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woman of this island, is from a sketch made and kindly presented to me by Mr Henry W. Elliot.

At Mechigme bay, Siberia, a man was seen who had a double circle connected by radiating lines on each cheek (figure 15, *a*). At Plover bay a boy had the raven totem over each eye, as shown in the illustrations of totem markings. On St Lawrence island a man had circles, representing labrets, near the lower corners of his mouth, and two short, parallel lines on each temple (figure 15, *b*).

BEADS AND EARRINGS

The practice of piercing the septum of little girls is still common among the Eskimo of the Alaskan mainland. While the children are small they wear one or more beads about the size of buckshot pendent from this hole so that they rest upon the upper lip. When the girl reaches maturity, the nose beads are not worn, and I never observed any use made by women of the hole in the septum except for carrying



FIG. 15.—Circular forms of tattooing (*a*, on a Mechigme bay man; *b*, on a St Lawrence island young man).

small objects like needles, which are frequently thrust through the opening and held in place by the pressure of the wings of the nose on either side.

On the Asiatic coast large boys and young men were frequently seen wearing two or three beads strung on their hair so as to hang down over their foreheads. The hair and the clothing of little girls and young women of the district south of the lower Yukon are highly ornamented with beads. These are hung in parallel strings, held in position as flat bands by means of small, ivory rods, or by strips of heavy skin pierced with holes at short intervals, through which pass the cords on which the beads are strung. Loops of these bands sometimes hang from the earrings over the shoulders to the breast; others are attached to the braids of hair above the ears. To these loops is frequently attached a heavy copper ring.

The practice among women of piercing the lobe or outer edge of the ear is common in all the territory occupied by the Eskimo visited by me. In some instances only the lobe is pierced, and in others holes

are made along the outer border above the lobe. It is also common for men to have their ears pierced, particularly in the district between the Yukon and Kuskokwim, where they wear huge earrings, from which frequently hang strings of beads, extending under the chin from ear to ear in a long loop. The variety of earrings worn by the women in the vicinity of the Yukon and the Kuskokwim is very great, as shown by the series illustrated in plates XXIV and XXV; they are made of ivory, with occasional settings of beads or other objects. Elsewhere along the coast very much less variety in the ornamentation of these objects was observed.

It is interesting to note that the greatest richness of ornamentation and variety in form of earrings is found among the people of the district south of the lower Yukon, which coincides with the elaborate style of their carvings on masks and other objects.

Earrings worn by men of the tundra between the Yukon mouth and the lower Kuskokwim are made of ivory and are very large. They are usually rectangular and measure from an inch and a quarter to two inches in length by three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a quarter in width. Frequently there are four plane sides, but some of them have the lower end rounded, while others have this portion beveled from each side to the center. They commonly taper slightly from above downward. The front is excavated, leaving a narrow rim of ivory around the border, the sides of the excavation being parallel with the outline of the tablet-like piece forming the ornament. Frequently this excavated space is crossed midway by a narrow ridge of ivory, which subdivides the central opening into upper and lower divisions of equal size. This sunken area is then filled with some kind of cement, probably made from spruce gum, in which are set various shining objects.

The following descriptions cover some of the most interesting forms of men's and women's earrings contained in the collection. The specimen from Kaialigamut shown in plate XXV, 12, measures an inch and a quarter in length by three-quarters of an inch in width and has its outer face divided by an ivory ridge. The excavated spaces are filled with a black cement, and set in each subdivision are three small, square pieces of lead, making six on each earring. The lower end is beveled to a point, and like all of these large earrings has a boss on the posterior surface near the lower border, which is pierced with a hole for fastening the ends of little pendants of beads. In addition, this specimen has a longer string of beads passing beneath the chin to the opposite side. The hook for attaching these ornaments to the ear is cut from the same piece of ivory and extends back and downward nearly to the lower point of the carving.

Another example from Kaialigamut (plate XXV, 10) is similar in shape to the one last described, with the lower end beveled to a point. It is two inches in length by an inch and one-eighth wide, and has set in

the cemented outer face several fragments of bottle glass. On the back is the usual long, stout hook, and a small pierced knob or boss is provided near the lower point for the attachment of strings of beads.

The earring from Nunivak island shown in plate XXV, 13, is an inch and five-eighths long by an inch wide, with the lower end of bow shape. The excavated front surface is not subdivided by an ivory ridge, but has an insertion of some white substance crossed by regular black lines forming a diamond-shape pattern over which is neatly fitted a piece of window glass.

