



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

The Bourgeois Village Site.—Since the writer in conjunction with Dr H. J. Spinden of the New York Museum of Natural History wrote a paper on the Mandans in 1906, he has devoted considerable time to the further study of the Missouri river sites in North Dakota, and has had the opportunity of visiting a number of other sites, including one of the sites on Heart river, the Fort Clark Mandan sites, and the Knife river Hidatsa sites. This has given him increased familiarity with the general characteristics of the villages and furnished him with more complete resources for comparison. After the publication of Dr Libbey's article on the Burgois site the writer made further inspection of that site. This inspection was accompanied by a careful comparison of Dr Spinden's map, which was the result of some five weeks' work on the site, with that printed in the North Dakota State Historical Society's report.

The arguments advanced by Dr Libbey as proving the non-Mandan or the Hidatsa foundation of the site are as follows: first, that there is an absence of grouping about a common center, a lack of order or plan in the house arrangement; second, that the central open space, characteristic supposedly of the Mandan village, is absent; third, that the house rings have too great a depth for those of the Mandans; fourth, that there are piles of refuse scattered about the site and between the lodge rings, which he says is an Hidatsa feature.

There is considerable evidence given in *The Mandans* as to the Mandan foundation of this site, much of it bearing on the above points, which it seems that Dr Libbey failed to note. This evidence for the most part will not be repeated, and the facts here set forth will be mainly in the nature of further evidence and discussion.

In the absence of grouping about a common center the Burgois site does not differ from the Fort Clark site shown in the map accompanying Dr Libbey's article, where some fifteen houses only surrounded an open space while fully twice as many are scattered about promiscuously. It is stated that in the Mandan sites the door-ways all turn toward the central space, while at the Burgois site they face in any direction at random, and that that site shows no open space. As regards the door-ways, after a very careful examination of the rings at the Burgois site it was quite apparent that there are no clear signs of door-ways to be distinguished either as depressions or

elevations. It should be noted that the door-ways were built as wooden vestibules deeply covered with earth and sloping very slightly to the excavated floor level; hence one might as well expect to find a ridge or mound as a depression remaining. The surveyor who drew the map of the Burgois site accompanying Dr Libbey's article evidently recognized this uncertainty as to the door-ways, for we find six rings mapped with two door-ways and several with none at all.

As to the absence of the central enclosure, two large open spaces are marked in Dr Spinden's map, which on a careful reëxamination seems very accurate, and these are suggested as possible open squares in the Peabody Museum paper. The map in the North Dakota report shows one such possible location for an open square, and the house rings in the immediate neighborhood with one or two exceptions are drawn with doorways pointing as near to the center of this space as do those in the Fort Clark site map. This space is also as close to the center of the village as is that in the smaller of the two Fort Clark sites.

As regards the depth of house rings there are several points to be considered. In the first place the rings on the Burgois site are not in general of so great a depth as those on the Hidatsa sites on Knife river, nor are they deeper than those on the Fort Lincoln site which is recognized as Mandan. It must be borne in mind that all descriptions of Mandan house building state that the site of the house was always excavated to a depth of from one and one-half to two feet. Matthews in his work on the Hidatsa states that they sometimes excavated to get the proper sort of earth for a floor, distinctly implying that this was not always done. Thus it seems that a fair depth of the house ring should be a constant Mandan characteristic, whereas the Hidatsa ring would show no constant feature as to depth, varying according to local conditions. We find this corroborated in the Knife river Hidatsa sites where there is a considerable variation in the depth of house rings in the different villages.

The next point to be considered is that of the so-called refuse heaps or mounds. Dr Libbey states that the presence of these mounds scattered over a village site is a sure indication of a Hidatsa site. The Heart river sites, the Fort Lincoln site, and the Bolley site, every one considered to be Mandan by the North Dakota Society, all show mounds of very nearly the same size and number in proportion to the size of the site.

That these mounds are refuse heaps is merely an assumption. From a glance at Dr Spinden's map it is evident that nearly all the mounds, and all of the largest ones, are contiguous to either the inner or outer ditch, or at some distance beyond the ditches. They are frequently of regular shape,

and excavation shows that while considerable refuse is present by far the greatest bulk of the material is earth. To the south of the large mound marked "A" in Dr Spinden's map is a depression which suggests at a glance that earth had been taken from it to construct the mound. Furthermore the bluff on the river side for several hundred feet discloses debris and refuse to a depth of from four to six feet, as if this had been the natural place for casting refuse when it was not needed in building fortifications.

