

## Journal Surveys

### I. Sporting and Recreational Activities of Early Societies

#### I-1

Salter, Michael A. "Games, Goods, and Gods: An Analysis of Iroquoian Gambling," *Canadian Journal of Applied Sport Science*, 4, No. 2 (June 1979), 160-64.

Indians frequently have been depicted as die-hard compulsive gamblers. A survey of ethnographic materials suggests that the role of gambling among traditional tribal groups has been misinterpreted. A study of eleven gambling games among the Huron Confederacy and the Iroquois League during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries indicated that both groups enjoyed gambling and wagered large amounts on both secular and ritual games. However, gambling was an integral part of their economic and metaphysical belief systems which served to equalize distribution of goods and ensure the success of the rituals. Based on secondary works; 3 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

#### I-2

Eisen, George, "Voyageurs, Black Robes, Saints, and Indians," *Ethnohistory*, 24, No. 3 (Summer 1977) 191-205.

In their early encounters with the North American Indian, explorers, adventurers, churchmen, and settlers allowed their European social and religious backgrounds to influence their view of Indian culture. When observing the Indians' sport, games, and other diversions (particularly gambling), the Europeans' opinion could range from liberal Catholic along a continuum including Dutch Reformed and Quakers, to the very harsh attitude of the Puritans. The Indian, as seen from varying European standards, was alternately praised or condemned for his social leisure behavior in his native environment. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 41 notes.

—John Schleppe

I-3

Johnson, Thomas F. "Alaskan Eskimo and Indian Dance," *Tennessee Folklore Society Bulletin*, 41, No. 3 (September 1975), 117-26.

The Alaskan native Indians and Eskimos make up one-fifth (55,000) of the state's population. Four distinct styles of dance have been identified among different linguistic groups: Southwest and North Alaska Eskimos and Athabaskan and Tlingit Indians. In all of these tribes, organized dance groups perform at social or ceremonial gatherings. Deep community involvement is found on these occasions in the crowded, indoor settings with singing, drumming, feasting, and gift-giving. While some dances include both men and women, usually the women dance peripherally with eyes downcast and with arm and hand gestures replacing foot movements. Eskimo dances are "expressive and expansive" while Indian dances are "tight and restricted." Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 11 notes; 10 pictures.

—Helen Fant

I-4

Rudolph, Richard C. "Boat-Models from Early Chinese Tombs," *Archaeological Notes, American Journal of Archaeology* 78, No. 1 (January 1974), 65-68.

Tomb-models of boats from the Earlier Han (206 BC-AD 8) and Later Han (AD 25-220) dynasties are illustrated and described. Historical records of the Han dynasty indicate that Chinese navigators and sailors were capable of traveling long distances into the South China Sea, to Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and the west coast of India. Based on secondary works; 2 plates with 7 figures; 12 notes.

—Emelia-Louise Kilby

I-5

Thomson, R. W. "Maori Myths and Legends: Physical Activity and Games of Early Maori," *Journal of Sport Behavior*, 1, No. 1 (1978), 42-48.

According to anthropologists, the maintenance of physical fitness was always important to the Maori of New Zealand. Centuries-old myths attest to the great pride the Maori had in the body. Physically fit men were permitted to marry and become fathers while ill-health was a disgrace. Many of the unique games recalled in the myths have all but disappeared since the arrival of the European. The Maori is no longer the physical specimen that greeted explorer James Cook. Based on secondary works; no notes; 11 references.

—Michael Kupersanin

I-6

Crawford, Scott. "Patterns of Leisure in Early Otago-New Zealand," *Stadion*, 5, No. 1 (1979), 42-67.

Otago was colonised in 1848. Life and the problems of leisure faced by early settlers were very similar to those of Colonial America. Most recreational activities occurred on festive occasions; such as the first sports day held to celebrate the anniversary of the colony. It included rural and agricultural sports. Similar anniversary celebrations continued for many years and at different times included agricultural and livestock shows, equestrian competition, and cricket matches. Systematic, organized recreation developed near the end of the colony's first decade when lessons in Scottish country dancing and gymnastics were offered and a cricket club was organized. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 124 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

I-7

Johnson, Ronald C. A. and Levy, Joseph. "A Historical Analysis of Child's Play," *Journal of Physical Education and Recreation*, 50, No. 8 (October 1979), 37-39.

The authors examine the changing values toward play and the changing attitudes toward the child and child's play. Eight separate time periods are covered beginning in the fifth century BC and extending to the post World War II era. Each time period is identified, a theme is presented, and representatives of the era are discussed. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 3 notes.

—Miriam L. Sheldon