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of six or seven hundred lineal feet of pictographs, some cut and some pigment.

There is every reason to believe that the area containing this extensive and varied group of ruins will have national monument status in the reasonably near future.

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ESKIMO JACKET ORNAMENTS OF IVORY SUGGESTING FUNCTION OF BONE PENDANTS FOUND IN BEOTHUK SITES IN NEWFOUNDLAND³⁴⁵

The large number of carved bone ornaments found in sites of the extinct Beothuk of Newfoundland and illustrated in some abundance in Howley's monograph on this tribe, have been a source of speculation among American archaeologists as to their associations with Eskimo or Indian art. Without knowing positively that these objects are pendant ornaments for the fur coats worn by this and other groups in the northeast there has been a tendency by inference to regard them as such.

The fact that similarly appearing carved pendants of ivory are known from the Labrador Eskimo in general, and are also typical of coat decoration of the Baffinlanders, as well as other bands of Eskimo of the central group, puts the question to test, and points to the probability that the Beothuk objects served a similar purpose in clothing decoration.³⁴⁶ There may possibly be some significance in the fact that a cursory examination of literature (Birket-Smith) treating the Eskimo of coast and interior westward from the central divisions does not yield evidence of this style of jacket adornment.

³⁴⁵ Acknowledgment is made to the Faculty Research Fund, University of Pennsylvania (Grant No. 286) for support of the field work in 1936 in the Labrador Peninsula.

³⁴⁶ I devote some attention to this feature of art in clothing for the reason just given, and also since it is not given attention in Dr. Birket-Smith's summary of cultural elements of the Eskimo. (1929).

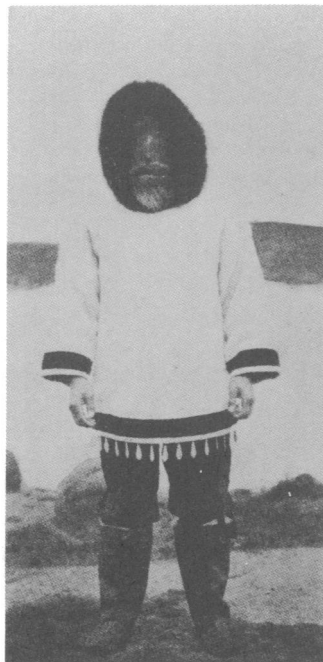


FIG. 10.—Eskimo Man of the Nain band, east coast of Labrador wearing duffle "dickey" adorned around the edge with set of 50 ivory pendants or "beads." The man happens to be wearing a comic black sealskin mask.

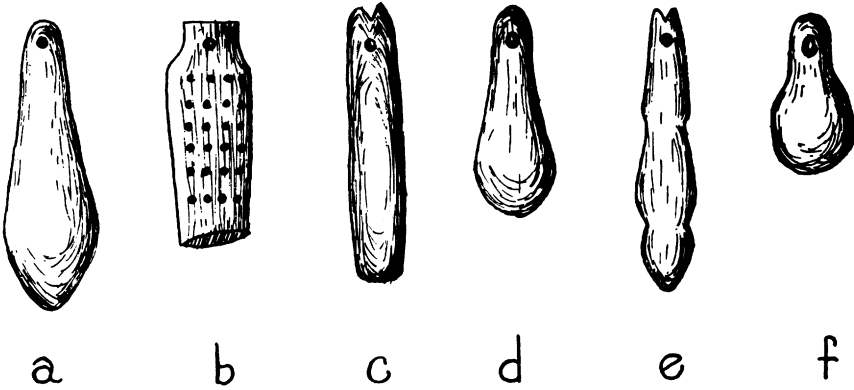


FIG. 11.—Ivory drop-pendants, or “beads,” worn attached to lower edge of Labrador and Central Eskimo sealskin and duffle jackets. (Three-quarters natural size. Sketches by Miss Louise Barrett.)

a, c, e from Nain band, east coast Labrador. (National Museum of Denmark, Denver Art Museum.)

b, d, f from Baffin Land. (Illustrations from F. Boas, *The Central Eskimo*, Sixth Annual Report Bureau American Ethnology, 1884–5, Fig. 509 and p. 555. Specimens in Museum für Völkerkunde Berlin.)