It is an historical fact that the Fort Clark sites were not occupied as long as the Heart river ones, and also that the Mandan became more careless in the building of fortifications in their later years. This would account for the small amount of refuse present there in mounds, and also for the lack of mounds such as appear in the older sites. Furthermore the Hidatsa sites on Knife river were occupied much longer than the Fort Clark sites, and would naturally show more refuse, of which their inhabitants were perhaps not as careful in their disposition as the Mandan. A study of one of the above Hidatsa sites shows a marked difference from the Burgois site in the general character and arrangement of the mounds.

Another point of considerable importance as showing the Mandan characteristics of the Burgois site lies in the fact that from the large mass of animal bones collected in excavation there there was not a single bone of the dog. This point was mentioned in the Peabody Museum paper. Dr Libbey calls especial attention to the fact that, while the Hidatsa had dogs in great numbers, the early Mandan did not have them at all. It seems highly improbable that, if dogs were as plentiful as described among the Hidatsa, no dogs should die and their bones be mingled with the other refuse, even if the animals were not eaten.

It has been stated by several observers that the Hidatsa and Arikara made pottery inferior to that of the Mandan, and a personal inspection seems to bear out this conclusion. While the Hidatsa and Mandan types approximate in the extent of design and fine workmanship, a walk over an Hidatsa and a Mandan site will convince anyone that the great bulk of broken pottery seen around the Hidatsa site is much inferior to the bulk of that about the Mandan site. There is, however, no Mandan pottery in the North Dakota Historical Society rooms which is superior to that described in the Peabody Museum paper and now on exhibition in the Peabody Museum.

In regard to the identification of the site from the Lewis and Clark journals, further investigation seems to strengthen its validity. Inquiry has brought out the fact that a large island did exist within recent times at the point mentioned in the identification, and upon it there were trees of such size as to assure its existence there long before the coming of Lewis and Clark

A trip past the site in a boat will assure anyone of the absolute impossibility of failing to see the site and be impressed by it. Tradition and information gleaned from the older Indians, while always somewhat unreliable as every archeologist knows, might, however, be of some value could any such be secured on the point under discussion, but none of the older Hidatsa or Mandan when questioned can tell anything about this site so far as has yet been learned.

Taking into consideration the facts here given concerning the arguments against the Mandan foundation of the Burgois site, together with the evidence given in favor of it in *The Mandans*, and the further points in favor mentioned above, it is to be hoped that the site shall continue to be considered as Mandan until more valuable and cogent arguments are advanced against the hypothesis.

G. F. WILL.

THE first number of the *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology*, dated May, 1910, has made its appearance. It is to be the organ of The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology established as an outgrowth of the National Conference on Criminal Law and Criminology held in Chicago in June, 1909. The Editor-in-Chief is James W. Garner, Professor of Political Science in the State University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., and the Editorial Director, Harvey C. Carbaugh, Colonel and Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., who are assisted by eighteen Associate Editors. The initial expenses have been met by twenty-five gentlemen in Chicago and New York. The subscription price is three dollars per year, sixty cents per number. The main headings under which the contents of the first number of this journal are arranged are: Editorials, Articles, Bulletins of the Institute, Current Notes and Memoranda, Judicial Decisions and Statutes, Current Bibliography. The articles are: Anglo-American Philosophies of Penal Law (I), by Thomas Hill Green; Criminal Statistics in the United States, by Louis N. Robinson; The Individual Study of the Young Criminal, by William Healy; Medical Expert Testimony; Methods of Improving the Practice, by William Schofield; Technicalities in Criminal Procedure, by John Davison Lawson; The Money Cost of Crime, by Warren F. Spalding; and The Bill to Establish a Criminological Laboratory at Washington, by Edward Lindsey.

