

gings) revealed many more, as many as 11 humeri and 3 sterna in one digging.

AETHIA PUSILLA (Pallas) Least Auklet

The least auklet is represented in 3 diggings from 3 villages at Gambell (Miyowaghameet, Ievoghiyogameet, and the recent Gambell site). Only a few bones were found in all, the total being 4 humeri and 1 sternum.

FRATERCULA CORNICULATA (Naumann) Horned Puffin

In spite of their abundance and size neither of the puffins inhabiting St. Lawrence Island seems to have figured very largely in the diet of the ancient Eskimos. Remains of the present species were found in 8 diggings representing the following sites: Miyowaghameet, Kialegak, and Ievoghiyogameet. Most of the bones were found singly; in 2 diggings more than 1 bone was found (2 in one case, 3 in the other).

LUNDA CIRRHATA (Pallas) Tufted Puffin

This puffin is more numerous than the horned species. It figures in 14 diggings from both ends of the island (Gambell and Kialegak). The specimens come from ends of the chronological series of excavations—from Hillside Village, Miyowaghameet, Ievoghiyogameet, Kialegak, as well as from the recent Gambell site.

Family STRIGIDAE Owls

NYCTEA NYCTEA (Linnaeus) Snowy Owl

The snowy owl is represented by a pair of metacarpals and by a few fragments, both from cuttings at Kialegak. The absence of bones of this species from the other sites and from the other diggings at Kialegak may mean that owls are not looked upon as a food supply as long as other birds are available.

ETHNOLOGY.—*Newly discovered Powhatan bird names.*¹ JOHN R. SWANTON, Bureau of American Ethnology.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has called my attention to an article in *The Auk* for July, 1933 which contains a number of bird names in Indian not apparently recorded elsewhere. The article is entitled *Topsell's 'Fowles of heauen'* and was read by its author, Bayard H. Christy, at the fiftieth meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union, Quebec, October 18, 1932.

¹ Received October 30, 1933.

Edward Topsell, it seems, who died about 1638, was "an English clergyman, and sometime curate of St. Botolph, Aldersgate," chiefly remembered as the author of a *Historie of four-footed beastes* and a *Historie of serpents*, which were printed in 1607 and 1608 respectively. "It now appears," says Christy, "that, having projected a third work on *The fowles of heauen*, he progressed with it so far as to complete a first part—perhaps one fifth of the contemplated whole. The dedication is to Baron Ellesmere, the Lord Chancellor; to him, as may be supposed, the MS. was transmitted; and from a descendant of his the Huntington Library acquired it. Resting today in the archives of that library, it forms part of the Ellesmere Collection, and bears the identifying number, E L 1142." From internal evidence it appears that it was written "before the end of the year 1614, and perhaps a year or two earlier than that."

Among the birds illustrated are nine from Virginia, eight of which, all but *The Crane of Virginia*, are accompanied by their Indian names which Christy gives and attempts to identify as follows:

- "The *Aushouetta* (= the Thrasher?)
- The *Aupseo* (= the Bluebird)
- The *Aiussaco* (= the Flicker)
- The *Artamokes* (= the Blue Jay)
- The *Chuguareo* (= the Red-winged Blackbird)
- The *Chuwheeo* (= the Towhee)
- The *Chowankus* (= the female Towhee?)
- The *Tarawkow Konekautes* (= the Sandhill Crane)

"A *Black-macke of Brasilia* is also figured which manifestly is a tanager."

At the end of the volume is a prospectus indicating the birds which were to be treated in subsequent parts, and among these are eight more Virginia birds, all but one of which, the *Turkey Cocke*, have their Indian designations. These are the "*Kaiuk, Manasscneau, Meessenouns, Pockway, Poocgueo, Poppogattuweo, and Teauh.*"

While the term "Virginia" had a somewhat extended use in Topsell's time, its appearance and the date of compilation of the manuscript show conclusively that we must look to the Powhatan language for the origin of the names. This is important because it means the addition of fourteen or fifteen words to our scanty material from this Algonquian dialect. Not being a student of Algonquian myself, I have submitted these words to two fellow members of the Bureau of Ethnology, Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt and Dr. Truman Michelson, to

Prof. Frank G. Speck of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. John M. Cooper of the Catholic University of America, who have kindly furnished the following notes:

Aushouetta. Attention might be called to a bird called *ahshowcutters*, mentioned by Strachey, which had "carnation-coloured wings." Speck says this is perhaps the red-start, the term being derived from the word for "fire" (cf. Penobscot *skunt-e's*, "little fire," or "little flame"), from its red flashing wings and tail, pointing out that in Cuba it is known as the *candelita* for the same reason. Commenting on this, Cooper states that the Tête-de-Boule Cree word for "fire" is *ickwudē*.²

Aupseo. Speck points out that this name is evidently identical with Oklahoma Delaware *a'psi-o* which signifies "he is white," white and light blue being covered by the same term.

