

**REPORT ON THE DISPOSITION
OF ANCESTRAL REMAINS**

**AKA
"HORNBOSTEL COLLECTION"**

SUBMITTED:

DECEMBER 12, 2000

TO:

**CARL T. C. GUTIERREZ
GOVERNOR OF GUAM**

**PREPARED BY THE
ANCESTRAL REMAINS
TASK FORCE**

ANCESTRAL REMAINS TASK FORCE

Carl T.C. Gutierrez
Governor of Guam

Madeleine Z. Bordallo
Lieutenant Governor

Dominic G. Muna, Chairman
Lynda B. Aguon
Anne P. Hattori, Ph.D.
Antonio M. Palomo
Jennings W. Bunn, Jr.
Rosanna P. Barcinas
Patricia U. Garrido
Anthony J. Ramirez, Curator

December 12, 2000

PRESS RELEASE

Governor Carl T.C. Gutierrez, by Executive Order No. 2000-03 on January 28, 2000, created a Task Force to make recommendations on the disposition of Chamorro Ancestral Remains (Hornbostel Collection), recently repatriated to Guam from the Bishop Museum in Hawaii.

Today, the Ancestral Remains Repatriation Task Force presented its report to the Governor to include type of burial, alternative locations, proposed date of burial, return of artifacts, and design and construction of a monument to our *tataotao mañaina* (body of elders).

For further information, contact Dominic Muna, Chairman at 475-6296/7.

END

December 12, 2000

The Honorable Carl T.C. Gutierrez
Governor of Guam
Adelup, Guam

Dear Governor,

On January 28, 2000, you signed Executive Order No. 2000-03, establishing a Task Force to recommend the disposition of Ancient Chamorro remains interred at the Bishop Museum in Hawaii for over seventy years. These remains had been collected by Hans Hornbostel, an amateur anthropologist and occasional spy for the United States in the 1920s.

Since then, Task Force members have met, researched, read, and discussed a wide variety of issues relevant to this Executive Order. In August, you graciously assisted us in welcoming home our successfully repatriated ancestors. After a number of public forums, and after considering the public's comments, we, the seven members of this Task Force, unanimously agreed upon the following items:

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Chamorro ancestral remains recently repatriated from Hawaii be reburied below ground, preferably at Matapang Beach on Government of Guam land, since most of the remains were originally taken from the Tomhom area.
2. That reburial is undertaken in a most dignified and culturally-sensitive manner, which bestows upon us knowledge of and respect for our ancestors for the immeasurable sufferings they endured in their encounters with Spanish colonizers.
3. That reburial is conducted in an expedient manner, since these ancestors have already suffered over seven decades of exile and numerous scientific tests. We would prefer though that, before reburial, the Guam Museum Curator complete the inventory to ensure that the contents of all eighty-eight boxes of remains match the inventory compiled by the Bishop Museum. Approximately eight boxes have been cross-checked for accuracy.
4. That the Department of Chamorro Affairs take the lead, with the assistance of the Department of Parks and Recreation and this Task Force, in bringing these remains to their final resting place.

Governor, you will find in our conclusion that we have elaborated somewhat on other items of concern, such as the type of burial, alternative locations, proposed date of burial, return

of artifacts, and design and construction of a monument to our *tataotao mañaina* (body of elders).

Though we were the target of vociferous tirades, as well as defamatory, disrespectful, and downright rude remarks from persons both in academia and non-academia, the members retained their composure and focused solely on the issue at hand. We hope that this report will suffice in answering once and for all the disposition question.

Thank you for allowing us to serve in this capacity on this most honorable and historic mission. Each of us was immensely privileged to have been a part of it.

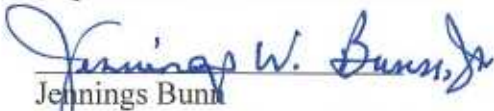
Sincerely,



Dominic G. Muna
Chair



Lynda B. Aguon
Representative, Board of Trustees, Dipattamenton I Kaohao Guinahan Chamorro
Department of Chamorro Affairs



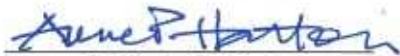
Jennings W. Bunn, Jr.
Representative, Guam Historic Preservation Review Board



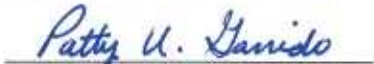
Rosanna Barcinas
Representative, Guam Preservation Trust



Tony M. Palomo
Administrator, Kosas, Dipattamenton I Kaohao Guinahan Chamorro
Department of Chamorro Affairs



Anne P. Hattori, Ph.D.
Representative, University of Guam, History Department



Patty U. Garrido
Representative, Public at Large

THE BEGINNING AND THE END OF THE REPATRIATION MOVEMENT

On December 18, 1990, Bill 1729 was introduced in the 20th Guam Legislature by Senator Franklin Quitugua, Chairman of the Committee on Education, and Senator Carl T. C. Gutierrez. Bill 1729 was created to address “the dire need for an adequate and suitable exhibit complex and storage facility for Guam’s precious historical documents and artifacts.” Over nineteen million dollars was appropriated in this bill for museum expansion purposes.

Bill 1729 was written in response to the *Preliminary Assessment Survey of the Guam Museum, Statement of Problems and Proposed Solutions*, submitted October 4, 1989 to the Chairman of the Guam Public Library Board by the Committee for Museum Accreditation and Expansion. Headed by Former Senator Hope A. Cristobal, the Committee was tasked “to review the current status of the Guam Museum and solicit assistance to address the needs for a museum expansion in facility and services.”¹ The Committee adopted a “Statement of Purpose” on June 26, 1989 and discussed in its meetings the beginnings of repatriating all ancestral remains and artifacts from museums around the world.² The Committee provided a list of all the museums possessing Guam ancestral remains and artifacts to the G.P. Library Board -- the Bernice P. Bishop Museum was on this list.³ Bill 1729 was passed by the Legislature, but pocket vetoed by former Governor Joseph Ada.

In 1991, Hawai’i organization Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawai’i Nei generously assisted Guam in its repatriation efforts. Hui Mālama informed several people, including Government of Guam officials that they would provide support in Guam’s efforts to repatriate the remains. However, there was no official or private party correspondence from Guam requesting Hui Mālama’s help.

¹ Hope Alvarez Cristobal, Testimony on Bill No. 1729, November 29, 1990.

² Conversations with William Hernandez, Museum Curator from 1985 to 1993.

³ Hernandez.

In July 1999, Norbert Perez requested through Hui Mālama permission to access the Guam remains at the Bernice A. Pauahi Bishop Museum in Honolulu. Help was granted and an inventory of the entire collection was accomplished, including locating missing remains, sorting boxes, and packing them for transport to Guam. According to Eddie Halealoha Ayau, Project Director for the Hui Mālama...Project Ola Na Iwi, as he understood it from talking with Perez, "Perez was simply trying to move the process forward because it had been too long to get this done and [he] was very passionate about returning the ancestors home."⁴ By December 1999, according to Ayau, the main inventory and preparation of the Guam collection was completed.

On August 22, 2000, the remains of 311 of our Chamorro ancestors were returned to their homeland.

⁴ Electronic mail communication, September 4, 2000.

OVERVIEW OF TASK FORCE ACTIVITIES

PURPOSE:

Created by Executive Order 2000-03 on 28 January 2000, the Ancestral Remains Task Force held the responsibility of making recommendations to the Governor of Guam on the final disposition of the “Hornbostel Collection” Ancient Chamorro Remains which were previously stored at the Bishop Museum in Hawaii. The collection to be returned to Guam was comprised of eighty-eight boxes of ancestral remains: 311 individuals (303 adults, 8 subadults). Of the 311 individuals, only 18 are complete skeletons.⁵ Because there is a discrepancy between Pietrusewsky’s and Bishop Museum’s inventory assessment, the Guam Museum is currently cross-checking the entire collection. Bishop Museum assesses the total number of individuals at approximately four hundred.⁶

Executive Order 2000-03, as amended by Executive Order 2000-33, advised the Task Force to take into account the various views in the community in the process of determining its recommendations. The Executive Order further stated that the task force should attempt to integrate the various concerns to the extent possible, consistent with both reverence for our past and the challenges of our future.

MEMBERS:

Seven members were appointed to serve on this task force. The members are:

Director, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)

Dominic G. Muna (Chair)

Representative from Board of Trustees,
Dipåttamenton I Kaohao Guinahan Chamorro
(Department of Chamorro Affairs)

Lynda B. Aguon

⁵ Michael Pietrusewsky, “Human Skeletal Collections in the Bishop Museum.” 1971:8.

⁶ Electronic Communication from Valerie Free, Bishop Museum, January 19, 2000.

Representative from Guam Historic Preservation Review Board	Jennings Bunn
Chief Executive Officer, Guam Preservation Trust Representative for Guam Preservation Trust	Dr. David Shimizu Rosanna P. Barcinas
Administrator, Kosas, Department of Guam Museum, Dipåtamenton I Kaohao Guinahan Chamorro (Department of Chamorro Affairs)	Tony M. Palomo
Representative from University of Guam, History Department	Dr. Anne P. Hattori
Representative from Public-at-Large	Patty U. Garrido

REPatriation Steps:

The immediate concern before the Task Force was bringing the remains home. In order to achieve this primary goal, Task Force members worked on identifying the size and scope of the “Hornbostel Collection,” as well as delineating the necessary steps to be taken in order to fulfill the repatriation regulations and expectations of both the Bishop Museum and Government of Guam. In addition, steps were taken to research the history of Hans Hornbostel, the history of the Bishop Museum’s collection and use of the human remains, and the published arguments concerning both study and reburial. The following committees were formed: Administrative, Finance/Legal, Ceremony and Protocol, Historical/Literature Research, Curation and Guidelines, and Public Awareness. Each member of the Task Force volunteered to complete a specific aspect of the total project.

After the Task Force’s first meeting on February 18, 2000, the Department of Parks and Recreation Historic Resources Division (DPR HRD) corresponded with the Bishop Museum to clarify the size of the collection (88 boxes encompassing 121 cubic ft.), and the terms of the Government of Guam’s plan of action regarding the remains, including temporary storage facilities. Communications between the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas (CNMI) Historic Preservation Office and DPR revealed inconsistencies in the Bishop Museum records, particularly since the Hornbostel inventory and numbering system did not match what the CNMI

actually received. This alerted the Task Force to be wary of the Bishop Museum's records.

Tony Palomo of the Guam Museum, assisted by Tony Ramirez and DPR HRD, worked to renovate and equip the Museum facilities in order to accommodate the remains, including obtaining a room dehumidifier, air conditioner, and shelving units.

Navy military personnel and Congressman Underwood's offices were approached for assistance, however, there was no positive response to our request.

At the same time, the Chair and DPR HRD staff began establishing a network of individuals from local and off-island businesses that managed air cargo and ground transportation services. The Chair and DPR HRD staff communicated with Continental Airlines, Continental Micronesia, DHX Guam and DHX Honolulu to determine the costs, and to establish the logistics of the repatriation effort. Through the generosity and active community involvement of these businesses, all costs were waived. A debt of gratitude is owed to these businesses, and to all the individuals who worked behind the scenes, for their generosity, their time, and above all, for their willingness to be a part of such a significant event.

