

TABLE 2. Frequency of 3RMI in Aleut-Eskimo people in various geographic regions of the Arctic.

Study	Group	N	% 3RMI individual	Incidence tooth count
Turner ³	Aleut	87	43.68	—
Turner ³	Alaska Eskimo	116	26.72	—
Merbs ⁹	Hudson's Bay Eskimo	60	25.00	—
Curzon & Curzon ¹⁰	Keewatin Eskimo	71	—	19.0
Curzon ⁷	Baffin Eskimo	69	21.7	21.0
Present Study	Greenland Eskimo	29	13.8	12.7
Pedersen ⁴	Greenland Eskimo	64	—	12.5

the Arctic. In Table 2 previously reported incidences are grouped in a geographic order, commencing with the Aleuts as the most westerly people. As can be clearly seen, there is a definite cline from west to east. The fact that this cline follows the probable migration route of the original Eskimo settlers may or may not be significant. There is an obvious need for a study on the anomaly in the Chukchi living on the Russian side of the Bering Strait. As Turner³ has pointed out, the 3RMI frequency variations may be explained on the basis of migrations from Asia of the three groups, Amerindian, Na-Dene and Aleut-Eskimo. He postulates a theoretical incidence of 60% in the "proto-Aleut-Eskimos".

A complicating factor, which must be taken into account, particularly as regards the Greenland Eskimo, is the mixing of Caucasian genes. This commenced on the Greenland coast with the Viking settlements, and continued with the wintering over of whaling ships and fishing fleets, probably present in Davis Strait and even Baffin Bay before recorded explorations.

With the continued interbreeding of the Eskimo with people of Caucasian origin, an increasingly lower incidence of the three-rooted mandibular first molar is to be expected.

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⁹Merbs, C. F. 1969. Quoted as personal communication in ref. 3.
¹⁰Curzon, M. E. J. and J. A. Curzon. 1971. Three-rooted mandibular molars in the Keewatin Eskimo. *Journal of Canadian Dental Association*, 37: 71.

Evidence for the Temporal Stability of Cree and Chipewyan Indian Animal Names

Following publication of my short paper on mammal and bird names in the Indian languages¹ Dr. C. Stuart Houston of Saskatoon kindly pointed out to me that a considerable number of Cree animal names are given in the *Fauna Boreali Americana* of Richardson and Swainson². As this publication is based

on journeys made by Richardson in 1819-1821 and 1825-1827, whereas I collected Cree names in 1971, it is possible to compare names in use at two periods separated by an interval of approximately 150 years. Richardson travelled over most of the Cree country, from Hudson Bay to present day Alberta, while my informants were all from central or northern Alberta. Many differences in the two lists of names may therefore be due to regional, as opposed to temporal, differences; nevertheless a preponderant similarity between the old and the present-day names is evident on comparison. Richardson also listed a few Chipewyan animal names, so that a similar comparison, though on a small sample, can be made for this language as well.

I have grouped the results of the comparison into three categories: names which are alike, and in many cases the same, allowing for the fact that there is often more than one way of writing the same sound for English readers; names which are cognate; and names which are different. Some examples, using Cree names only, are tabulated below.

Of 23 mammals for which Cree names are given in the two sources compared, 18 were alike, 4 cognate and only one different. In the case of 42 bird names, 21 were alike, 7 cognate and 14 were different. For all 65 names the proportions are: 60% alike, 17% cognate and 23% different.

The few Chipewyan names given in the

Fauna Boreali-Americana make it possible to compare ten (six mammal and four bird) names with ones from my own material. Eight of these names are alike and two different.

Irving³, comparing Eskimo bird names in use in 1877 and 1960 in one locality, Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island, and thus eliminating the factor of regional differences, found that 92% were alike.

His data and that given above for two Indian languages indicate that animal names in these particular Amerindian languages are no less enduring in time than those used in languages which have writing.

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<u>Species</u>	<u>Richardson</u>	<u>Höhn</u>	<u>Category</u>
black bear	musquaw	maskooa	alike
gray wolf	mahaygan	maychan or maygan	alike
porcupine	cawguaw	kakooa	alike
golden eagle	kooeo	keeheeo	alike
Canada goose	neescah	nisga	alike
robin	peepeecheew	peepee tsoo	alike
mink	shahwaeshew	sakooes	cognate
woodchuck	weenusk	weenshagatshe	cognate
meadowlark	peesteh atchewusson	pichtooe tshawasoss	cognate
scaup	tawquawgewsheep	nanatahawaooseep	cognate
snow bunting	sheegun petheesees	wapayachgosees	different
magpie	ootawkee askee	apistshigagasees	different

A Note on the Holocene History of a Portion of Northernmost Ellesmere Island

Three points raised in Lyons and Mielke's¹ paper on the "Holocene history of a portion of northernmost Ellesmere Island" warrant further discussion. Alternative interpretations

of the field evidence surrounding these points are advanced in this note on the basis of two years of research conducted by the present author on the glacial geology of Archer Fiord/Lady Franklin Bay, northeastern Ellesmere Island. The points to be discussed deal with: 1) the Holocene chronology, 2) the interpretation of postglacial uplift, and 3) the form of the postglacial uplift curve on northern Ellesmere Island.