Aiussaco. The Tête-de-Boule Cree term obtained for this bird by Cooper *wurākōnē'o*, is evidently unrelated, but that for crow, *āyā'sio* is rather close. The common Cree word for raven, and often for crow, he gives, however, as *kā'kāgō*.

Artamokes. None of the informants could suggest a parallel.

Chugwareo. Hewitt gives the following names for this bird: *chógan* in Narragansett (Williams), *tsougheres* in Abnaki (Rasle), *chog-luskw* in modern Abnaki (K.A.), *tschoquali* or *tshukqualli* in Delaware (Zeisberger), *tskennak* in modern Delaware (Anthony), *assiggenauk* (*siggenauk*) (Tanner), *auchugyeze* in Pequot (Stiles). Speck gives the Penobscot word as *tcugwalá'so* and states that it is derived from the bird's call as are also the Delaware terms. Cooper says that the Tête-de-Boule Cree name is *mi'kwo tcatca'k^wero*, in which *mi'kwo* signifies "blood," and *tcatcak* is onomatopoeic. "The Tête-de-Boule children, when they hear or see a redwinged blackbird, imitate its call by a half-chanted articulated verbalization, as follows: *tcák' tcák' tcák' tcák^h-lāwē'*, the last *ē* being very long."

Chuwheeo. Cooper reports having once recorded the Tête-de-Boule Cree word for this bird as *pastē'cīc*, but feels none too sure of it and in any case there is evidently no relationship.

Chowankus. No suggestion was ventured. The form of this word is rather similar to Strachey's *cheawanta*, "a robin red-breast," but that may be merely accidental.

² In the notes furnished by Dr. Cooper, *c* is equivalent to English *sh*; *á* to English *u* in *but*; *'* indicates a glottal stop; and *w* is a voiceless or barely audible sound. Prof. Speck has the following special signs: *i*· a closed vowel like *ee* in *queen*; *n*· and *t*· lengthened consonants equivalent to *nn* and *tt*; *α* an obscure vowel like *e* in English *her*; *'* an aspiration following a vowel or consonant.

Tarawkow Konekautes. Hewitt gives the following synonyms: *tare'gañ* (pl. *tare'gok*) in Abnaki (Rasle), *taroeka* in the Algonquian dialect of New Sweden, *tale'ka* in Delaware (Zeisberger), *taûnek* in Narragansett (Williams). He thinks "konekautes" signifies "long legged," and is supported by Speck who gives the Delaware form of the word as *kwun-i-ka't*.

Kaiuk. Hewitt gives *kaa'kow* or *kaiakou* in Abnaki (Rasle), and points out that the same word is given by Strachey in the form *coiahqwus*. Cooper states that the Tête-de-Boule Cree term for the American herring gull is *kio'k^{wa}*, and that the Albany Cree on James Bay call this bird *kīack*, the common tern being *kīa'ck^{wōcīc}*.

Manassneau. Cooper gives *uki'skimanisē'o*, kingfisher, the Tête-de-Boule Cree term, as involving a possible explanation.

Meessenouns. Michelson says that this word seems to signify "little big-partridge," perhaps indicating a small specimen of some bird known as "big-partridge." Dr. Wetmore suggests that it was probably the quail.

Pockaway and *Poocqueo*. Michelson thinks that one, and perhaps both, of these names were intended for the pheasant. Cooper suggests, rather doubtfully, that *pockaway* may be related to Tête-de-Boule Cree *pīck*, "night-hawk," and cites *pēpūckē'o* (given by another informant as *pāpūskio*) as the name of the ruffed grouse in the same language. Dr. Wetmore thinks that the bird intended by these two names was the ruffed grouse, or possibly the prairie chicken.

Poppogattuweo. According to Michelson this word seems to indicate some bird making a noise as it alights. Speck says it may possibly refer to the quail, the Mohegan-Pequot word for which would be *bopu'kwati-s*, "the spotted or speckled little (bird)." Cooper mentions as a possible analogy Tête-de-Boule Cree *papastē'o*, the name of one of the woodpeckers.

ARCHEOLOGY.—*A variety of Caddo pottery from Louisiana.*¹ W.

M. WALKER, Bureau of American Ethnology. (Communicated by JOHN R. SWANTON.)

The accidental discovery of an ancient burial ground near the town of Natchitoches, La. during the summer of 1931, reported by the writer in the Smithsonian Explorations volume for that year, has made possible the identification of the type of pottery made by the Natchi-

¹ Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received December 8, 1933.