DR G. B. GORDON, Director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, has arranged a series of lectures on the "History of Mankind," to be given on Saturday afternoons. The first of these was on December 3, and was by

Dr George G. MacCurdy of Yale University, whose subject was the "Antiquity of Man in Europe." Other lectures in the series so far as arranged are: January 7, F. F. Ogilvie, of Cairo, Egypt, "The Pyramids of Gizeh"; January 14, Dr Alfred M. Tozzer, of Harvard, "Picture Writings and the Beginnings of the Alphabet"; January 21, Miss Edith H. Hall, of Mt Holyoke College, "Ancient Crete and the Pre-Greek Civilization of the Ægean"; January 28, Dr Albert Lecoq, Director of the German expedition to Turkestan, "The Ancient Civilization of Turkestan"; February 4, Dr W. Max Müller, "The Ancient Egyptians"; February 18, Miss Stone, of the British School at Athens, "The Ancient Greeks and their Mythology"; February 25, Miss Stone, "The Acropolis of Athens"; March 4, Dr Edward Sapir, Ethnologist in Charge, of the Geological Survey of Canada, "The Origin of Spoken Languages"; March 11, Dr Franz Boas, of Columbia, "Environment as a Cause of Variations in Man's Physical Structure"; March 18, Dr A. A. Goldenweiser, of Columbia, "The Institution of Totemism."

UNDER the provisions of the Indian Museum act of 1910, the ethnological and art collections have been separated from those of economic products, and in his last report of the museum as originally constituted, the curator, Mr I. H. Burkill, has, says *Nature*, given a useful account of its past history and present condition. The museum was first started by the Asiatic Society in 1814, the first donor being the Countess of Loudoun. The collections have passed through many vicissitudes, due to the absence of suitable accommodation. Under the present scheme of reorganization they have at last been placed upon a satisfactory footing. The ethnological gallery now contains about 11,000 exhibits, but it still lacks a proper descriptive catalogue, which can be prepared only by a competent ethnologist. The progress of the art series has been stimulated by the patronage of Lord Curzon, who provided an annual state grant of about £400 for the purchase of specimens. Most of the older economical exhibits have perished, but these are being gradually replaced. These collections are now being arranged in suitable galleries.

STARTING from September 1, 1910, the Canadian government has undertaken to provide for the systematic study of the native races, cultures, and languages of Canada. The work has been put under the charge of Dr Edward Sapir, formerly Instructor in Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania, and is meant to include field research, publication, and exhibition of ethnological and archeological specimens. In other words the work is meant to be parallel in scope, though on necessarily a much smaller scale, to that of the Bureau of Amerian Ethnology and U. S. National Museum. Dr Sapir's official title is that of Ethnologist and Anthropologist of the

Geological Survey of Canada; as soon as opportunity allows, it is intended to add to the ethnologic scientific staff. As a first move towards systematic ethnologic and linguistic field work under direct Dominion auspices, Dr. Sapir has been spending the fall of 1910 in studying the Nootka of Vancouver Island.

THE following Public Lectures are announced for the season of 1910-1911, by the Department of Archæology, Phillips Academy: Oct. 27, The Painted Desert and the Cliff-Dwellers, by W. K. Moorehead; Nov. 17, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, by Dr H. C. Hovey; Dec. 1, Mounds and Fortifications, by W. K. Moorehead; Dec. 15, Indian Song and Dances, by Miss B. Mayes; Jan. 12, The Folk-lore of New England, by C. Peabody; Jan. 26, Glimpses of China and Chinese Homes, by Professor E. S. Morse; Feb. 2, Totems and Totemism, by C. Peabody; Feb. 16, Explorations in Central South America, by Dr Wm. C. Farabee; Mar. 9, Chief Joseph's Retreat, Dr Charles A. Eastman; Mar. 23, The Earliest Man in America, by C. Peabody.

DR A. HRDLIČKA, of the U. S. National Museum, has returned from a six month's expedition to Argentine and other parts of the South. The principal objects of the expedition, carried on under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, were a study of man's antiquity in Argentina, in which he was associated with Mr Bailey Willis, of the U. S. Geological Survey, and of the coast people of Peru. Dr Hrdlička also attended the sessions of the 17th Congress of Americanists at Buenos Aires and Mexico as a delegate of the United States Government and of the Smithsonian Institution and was a vice-president at both.

A NEW report of the discovery of a tribe of pygmies in New Guinea has appeared in the London *Times*, and is accredited to the expedition sent by the committee of the British Ornithologists' Union to explore the snow mountains in Dutch New Guinea. According to the statement of the newspaper correspondent quoted in *Science* the pygmies were found at an elevation of about 2000 feet. Their average height is about 4 feet 3 inches. It is assumed that this tribe is connected with the Negritos.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION GRANTS.—The following grants were made for anthropological researches by the British Association for the Advancement of Science at the Sheffield meeting: To Dr R. Munro, for the Glastonbury lake village site, £5, and for the study of the artificial islands in the Highland lochs, £10; to Prof. J. L. Myres, for excavations on Roman sites in Britain, £10; for Mr C. H. Read, for studies of the age of stone circles, £30, and for "Anthropological Notes and Queries," £40.

