



WILEY

34. Anthropology in Canada

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Source: *Man*, Vol. 16 (Apr., 1916), pp. 49-54

Published by: Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2787698>

Accessed: 26-06-2016 21:09 UTC

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Obituary.

With Plate D.

Maudslay.

Sir Clements Markham. *By A. P. Maudslay.*

The death of Sir Clements Markham in tragic circumstances has been a great blow to his many friends, and the circle was a wide one, for his was not only a distinguished personality but one that inspired affection. The daily press has given us an account of his varied attainments and enterprises from the day when, still a midshipman, he importuned the Admiralty until he was allowed to go on a Polar expedition, through his journeys in Peru in search of Chincona, his sojourn in India, his secretaryship to Lord Napier of Magdala during the Abyssinian Expedition, and his long and distinguished connection with the Royal Geographical Society and the Hakluyt Society.

However, he began life as a sailor, and once a sailor always a sailor; he loved the navy, and in spirit remained a midshipman to the end of his long life. Nothing could be more delightful than his affectionate comradeship with young people. He would go down to his old school, Westminster, mingle with the boys, and bring home two of them for the week end, take them to a theatre, and give them a good time. His knowledge of old voyages and travels was profound, he was the Nestor of Arctic and Antarctic exploration, and never lost his interest in the study of early Spanish and Portuguese voyages and expeditions, as the many volumes he edited for the Hakluyt Society evinces. His pen was busy to the last, and a store of knowledge has passed away with him which may never be replaced.

Sir Clements was not a Fellow of the Institute, but always gave it his sympathetic support and was one of the best and most punctual reviewers for *MAN*, and quite recently contributed to the *Journal* a most valuable paper on the Tribes on the Amazon. His cordial collaboration with the officers of the Institute during the Americanist Congress held in London in May 1912 was greatly appreciated, and his nomination as President of that Congress was enthusiastically endorsed by all the foreign delegates and members.

ALFRED P. MAUDSLAY.

Canada: Anthropology.

Breton.

Anthropology in Canada. *By A. C. Breton.*

Since the British Association met at Winnipeg in 1909, the study of anthropology has made good progress in Canada. The establishment by the Dominion Government of an Anthropological Division of the Geological Survey under the Department of Mines, with charge of the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa, has made a splendid centre of research, and the reports and special papers issued by the Division are full of information gathered from all parts of the country.

In 1914, Dr. E. Sapir, in charge of ethnology and linguistics, completed a five months' trip among the Nootka Indians of the west coast of Vancouver Island, following his previous visit in 1910 to the same tribes, the Ts'ish'a'ath and the Hopach'as'ath, near Alberni. Further material on the Nootka language and a large series of texts dealing with ethnological topics and mythology were obtained, with information on types and inheritance of privileges, names, potlatches, secret rituals, supernatural beings, and religious beliefs. A number of ceremonies were witnessed and careful notes taken, especially of a doctoring ceremony known as Ts'ayek that had not been performed for many years. A series of face paintings and other drawings were made by some of the Indians, and valuable information on religion and ceremonials was acquired in connection with them. The division now possesses 200 distinct Nootka face paintings. Dr. Sapir investigated the possible linguistic

affiliation of the Athabaskan, Haida, and Tlingit languages, hitherto generally considered independent stocks. The result was the demonstration of the genetic unity of these three groups of languages.

Mr. A. A. Goldenweiser continued his work among the Iroquois of New York State (*see* Report of 1912), chiefly with the Tuscarora at Lewiston, N.Y., recording their names, and has now 500, about half of them translated. Mr. W. D. Wallis spent nearly four months in southern Manitoba studying the Dakota (Sioux), and visited the reservations at Portage la Prairie and Griswold. The Dakota were found to be a conservative people, rich in ethnological data and in material culture. A long and full account of the dance and ceremonial organisations was obtained, also a fairly complete description of the Sun Dance, the Medicine Society, and the complete cycle of the Spider Myths. Over 50 songs were recorded.