In March 2000, DPR HRD staff communicated with Government of Guam entities such as Customs and Quarantine, Department of Agriculture Plant Protection and Quarantine Division, and Department of Public Health and Social Services about public health concerns and permitting issues regarding the transport of human remains. All that was recommended by DPHSS was "that the remains be transported in sound, sealed containers; and, the remains be accompanied with a certificate from the Bishop Museum releasing the remains to the appropriate government authority on Guam."⁷

In addition to the various communications which were conducted by the Task Force, in April 2000, Victor Torres, DPR HRD staff, traveled to Honolulu on an official information gathering trip to seek clarification of the repatriation process. Torres delivered the first official letter from the Task Force Chairman to Bishop's President and Director, Donald Duckworth,

⁷ Memorandum from D. Rodriquez, April 14, 2000.

regarding repatriation of the remains. Torres was able to confirm the exact size of the collection, as well as the volume of storage space, which would be needed both in freight and in the Guam Museum. Torres was able to make some photocopies of Hornboste'sl field notes, photographs, and other records, but did not have enough time to exhaust the Hornbostel Collection field notes and correspondence. Torres also communicated with archaeologist Dr. Michael Pietrusewsky who provided a limited listing of researchers, and their addresses, who have studied the Chamorro ancestral remains in Honolulu (see appendix).

In Duckworth's response to the Chair's April 14 letter, the Task Force was led to believe that the only document needed to proceed with the return was a "repatriation plan." Moreover, Duckworth stated in his letter, that "the more problematic matter is the identification of the funerary objects associated with the remains..." and that they "do not have the staff resources to identify these objects, which may number several hundred. Nonetheless, it is our intent to do our utmost to assist in this identification, for in the spirit of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA], we believe that funerary objects associated with ancestral human remains should be repatriated as well."⁸ Guam, however, was not included in the federal NAGPRA legislation. If Guam had been included, possibly repatriation of Chamorro ancestral remains and grave objects may have occurred much sooner than 2000 at the expense of the Bishop Museum and/or the U.S. government. Further, the Bishop Museum, not Guam, would have been required under the NAGPRA to develop a "repatriation plan."

Duckworth requested another official letter because of a competing non-governmental interest in repatriating the remains. In June 2000, a letter from Governor Gutierrez was sent to Duckworth officially requesting the repatriation of all ethnological and anthropological materials originating from Guam that were in their possession. This letter was accompanied by a revised Repatriation Plan between the Guam Museum and Bishop Museum, reflecting an update of the 1994 Repatriation Plan. A July 24 reply from Duckworth indicated their reluctance to repatriate

⁸ Letter from Duckworth, May 31, 2000

any parts of their Guam collection other than ancestral remains. Duckworth stressed that the Government of Guam must incur all costs involved in the repatriation of the ancestral remains, costs, which the Task Force had already secured through the in-kind donations of Continental Airlines and DHX. Duckworth further pointed out that “since the Executive Branch has jurisdiction over these matters,” another plan must be submitted “between the Bishop Museum and the Guam government”⁹ A second revised repatriation plan was sent to Duckworth in July (see appendix).

The air cargo date being confirmed for Monday, August 21, Ms. Lynda B. Aguon, representing the Government of Guam as the State Historic Preservation Officer, left for Honolulu on Wednesday, August 16, to coordinate and arrange the movement of the remains from the Bishop to Continental Airlines Cargo. The following workday, Thursday, August 17, Aguon contacted Continental Airlines, DHX, and Bishop Museum. Later that same day, she met with Bishop Museum staff – Noelle Kahanu, Kevin Montgomery, and Valerie Free; Eddie Ayau, Esq., Director of Project Ola Na Iwi, Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawai'i Nei; Norbert Perez, President of the Bring Our Ancestors Home Foundation; Artie Smith, Manager of Cargo Services, Continental Airlines; and Teri Brozovich, Supervisor Cargo Services Continental Micronesia, Honolulu.

Aguon was told that the Bishop Museum Board of Directors still needed to approve the deaccession of the remains. On Friday, August 18, Kevin Montgomery, Eddie Ayau, Keith Camacho, Dominica Tolentino, Norbert Perez, Artie Smith, Teri Brozovich, and Ben, Jason, and Mervin from Cargo Services-Continental Airlines, began moving the eighty-eight boxes of remains down three flights of stairs to the Continental air cargo container. Noelle Kahanu was busily preparing all the shipping documentation and coordinating all the last minute details. Aguon was not given the opportunity to meet officially with President Duckworth or Vice-President Betty Tatar. After all eighty-eight boxes were packed in the cargo container, DHX

⁹ Letter from Duckworth, July 24, 2000.

transported the remains to the airport where it was stored in Continental Airline's cold storage area over the weekend, awaiting Monday's flight out of Hawaii.

Meanwhile, back on Guam, the Ceremony Committee, headed by Patty Garrido, began actively preparing for the long-awaited Repatriation Ceremony. Held on August 22, 2000, this ceremony brought together a number of island dignitaries and individuals involved in the repatriation movement. Following their welcome home, the ancestral remains were moved to the specially prepared area at the Guam Museum in Tiyan.

FINAL DISPOSITION

With the return of our ancestral remains home, the Task Force shifted its energies toward the task of addressing their final disposition. Since December 1999, Gary Heathcote, University of Guam Anthropology Professor, had submitted letters to Governor Carl T.C. Gutierrez and Lt. Governor Madeleine Z. Bordallo requesting permission to study these particular remains. Task Force members researched the available academic literature regarding Chamorro burial traditions, Chamorro respect behavior towards the deceased, and historical and anthropological debates regarding issues affecting indigenous peoples internationally, particularly focusing on the issue of human remains. HRD staff compiled an annotated bibliography of published papers resulting from studies already conducted at the Bishop Museum on the "Hornbostel Collection" by diverse scientists from around the world (see appendix). Prior to the preparation of the bibliography, no one from the "scientific" community offered their resources or helped in compiling a bibliography for "public" use.

Task Force members thus synthesized a wide variety of research materials, along with both written and oral testimonies received from the general public, in the process of making a decision on the final disposition of the ancestral remains referred to as the "Hornbostel Collection."

Both in the ancient past and in our present day, members of Chamorro society have functioned communally in various aspects of life, including the decision-making process. Making

decisions in a communal society requires consultation and discussion with members of that society, be they of the clan, family, village, or island. Whatever decisions are finally made thus reflect a collective interest. A consensus-oriented process means that no one person makes all the decisions. At the same time, nowhere is it said or assumed that decisions must reflect unanimous agreement. Rather, the communal spirit suggests the pursuit of general, or majority, agreement – the true meaning of consensus.

With this spirit of consensus in mind, the Task Force attempted to encourage the sharing of perspectives regarding the final disposition of the “Hornbostel Collection.” Through the use of numerous different mediums, the Task Force sought to ascertain the general sentiments of our island people so that our decision-making process would be a consensus-building one. Through the outlets of newspaper, radio, television, internet, and public hearing, members of the public were afforded numerous opportunities to voice their concerns and opinions.

Both the *Pacific Daily News* and the *Guam Variety* newspapers conducted person-to-person polls. The *Pacific Daily News* also ran a *Sunday Forum* on the issue, allowing any and all interested parties the opportunity to write in and voice their opinion (see appendix). The radio station, K-57, ran an internet poll on the Jon Andersen radio show, and also twice hosted members of the Task Force as guests on the Rlene Live show. ISLA 610 *Espiritun Chamorro*, hosted by Debbie Quinata and Big Baz, also hosted a Task Force member, allowing for interaction with the general public through the use of open phone lines. The television station, KUAM, conducted its own internet poll.

Adding to all of these forms of public communication, a number of letters and testimonies were sent to the Task Force from members of the community and academia expressing their views and concerns. Finally, the Task Force held a public meeting to allow for further voices to be heard. During the October 12 public meeting, Mr. Ed Benavente, representing the Nasion Chamoru, submitted an undated, photocopied, and unverified petition signed by 4,300 individuals expressing their sentiments on the reburial/research issue. The petition states, “members of the Nasion Chamoru and petitioners, adamantly oppose any purported studies to be conducted on the

remains of our ancestors.”

There have been some questions raised as to the validity of the petition submitted by Benavente, if indeed all 4,300 individuals were aware or apprised of Benavente’s submission of the petition to the Task Force. Mr. Tony Ramirez, Museum Curator, who testified in favor of studying the remains is listed on the petition. It has been suggested by another individual that the petition of names was used for a particular event that happened several years ago. Ramirez indicated that submitting the petition to this Task Force is misrepresenting the petition’s actual original intent.¹⁰

The Task Force engaged in all of the above-named opportunities as a way to build consensus. The following is an analysis of the results we received:

- ❑ August 25, 2000, *Guam Variety*, “A Variety of Views” queried “Do you think that the recently returned ancestral remains should be re-buried or be used for research?” Of six people interviewed, three favored reburial, one felt it should be left up to the families but to let them rest in peace, another indicated “it would be beneficial to study them if the findings are significant. Otherwise they should be reburied.” And lastly, one “definitely favored research.”
- ❑ September 10, 2000, *PDN* “Community view,” the “Opinion” column, queried, “What should Guam do with ancestral remains?” Of six people were interviewed, five were for reburial, one for research.
- ❑ September, K-57 poll, 60% indicated to re-inter the remains in a shrine in an appropriate ceremony; 25% indicated retaining the remains for further studies; and 10% indicated other.

¹⁰ Conversation with Ramirez, November 24, 2000.

- KUAM.COM Interactive Survey, asked “Do you think the ancestral remains that were returned should be buried or used for continued research?” Seventy-four percent indicated the remains should be buried.
- October 12, 2000, Public Meeting. Approximately forty people attended. Of the forty, fourteen testified. Eleven were in favor of reburial and three for research; however, two stressed that the “Hornbostel Collection” should not be researched any further.

Although the public meeting was extensively advertised, announced and broadcasted, the turnout was disappointing. More discouraging was the fact that not one “scientist” or academician attended the public meeting to voice their opinion. For all the letters that inundated the Task Force one would expect a cadre of “scientists” to seize the opportunity to express personally the “science side”¹¹ of the issue.

There is a definite dichotomy between academia and non-academia. Approximately five from academe strongly support making the skeletal remains accessible for future studies. A UOG professor even went so far as to undertake a poll of his two classes on the reburial question. Of the fifty students he polled, only 6% were in favor of permanent interment (see appendix). He pointed out that “from anecdotal evidence” he has “heard in the community,” he “believes that the majority of our island’s people agree with this view.”¹² One wonders where all fifty of his students were on the evening of the public meeting. Not one took an interest in attending. Another professor noted in his letter that he sincerely hopes “that a decision-making process will be put in place such that all the ‘voices’ on this matter are given an opportunity to be heard.”¹³

¹¹ Letter from Heathcote to Governor Carl T.C. Gutierrez, December 31, 1999.

¹² Written testimony of Dirk Ballendorf, Professor of History and Micronesian Studies, University of Guam, October 12, 2000.

¹³ Heathcote letter.

OVERVIEW OF HANS HORBOSTEL'S CAREER

Hans George Hornbostel amassed a large treasury of Chamorro artifacts and human remains as a collector for the Bernice B. Bishop Museum of Honolulu in the 1920s. Not only was Hornbostel an amateur anthropologist and naturalist, but he also worked as a spy for the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence.¹⁴ Born in 1883 in New York, Hornbostel attended Harvard University, but left to join the Coast Artillery before completion of his degree. After a stint in Puerto Rico with the Coast Artillery, Hornbostel quit and joined the Marine Corps. As a Marine, he was sent to the Philippines, and later to Guam.

