extensive prehistoric collections from Mesoamerica and South America.

The museum's metal collections include artifacts from the underwater excavations of the Sacred Cenote at Chichen Itza, figurines of gold, and various styles of bells and objects of gold. Objects from Peru include Chimu cups and vessels fashioned from silver and copper alloy and decorated with raised and punched design. The *tumbaga* objects in the collection are small cast figurines of a gold/copper alloy from Veraguas, Panama.

**Peabody Wins National Park Service Grant**

The Peabody Museum is pleased to announce that it has been awarded a grant from the National Park Service in support of its ongoing efforts under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The grant will provide for the development of a Web site, through which the museum can make its collections of Alaskan native cultural items accessible and facilitate consultation with the appropriate Alaskan tribes regarding the proper care, treatment, testing, and disposition of those items.

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**OBITUARIES**

The Peabody Museum regrets to announce the passing of Muriel Gordon Seabury Howells on July 1, 2002. Beloved wife of 73 years of Harvard anthropologist William White Howells, she was a long-time member and supporter of the Peabody Museum.

The Peabody sadly notes the passing of ethnographer Lorna J. Marshall on July 8, 2002, at the age of 103. Author of some of the earliest studies of the !Kung, she collaborated with her son John Marshall on several films about the !Kung.

**Gordon R. Willey**, the Charles P. Bowditch Professor of Central American and Mexican Archaeology and Ethnology, died April 28 in Cambridge at the age of 89. Willey was renowned for his innovative and superbly documented research at numerous archaeological sites in Belize (then British Honduras), Guatemala, and Honduras. He made both substantive and theoretical contributions to the archaeology of North and South America and to comparative studies with the Old World.

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**PEABODY MUSEUM POSTS SKHUL V CAT SCANS TO ITS WEB SITE**

In 1932, the fossilized remains of more than ten individuals were recovered from Skhul Cave on Mount Carmel in Israel, near the edge of the Mediterranean Sea. The original fossils of six individuals (II, III, V, VI, VII, and VIII) from the cave are in the collections of the Peabody Museum. Of the fossilized remains found in Skhul Cave, an adult male called Skhul V is among the most significant fossils for the study of human evolution. Currently dated between 80,000 and 100,000 years before present, this fossil represents one of the oldest-known, nearly complete members of our species, *Homo sapiens*, that is largely modern in form. That is, it reveals features that are very similar to those of people living today.

Because fossils from both Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens* have been found in the caves on Mount Carmel, much effort has been expended to date these fossils accurately. The early date of Skhul V indicates that early modern humans were present in the Levant before Neanderthals, a significant departure from earlier models of human evolution. Neanderthals are found in the region between approximately 45,000 and 75,000 years ago. Modern humans then reoccupied the area after 45,000 years ago.

In 2001, Professor Daniel E. Lieberman of the Anthropology Department at Harvard University, in collaboration with Dr. Peter Ratiu at Harvard Medical School, produced CAT scans of the Skhul V skull. In an agreement with the Peabody Museum, these images are being made available through the Web site to scholars for personal research or teaching purposes (www.peabody.harvard.edu/osteology.html).
On December 15, 2001, the Peabody Museum received an important research collection of photographs and genealogical material from Lorna Marshall, who was associated with the museum for more than fifty years. This collection of 50,000 items documents !Kung hunting-and-gathering communities located in the Kalahari Desert of southwestern Africa between the 1950s and 1961.

Photographic images were created by members of the Marshall Expedition, which included Laurence and Lorna Marshall, their son John, and their daughter Elizabeth. The accompanying genealogical records of named individuals, whose photographs appear in the collection, provide not only invaluable documentation of the images themselves but also a unique source of information for anthropologists, demographers, ecology specialists, and many other scholars as well. These records were created by Lorna Marshall during the 1950s and were supplemented during the 1980s by John Marshall and Claire Ritchie. John Marshall, President of Documentary Educational Resources and Vice President of Kalfam Productions, Inc., is currently working on a multipart film series called *A Kalahari Family*, which tells the story of a group of !Kung, the Ju'hoansi of Nyae Nyae, from 1950 to the present.

The Kalahari expeditions were financed by Laurence Marshall and sponsored first by the Peabody Museum; later the Smithsonian Institution joined the Peabody as a co-sponsor. The Marshall Expeditions have inspired hundreds of anthropologists including some at Harvard who, in 1963, established the Harvard Kalahari Research Group, a multidisciplinary, multyear study of !Kung populations. The Peabody Museum is delighted and honored to receive this research collection, and we are very grateful to Lorna Marshall and the Marshall family for this donation.
News from the Department of Anthropology


William L. Fash, Bowditch Professor of Central American and Mexican Archaeology and Ethnology, has been elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the nation’s preeminent learned society and research institution.