Another specimen (plate XXV, 11), from Big lake, is of quadrilateral outline and has an ivory septum across the center forming two subdivisions filled with cement, in which are set four rounded fragments of brass, one at each corner, with a round bead of iron in the center. A smaller specimen than this, from the same locality, has four white beads set in the cement at each corner of the subdivisions, with fragments of glass in the center. Another earring, from Koñigunugumut, has small fragments of mica imbedded in the cement.

The greatest variety of carving, however, is shown in the earrings worn by women. These are sometimes plane-face, quadrate, or oval pieces of ivory with a stout hook in the back; but, as a rule, the fronts are variously carved and ornamented.

A common style of ornamentation consists of a series of concentric rings with a round pit or dot in the center. Their faces are frequently crossed by fine, etched, ray-like lines. Another form is that of the circles and ray-like lines shown in plate XXIV, 18, from Askinuk. All these rings have a stout hook for attaching them to the ear, and a pierced boss near the lower border, on the posterior side, for the attachment of a string of beads.

From Cape Vancouver was obtained the specimen shown in plate XXIV, 5, which exhibits another form, consisting of a circle five-eighths of an inch in diameter, with a round hole in the center and a knob on each corner, and a long, narrow bar at its lower edge, all carved from a single piece of ivory. The front is surrounded by a series of seven neatly etched concentric circles:

From the same locality is a similar earring (plate XXIV, 1), having the circles spaced in pairs, between the outer and the next to the outer set of which are a series of round, sunken dots.

The example illustrated in plate XXIV, 2, from Nunivak island, is an inch and an eighth long by three-fourths of an inch wide. The upper portion is circular, with concentric rings, and the central hole is filled with a little ivory plug; the borders have on each corner a little spur, also of ivory, and below, extending downward, two oblong ivory projections with rounded ends which are pierced by a small, round hole. The front surfaces of these are convex and are covered with a series of five concentric circles; etched lines extend from the outer circle down on the front of the lower projections, and a little circle surrounds each of the holes near the lower end.

The specimen from Chalitmut figured in plate XXIV, 6, is small and rounded; it is a little over half an inch in diameter, and has a rounded knob at each corner. The center has a black spot and two concentric rings with spaced dots scattered around these and a dot in the middle of each corner projection.

Another small set (plate XXIV, 8) from Chalitmut measures half an inch in diameter and is rudely oval in shape, with five small circles and dots arranged in the form of a cross on a slightly convex face.

A single earring obtained from St Michael (number 129265) exhibits two circles, joined one below the other, and each having the front covered with concentric rings with a piece of lead set in the center. There is a hole at the lower end for the attachment of a string of beads.

A pair from Nulukhtulogumut (plate XXIV, 3) measure three-quarters of an inch in width. They are of the usual rounded pattern with projecting corners, and with the center excavated and set with half of a blue bead, which is surrounded by two concentric circles, the outer one having spur-like etched lines drawn from it to the corner projections.

Another example (plate XXIV, 4) from Kaiialigamut, is three-quarters of an inch in diameter, with rounded outline and convex face, in which is set half of a large, amber-colored glass bead.

In addition to the styles already described, the country between the lower Yukon and the Kuskokwim affords a considerable variety of these ornaments, upon which are carved the features of men, animals, and *tunghät*. These are usually oval in outline, measuring from half an inch to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, but some are oblong in shape. A pair from Chalitmut (plate XXIV, 15) are square, with the features raised in relief in the center.

A pair from Kushutuk (plate XXIV, 13) are each three-quarters of an inch in length and in shape represent a small seal.

The ornamentation of the specimen from Cape Vancouver illustrated in plate XXIV, 16, represents the features of a *tunghák*, and on another from the same locality (plate XXIV, 14) is shown the face of a short-eared owl.

Northward from St Michael to Bering strait the earrings used are more oblong in shape, being longer and narrower in proportion; they are also less handsomely ornamented, and the entire workmanship is more crude. These measure from half an inch to an inch and a half in length and from an eighth to half an inch in diameter.

An oblong, convex-face pair (plate XXIV, 19), from Sledge island, measure a little over an inch and a quarter in length and three eighths of an inch in breadth, and have half of a large blue bead set in the front of each. Most of the earrings from this island have the faces crossed by deeply incised lines, although there were obtained one or two pairs which are perfectly plain.