As a member of the Marine Corps, Hornbostel became the island's Chief Forester, a job which allowed him to travel throughout the island while studying the natural history of Guam. He left Guam for San Francisco in 1916, and in 1922, he resigned from the Marine Corps. Hornbostel then moved to Hawaii, where he gained employment with the Bishop Museum. He returned to Guam that year and began establishing minor archaeological digs. As was stated in a 1926 *Guam Recorder* article, "[t]hrough the generosity of Comdr. J.C. Thompson of the United States Naval hospital, H.G Hornbostel of the Bishop Museum staff was given the opportunity to undertake a systematic exploration of Guam with a view to obtaining information regarding the ancient [Chamorro] people."¹⁵

HORBOSTEL AS AMATEUR ANTHROPOLOGIST

Due to the Navy's support of Hornbostel's work, the Bishop Museum amassed a collection of maps, diagrams, and descriptive notes of ancient burial grounds, house sites, fishing

¹⁴ Dirk Ballendorf, "The Confidential Micronesian Reporter." *Micronesian Reporter* 3rd Quarter 1973: 16.

¹⁵ Lorin Tarr Gill, "The Coral Tombstones of the Marianas." *The Guam Recorder* 2 (February 1926): 335.

grounds, and caves. Through Hornbostel's work, the Bishop Museum also added to its Pacific collection approximately two thousand pieces from the Marianas, including a latte stone, piles of ancient slingstones, pottery shards, stone implements and weapons, and, most notably, human remains from ancient Chamorro graves.¹⁶

Having had no formal training in archaeology and minimal knowledge of Chamorro history and culture, Hornbostel's analyses might be best termed "guesstimates." Of *latte* sites, for example, Hornbostel wrote that these were not residences, but were "primitive temples – tombs for the great and for tribal and religious ceremonies," including cannibalistic feasting.¹⁷

Indeed, Hornbostel asserts that "the latte builders were cannibals."¹⁸ Scott Russell of the Northern Marianas Division of Historic Preservation writes in his 1998 book, *Tiempon I Manmofo 'na*, that Hornbostel reported of "ceremonial feasts, consisting of one or more human beings and including such other foods as fish, bats, mollusks, and in some cases, whalemeat, ... [which] were deposited over the ceremonially burned bodies together with broken pottery, implements, and ornaments."¹⁹ Hornbostel's false analysis of Chamorros as cannibals gets taken further by author Lorin Tarr Gill, who wrote in the 1926 Guam Recorder that children "were evidently the victims of cannibalistic feasts more often than the adults."²⁰

From our modern vantage point, we can challenge Hornbostel's and Gill's assertions as not simply incorrect, but horribly irresponsible. In fact, perhaps the presence of charred remains points to the burning of Chamorros by Spaniards during the period of warfare in the late seventeenth century.

¹⁶ Gill 336.

¹⁷ Quoted in Scott Russell. *Tiempon I Manmofo 'na: Ancient Chamorro Culture and History of the Northern Mariana Islands*. Saipan: Division of Historical Preservation, 1998, 27.

¹⁸ Russell 27.

¹⁹ Russell 27.

²⁰ Gill 337.

HORNBOSTEL THE SPY

During his stay on Guam in the 1920s, Hornbostel also operated as a spy for the U.S. Navy. On Guam, he used his mobility as a naturalist to move freely around the island and keep tabs on members of the local Japanese community, many of whom he suspected of being spies for the Japan government.²¹ Hornbostel further used his Bishop Museum credentials to gain entrance into the Japanese-controlled Northern Mariana Islands, supposedly for the purpose of collecting archaeological findings. According to one account, Hornbostel “became a regular informant for the Guam [Navy] governor’s office.”²²

From his Guam base, Hornbostel made three trips to Saipan, Rota, and Tinian from 1924 to 1926, searching for ruins, remains, and studying the islands’ flora, fauna, and terrain. At the same time, he also made reports on the coming and going of Japanese ships from Yokohama to Saipan, noting the quantities of oil, gasoline, and other materials being delivered to the island. After his third trip to the Northern Marianas, Japanese officials banned him from returning, uncomfortable and nervous with his presence. According to Jesuit researcher Francis X. Hezel, “Hornbostel, the last of the US spies of this period, was closely watched [by Japanese officials].... His intelligence-gathering convinced the Japanese of American dishonesty, and afterward, they refused entry in the Northern Mariana Islands for any other foreign scientific parties.”²³

HORNBOSTEL’S DEMISE

Before the outbreak of World War II, Hornbostel quit the Bishop Museum, joined the U.S. Army, and was stationed in the Philippines. He rose to the rank of Major before leaving the

²¹ Ballendorf 1973: 16.

²² Dirk Ballendorf, “Getting Behind the Coral Curtain: Beginning of American and Japanese Intelligence Gathering Activities in the Pacific.” Undetermined source.

²³ Francis X. Hezel. *Strangers in Their Own Land: A Century of Colonial Rule in the Caroline and Marshall Islands*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1995, 161.

Army, and died at the age of 75 in New York.

CONCLUSION

It was brought to our attention that ownership of the Government of Guam portion of Matapang Beach park is questionable. The Department of Parks and Recreation Historic Resources Division is currently researching the issue. If research indicates potential problems, we recommend a second burial site, the Ypao Beach Park in front of the amphitheater. Since most of the burials Hornbostel collected came from excavations, reburial of ancestral remains should also be below ground, situated well above the mean high water mark. The remains of each *mañaina-ta* should be wrapped in *guafak* (coconut or pandanus fiber). The reburial area should not be larger than is absolutely necessary if the remains are to be laid one on top of the other, three individuals high. The remains should be placed in a concrete encasement to protect them from naturally occurring elements, and should not be deeper than one meter in order to avoid contacting the water table. A simple, specially designed monument should be constructed a few feet in front of the burial area (encasement), or where appropriate. The inscription on the monument should be prepared by the Department of Chamorro Affairs, and should not make reference to the "Hornbostel Collection," but may be referred to as *Tataotao Mañaina* (the body of the elders), or other respectful, dignified, and appropriate reference determined by the Department.

Because Tomhom Bay is highly concentrated with ancient Chamorro burials, any excavation will require background research of the area, and archaeological testing and monitoring. Other sites that were suggested by the community were Skinner Plaza, Pagat, and Fort Santa Agueda. Our Lady of Peace Memorial Park is also noted on record as a place that may be used for reburial.

Befitting such a momentous and historic event, reburial should take place during Chamorro week, which occurs the last week in February through the first week in March. By this time, the Museum Curator would have completed the inventory of all eighty-eight boxes.

We feel that work should continue towards repatriating well over 2,000 artifacts, including a *latte*, stored at the Bishop Museum. We believe that repatriation of the artifacts should be vigorously pursued in the year 2001. During Aguon's trip in August, she noticed when she toured the Bishop Museum that only two Guam artifacts were displayed. A majority of the "stored" artifacts are slingstones and fishhooks. These should be immediately returned to

our island where they were outright and systematically taken and shipped 3,800 miles from *i tano'-ñiha* for the benefit of an enterprise.

Finally Governor, we highly recommend a personal commendation or “thank you” extended to those individuals who helped in Honolulu, and to Continental Micronesia Guam and DHX Guam. For without their much needed help, repatriation might not have occurred as quickly and efficiently as it did.

Our sincere and deepest *dāngkolo na Si Yu'os Ma'ase' to*:

- ❑ Lauren Harrison, Continental Airlines, Corporate Communications and Community Relations (Guam)
- ❑ Mike Sherman, DHX Regional Manager (Guam)
- ❑ Linn Cepeda, DHX, Guam

- ❑ Artie Smith, Manager Cargo Services, Continental Airlines, Honolulu
- ❑ Teri Brozovich, Supervisor Cargo Services, Continental Micronesia, Honolulu
- ❑ Ben, Jason, and Mervin, Shantel, Ed Moraiwaki Cargo Services, Continental Airlines, Honolulu
- ❑ Mary Penn, Air Freight Manager, DHX, Honolulu
- ❑ Kelly Thomas, General Manager, DHX, Honolulu
- ❑ Wayne, DHX Honolulu
- ❑ Edward Halealoha Ayau, Project Director, Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawai'i Nei
- ❑ Noelle Kahanu, Bishop Museum
- ❑ Kevin Montgomery, Bishop Museum
- ❑ Valerie Free, Bishop Museum
- ❑ Norbert Perez, Bring Our Ancestors Home Foundation
- ❑ Keith Camacho, UOG doctoral (Guam) student
- ❑ Dominica Tolentino, UOH doctoral (Guam) student

- ❑ Dan Owen, Supervisor Airport Services, Air Freight, Continental Micronesia, Guam
- ❑ Continental Micronesia Cargo Services Personnel
- ❑ Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency
- ❑ Ancestral Lands Commission
- ❑ Historic Resources Division, Dept. of Parks and Recreation
- ❑ Director's Office, Dept. of Parks and Recreation



December 12, 2000

Ancestral Remains Task Force with Governor Carl T.C. Gutierrez.

Seated from left to right: Dr. Anne P. Hattori, Rosanna P. Barcinas, Patty U. Garrido, Lynda B. Aguon.

Standing: Dominic G. Muna, Governor, Tony Palomo, Tony Ramirez. Jennings Bunn not shown.

APPENDIX

▶ EXECUTIVE ORDERS

▶ GOVERNMENT OF GUAM AND BISHOP MUSEUM CORRESPONDENCE AND REPATRIATION PLAN

▶ LIST OF RESEARCHERS AND STUDIES UNDERTAKEN

▶ GUAM VARIETY AND PDN ARTICLES/COVERAGE

▶ PHOTO OF LITTLE BOY EXCHANGING ARTIFACT (ADZE) FOR MOVIE TICKET

▶ JOURNEY TO BISHOP MUSEUM, HONOLULU, HAWAII AUGUST 16-21, 2000 (PHOTOS)

▶ REPATRIATION CEREMONY/EVENT AUGUST 22, 2000 (PHOTOS)

▶ GUAM MUSEUM (PHOTOS)

▶ PUBLIC MEETING (TESTIMONIES AND PHOTOS)

▶ OPINION SURVEYS

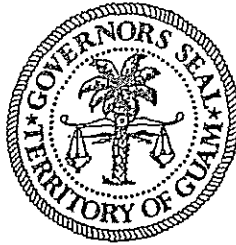
▶ LETTERS/ARTICLES IN FAVOR OF RESEARCH

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

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FEB 01 2000

PARKS & RECREATION
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE



TERRITORY OF GUAM
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AGAÑA, GUAM 96910
U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION		
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY		
PARKS		
REC.		
HRD	/	BM
FISCAL		
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EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2000-03

**RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHING A TASK FORCE TO
RECOMMEND THE DISPOSITION OF THE
"HORNPOSTEL COLLECTION" OF REMAINS OF
ANCIENT CHAMORROS NOW HOUSED AT THE
BISHOP MUSEUM IN HAWAII.**

WHEREAS, before World War II, in the 1930's, scientists excavated and studied the remains of ancient Chamorro people found in the Tumon area; and

WHEREAS, these remains have been housed at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii since the time of the study; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable to bring the remains of our ancient ancestors back to Guam; and

WHEREAS, there are various dispositions which might be made of the "Hornbostel Collection," and there are competing interests in further scientific studies of the remains, as well as a desire to re-interr the remains as a sign of respect;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CARL T.C. GUTIERREZ, I Maga'Lahen Guåhan, Governor of Guam, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Organic Act of Guam, as amended, do order:

1. A Task Force is created to determine recommendations concerning the disposition of the remains now housed at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii, and known as the "Hornbostel Collection."
2. The Task Force shall be made up of the following representatives:
 - a) One (1) representative from Board of Trustees, Dipåtamenton i Kaohao Guinahan Chamorro, Department of Chamorro Affairs;
 - b) One (1) representative from Guam Historic Preservation Review Board;
 - c) Chief Executive Officer, Guam Preservation Trust;
 - d) Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, who shall be the Chair of the task force;
 - e) Administrator, Kosas, Division of Guam Museum, of Dipåtamenton i Kaohao Guinahan Chamorro, Department of Chamorro Affairs;
 - f) One (1) representative from University of Guam History Department;



g) One (1) representative from the public at large.