Mr. C. M. Barbeau spent three months in the winter of 1914-15 in ethnological field work among the Tsimshian proper, now gathered at Port Simpson, B.C. The work consisted mainly of an exhaustive study of the social organisation of nine or ten Tsimshian tribes, formerly occupying the Lower Skeena River and the adjacent coast. A collection was made, at the same time, of ethnographical objects illustrating the culture of these Indians. A series of photographs of ethnological value was also secured. During the summer Mr. Barbeau spent three weeks in collecting folk tales from the French Canadians of Kamouraska County, Quebec. One of the main objects of this trip, as of a similar trip undertaken the preceding year, was to secure a definite basis of comparison with Indian folk-lore. The character and extent of European influence in aboriginal American folk-lore can by this and similar researches be established with some definiteness.

Mr. F. W. Waugh, who has devoted a great deal of time in recent years to the material culture of the Iroquois, spent two months of this summer in additional field work among the Iroquois of Six Nations Reserve, Ontario. The greater part of the time was taken up with the collection of Iroquois myths and miscellaneous customs and beliefs included in the term folk-lore. The myths, including such as have been recorded in previous trips by Mr. Waugh, embrace something like 130 stories. These, together with the data on folk-lore referred to, should give a fairly representative idea of an aspect of Iroquois culture concerning which relatively little has as yet been published. A number of ethnographical specimens of very considerable interest was also secured by Mr. Waugh.

M. J. A. Teit spent the summer in field work among the Athabaskan tribes of the Stikine River region. He visited the Kaska of the interior, and also continued work among the Tahltan previously begun. A large amount of general ethnographical information, including vocabularies and myths, was obtained, also museum specimens and photographs.

Mr. F. H. S. Knowles, the Physical Anthropologist of the Division of Anthropology, continued the anthropometric work among the Iroquois which had been begun some years before, but which had been interrupted by illness. Tonawanda Reserve, in New York State, was first visited, while the rest of the season was spent in Six Nations Reserve, Ontario. A large number of measurements was secured at these places, which, together with the measurements previously obtained, afford, it is believed, an adequate basis for the determination of the extent of the physical variation among the modern Iroquois. Work on Iroquois skeletal material was also undertaken at the museums in Toronto and Buffalo. It is intended ultimately to compare the results obtained from the ancient and modern data with each other, with a view to defining the nature of the changes that the Iroquois physical type has undergone since contact with the whites. An excellent series of photographs of modern Iroquois men and women was made by Mr. Knowles, also a series of six

relief models of men and women in profile. In 1914 he studied skeletal material from mounds in Manitoba and that from the Roebuck site and ossuary near Ottawa.

At Quebec, the Museum of Laval University contains a number of authentic Huron skulls, collected by the late Dr. J. C. Taché from undoubted Huron graves.

R. M. Anderson, Executive Head of the Southern Party, Canadian Arctic Expedition, wrote from Bernard Harbour, Dolphin and Union Strait, N.W.T., Canada, 29th July 1915:—Mr. D. Jenness has been able to accomplish a great deal of ethnological work among the hitherto little-known groups of Eskimo in this region, including numbers of Akuliakattagmiut, Haneragmiut, Uallirmiut, Puilirmiut, Pallirmiut, and Kogluktogmiut. He finds that these groups are not as definite as was formerly supposed, in fact the groups are pretty thoroughly mixed, both by intermarriages and by families shifting from one group to another, nearly every group containing individuals from other groups more or less remote. He has made good progress in linguistic work and vocabularies, made fifty or more gramophone records of various Eskimo songs and spoken words which he has had repeatedly reproduced before the natives, so that he could get the text letter-perfect and translated for comparison with other Eskimo dialects. A considerable number of photographs of the Eskimo, with note on their life and customs, has also been made by Mr. Jenness and other members of the party. Mr. Jenness' facility in learning the Eskimo dialects and the customs of the people has been of great service to the Expedition in many ways. He made many trips to the islands in the Strait and to Victoria Island in the winter, and, in addition to his ethnographical work, usually obtained and brought home a quantity of fish, caribou, or seal meat to the station on each trip, as well as engaging with natives to bring more meat over. While at the station Mr. Jenness acted practically all the time as interpreter and purchasing agent of the party in trading with the natives for fresh and dried meat, fish, skins, and clothing. In doing this work he collected a large number of specimens of Eskimo tools, weapons, and other implements, clothing of all kinds, stone lamps and pots, a collection which is pretty complete for this region.