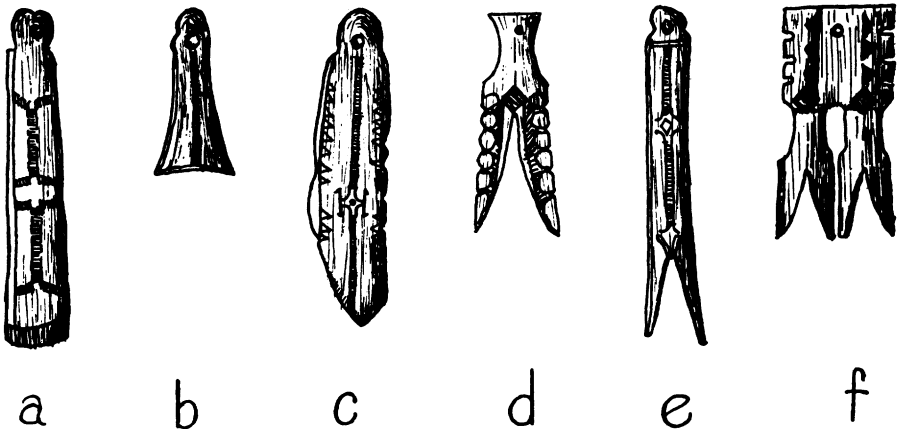


FIG. 12.—Bone Objects from Beothuk sites in Newfoundland. (Illustrations from J. P. Howley, *The Beothuks or Red Indians, The Aboriginal Inhabitants of Newfoundland*. Cambridge University Press, 1915, Pls. XXV, XXVI, XXVII, nos. 36, 26, 5, 44, 17, 24.) (Sketches by Miss Louise Barrett.)

The illustration of a Labrador Eskimo "dickey" or hooded coat of the Nain band shows the use of these pendants (Fig. 10).

The ivory pendants made by the Eskimo of the Labrador east coast are known from several printed sources and from three sets of them which were obtained from members of the Nain band. They are carved from walrus ivory, are $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length and vary in width from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; their thickness is that of a wafer, or $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. Those of the east coast are then flat, like tablets, as are the Beothuk ornaments. In the vernacular of the traders and explorers they are known as the "pear-shaped ivory 'dickey' ornaments." They command a high value in trade between their Eskimo makers and users. A set of ornaments for a "dickey" consists of from 40 to 50, all alike and made as uniformly as the process of filing and cutting by hand will admit. They are sewed by separate catching on the lower edge of the sealskin or duffle "dickey" about an inch apart all the way around. They are not intended for the work-clothing but grace the appearance of the well-dressed man or woman on festival or formal occasions, for the Sunday "dickey." Then besides this the rattling sound they make when the wearer is walking is pleasing to the ears. Furthermore, it is added by those who have them, they serve as weights to the garment edge preventing it being blown up by the winds. They are called *nivīnayuktait* (plural) in the Nain dialect. Birket-Smith discusses the weighting of the lower margin of Eskimo jackets, with comments upon Amundsen's views. Heavy fringe serves this purpose in those regions where ivory weights are not reported.³⁴⁷

Several sketches of single specimens (from complete sets of 40 and 50 pendants) are shown (Fig. 11) for comparison with examples of the Beothuk carved bone objects (Fig. 12) whose function is suggested by the Eskimo pendants.

It should be noted that ornaments of this type do not appear in the art categories of the Montagnais-Naskapi or the Micmac of recent times, as far as direct investigation can show.

Their use, however, extends around the coasts of Labrador. They are mentioned by Hawkes among the Eskimo of Ungava and the east coast of Hudson Bay,³⁴⁸ and by Turner for the Eskimo of Ungava and Hudson Strait.³⁴⁹ Boas

³⁴⁷ K. Birket-Smith, *Ethnography of the Egedesminde District*, Copenhagen, 1924, p. 168 and *The Caribou Eskimos, Material and Social Life and Their Cultural Position*, Descriptive Part I, Copenhagen, 1929, p. 200 (Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition, 1921-4, Vol. 5).

³⁴⁸ E. W. Hawkes, *The Labrador Eskimo*, Memoir 91, No. 14 Anthropological Series, Geological Survey of Canada, 1916, p. 39. Hawkes mentions pewter ornaments made of melted spoons, worn around edge of flap of woman's "dickey" (jacket) among east coast people of Hudson Bay and Ungava, and fringe of ivory ornaments on "old-time dickeys of the men (which) had a fringe of ivory ornaments around the bottom; these were made of walrus teeth."

³⁴⁹ L. M. Turner, *Ethnology of the Ungava District, Hudson Bay Territory*, Eleventh

figures them for the Baffinlanders,³⁵⁰ and the Central Eskimo in general³⁵¹ and his outlines are included with the series of sketches. Mathiassen treating the archaeology of the Central Eskimo, also figures and discusses similar objects.³⁵²

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Annual Report Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., 1889-90, p. 210. Turner gives no description or figure. He notes that deerskin fringe or "little pendants of ivory" form trimmings on the edge of sealskin coats.

³⁵⁰ F. Boas, *The Central Eskimo*, Sixth Annual Report Bureau American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., 1884-5, p. 556, Fig. 509, *a, b, c*. His reference is short, stating that the woman's jacket is "frequently adorned with ivory or brass beads running around the edge."

³⁵¹ F. Boas, *The Eskimo of Baffin Land and Hudson Bay*, Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, N. Y., Vol. XV, 1901, Fig. 75 and p. 55. Illustrations of ivory or bone beads for woman's jacket.

³⁵² T. Mathiassen, *Archaeology of the Central Eskimos*, Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition, 1921-4, Vol. IV, part 1, Descriptive part, Copenhagen, 1927, Pl. 30, and p. 72. Illustrations of walrus molar ivory drop-pendants of uncertain use as trimmings on clothing or ear-ornaments.