3. The Task Force shall meet as often as necessary and provide recommendations to the Governor regarding the disposition of the "Hornbostel Collection" within 180 days of the date of this Executive Order. The recommendations shall take into account the various views in the community and integrate the various concerns to the extent possible, consistent with both reverence for our past and the challenges of our future.

SIGNED AND PROMULGATED at Hagåtña, Guam this 28th day of January, 2000.

CARL T. C. GUTIERREZ
I Måga'Lahen Guåhan
Governor of Guam

COUNTERSIGNED:

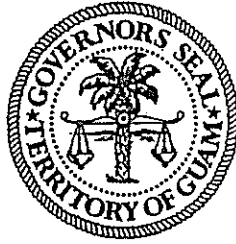
ANTONIO R. UNPINGCO
Segundo na Måga'Lahen Guåhan, Akto
Acting Lieutenant Governor of Guam



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OCT 13 2000

PARKS & RECREATION
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE



TERRITORY OF GUAM
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AGANA, GUAM 96910
U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION		
DIRECTOR		81
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OCT 17 2000

DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2000-33
HISTORIC RESOURCES DIVISION

RELATIVE TO AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO.
2000-03 ESTABLISHING A TASK FORCE TO
RECOMMEND THE DISPOSITION OF THE
"HORNOSTEL COLLECTION" OF REMAINS OF
ANCIENT CHAMORROS NOW HOUSED AT THE
BISHOP MUSEUM IN HAWAII, TO CHANGE THE
MEMBER FROM THE GUAM PRESERVATION TRUST.

WHEREAS, before World War II, in the 1930's, scientists excavated and studied the remains of ancient Chamorro people found in the Tumon area; and

WHEREAS, these remains have been housed at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii since the time of the study; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable to bring the remains of our ancient ancestors back to Guam; and

WHEREAS, there are various dispositions which might be made of the "Hornbostel Collection," and there are competing interests in further scientific studies of the remains, as well as a desire to re-interr the remains as a sign of respect;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CARL T.C. GUTIERREZ, I Maga'Lahen Guahan, Governor of Guam, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Organic Act of Guam, as amended, do order:

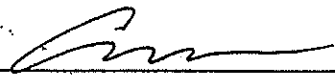
1. A Task Force is created to determine recommendations concerning the disposition of the remains now housed at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii, and known as the "Hornbostel Collection."
2. The Task Force shall be made up of the following representatives:
 - a) One (1) representative from Board of Trustees, Dipattamenton i Kaohao Guinahan Chamorro, Department of Chamorro Affairs;
 - b) One (1) representative from Guam Historic Preservation Review Board;
 - c) One (1) representative from Guam Preservation Trust;
 - d) Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, who shall be the Chair of the task force;
 - e) Administrator, Kosas, Division of Guam Museum, of Dipattamenton i Kaohao Guinahan Chamorro, Department of Chamorro Affairs;

OFFICE ATTENDANCE LOG	
DATE	2001044



- f) One (1) representative from University of Guam History Department;
 - g) One (1) representative from the public at large.
3. The Task Force shall meet as often as necessary and provide recommendations to the Governor regarding the disposition of the "Hornbostel Collection" within 180 days of the date of this Executive Order. The recommendations shall take into account the various views in the community and integrate the various concerns to the extent possible, consistent with both reverence for our past and the challenges of our future.

SIGNED AND PROMULGATED at Hagåtña, Guam this 12th day of October, 2000.


CARL T. C. GUTIERREZ
I Maga'Lahen Guåhan
Governor of Guam

DPR/HRD		DATE
HQ.	✓	10.19
COMPLIANCE		
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BISHOP MUSEUM
AUG 03 2000



CELEBRATING A
CENTURY OF DISCOVERY

U.S. DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION
July 24, 2000
HISTORIC RESOURCES DIVISION

Dominic G. Muna
Director
Department of Parks and Recreation
Post Office Box 2950
Hagatfia, Guam 96932

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AUG 03 2000

PARKS & RECREATION
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION		
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY		
PARKS		
REC.		
HRD	IA	JA
FISCAL		
PIO		

Dear Mr. Muna:

Thank you for your letter of July 10, 2000 and for the Repatriation Plan proposed between the Guam Museum and the Bishop Museum. As you know, the Bishop Museum is in support of the repatriation of ancestral remains removed from Guam which are currently housed at our institution. We would, however, like to seek clarification on a number of matters before we proceed towards approval of the plan by our Board of Directors.

- (1) In the plan, it is unclear what the term "Hornbostel/Thompson Collection" means and whether such term encompasses items other than human remains. We would recommend using the term "ancestral remains removed from the island of Guam" because it: (a) includes skeletal remains which are not attributable to Hornbostel or Thompson; and (b) makes clear exactly what is covered by the repatriation plan.
- (2) Both your letter and the plan seem to indicate an intention to repatriate items other than the ancestral remains. The Hornbostel collection consists of thousands of items and we are not prepared, at this time, to consider repatriation of the entire collection. Moreover, only a portion of the collection is attributable to Guam, while the rest are from islands now under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands. Subject to the approval of the Bishop Museum Board of Directors, we may be able to consider entering into an agreement to repatriate a representative cross-sampling of items attributed to Guam.
- (3) Regarding point three (3) of the plan, since the Executive Branch has jurisdiction over these matters, we would request that the plan be between the Bishop Museum and the Guam government.

DPR/HRD	
HPO	(4)
COMPLIANCE	
REGISTER	
GRANTS	
OFFICE MGMT	
FILE	
LEGARY	

Regarding point four (4) of the plan, we respectfully request that the Guam government be responsible for costs incurred by Bishop Museum (labor and materials) in preparing the remains for shipment. (These costs would include packing the remains and possible placement in wooden crates). The Department of Parks and Recreation should arrange for the shipment of the remains, including transportation of the remains from Bishop Museum to the Honolulu airport.

The State Museum of Natural and Cultural History
1525 Bernice Street • Honolulu, Hawai'i • 96817-0916
Telephone: (808) 847-3511 • Fax: (808) 841-8968

CORRESPONDENCE LOG	
INCOMING #	992419
OUTGOING #	

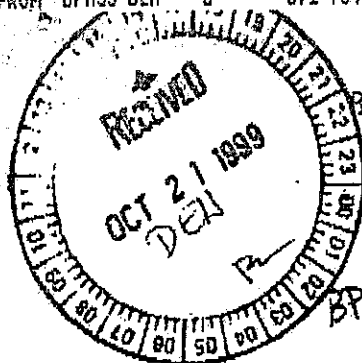
In closing, I wish to reiterate that we are deeply committed to the return of these ancestral remains. I am hopeful that we can resolve these issues quickly, thus enabling their journey homeward to begin.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Patrick J. Quartz". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large initial "P" and a long, sweeping underline.

for W. Donald Duckworth
President/Director

**GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
AND BISHOP MUSEUM
CORRESPONDENCE
AND
REPATRIATION PLAN**



BISHOP MUSEUM



Vote 7671

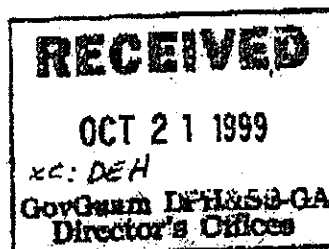
Date	10/22/99	# of pages	3
From	Kenny		
Co.	DEH		
Phone #			
Fax #	477-0997	Fax #	734-5556

October 11, 1999

Mr. Dennis G. Rodriguez
 Director
 Department of Public Health and Social Services
 Post Office Box 2816
 Agaña, Guam 96932

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OCT 22 1999

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 DIRECTOR'S OFFICE


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OCT 22 1999

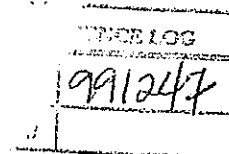
Thank you for your letter of August 24, 1999 inquiring as to the status the ancestral Chamorro remains which originate from Guam. Please accept my apologies for the delay in this response, as my staff was in the process of gathering information to respond to your specific requests. I respectfully offer the following information:

1. Is Bishop Museum the custodian (or "owner") of these remains?

Technically, yes. The Bishop Museum possesses accession sheets which document that these items were either received as gifts or collected by staff. The following table provides more specific information.

Accession No.	Date Accession'd.	Donor	Item
1922.039	3/13/22, 3/31/22	Dr. J.C. Thompson, U.S. Naval Hospital, Agaña, Guam	Human skeletons and stone artifacts
1922.109	7/22/22	H.G. Hornbostel	Bones, stone artifacts, and broken pottery
1922.114	8/15/22	Hornbostel with C. Thompson, I.L. Bailey, Joldersma, Malcolm, H.J. Brugger, U.S. Navy-Guam	Human bone and stone implements
1922.132	10/9/22	H.G. Hornbostel, U.S. Navy, Guam, via USS Vega	Human bone, stone implements and bundle of spears
		Guam	burial grounds in Guam
1923.059	6/16/23	H.G. Hornbostel & H.A. Nagle BPBM collector & U.S. Navy	Skeletal and ethnological material
1923.100	8/30/23	H.G. Hornbostel, U.S. Navy, Guam	Skeletal, ethnological, & natural material
1924.003	1/7/24	H.G. Hornbostel, Bishop Museum	Ethnological and skeletal material
1924.056	3/25/24	H.G. Hornbostel, staff, via USS Vega at Pearl Harbor	Physical anthropology - skeletal material
1926.009	1/23/26	H.G. Hornbostel, staff, Guam	Physical anthropology - skeletal specimens
1928.134	10/30/28	H.G. Hornbostel, Guam	Skulls

The State Museum of Natural and Cultural History
 1525 Bernice Street • Honolulu, Hawaii • 96817-0916
 Telephone: (808) 847-3511 • Fax: (808) 841-8968



Notwithstanding the issue of ownership, the Bishop Museum is committed to honoring the repatriation requests of native governments, native organizations, and lineal descendants. Since 1993, the Bishop Museum has worked with the Government of Guam to repatriate ethnological and anthropological materials in its collection which originated from Guam, and in 1994, 237 artifacts were repatriated. Unfortunately, the efforts at that time to repatriate the ancestral remains were unsuccessful. Bishop Museum looks forward to continuing to work with the Guam government to ensure their repatriation.

artifacts at Bishop Museum

2. If so, has Bishop Museum made any arrangements with Mr. Perez or the Foundation for the repatriation of the remains to Guam?