In the early spring Mr. D. Jenness arranged to spend the summer with the Eskimo in the heart of Victoria Island, and had a good quantity of provisions hauled across Dolphin and Union Strait in April, and cached on the south side of the island. He engaged a middle-aged Eskimo, named Ikpukkuaq (who had been in that part of Victoria Island before), together with his family, to accompany and help him during the summer, supplying the man with a rifle and ammunition, which, together with a tent and other things, are to be given him if he serves faithfully. Mr. Jenness started on April 13th, 1915, for Victoria Island, with this family of Eskimo, to follow the Barren Ground caribou migration north across the Wollaston Peninsula, then go up to the head of Prince Albert Sound, ascend a large river to a big lake called Tahiryuak, in the interior or west central part of Victoria Island. When the snow disappeared they intended to cache their sleds, either at the head of Prince Albert Sound or at the lake, and continue their journeys during the summer with pack dogs. That region is the summer hunting and fishing ground of a large number of the Kanghirmiut (Eskimo of Prince Albert Sound), and it is hoped to gather much new and valuable material concerning this hitherto little-known group.

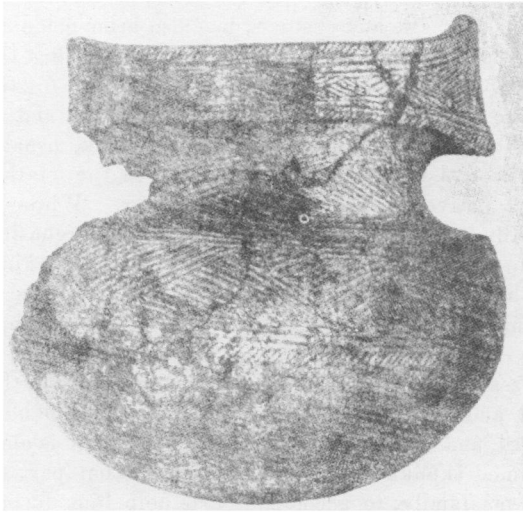
Mr. Wilkins exposed about 2,000 feet of cinematograph film, chiefly on views of the local Eskimo, and has also made a very good series of portraits of most of them, in full view and in profile.

Mr. Harlan I. Smith, Archæologist of the Division, in 1914 excavated the shell heaps of Merigonish Harbour, the result being perhaps the most complete and detailed data so far secured on the archæology of Nova Scotia. There were no burials. The

shell heaps were usually in the most sheltered places on the southern shores, and on islands rather than on the mainland, above high tide. Stone celts, pottery, and sharpened bones were very numerous, also little knives or chisels made from beaver teeth, and bone harpoon points. Gouges were entirely absent, though common in other parts of Nova Scotia.

The most important archæological work has been that carried on under Mr. Harlan Smith's direction by Mr. W. Wintemberg at the Roebuck site, south of Ottawa, and eight miles from Prescott, on the St. Lawrence. This is one of five ancient sites within a radius of five miles, usually on a low hill near a spring or small stream, a location entirely different from that of the sites along the Ottawa River and in the Lower Nation valley. The Roebuck site is on sand, the upper part very dry with a gradual slope to a swamp, apparently an ancient lake bed. It was enclosed by three rows of palisades, indicated by black ashes in holes. The skeletons found were very brittle but those in sand were in good condition. The skulls were compressed and their shape was also altered by the position in which they had lain. There were two types, the Iroquois being most frequent. Refuse heaps, in which

were some skeletons, vary from a few inches to four feet in height, although the ground has been constantly ploughed over since 1820. There were human lower jawbones, cut off seemingly from fleshy skulls. Polished stone implements, and some of bone and antler, were found in the first season's digging, but only two chert arrow points. The sites are indicated by black or dirty spots caused by the rubbish of habitation, and any one of them would furnish material for explorations extending over many months, or even years. Nearly a hundred skeletons were obtained, and many of them photographed *in situ*. Several show conclusively that the people suffered from diseases which caused growths upon the bones and the abnormal union of certain bones. Their teeth gave them much trouble, and there was great infantile mortality. Fragments of pottery were plenti-