Arthur Kleinman, Presley Professor of Medical Anthropology, received the Franz Boas Award for Exemplary Service to Anthropology at the 100th annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association. Kleinman is widely recognized for significantly advancing medical anthropology as an important field of study. He received the award on December 1, 2001, in Washington, D.C. He also gave the Theodore Woodward Lecture, AOA Honor Society, University of Maryland, and received the Key to the City of Shanghai, on behalf of the Shanghai Health Bureau.


C. C. Lamberg-Karlovsky, Stephen Phillips Professor of Archaeology and Ethnology, was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Science by the Russian Academy of Sciences and was elected a Foreign Fellow of the Russian Academy and the Institute of Classical Studies and Archaeology. In July, he attended the Seminar for Arabian Studies at the British Museum. In the summer prior to 9/11, his archaeological excavations near Quetta, Pakistan, were cancelled by the Pakistan Government for security reasons. Thus, last summer from July to early September, he undertook a survey of archaeological sites and excavations in south Russia, the Altai, and Central Asia with the intention of initiating a major excavation.

In November, he was invited by the President of Turkmenistan to address a conference sponsored by UNESCO, “The Heritage of Turkmenistan,” held in Asgabat, Turkmenistan.


On October 2, 2002, on the occasion of his 65th birthday, a festive celebration was held at the Peabody Museum at which Dan Potts presented Volume 37 of Iranica Antiqua, written by students, colleagues, and friends, in honor of Professor Lamberg-Karlovsky.

Prof. David Maybury-Lewis was invited to deliver the keynote address, “Anthropology in an Age of Confusion,” at the annual meeting of

Pauline Peters, Lecturer in the Social Anthropology Wing, is currently conducting research on the processes of agrarian transformation, agricultural commercialization, and socioeconomic differentiation in Malawi. In addition, she has been working in collaboration with research teams in Southern African countries, most recently Zimbabwe and Malawi, on dynamics of resource management with special reference to water and land intersections (for example, small-scale irrigation).

Presentations include keynote address to the International Symposium on Contested Resources in Southern Africa, Cape Town, invited paper to the Institute for Global Studies, Johns Hopkins University, speaker at the meeting, “Land Policy and the Institutional Framework, World Bank and USAID,” and the AAA (American Anthropological Association) and ASA (African Studies Association) meetings.


Kay Kaufman Shelemay, G. Gordon Watts Professor of Music, has been elected to a two-year term as Chair of the Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress. The American Folklife Center documents and preserves the largest collection of materials relating to the traditional cultural heritage of the United States.

Prof. Stanley Tambiah’s latest publication is Edmund Leach: An Anthropological Life, Cambridge University Press, March 2002. He was elected in June 2002 as Honorary Member of the Alpha Iota of Massachusetts, The Phi Beta Kappa Chapter of Harvard College. After retirement on June 30, 2002, he will bear the title “Esther and Sidney Rabb Research Professor of Anthropology.”

Prof. Emer. Evon Z. Vogt, Jr., is currently researching and writing a book, Maya Souls, which is being co-authored by Dr. David Stuart. Prof. Vogt is covering the ethnographic data on the contemporary Maya concepts of souls, while Dr. Stuart is responsible for the archaeological, epigraphic, and iconographic data on the pre-Columbian Maya. The book will be published by the University of New Mexico Press.


Professor Kay B. Warren has been named a 2002–2003 Fulbright Scholar, University of Tokyo. Her research topic is “Japanese Overseas Development Assistance to Latin America: Structural Reforms, Global Issues, and Social Development from an Anthropological Perspective.”

James L. Watson, Fairbank Professor of Chinese Society and Professor of Anthropology, has been elected the 42nd President of the Association for Asian Studies. The AAS is the largest organization of

continued on page 16
Patricia Capone, Associate Curator, attended the meeting of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Review Committee in November 2001 and gave a presentation on the Peabody Museum’s compliance with the Act. In March 2002 at the Society for American Archaeology 67th Annual Meeting in Denver, she presented a paper entitled “Ceramic Technology and Organization of Production of Rio Grande Glaze Wares.” She also presented in the symposium “The Social Life of Pots: Glaze Wares and Cultural Transformations in the Late Prehistoric Southwest.”

Recent publications include “Ceramic Semiotics: Women, Pottery, and Social Meanings at Kotyiti Pueblo” (with Robert W. Preucel) in Archaeologies of the Pueblo Revolt, Robert W. Preucel, ed., University of New Mexico Press, 2002.