No arrangements have been made with Mr. Perez. The Bishop Museum recognizes and respects the jurisdiction of the Government of Guam in this matter. Over the last decade, we have had numerous contacts with Guam government officials regarding these remains, and we will continue to await word on how best to proceed towards repatriation.

3. From whom did the Bishop Museum received the remains? For example, did the Government of Guam permit Bishop Museum to excavate, study, and hold these remains for and on behalf of Guam and its people? Was there any written agreement for this transfer?

The Museum received the vast majority of these remains fromilians George Hornbostel, who joined the Bishop Museum staff in 1922 after resigning from the U.S. Marine Corps. He was an amateur archaeologist, and between 1922 and 1929, collected archaeological and ethnological material in the Marianas Island for the Museum. A report in the Bishop Museum bulletin for 1922 notes that:

"through the generosity of Commander J.C. Thompson, of the United States Naval Hospital, Lt. H.G. Hornbostel of the Museum staff was given the opportunity to undertake a systematic exploration of Guam, with a view to obtaining information regarding an ancient people whose position in the group of Pacific races remains to be determined. As a result of this work the Museum is in possession of maps, diagrams, and descriptive notes of ancient burial grounds, house sites, fishing grounds, and caves, and has added to its collections some 2,000 specimens, including mortars, lamps, adzes, knives, and much skeletal material. In the collection is a burial monument with capital weighing about two and a quarter tons.

"In carrying out his work Mr. Hornbostel has had the experienced advice of Commander Thompson, and the generous co-operation of the Navy officials who assisted in excavations and in making collections, and assumed the responsibility of transporting the material to Honolulu."

4 G.O.S.
1922-1929

It is not clear, from a cursory search of our archival material relating to Mr. Hornbostel, to what extent the Guam government was involved in these excavations. A 1922 note to the Director of the Bishop Museum from Thompson indicates that the Governor of Guam was aware of the work. The note requests that the Director tell the Secretary of the Navy:

"that you have a field expedition at work, ask him to drop a line to the Governor of Guam to the effect that he, the Secretary is interested in the work and that he hopes the Governor of Guam will extend to this party all the assistance that is normally offered to scientists working abroad."

The note goes on to further request a letter from the Governor of Hawaii. These efforts, it was hoped, would encourage the Governor of Guam's cooperation, since the Governor ... "though not exactly hostile to scientific work, is, to say the least, actively apathetic."

With regard to the issuance of permits on the part of the Government of Guam which would have permitted Mr. Hornbostel to conduct these scientific excavations in the 1920's, I would respectfully suggest that those documents might more likely be found in the archives of Guam.

And finally, with respect to the issue of scientific study of these remains, it has been the policy of this institution to refer requests for study to the Government of Guam. For example, the last major study of these remains conducted in 1996-1997 by Rona Ikehara-Quebral, was undertaken with the consent of the then acting Governor, Madeleine Z. Boradallo.

Thank you very much for your interest in this most important matter. We look forward to working with you to facilitate the return of these ancestral Chamorro remains, as well as any and all burial objects, to the lands from which they were removed over seventy years ago. Such excavations were a sign of those times. I am pleased that, in today's times, it is the return and reburial of these items which remains most appropriate.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Tatar
Elizabeth Tatar
Vice President

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION		
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY		
PARKS		
REC.		
HRD	I	
FISCAL		
PIO		



Carl T.C. Gutierrez
Governor

Madeleine Z. Bordallo
Lt. Governor

Department of Parks and Recreation
Dipattamenton Plaset Yan Dibuetision
Government of Guam
P.O. Box 2950
Hagatña, Guam 96932
Telephone: (671)475-6290/1
Facsimile: (671)477-2822



Dominic G. Muna
Acting Director

Frank A. Acfalle
Acting Deputy

April 14, 2000

Donald Duckworth, Ph.D.
President and Director
Bernice P. Bishop Museum
1525 Bernice Street
Honolulu, HI 96817-0916

Re: Hornbostel-Thompson Collection – Repatriation

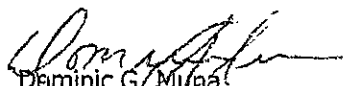
Dear Dr. Duckworth,

I am writing to officially request the repatriation of all ethnological and anthropological materials originating from Guam that are in the Museum's collection.

As Chairperson of the Hornbostel-Thompson Collection Task Force, I have taken the lead in the repatriation efforts, and I am actively coordinating with both public and private entities the various aspects of the first phase of repatriation, and that is, the immediate return and appropriate acceptance of our ancestors' skeletal remains.

Mr. Victor Torres from the Historic Resources Division, will be in Honolulu April 16 to April 20 for the purpose of arranging and establishing final repatriation plans. He has been in communication with Ms. Valerie Free and will contact her upon his arrival. We would appreciate your attention on this matter and any assistance you can provide to facilitate Guam's repatriation efforts.

Sincerely,


Dominic G. Muna
Director

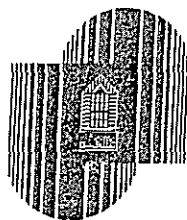


The Way Forward!

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JUN 08 2000 BISHOP MUSEUM

DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION
HISTORIC RESOURCES DIVISION
May 31, 2000



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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION		
DIRECTOR		
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Dominic G. Muna
Acting Director
Department of Parks and Recreation
Post Office Box 2950
Hagatfia, Guam 96932

JUN 08 2000
PARKS & RECREATION
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

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Jennifer Goto Sabas
Martin D. Schiller
J. K. Stender
Athleen K.S.L. Thurston
Inai S. Wall
Julab Watumull

Dear Mr. Muna:

Thank you for your letter of ^{April} August 14, 2000 officially requesting the repatriation of all ethnological and anthropological materials originating from Guam that are in the collections of the Bishop Museum.

Throughout the week of April 16, 2000, Victor Torres of your Historic Resources Division visited our campus to assess the Hornbostel collection. Based on staff meetings with Mr. Torres, and your letter, which focused on the "immediate return and appropriate acceptance" of your ancestors' skeletal remains, we are prepared to proceed with the repatriation of all human remains from Guam, following receipt of a repatriation plan. The more problematic matter is the identification of the funerary objects associated with these remains. We currently do not have the staff resources to identify these objects, which may number several hundred. Nonetheless, it is our intent to do our utmost to assist in this identification, for in the spirit of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, we believe that funerary objects associated with ancestral human remains should be repatriated as well.

I am less certain of your repatriation request for "all other ethnological" material in our Museum. In 1994, over 200 artifacts, representing a cross sampling of the Hornbostel collection, were repatriated to the University of Guam. We may be willing to enter into a similar agreement, and would be happy to provide you with further information on the previous repatriation process.

Thank you for your continuing interest in the return of the ancestral remains from the island of Guam. I sincerely hope that, between your government and our institution, that these individuals might finally be returned to their island of origin.

Respectfully,

W. Donald Duckworth
President, Director and CEO

Cc: The Honorable Robert A. Underwood
Delegate, U.S. House of Representatives
2418 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 226-0341 fax

CORRESPONDENCE LOG	
INCOMING #	992319
OUTGOING #	

HAWAII MARITIME CENTER

Pier 7 • Honolulu Harbor
Honolulu, Hawai'i • 96813
(808) 523-6151 • Fax: (808) 536-4519

BERNICE PAUHAHI BISHOP MUSEUM

The State Museum of Natural and Cultural History
1525 Bernice Street • Honolulu, Hawai'i • 96817-2704
(808) 847-3511 • Fax: (808) 841-8968
<http://www.bishopmuseum.org>

AMY B.H. GREENWELL GARDEN

Post Office Box 1053
Captain Cook, Hawai'i • 96704
(808) 323-3318 • Fax: (808) 323-2394
<http://www.bishopmuseum.org/greenwell>



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
GUAM

RECEIVED

JUN 16 2000

JUN 19 2000

Donald Duckworth, Ph.D. DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION
President and Director HISTORIC RESOURCES DIVISION
Bernice P. Bishop Museum
1525 Bernice Street
Honolulu, HI 96817-0916

Dear Dr. Duckworth:

I am writing to officially request the repatriation of all ethnological and anthropological materials originating from Guam that are in the Museum's collection, to the island of Guam

I have tasked Mr. Dominic Muna, Director of the Guam Department of Parks and Recreation, and Chairman of the Hornbostel Collection Repatriation Task Force, to lead the repatriation efforts. His office is actively coordinating with both public and private entities the various aspects of the first phase of repatriation, and that is, the immediate return and proper acceptance of our ancestors' skeletal remains; we anticipate that by mid-June the remains will be on Guam. We would appreciate any assistance you can give to facilitate our repatriation efforts.

Sincerely,

CARL T.C. GUTIERREZ
Governor of Guam

cc: Honorable Robert A. Underwood
Member of Congress, U.S. House of Representatives

CORRESPONDENCE LOG	
INCOMING #	992349
OUTGOING #	992349

Hornbostel/Thompson Collection

Repatriation Plan between the Guam Museum and Bishop Museum

July 2000

In preparation for the repatriation of the Hornbostel/Thompson Collection to Guam, the following issues are addressed by the Guam Museum and Bishop Museum:

1. Legal Requirements

There are no known legal impediments to the repatriation of the Hornbostel/Thompson Collection (from Hawaii or into Guam).

2. Appropriateness of Requesting Party

The Bishop Museum has received a letter from the Governor of Guam, dated June 16, 2000, requesting the return of all anthropological and ethnological materials in their collection that originated from Guam. Both a cultural and a geographic affiliation exist between the people of Guam, as represented by the Guam Museum, and the collection to be repatriated. The Guam Museum, Guam's official repository for cultural and archaeological materials, will receive and store the Hornbostel/Thompson Collection.

3. Repatriation Planned with all Interested Parties

All archaeological and historical objects and materials of Guam belong to the people of Guam, under the jurisdiction of the Executive Branch of the Government of Guam. Although interested parties may address their concerns to other branches of government, the Executive Branch, through the appropriate line agency has jurisdiction over all historical items.

4. Collections Management Concerns


- Bishop Museum will provide oversight supervision of the packing of the collection for shipment to Guam.
- The Department of Parks and Recreation will arrange for the packing and shipping of items.

- The Administrator and staff of the Guam Museum will receive and store the Hornbostel/Thompson Collection in the Guam Museum.
- Guam Museum will carry out any legal or donor restrictions associated with the objects chosen, unless there is a Chamorro cultural or legal conflict in doing so.

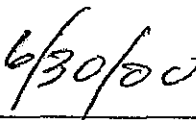
5. Noteworthy Concerns

The Guam Museum, a division of the Department of Chamorro Affairs, expresses its belief that in accepting the Hornbostel/Thompson Collection in repatriation, the Government of Guam has accepted an ongoing responsibility. On behalf of the people of Guam, the government will provide for the preservation and security of the collection to serve the cultural and educational needs of the people of Guam.

for Guam Museum:



Antonio M. Palomo
Administrator



Date

for Bishop Museum:

Dr. W. Donald Duckworth
President, Director, CEO

Date

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July 7, 2000

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JUL 10 2000

Donald Duckworth, Ph. D.
President, Director, CEO
Bernice P. Bishop Museum
1525 Bernice Street
Honolulu, HI 96817-0916

Re: Hornbostel-Thompson collection - Repatriation Plan

Hafa Adai Dr. Duckworth:

We are in receipt of your May 31 letter. By now you should have received a letter from Governor Carl T. C. Gutierrez officially requesting the repatriation of all anthropological and ethnological materials originating from Guam, most especially the Hornbostel-Thompson Collection. To begin the repatriation process, we have enclosed the revised original Repatriation Plan for your signature. We would appreciate a copy forwarded to us after it is signed.