POTTERY VASE FROM ROEBUCK SITE, NEAR OTTAWA, FOUND WITH SKELETON NO. 12, UNDER REFUSE HEAP NO. 1. THE LIGHT LINES ARE INCISED, THE DARK LINES RIDGES.

ful, also sharpened bones, perhaps used as awls. Stone arrow points were very rare, the grooved axe has not been found, and even the celt is represented by only a few specimens. The pottery is deeply incised with lines forming patterns. Pottery pipes represent human faces. Charred maize and beans prove agriculture. The traces of the palisade which had surrounded the site were uncovered and mapped, the holes once occupied by posts being black hollows. Mr. Wintemberg also made a reconnaissance in the same district, and found some rich similar sites (supposed Iroquois) and a number apparently of Algonquin origin. Several cultures are represented by specimens from the vicinity.

For 1915, the archæological fieldwork has included the following :—

In Manitoba, Mr. W. B. Nickerson continued his researches. Only one artificial mound was found on a conspicuous headland overlooking the Assiniboine River, about

six miles north of Alexander. This was explored, and proved to be a burial mound. Among the finds were 162 marine shells ground across so as to form an eye to allow them to be fastened to a garment or strung as beads, and six cylindrical objects—beads or pendants—made of the columella of the conch. They indicate trade or expedition as far as the sea. Two groups, each of more than one hundred gravel mounds, on terraces in the Assiniboine valley, were found to be of natural origin, although resembling artificial burial mounds in appearance. No mounds were seen in the valley of the Little Saskatchewan, and slight evidence of habitation. Near Arden, Mr. Nickerson explored a long mound, consisting of two dome-shaped ends with a connecting grade, and a broad, dome-shaped mound, in which were parts of three human skeletons, a perforated shell disc, and two bone objects, probably used as bracelets. A third mound, within the village of Arden, had been previously disturbed. There are several camp sites at the foot of the Assiniboine hills at springs forming small streams, also in the vicinity of Arden, along the White Mud River. Mr. Nickerson took seventy-five photographic films in connection with this work. In 1914 he had explored ancient mounds and sites, obtaining a number of human skeletons. Amongst the specimens, besides what is ordinarily found in the region, were rare objects of stone, copper, and marine shells. He thinks the culture very old—oldest in the Pembina valley and most recent in the Souris valley, where pottery is plentiful.

In British Columbia, Mr. Harlan Smith inspected sites and collections near Kamloops, Lytton, and Yale, and photographed specimens from near Yale in three unobtainable private collections. These were of sculptures, among the most striking known from Canada. He also inspected the great shell heap, the refuse of a prehistoric village at Eburne, south of Vancouver, found a few specimens, and noted that since his exploration here in 1898 much of the site left unexplored had been removed for roads or building purposes, or had been covered by pavements and buildings. One fine mortar bearing the sculpture of a human face was found at the site. A shell heap at the mouth of the north arm of the Fraser River was visited, and two small ones were located in Stanley Park, Vancouver, one near the north entrance, the other near the western side. At Crescent, a rich large shell heap, said to contain cairn burials, was visited, and some specimens were secured. There is a prehistoric fort about a mile south of Crescent, on a bluff overlooking the sea, consisting of a semicircular embankment about 4 feet high by 8 feet wide with exterior ditch 4 feet deep by 12 feet wide, and defending the land side of a small area. This should be preserved. A fir stump about 10 feet in diameter stands on the embankment, showing that the age must be considerable. Petroglyphs were recorded from the west of Vancouver Island.