Capone’s personal research currently involves serving as consultant to Arizona State University and the Pueblo of Picuris in exploration of the history, technology, and raw materials’ sources of micaceous ceramic wares (Principal Investigator: Prof. Elizabeth Brandt, Arizona State University).

Lawrence J. Flynn, Assistant Director, attended the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology annual meeting from October 3 to 6, 2001, at the Museum of the Rockies, Bozeman, Montana, and gave a talk entitled “Forested Habitat in the Late Miocene of the Indian Subcontinent.” He was the invited speaker at the Eastern Asian Paleoenvironments meeting, October 27 to Nov. 1 in Hong Kong, and he presented a paper entitled “Late Miocene Paleoenvironmental Change in the Indian Subcontinent.”

Recent publications include “Late Cenozoic Mammal Record in North China, and the Neogene Mammal Zonation of Europe” (with Wu Wenyu) in Bollettino della Società Palentologica Italiana, 2001; and “Faunal and Environmental Change in the Late Miocene Siwaliks of Northern Pakistan” (with J. C. Barry, M. E. Morgan, D. Pilbeam, A. K. Behrensmeyer, S. Mahmood Raza, Imran A. Khan, C. Badgley, J. Hicks, and J. Kelley) in Paleobiology Memoirs, Memoir no. 3, vol. 28, supplement to no. 2, 2002.

Irene Good, Curatorial Associate, was awarded the Astor Visiting Lectureship, Oxford University, Spring 2003, and the ASPR award to initiate study on ancient wool, June 2002.


Ian Graham, Director of the Corpus of Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions Program at the Peabody Museum, has published by the University of Oklahoma Press a biography, Alfred Maudslay and the Maya, and is working, both in Mexico and at the Peabody Museum, on the fourth fascicle of the Corpus of Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions to be devoted to the sculpture of Tonina, Chiapas, Mexico.


In August and September 2001, Holdcraft traveled to Rarotonga (Cook Islands), Tahiti, and New Zealand in part (as Hrdy Guest Curator) to speak with contemporary tapa makers. While there, she purchased several tapa items for the Peabody Museum collection, with some (five small constructed tapa flower hairpins) featured in the current temporary exhibit Embedded Nature: Tapa Cloths from the Pacific.
Diana Loren, Associate Curator, attended the Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting held in Mobile, Alabama, in January 2002, and co-organized a session (with Rob Mann, Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University) entitled "Bridging the Great Divide: Current Theoretical and Methodological Approaches to Continuity, Conflict, Negotiation and Change in the Greater Southeast, A.D. 1100–1850." She also presented a paper entitled "Picturing the Mississippian Southeast through Images and Objects" in that session.


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**Peabody Museum Summer 2002 Interns**

In addition to the interns mentioned below, other interns at the Peabody Museum in the summer of 2002 included the following: Heather Ahlstrom, University of Denver; Bianca Buccitelli, University of Pennsylvania; Clara Lewis, Smith College; Cristina Monfasani, Harvard University; Kenny Rosado, Cambridge Rindge and Latin School; and Erin Waxenbaum, Brandeis University.

Kathryn Batley, Connecticut College student intern, taking digital photographs of the Hall of the North American Indian.

Shavonne Noble, Cambridge Ridge and Latin School student intern, entering data for the inventory project.

Kathryn McEneny and Caitlin Barrett, Harvard University student interns, examining Northwest Coast basketry whaler's hat, PM 99-12-10/53080.

THE PEABODY ON THE ROAD

The following loans were made during the past academic year:

The Road to Aztlan: Art from a Mythic Homeland, Austin Museum/ Texas Fine Arts Association (10/5-12/30/2001) and Albuquerque Museum (2/10-4/28/2002);
Blood: Power, Politics and Pathology, Museum für Angewandte Kunst Frankfurt am Main (11/1/2001-1/27/2002);
Mayan Religion, Museum of World Religions Foundation, Taipei Branch (11/9/2001-11/9/2003);
Utah’s First Nations, Utah Museum of Natural History, Salt Lake City (1/1/2002-7/28/2003);
Splendid Isolation: Art of Easter Island, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (12/12/2001-9/7/2002);
North Americans in the Aegean Bronze Age, Arthur Ross Gallery, Philadelphia (1/5/2002-3/25/2002);
A Curious and Ingenious Art: Reflections on Daguerreotypes at Harvard, Harvard University Art Museums (1/29/2002-4/14/2002);

Research and teaching loans were made to Dartmouth College, Harvard University Department of Anthropology, Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for the Aged Research and Training Institute, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Temple University, University of Durham, and Williams College Museum of Art.