We have secured cargo space at no cost with Continental Airlines-Guam. However, a date has not been confirmed. According to continental airlines-Guam, a mid-July date may not be possible because of the high peak season. They will try and accommodate us if at all possible; if not, then a mid-August date is more feasible.

As for not having the resources to catalog and identify the funerary objects associated with the skeletal remains, we have decided that this could be a project that may be carried out by the University of Guam anthropology students. The most important thing right now, is to return the entire Hornbostel-Thompson collection. It is quite unfortunate that the NAGPRA does not apply to Guam and other U.S. Territories. We believe that if it did, important mechanisms could have been effected to facilitate a methodical and orderly repatriation of Chamorro skeletal remains.

Lastly, we are required to obtain a certificate from the Bishop Museum releasing the skeletal remains to the Guam Museum. This is a requirement by the Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services. The certificate may be given to the person who will be assigned to escort the remains home.

We hope that we can continue our dialogue in how best to achieve both our goals.

Si Yu'os Ma'ase',

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY.

DOMINIC G. MUNA
Director

Enclosures

CORRESPONDENCE LOG	
INCOMING #	992319
OUTGOING #	99162

**LIST OF RESEARCHERS
AND
STUDIES UNDERTAKEN**

Other than Laura Thompson, AJPA papers list fourteen researchers/investigators that have undertaken studies on the "Hornbostel-Thompson Collection" (HTC). Studies of investigators 6, 7 and 15 can be found in the AJPA; several papers refer to or mention the HTC. There may be more investigators that were not mentioned or listed in the AJPA. Only those in the AJPA are listed here.

1. 1929: R.W. Leigh: Dental Morphology and Pathology of Prehistoric Guam. BP Bishop Museum Memoirs XI: 258-27 and Plates IV-VI.
 - Early analyses of Chamorro dentition.
 (Information source: Am. J. Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, pp. 292, 312, 341)
2. 1931: F. Wood-Jones: The non-metrical morphological characters of the skull as criteria for racial diagnosis. Part III. The non-metrical morphological characters of the skulls of prehistoric inhabitants of Guam. J.Anat. 64:438-445.
 (Information source: Am. J. Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, pp. 292, 313)
3. 1932: Laura Thompson: Archaeology of the Mariana Islands. Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Bulletin 100.
 (Information source: Tiempon I Manmofo'na by Scott Russell, 1998)

Note: According to M. Pietrusewsky, the HTC was intensively documented by researchers 4-8.
 (Information source: AJ Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, p. 292)

4. Professor Kazuro Hanihara
 2-1-2-503 Higashi-Sakaidani-cho
 Oharano, Nishikyo-ku
 Kyoto 610-11, Japan
 - 1986: Dentition of Guam skeletal remains. In K. Hanihara (ed.): Anthropological Studies on the Origin of Pacific Populations, with Special Reference to the Micronesians: A Preliminary Report. Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan, pp. 5-14.
 (Information source: AJ Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, pp. 292, 312)
 - 1993: Anthropological Studies on the Pacific Skeletal Populations. Jpn Rev. 4:7-128.
 (Information source: AJ Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, pp. 292, 312)
5. Dr. Takao Suzuki
 Department of Epidemiology
 Tokyo Metropolitan Institute Gerontology
 35-2, Sakae-cho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo
 [Fax 03-3964-2316]
 - 1986: Palaeopathological and palaeoepidemiological study on the human skeletal remains from Mariana Islands. In K. Hanihara (ed.): Anthropological Studies on the Origin of Pacific Populations, with Special Reference to the Micronesians: A Preliminary Report. Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan, pp. 15-57).
 (Information source: AJ Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, pp. 292, 313)
6. Professor Yukio Dodo
 Department of Anatomy
 Tohoku University School of Medicine
 2-1 Seiryō-cho, Aoba-ku, Sendai, 980-77 Japan

- 1986: Nonmetric cranial variants of the Micronesians from Guam. In K. Hanihara (ed.): Anthropological Studies on the Origin of Pacific Populations, with Special Reference to the Micronesians: A Preliminary Report. Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan, pp. 58-65. (Information source: AJ Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, pp. 292, 311)
 - 1997: Cranial Variation in Prehistoric Human Skeletal Remains From the Marianas. AJ Phys. Anthro. 104:399-410. Dodo and Hajime Ishida.
7. Hajime Ishida
 Department of Anatomy, School of Medicine
 University of the Ryukyus
 Uehara 207, Nishihara-cho
 Okinawa 903-0215, Japan
 <ishidaha@med.u-ryukyu.ac.jp>
- 1993: Limb bone characteristics in the Hawaiian and Chamorro Peoples. Jpn Rev. 4:45-57. (Information source: AJ Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, 292, 312)
8. Koizumi K.
- 1986: Cranial variations within the Micronesian and the relationship between the Micronesian and other populations. In K. Hanihara (ed.): Anthropological Studies on the Origin of Pacific Populations, with Special Reference to the Micronesians: A Preliminary Report. Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan, pp. 66-77. (Information source: Am. J. Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, pp. 292, 312)
-
- NOTE: For Researchers 9 to 13, the HTC "more recently provided skull metric and nometric data for multivariate analyses of relationships in the Pacific and Asia. These studies suggest biological affiliation of the Chamorro with other Micronesian populations, distinct from Polynesians, and deriving from peoples of Island Southeast Asia, and Asia." (Information source: Am.J. Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, p. 292)
9. Professor C. Loring Brace
 Museum of Anthropology
 University of Michigan
 University Museums Building
 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1079
- 1990: Brace CL, Brace ML, Dodo Y. Hunt KD, Leonard WR, Yongyi L, Sangvichien S, Ziang-Qing S, and Zhenbiao Z (1990) Micronesians, Asians, Thais and relations: A craniofacial and odontometric perspective. Micronesica Suppl. 2:323-348. (Information source: AJ Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, pp. 292, 311)
10. Professor W.W. Howells
 11 Lawrence Lane
 Kittery Point, Maine 03905
- 1989: Skull Shapes and the Map: Craniometric Analysis in the Dispersion of Modern Homo. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Volume 79. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University. (Information source: AJ Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, pp. 292, 312)

- 1990: Micronesia to macromongolia: Micro-Polynesian craniometrics and the Mongoloid Population Complex. *Micronesica* Suppl. 2:363-372.
11. Michael Pietrusewsky, Ph.D.
 Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii
 2424 Maile Way, Social Sciences Bldg. 346
 Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
 808-956-6653
 Fax: 808-956-9541
<http://www2.soc.hawaii.edu/css/anth/faculty/mikep/pietrusewsky.htm>
- 1990a: Craniofacial variation in Australasian and Pacific populations. *Am.J.Phys. Anthro.* 82:319-340.
 (Information source: *AJ Physical Anthro.* Nov. 97, pp. 318, 342)
 - 1990b: Craniometric variation Micronesia and the Pacific: A multivariate study: *Micronesica* Suppl. 2:373-402.
 (Information source: *AJ Physical Anthro.* Nov. 97, pp. 292, 313)
 - 1990c: Craniometric variation in Australasian and Pacific populations. *Am.J. Phys.Anthropol.* 82:319-340.
 (Information source: *AJ Physical Anthro.* Nov. 97, pp. 292, 313)
 - 1994: Pacific-Asian relationships: A physical anthropological perspective. *Oceanic Linguistics* 33:407-430.
 (Information source: *AJ Physical Anthro.* Nov. 97, pp. 292, 313)
12. Professor Christy G. Turner II
 Department of Anthropology
 Arizona State University
 Tempe, AZ 85287-2402
- 1990: Origin and affinity of the people of Guam: A dental anthropological assessment. *Micronesica* Suppl. 2:403-416.
13. Michael W. Graves (1991) Architectural and mortuary diversity in late prehistoric settlements at Tumon Bay, Guam. *Micronesica* 24:169-194.
 (Information source: *Am.J. Physical Anthro.* Nov. 97, pp. 292, 311)
14. Ikehara RM and Douglas MT (1993) Cultural dental modification in the Mariana Islands. Paper presented at the 1993 Society for Hawaiian Archaeology Conference. Molokai, HI.
15. Tsunehiko Hanihara
 Department of Anatomy
 Saga Medical School
 5-1-1 Nabeshima
 Saga, 849-8501, Japan
hanihara@post.saga-med.ac.jp
- 1997: Craniofacial Affinities of Mariana Islanders and Circum-Pacific Peoples. *Am. J. Phys Anthro.* 104:411-425.
-

“While the Hornbostel skeletal sample has essentially defined the prehistoric inhabitants of the Mariana Islands up to the present time, the archaeology of the sites was never published, and reexamination of the field notes suggests the sample is biased in a number of ways. Hornbostel’s emphasis was on mortuary remains associated with latte structures, megalithic pillars with hemispherical capstones arranged in parallel rows, thought to represent habitation or other buildings. Thus, only the region within and immediately around the extant latte structure was excavated, the sampling was done by burials rather than metric unit so missing other activity areas, and many of the less-well-preserved remains were not collected.” (Graves, 1991).

(Source: M.T. Douglas Et. Al., Am.J. Physical Anthro. Nov. 97, pp. 292, 311)

The following are excerpts/selected passages of studies/papers in the AJPA.

Bioarchaeological Research in the Mariana Islands of the Western Pacific: An Overview

Douglas B. Hanson¹ and Michael Pietrusewsky²

¹*Bioengineering Department, Forsyth Dental Center, 140 Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts 02115*

²*Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii 9822*

(American Journal of Physical Anthropology 104:267-29, 1997)

“Compared to the other ethno-geographic regions of Oceania, relatively little is known about the human biohistory of the island ecosystems occupying the vast expanse of the central and western Pacific known as Micronesia. Since 1987 when the First Micronesian Archaeology Conference (Hunter-Anderson, 1990) was held on Guam, the Marianas archipelago has been the focus of considerable archaeological research activity due to significant economic expansion in the region and the rapid pace of capital improvements, particularly on Guam, Rota, Tinian and Saipan.”

“The nine papers in this issue represent a subset of a group of papers presented in a two-part symposium entitled ‘Prehistoric Skeletal Biology in Island Ecosystems: Current Status of Bioarchaeological Research in the Marianas Archipelago’ at the 64th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists held in Oakland, California in 1995. Scholars from Japan, Guam, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, England, and the mainland U.S. presented nineteen contributed papers and posters at this symposium, most of which were based on archaeological data recovery efforts which had occurred in the Marianas since the 1987 conference. These papers represented a broad spectrum of research ranging from prehistoric mortuary patterns and paleodemography to work with stable isotopes and diet reconstruction, enamel hypoplasias, unique morphological variants of occipital bone, mtDNA analysis spondylolysis, and an electron microscopic study of betel-staining.”

“In general much of the ongoing bioarchaeological research in the Marianas is guided by three research domains: (1) biocultural responses to increasing population size and density in island ecosystems prior to European contact; (2) inter-island variation in these responses and their significance with respect to differences in subsistence, settlement and social complexity; and (3) individual and population adaptive responses to European contact and colonization.”