The specimen from Cape Vancouver shown in plate XXIV, 7, is a disk with a series of concentric circles on its face; another (plate XXIV, 11)

from the same locality represents a grotesque human face with tufts tied on each side to represent a woman's braided hair, while another (plate XXIV, 17), obtained also at the same place, represents the features of a seal.

The only metal earrings obtained were collected on the lower Yukon. They are made of copper, of the usual round style worn by women, with concentric circles on the face and projecting knobs at the corners.

A pair of earrings (plate XXIV, 9), obtained at St Michael by Mr L. M. Turner, show smooth, disk-like faces three-eighths of an inch in diameter, back of which project for about a quarter of an inch rounded ivory pins extending downward three-quarters of an inch to roughly truncated tips pierced for the reception of the ends of a string of beads. These are the only earrings of this description that were seen.

A pair from Cape Vancouver (plate XXIV, 12) are long, narrow, and oval in shape. They are an inch long, by three-eighths of an inch wide, and taper down to a narrow, flattened point pierced as usual for attaching a string of beads. Extending lengthwise along the median line of the faces is a ridge from which the surface is beveled away on both sides. On this doubly beveled surface is represented, by means of incised lines and dots, a grotesque human face with labret holes below the corners of the mouth.

Another pair, from Nulukhtulogumut (plate XXIV, 10), are broadly oval in outline with a grotesque human face on the front; they measure seven-eighths of an inch long by nearly three-quarters of an inch wide.

Plate XXV, 9, shows a pair from Chalitmut, three quarters of an inch long by half an inch wide, having an oval outline and a slightly convex face. An incised line extends vertically through the center, with two pairs of beveled lines extending thence diagonally downward to the border on each side. In the three spaces thus made along each side of the surface are three small circles and dots. From the lower ends of these rings hang two pendants of beads two and one-half inches in length, and a string of beads twelve inches in length connects them below the chin.

A pair of rounded earrings from Sfugunugumut (plate XXV, 7) are about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and have knob-like projections on four corners, each of the latter having an incised dot in the center. The faces are marked by two concentric circles, with a hole in the center, which is plugged with wood. A hole in the lower edge of these rings serves to attach the upper edge of a band over four inches in length, made of seven strings of beads, which are spaced near the upper end by a flattened ivory rod an inch and a half long, pierced with a hole for each string. Near the lower end they are held in place by a similar strip made from a thick piece of sealskin.

On the islands as well as on both shores of Bering strait, the women frequently wear pendent from their earrings, in place of beads, strings of the little orange-color horny sheaths from the angle of the bill of

the crested auklet, in a double row four or five inches in length and terminating in one or more beads.

HAIR ORNAMENTS AND COMBS

The tonsure is universally practiced by the Eskimo wherever I traveled among them, whether on the American or on the Siberian coast, with the possible exception of some of them in the upper Kusko-