A reconnaissance was made up the Skeena valley into the Bulkley as far as Hubert. Four extensive shell heaps, marking as many ancient villages, parts of them shown to be at least several hundred years old by the large tree stumps on the top layers, were found near Prince Rupert. The southernmost is at the place marked Willaclagh on Dawson's map of 1879. Dried bodies are reported in a cave on Birnie Island, opposite Port Simpson, and a high shell heap with trees over a hundred years old standing on top, at the Quarantine Station on Digby Island. Human skeletons and specimens are said to have been found there in abundance, and were sent to Dr. C. F. Newcombe, of Victoria. A very deep shell heap and burials on Little Digby Island, a village site seven miles up Kitsumgalum River, and an extensive and old site on the west side of Skeena River, between Fiddler and Lorne Creeks, were also reported. Graves are said to have been cut through by the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. At the outlet of Lake Kathlyn a small camp site was excavated. It contained charcoal, ashes, fire-cracked stones, bones of deer, beaver,

and fish, but only one chipped stone point, one of bone, and a sharpened piece of bone.

Tiresome, and often disappointing, as these reconnaissances are, if they could be carried on all round the coasts of the Americas the results would certainly be of high interest. Through Mr. Harlan Smith's previous researches in the southern interior of British Columbia, chiefly at Lytton, on the C.P.R., some remarkable sculptured figures came to light. His illustrated handbook to the archæological collection from that region in the museum at Ottawa, published by the Survey, and Dr. C. Newcombe's guide to the anthropological collection in the Provincial Museum at Victoria, also well illustrated, give an excellent idea of some of the important cultures of British Columbia.

From the foregoing, it will be seen how liberal the Dominion Government has been in its endeavours to promote the study of the native peoples. Canada now has some thirty museums, from Halifax with the Provincial Museum and that of Dalhousie University, to Victoria, where the Provincial Government contemplate raising an even finer museum than the present one. At Ottawa, the museum of the Survey, which dates from 1843, now occupies the great Victoria Memorial Building, erected at cost of over a million dollars. It has a library of 20,000 volumes and the publications of all scientific institutions, and the photographic division has a vast store of negatives taken on expeditions, and lantern slides for use in lectures. The staff endeavour especially to make the museum of value educationally, and the children are attracted to it. Only a small part of the collections can be shown at one time. Amongst them is a complete ethnological and archæological Labrador Eskimo collection, with interesting comparative specimens from neighbouring tribes. Toronto has the Royal Ontario and the Provincial Museums. The former possesses the cranial collection of the late Sir D. Wilson, and a fine series of skeletons from mounds in Ontario and Manitoba collected by Professor Montgomery. The latter has a remarkable set of skulls from Ontario, and every kind of stone implement brought from ancient sites in the Province by the late Dr. David Boyle. The bird stones and plaques make this collection unique.

The Rocky Mountains Park Museum at Banff was recently rearranged by Mr. Harlan Smith to be an ideal local museum as far as possible, and, with a handbook, also prepared by him, to be a centre of education for the neighbourhood. In addition to a full local natural history collection, the museum has many objects of great interest, formerly belonging to the Blackfoot, and mostly lent by Canon H. W. Gibbon-Stocken, of the Blackfoot Reserve, Gleichen. Mr. Harlan Smith notes two ancient sites near Banff with semi-subterranean houses, and at Lake Minnewanka a site where rock was broken and chipped into arrow and spear points. The handbook is a good model for the arrangement of any popular local museum.

A. C. BRETON.

Indonesia.

Forbes.

The Orientation of the Dead in Indonesia. *By H. O. Forbes.*

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In MAN, 1916, 25, Mr. Perry finds me very contradictory of myself and others in the criticisms I ventured to make in MAN, 1916, 3, on his paper on the *Orientation of the Dead in Indonesia*,* the object of which was to warn him that, in my opinion, the evidence adduced for orientation of the dead in Timor-laut was not entirely reliable. Mr. Perry apparently accepts my evidence as conclusive, yet later leans to the opposite opinion.

Mr. Perry is quite misguided in charging me with quarrelling with my own spelling when I affirm that the name for the land of the dead in Timor-laut was

* *Journ. Roy. Anthr. Inst.*, Vol. XLIV.