“The first paper by Hanson and Butler offers a broad overview to the Mariana Islands and includes a brief background to geomorphology and paleoclimatology, population history, and prehistory of the archipelago. The paper also highlights some of the bioarchaeological problems currently under investigation. Hanson and Butler caution that since nearly all of the bioarchaeological research done in the Marianas is constrained by contract guidelines and the need to rebury human remains after analysis and report preparation is complete, it is important for the many different investigators involved in work with human remains to reach consensus on standards for data collection, analysis and reporting. This will be essential to the development of a regional synthesis for guiding future research efforts.”

A Biocultural Perspective on Marianas Prehistory:

Recent Trends in Bioarchaeological Research

Douglas B. Hanson¹ and Brian M. Butler²

¹*Bioengineering Department, Forsyth Dental Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02115*

²*Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois*

University at Carbondale, Carbondale, Illinois 62901

(American Journal of Physical Anthropology 104:271-290, 1997)

“At the First Micronesian Archaeology Conference held on Guam in 1987 (Hunter-Anderson, 1990), a single session was devoted to the current state of research on the physical anthropology of Micronesia. Six papers were presented at this session. Four of them focused on the origins and affinities of Micronesians using craniometric and odontometric data (Brace, 1990; Howells, 1990; Pietrusewsky, 1990a; Turner; 1990). One paper focused on population dynamics and historical demography in the Mariana Islands (Underwood, 1990). And a final paper dealt with the epidemiological implications of morbidity and mortality observed in a small sample of prehistoric human remains recovered from the island of Rota in the Marianas (Hanson, 1990).”

“In his summary of this ground-breaking session, Pietrusewsky (1990b) highlighted four areas that needed to be addressed in Micronesian physical anthropology. He proposed that future research seek to: 1) fill the gap in our understanding of Micronesian population origins and affinities; 1) adopt a more rigorous demographic approach to evaluating population adaptation in Micronesia; 3) encourage more work by human biologists and geneticists to examine HLA blood antigens, mitochondrial DNA, and other biochemical attributes of both contemporary and prehistoric Micronesian populations, and 4) formulate research designs and testable models of biocultural interaction in island ecosystems which would articulate the theoretical/methodological objectives of the archaeologist with those of the physical anthropologist working with prehistoric human remains.”

“Due to major economic changes in recent years and the resulting pace of capital improvement in the Marianas, these islands have witnessed a burst of intensive archaeological activity. Human remains have been ubiquitous components of the archaeological assemblages recovered during mitigation. In the last 10 years, the remains of more than 1,500 individuals, most of these from sizable mortuary samples, have been recovered and examined by no fewer than a dozen anthropologists.”

“Given the number of investigators currently involved in research in the Marianas and ephemeral nature of the collections of human skeletal materials we work with, one of our goals is to develop an extensive collaborative research network that would enable multiple investigators to participate in the study of a given mortuary sample prior to reburial. With the adoption of more formal cooperative research agreements and the sharing of data resources between different investigators, the Mariana Islands will serve as an ideal testbed for modeling human adaptive response in tropical and subtropical island ecosystems.”

Skeletal Biology of Apurguan: A Precontact Chamorro Site on Guam

Michele Toomay Douglas, Michael Pietrusewsky, Rona Ikehara-Quebral

Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

(American Journal of Physical Anthropology 104:291-313, 1997)

“This paper provides a general descriptive summary of one of the largest skeletal series from Guam ever excavated. The emphasis of the paper is on presentation and discussion of the paleodemography, the less utilized infracranial and deciduous dental data, contrasting data by sex, and observations of paleopathology in the Apurguan series. More detailed information, including comparisons of this series with other Marianas skeletal samples, may be found in the draft report:

Pietrusewsky M, Douglas MT, and Ikehara RM (1992)
Prehistoric Chamorro Remains from the Apurguan Site, Tamuning District, Guam: An Osteological Investigation and Comparison with Other Micronesian Series. Drat Report prepared for International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc.

Much of the osteological research in Guam/Micronesia has concentrated on archaeological contract work: typically comprising small, isolated samples, documented in hard-to-access "reports," and rarely published. In the past several years, however, three large scale archaeological excavations on Guam (Apurguan, Gongna-Gun Beach, and Hyatt) have recovered greater numbers of human skeletons, under controlled circumstances, and included complete recovery of all human bone present in the excavation area regardless of preservation. These latter series have been highlighted in recent studies (see Anderson, 1992; Rothschild and Heathcote, 1995; Stodder et al., 1992; Tremblay, 1995, 1996) but, as with the Hornbostel collection no detailed descriptive documentation of the remains is currently available. Thus, the present study represents one of the first comprehensive summaries of a large skeletal series from the Mariana Islands.

- Locality: known to the Chamorro as "Apurguan"
- Survey area: 1.5 acres.
- Site of a former Chamorro village.
- 1990 - village site excavated and human remains recovered.
- 152 individuals (51 subadults and 101 adults): one of largest series of well-provenienced Chamorro skeletal remains to be analyzed in recent years. Exhibits underrepresentation of females, highest subadult mortality between 2 and 10 years, and an adult average age-at-death of 43.5 years.
- Cranial and infracranial indices and nonmetric variation are consistent with the Chamorro's Southeast Asian origins.
- The frequency of dental pathology overall is low, reflecting a well-balanced, varied diet, and consistent with preagricultural subsistence; however statistically significant sex differences suggest the influence of differential cultural behaviors or resource access.
- Paleopathological observations include healed fractures (more common in males), little advanced osteoarthritis, evidence for gouty arthritis, and treponemal disease (yaws). One individual, a young adult male, was interred with 10 human bone spear points in situ.
- 20% of the primary burials exhibit evidence of postdepositional removal of selected skeletal elements for cultural purposes such as keepsakes or raw material.
- The size and systematic nature of this database are a major contribution to the human biology of the region. Paleodemographic characteristics, dental and skeletal morphology, and paleopathology are presented, along with a limited examination of sex differences in frequencies of nonmetric variation.
- Arch. Firm: IARII.
- Osteological analysis performed at IARII lab in Honolulu by Michael Pietrusewsky, Michele Douglas, Rona Ikehara-Quebral.
- Radiocarbon dating of human bone from seven individual burials using AMS method by Dr. Thomas Stafford.
- Corrected dates (Stuiver and Reimer, 1993), with good collagen collection, range from AD 1046 to 1663.
- The provenience and artifact associations suggest these Chamorro remains date from the precontact Latte Period (AD 1000-1521).
- After examination and analysis, the skeletal remains were returned to Guam and reinterred in a concrete structure on the grounds of the project."

An Assessment of Health and Disease in the Prehistoric Inhabitants of the Mariana Islands

Michael Pietrusewsky, Michele T. Douglas, and Rona M. Ikehara-Quebral
Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822
(American Journal of Physical Anthropology 104: 315-342, 1997)

"Using a variety of skeletal and dental stress indicators, an assessment of the health and disease of the indigenous inhabitants of the Mariana Islands, the Chamorro, is made. The major hypothesis to be tested is that the Chamorro were relatively healthy and that deviations from the expected, as well as inter-island variation, may reflect environmental, ecological, and cultural differences. The major skeletal series surveyed include sites on Guam (N = 247 individuals), Rota (N = 14), Tinian (N = 20), and Saipan (N = 102). The majority of the specimens are from the transitional pre-Latte AD 1-1000 and Latte (AD 1000-1521) periods. These data derive primarily from unpublished osteological reports."

"The indicators of health and disease surveyed include mortality and paleodemographic data, stature, dental paleopathology, cribra orbitalia, limb bone fractures, degenerative osteoarthritis, and infectious disease (including treponemal infection)....Information recorded in prehistoric Hawaiians provides a standard for external comparisons."

"The prehistoric inhabitants of the Mariana Islands were relatively tall, exceeding living Chamorros measured in the early part of the present century. The greater prevalence of developmental defects in the enamel suggests that the Chamorro were exposed to more stress than prehistoric Hawaiians. The low frequency of cribra orbitalia further indicates iron deficiency anemia was not a problem. There are generally low frequencies of dental pathology in the remains from the Mariana Islands. Betel-nut staining is relatively common in all series which may help to explain the relatively low prevalence of dental pathology."

Stable Isotopic Analysis of Human Diet in the Marianas Archipelago, Western Pacific

Stanley H. Ambrose,¹ Brian M. Butler,² Douglas B. Hanson,³ Rosalind L. Hunter-Anderson,⁴ and Harold W. Krueger⁵

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²*Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 2901*

³*Forsyth Denatl Center, 140 Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts 02115*

⁴*Micronesian Archaeological Research Services, P.O. Box 22303, GMF, Guam 96921*

⁵*Geochron Laboratories, 711 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138*

(American Journal of Physical Anthropology 104: 343-361, 1997)

"Archaeological evidence indicates that a significant increase in population occurred in the Marianas beginning sometime after 500 A.D. and reached dramatic proportions after 1000 A.D., during the Latte period (Hunter-Anderson and Butler, 1995; Butler, 1988). At this time significant settlements occurred in interior settings. Major changes in ceramic forms indicate an emphasis on storage and boiling functions, and stone mortars, pounders and pestles become abundant. Dry land rice cultivation is thought to have been introduced in the Latte Period (Hunter-Anderson et al., 1995). The archaeological evidence thus suggests population expansion was accompanied by intensification of agricultural production (Butler, 1988)."

"Bioarchaeological analyses indicate a generally healthy population throughout most of the Latte Period. Dental caries occur in very low frequencies (0-4.2%) in most archaeological populations, but two populations from Saipan have caries frequencies of 10.2 to 11.0% (Hanson, 1995)."

"The diets of individuals from Rota and Guam are fairly similar, but most individuals from Saipan had a significantly different diet."

"Most individuals had a largely terrestrial plant-based diet and consumed varied, but relatively small amounts of marine protein. Sugar cane and/or seaweeds apparently made small contributions to prehistoric human diets on Guam and Rota, but have played an important role in Saipan."

"Human skeletal remains were obtained during the course of archaeological excavations on Rota, Guam

and Saipan islands, directed by Butler (1988, 1995), Hunter-Anderson (1994; Amesbury et al., 1991) and the Historic Preservation Office of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, respectively.”

Subadult Stress, Morbidity, and Longevity in Latte Period Populations on Guam, Mariana Islands

Ann L.W. Stodder

Department of Anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois 60605

(American Journal of Physical Anthropology 104: 363-380, 1997)

“The frequency and age distribution of linear enamel hypoplasia (LEH) in the dentition of 293 individuals from Latte Period sites (AD 800-1521) on Guam, Mariana Islands, are examined in this study. Individuals dying as subadults (before age 16) and as young adults (ages 16-21) have more frequent LEHs than those who survived to middle or late adulthood, documenting a relationship between LEH-causing stress events and reduced life expectancy.