McLaughlin continued from page 3

There is no documentation linking the Peabody’s pony ensemble to Clark. However, there are a number of ways that some of Clark’s materials could have ended up in the Peale Museum before it was sold in the 1840s. Clark knew Charles Willson Peale and continued to send objects to both Peale and Jefferson in the years following the expedition. Also, a number of individuals who reportedly acquired objects from Clark’s St. Louis collection, such as the artist James Reid Lambdin, later donated Indian materials to Peale. Most interestingly, Peale purchased “an extensive and very complete” collection of Indian materials from two St. Louis traders under questionable circumstances in 1836, two years before Clark’s death. One of the traders was Paul Loise, also known as Paul Choteau, a mixed-blood member of the St. Louis trading dynasty who served as an interpreter for Clark between 1815 and 1825. Choteau and his partner were caught trying to illegally take Indian people to Europe, where they hoped to make a fortune on the exhibition circuit. It is possible that they had somehow acquired part of Clark’s collection, which they then sold to Peale.

The child’s pony ensemble at the Peabody is formally consistent with the kind of riding gear that Sakakawea and Charbonneau might have presented to Clark’s young son. The saddle and crupper were made for a small pony, probably a child’s first mount. The soft “pad saddle” is a type that was used by men and boys. The saddle, crupper, and bridle (which may or may not have been part of the original ensemble) are all decorated with porcupine quills dyed in the characteristic color palette of the early nineteenth century: brown, orange, yellow, white, and a pale green-blue. The style of the quillwork is particularly intriguing because it is historically associated with peoples of mixed heritage and with cross-cultural gift giving. The crupper is quilled in delicate, curvilinear forms that originated in the Eastern Woodlands and may have been influenced by European embroidery. Design elements include stylized insects and plants. Quillwork and beadwork executed in this fashion are often associated with garments and trappings made by Canadian Metis Cree and with Santee Dakota (eastern Sioux) people. But the late Dennis Lessard pointed out that this style, which he called “breedwork,” was widely produced along the Missouri River, particularly by Indian women who were married to non-Indian men. Fur traders, Indian agents, and later, Wild West performers such as Buffalo Bill favored garments and accoutrements quilled and beaded in this decorative frontier style, which became emblematic of cross-cultural panache. As a bicultural couple engaged in the trading business, Charbonneau and Sakakawea lived at the center of these crossroads.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition initiated official relations between the U.S. Government and tribes west of the Missouri. This act opened the fur trade to American interests, which in turn increased and complicated Indian-white relationships in the West. While we may never know for certain whether young Meriwether Lewis Clark was the fortunate child who owned this beautiful pony ensemble, it certainly evokes the cultural milieu into which he was born. It also reminds us that history is made in part through individual life stories and is preserved in objects of personal value.

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14 • Symbols • Fall • 2002
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PEABODY MUSEUM LOBBY RENOVATED

Construction in the Peabody Museum’s lobby was completed in October 2002. The lobby’s function is now more clearly defined, and improved color schemes and lighting, including new chandeliers, have renewed the lobby as a grand two-story space.
scholars who work on Asian societies. Watson’s term includes a year as Vice President (2002-2003) followed by a year as President (2003-2004). He has published on a wide variety of topics, including ancestor worship, family and kinship organization, popular religion, funeral rituals, food systems, migration theory, and the emergence of a post-socialist culture in the People’s Republic of China. He has co-edited conference volumes with historians Evelyn Rawski (Death Ritual in Chinese Society, 1988) and Patricia Ebrey (Kinship Organization in Late Imperial China, 1986). In 1977 he published a collection of essays entitled Between Two Cultures: Migrants and Minorities in Britain. This was one of the first books to appear on the subject of European multiculturalism, and it sparked a major controversy in British academic circles.

Prof. Nur Yalman has been much involved in pursuing the elusive goal of the promotion of peace between ethnic groups and the development of international law in some critical places and participated in a conference in Moscow arranged by Japanese and German foundations for this purpose. His paper was concerned with the critical problems in ethnic relations in the Russian Federation, with special reference to the Caucasus.

A conference on the “Dialogue of Civilizations,” was held in the ancient city of Isfahan, Iran, in April 2002 and attended by representatives from many countries. Yalman’s presentation was about the sources of fanaticism in religious traditions and fanaticism’s nefarious influence on the search for peace.

An international conference was held at the Graduate Institute for Policy Studies in Tokyo in February and March 2002. Yalman’s presentation was entitled “Terror and Cultural Diversity: An Assessment after 9/11.” He also lectured at the University of Hawaii on the comparison between secular Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Prof. Yalman is a member of the Board of Trustees of Koc University in Istanbul, Turkey, a major private institution, which recently hosted Richard Holbrooke as a graduation speaker on the prospects for peace in the Balkan and Middle East areas.