DR EUGEN OBERHUMMER, Professor of Historical and Political Geography, in the University of Vienna, delivered three lectures at the Johns

Hopkins University on November 14, 15, and 16. His subjects were: "Developments and Methods of the Geography of Man," "Races and Peoples of Europe," "Principal Geographical Features of Austria and Hungary." The second of these subjects was also taken up by him in an address before the Washington Academy of Sciences on December 5.

ON Oct. 18 M. Capitan, Professeur au Collège de France, gave an address before the Anthropological Society of Washington entitled *Aperçu sur l'Archéologie Préhistorique de la France*. Nov. 15, Mr George R. Stetson spoke before the society on "New England Life in Old Almanacs" and Dr Aleš Hrdlička on "An Ancient Sepulcher at San Juan Teotihuacan, with Anthropological Notes on the Teotihuacan People."

At a joint meeting of the American Ethnological Society and the Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences held October 24, 1910, Dr Robert H. Lowie read a paper on the "Ceremonial Organizations of the Crow Indians." On November 22, Mr Paul Radin read a paper before the Ethnological Society on "Ceremonial Organizations of the Winnebago Indians."

IN the program for the thirty-third free lecture course of the Field Museum of Natural History, are the following: October 22, Japanese Mythology as Represented in their Archeology, by Dr William Elliot Griffis, Ithaca, N. Y., and Dec. 3, The Indians of the Province of Esmeraldas, Ecuador, by Dr S. A. Barrett, Curator of Anthropology, Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.

DR FRANK G. SPECK, Instructor in Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania, spent the summer among the Penobscot Indians of Maine supplemented by a hurried trip to the Malecites of New Brunswick among whom Mr Mechling, a graduate student in anthropology at the same university, carried on investigations throughout the summer.

"IN order to combat much irresponsible criticism of Esperanto" Mr Arthur Baker, editor of *Amerika Esperantista*, with offices at 700 E. Fortieth St., Chicago, Ill., has had prepared 100,000 brief grammars of the language in pamphlet form, and will send one free to any person who is sufficiently interested to ask for it, enclosing stamp for reply.

MISS MARY LOIS KISSELL, of the American Museum of Natural History, has left New York for an extended period of field observations among some of the Indian tribes of the Southwest. Miss Kissell will devote her time to a study of the basketry and textiles of these tribes, paying especial attention to the origin and significance of designs.

MR PAUL RADIN has returned to Washington from several months work among the Winnebago Indians of Nebraska, and Dr Michelson from a pre-

liminary investigation of various Algonquian dialects, including the Blackfoot, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Menominee, and Micmac.

DRS GODDARD and Spinden, of the department of Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, attended the Congress of Americanists in Mexico City, after which Dr Spinden again took up his work among the Rio Grande Pueblos of New Mexico.

THE Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has obtained a photographic copy of *The Book of Chilam Balam of Chumayel* which is now being compared carefully with the manuscript copy made by Dr Berendt in 1868 also in the possession of this museum.

PROFESSOR FREDERICK STARR, of the University of Chicago, left the United States on December 22 for Korea, where he will make a study of the inhabitants. Mr Manuel Gonzales, his companion on previous trips of this kind, accompanied him.

MR M. R. HARRINGTON has returned to the University of Pennsylvania from Oklahoma with an extensive ethnological collection, obtained largely from our former southern tribes. Among the objects are more than a hundred sacred bundles.

THE Rev. J. Ogle Warfield, of the University of Pennsylvania, made a trip to the Pamunkey and Mattopony Reservations in July and also another one in November, gathering some important data and also some interesting specimens.

DR ROBERT H. LOWIE, of the American Museum of Natural History, has been working during the past summer among the Crow Indians of Montana and the Hidatsa and Mandan of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

PROFESSOR F. W. PUTNAM, of Harvard University, and Dr J. G. Frazer, of the University of Liverpool, have been elected honorary fellows of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

MR R. R. MARETT has been appointed Reader in Sociology and Anthropology in Oxford University, Professor E. B. Tylor having resigned last winter.

MISS SHARLOT HALL, the author of several ethnological papers, has been appointed official historian of the Territory of Arizona.

THE first annual meeting of the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology was held in Washington, D. C., on October 1.