

organization, archaeology, interaction with whites, etc. for the area as a whole, whereas the second half contains a short description of each of the tribes....

...Jenness always disclaimed being an archaeologist, yet he made two discoveries that are fundamental to an understanding of Eskimo prehistory - discovery of the Dorset culture in the Eastern Arctic, and of the Old Bering Sea, earliest stage of the maritime pattern of Eskimo culture that later spread from northern Alaska to Canada and Greenland to form the principal basis for modern Eskimo culture. His discovery of the Dorset culture was one of the most brilliant feats of scientific induction in the history of American archaeology. A collection of artifacts dug up by Eskimos at Cape Dorset and Coats on Mansel Island had been sent to the Museum by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. On examining the material Jenness saw that it was a mixture of modern and prehistoric Thule artifacts along with others that appeared new and strange. The latter, consisting of small, delicate harpoon heads and other artifacts of ivory, bone and stone, he interpreted as belonging to a new and distinctive phase of Eskimo culture, the Cape Dorset, which in his view had preceded the prehistoric Thule culture in the eastern Arctic. On the basis of this small collection of secondhand material he not only defined the main characteristics of the new culture but postulated its age, its geographic distribution, and the basic economy of its people. Therkel Mathiassen, the distinguished Danish archaeologist who had excavated at numerous localities in the Canadian Arctic a few years earlier, had found Dorset artifacts at several of his sites but had regarded them as local and specialized types of the Thule culture. Jenness' theory was strongly resisted, but later investigations have borne it out completely, and the Dorset culture, extending from Newfoundland through the Eastern Canadian Arctic to Greenland from around 3,000 to 700 years ago, is now recognized as the basic, autochthonous form of Eskimo culture in the Eastern Arctic....

#### INTERNATIONAL ACCLAIM

In 1926, Jenness succeeded Edward Sapir as Chief Anthropologist of the National Museum of Canada. In 1929 he represented Canada at the Fourth Pacific Science Congress, and in Vancouver in 1933, chaired

the Anthropological Section of the Fifth Pacific Science Congress. In 1938 he was Canada's official delegate to the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences in Copenhagen. His exceptional stature as an anthropologist and the high personal regard he had earned in his profession are reflected in his being elected President of the Society for American Archaeology in 1937, Vice-President of Section H (Anthropology) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1938, and President of the American Anthropological Association in 1939. It was also during the years between the wars that Diamond Jenness developed the Antiquities Legislation that has been so important for the protection of archaeological resources in the Northwest Territories.

Diamond Jenness was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Danish Geographical Society, an Honorary Member of the Royal Society of New Zealand, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, an Honorary Associate of the Arctic Institute of North America, and a member of the American Ethnological Society. A Fellow of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society, he received the Society's Massey Medal in 1962. Further, Jenness received honorary degrees from the University of New Zealand, Waterloo University, Carleton University, the University of Saskatchewan, and McGill University. Finally, this quiet man was appointed a Companion of the Order of Canada, his country's highest honour. As winter passed in March 1970, Governor-General Roland Michener awarded the Order's medal to Mrs. Jenness on behalf of her late husband for his "services in the field of anthropology, particularly in connection with the Indian and Eskimo population of Canada".

Diamond Jenness was patient, sentient and an extremely modest man, yet courageous, aggressive and resourceful in fighting for any cause he felt worthwhile. His generosity and consideration for his younger colleagues were boundless. He had great strength of character, a rugged integrity and tenacity of purpose, traits that were the more admirable because of the selfless ends toward which they were always directed. Generosity, courage, integrity - one senses that these were the essential traits of character that endeared him to his Eskimo and Indian friends and insured the success of his work among them. Such qualities, even more than his professional eminence and admirable public services, cause all of us to cherish the memory of this exceptional man.