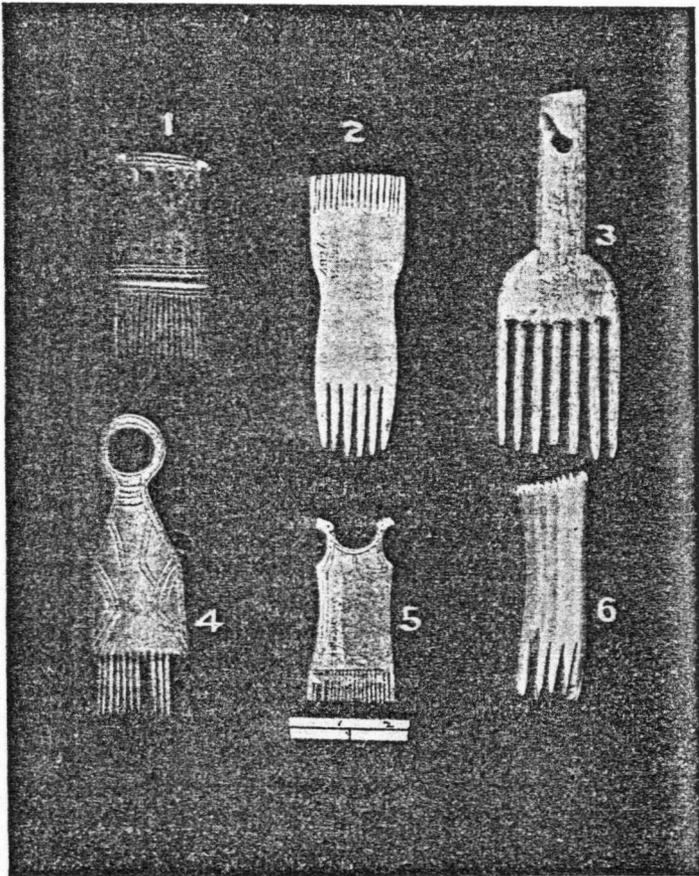
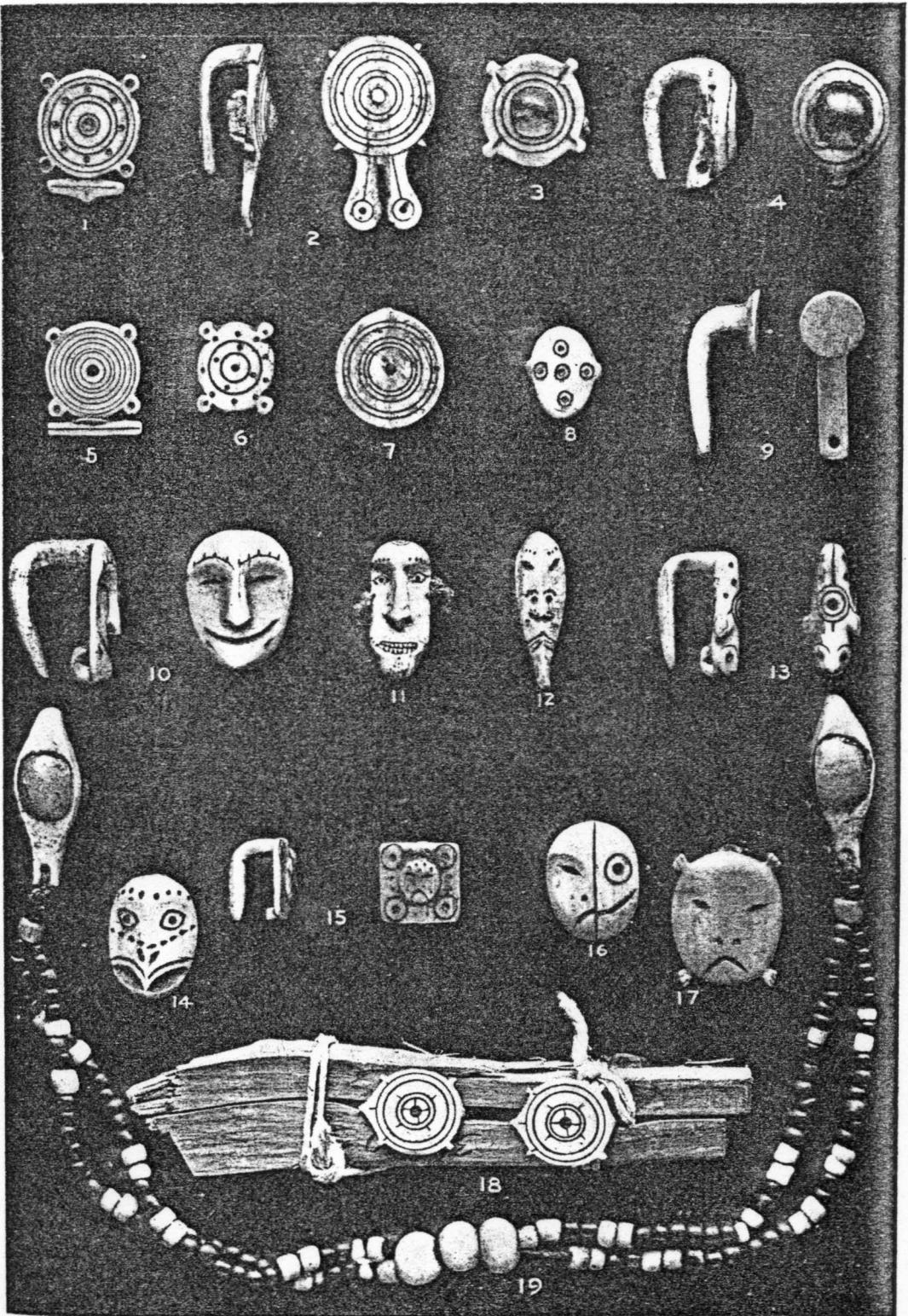