- Site: Hyatt Hotel, Sandcastle, Gognga-Gun Beach
- Arch. Firm - PHRI
- 220 individuals from Hyatt; 16 from Sandcastle Club (Stodder et al., 1991a), adjacent to Hyatt, and Gognga-Gun Beach (Grant et.al., 1992); 7 from Mochom (Stodder, 1993); remaining individuals are from two mitigation projects in the Agana Bay area: the Camp Watkins Project (n = 15) (Stodder et al., 1991b), and the Chaot/Agana Highway Project (n = 35).
- Between 1990 and 1993, 431 mortuary features were recorded at the 11-acre site.
- A minimum of 484 individuals, 42% of whom died before age 15 years, are represented in the entire Hyatt assemblage (Ryan EM, 1995: Spatial distribution and mortuary procedure in the Marianas. Am. J. Phys. Anthropol. Suppl. 20:187).
- The remains are poorly preserved; most individuals are incomplete and the bone is fragmentary. Natural and cultural disturbance factors at coastal sites include storm damage from typhoons and tidal surges, WWII activity, continued occupation and development in the beach communities, and prehistoric mortuary activities such as secondary burial, cremation, and partial disinterment for acquisition of long bones for tool manufacture and curation of skulls and other elements. The comparatively well-preserved dental remains were studied intensively as one means of maximizing data recovery from the fragmentary collections.”

Cultural Alteration of Human Teeth in the Mariana Islands

Rona Ikehara-Quebral and Michele Toomay Douglas

International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, Hawai'i 96826

(American Journal of Physical Anthropology 104:381-391, 1997)

“Deliberate modification of human teeth has been described in populations worldwide. Intentional alteration of traumatic origin, including tooth extraction and modification of the tooth surface or shape (e.g., by notching, grooving, grinding, or drilling), has been documented in populations from Africa, the Americas, India, the Malay Archipelago, the Philippines, New Guinea, Japan, and Oceania (Merbs, 1989; Milner and Larsen, 1991; Romero, 1970; Ubelaker, 1989). Yet very little has been written about these practices in Mariana Islanders.

While the origins of these practices are not known, the presence and style of these cultural alterations may be sex-specific, cosmetic in nature, or an indication of status in a ranked society. Alternatively, they may signify membership in a particular group or lineage, or mark a rite of passage. Because the comparative samples are limited in number and small, and the provenience of many of the skeletons is obscure, temporal variation cannot be ruled out.

- Site – Academy of Our Lady of Guam gymnasium, Agana.
- In 1991 the skeletal remains of four individuals (three adults, one subadult) were unearthed at the proposed gymnasium site.
- Samples are from the precontact (pre-1521) period.
- Only two of the four individuals exhibited unusual tooth alteration, Burials AG-43 and AG-20.
- Burial AG-43, a 19-35 year old female, is represented by very incomplete skeletal and dental remains. None of her teeth are stained from chewing betel nut, a practice common in Western Micronesia. This burial has evidence of horizontal filing of the maxillary incisors, canines, and left first premolar.
- Burial AG-20, a 35-40 year-old male of probable Chamorro ancestry, is represented by a substantially complete skeleton, although much of it is fragmented. The estimated living stature of this individual is 175 cm (5 ft 9 in) using Maori regression formulae (Houghton et al., 1975).
- One individual displays vertical incising of a single tooth, and the other exhibits horizontal abrading of the anterior teeth which may be a purposeful or an incidental alteration.
- Little has been written about these cultural practices in the Mariana Islands.”

Spondylolysis in Prehistoric Human Remains From Guam and Its Possible Etiology

Bernardo T. Arriaza

Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada 89154-5012

and Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica, Chile

(American Journal of Physical Anthropology 104:393-397, 1997)

“Though the Chamorro skeletal sample is small, it is hypothesized that the 20% incidence of spondylolysis noted in pre-European contact Chamorros from the Hyatt site was a consequence of their stressful daily activities. These activities likely included harpoon fishing and the occasional pulling, lifting and transporting heavy objects such as the enormous latte stones used as pillars for their houses. The latte stones were not moved every day, but this does not invalidate the hypothesis, because the acquisition of spondylolysis can be the consequence of one working incident. In addition, the sporadic dragging and lifting of latte stones certainly required plenty of muscle constriction, hyperextension and torque of the lower back predisposing the Chamorros to acute vertebral trauma such as spondylolysis. Moving the latte stones was literally a back breaking experience... Certainly, cutting and moving the heavy latte stones required a well organized large community labor force, though it is not clear how the Chamorros moved the Latte from the quarries or how they erected the pillars.

- Site: Hyatt Hotel
- 176 inhumations were excavated and analyzed by PHRI in 1989-1990.
- Inhumations were associated with the pre-European Latte Period AD 1200-1521.
- Of the 176 individuals, only 38 adult skeletons had complete spines, and 21% (8/38) of these had evidence of spondylolysis in their lumbar vertebrae.
- The age of the eight individuals range from 30 to 50 years.
- No children were found with spondylolysis.
- Of the males 29.4% (5/17) had spondylolysis, as did 14.3% (3/21) of the females.
- Though the sample is small, it is suggested that the high incidence of lumbar spondylolysis found in these ancient Chamorros was related to lower back traumatic events. The transport of latte stones, involving hyperextension and torque of the lower back, while dragging the stones, probably contributed to the development of microfractures in the spine and subsequent spondylolysis. If this hypothesis is correct, then both males and females appear to have been participants in an organized community labor force. It is predicted that similar frequencies of spondylolysis will be found at other Latte sites.”

Cranial Variation in Prehistoric Human Skeletal Remains From the Marianas

Hajime Ishida¹ and Yukio Dodo²

¹Department of Anatomy, Sapporo Medical University School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan

²Department of Anatomy, Tohoku University School of Medicine, Sendai, Japan

(American Journal of Physical Anthropology 104:399-410, 1997)

“Nonmetric cranial variation and facial flatness of the Pacific and circum-Pacific populations are investigated. The peoples of the Marianas, eastern Polynesia and Hawaii form a cluster and show affinities in terms of nonmetric cranial variation with the Southeast and East Asians rather than with the Jomon-Ainu, a view which is widely supported by others. Facial flatness analysis also indicates that Polynesians have different patterns of facial prominence as compared with the Jomon-Ainu.”

“The skeletal remains from the Marianas were mainly collected by J.C. Thompson and H.G. Hornbostel.” The specimens are believed to date to the pre-Spanish or early post-Spanish epochs. These latter consist of 92 male and 77 female adult skulls from Guam, six male and two female adult skulls from Saipan, and 11 male and four female adult skulls from Tinian Island. The cranial samples from Hawaii are from the Mokapu Peninsula on Oahu. The sample of the eastern Polynesians is from the Society, Marquesas, and Tuamotu Islands.”

“Facial flatness is one of the major characteristics of the populations originating in Asia. Many researchers have been interested in the inhabitants of Siberia because of their particularly flat facial features. Compared with Siberian peoples, other peoples collectively “Mongoloid” have a greater variation of facial flatness (Ishida, 1992).”

“According to these nonmetric cranial observations, the Marianas, Hawaii and Eastern Polynesians cluster closely together and seem to be derived from a southeast Asian ancestral population close to that from which the modern Thailanders derived. However, the samples from the Island southeast Asia and Melanesia must be included in future studies to elucidate the complete populational affinities of Pacific peoples.”

Craniofacial Affinities of Mariana Islanders and Circum-Pacific Peoples

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(American Journal of Physical Anthropology 104:411-425, 1997)

“Metric craniofacial variation was studied in a number of skeletal samples that originated from the Mariana Islands and circum-Pacific regions. The broad comparisons including East/Southeast Asians, Polynesians, Melanesians, and Australians confirm the relationships between Mariana Islanders and East/Southeast Asians on the one hand and Polynesians on the other hand. A transformation of Melanesians into western Micronesians is not supported.”

“Of all Pacific islanders, Micronesians are undoubtedly the least studied in both morphological and genetic fields of anthropology (Howells, 1973, 1989; Hill et al., 1989; Pietrusewsky, 1990a). In the field of morphological anthropology, the studies of Micronesians have focused on the Guamanians, because the largest skeletal series is from Guam, now housed in the State Museum of Natural and Cultural History (B.P. Bishop Museum) in Honolulu (Pietrusewsky, 1990a). The investigators of physical anthropology long associated with research in Micronesians and the Pacific peoples, such as Howells (1990), Pietrusewsky (1990b), Turner (1990a), and Brace et al. (1990), reached, in the feature articles of ‘the physical anthropology of Micronesia’ which appeared in the *Micronesica Supp. 2*, the unanimous conclusion supporting their previous studies of a non-Melanesian source and origins of the Micronesians and

Polynesians (Turner and Scott, 1977; Turner and Swindler, 1978; Turner, 1987, 1990b; Brace et al., 1989; Pietrusewsky, 1984, 1985, 1988, 1990c). In addition to these pioneering studies, a good number of investigations re-affirm that Micronesian (and Polynesian) origins are definitely non-Melanesians and from a source farther west (Katayama, 1990; Hanihara, 1992, 1993), while hypotheses on the exact origins and affinities of Micronesians may differ among investigators; Pietrusewsky 1990b, c) and Hanihara (1992, 1993) suggest prehistoric Southeast Asia; Turner (1990a) suggests Borneo, which is part of Southeast Asia; Brace et al., (1989, 1990). Brace and Hunt (1990), and Brace and Tracer (1992) favor the prehistoric inhabitants in Japan, Jomonese; and Ishida and Dodo (1993) find an association with East Asians.”

“In the field of human genetics, the presence of East/Southeast Asian alleles indicates a significant Asian component in Micronesians (Omoto, 1984; Ranford, 1989; Serjeantson, 1989). The genetic data on Micronesia have, however, failed to support the link between Micronesian and Polynesia (Serjeantson and Hill, 1989). Several genetic markers indicate, moreover, that Micronesians are a distinct hybrid of Southeast Asian and Melanesian gene pools (O’Shaughnessy et al., 1990); Serjeantson and Hill, 1989; Ranford, 1989). According to Brace et al. (1990), the main support for the view that Pacific islanders arose by differentiation in Melanesia has come from interpretations of linguistic and archaeological investigations (Groube, 1971; Green, 1979; Intoh, 1997).”

“The discrepancies of the affinities of Micronesians presented from various fields of science indicate that Micronesian physical characteristics may be quite unique. Then, what is the communality in the macro-Asian and Pacific populations? By different approaches, the results seem to differ considerably. The earliest peopling of Micronesia is estimated by carbon 14 dating to be about 3,500 years BP (Craib, 1983). Ray (1981) reported early Guam occupation at about 3,300 years BP base on radiocarbon analysis. Turner (1990a) obtained a dento-chronological estimate for the settlement of Guam and Micronesia at about 4,000-5,000 years ago. If it is true, as seems likely, the weak affinities of Micronesians with surrounding geographical groups may reflect adaptive responses to different sets of selective forces over a period of time as pointed out by Brace et al. (1990). However, adaptation to environment involved in the phenotype would be hard to test.”

“The result of the principal component analysis indicates that the cranial morphological pattern of the Mariana people shares the intermediate characteristics between those of typical East/Southeast Asians and several groups falling as outliers to more predominant Asian populations.”

END

Aloha Victor,

I am enclosing the addresses of some of the physical anthropologists who have previously worked on the human skeletal remains from Guam (& the Marianas) in the Bishop Museum. You will find citations (references) to their work in the papers in that special issue of the American Journal of Physical Anthropology, which I gave to you during your visit-- see especially the paper by Douglas et al. which has a literature review which cites many of these published papers.

It was good meeting you and thank you for taking time to meet with Rona and me during your recent trip to Honolulu.

Let's us know if we can be of further assistance.

Mike

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