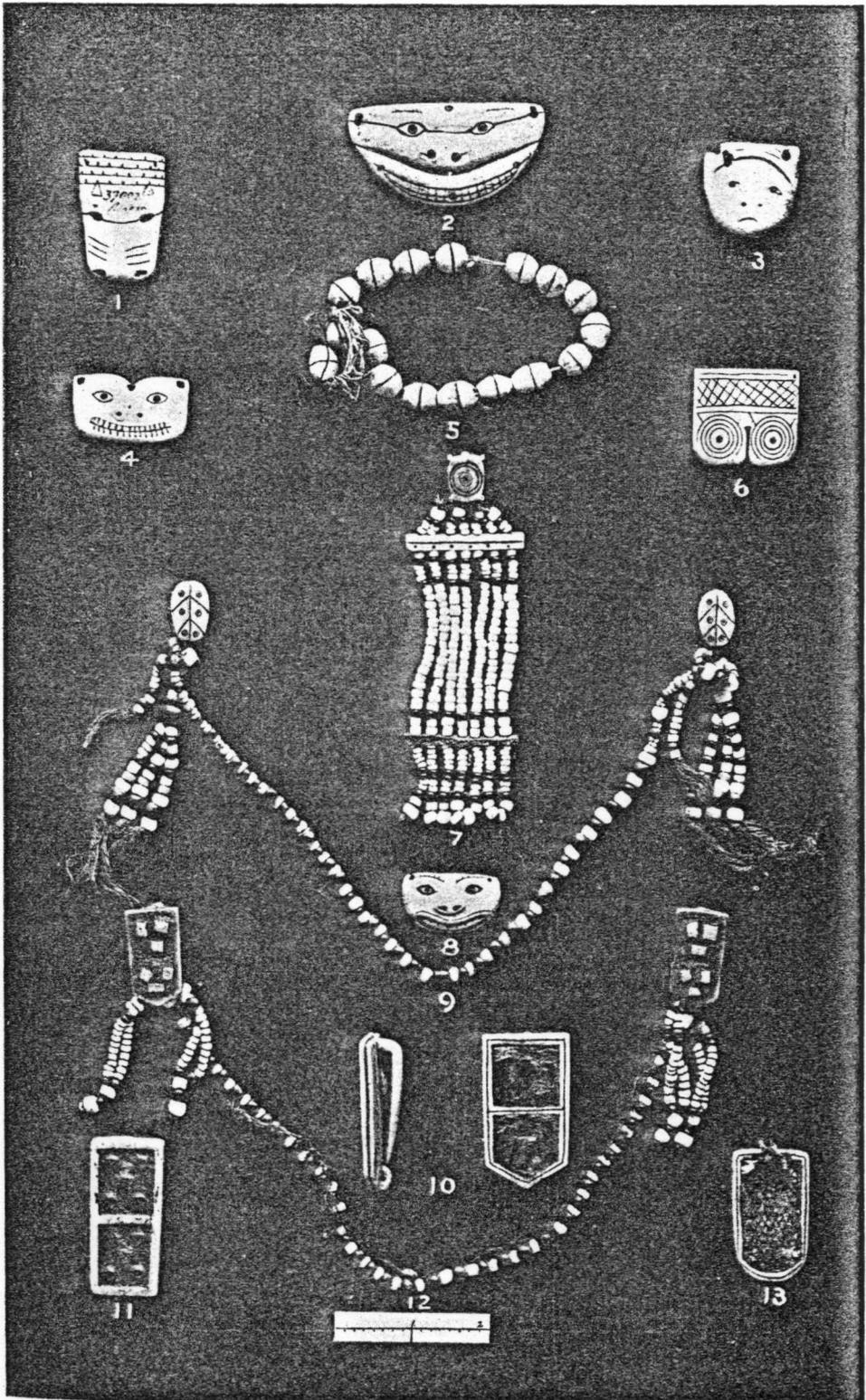
FIG. 16—Hair combs ($\frac{1}{2}$).

kwim region. The general style is to shave the top of the head, leaving a narrow fringe of hair about the border, which usually is kept trimmed evenly two or three inches in length around the head.

The women dress their hair by parting it along the median line and arranging it in a pendent braid or club-shape mass behind the ear, as shown in the accompanying illustration (plate XXVI) of some women at Cape Smith. Sometimes the ends of the braids are united at the back of the head, or they may be arranged with strips of fur or strings of



EARRINGS



EARRINGS AND OTHER ORNAMENTS (SEVEN-SIXTEENTHS)