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Anthropology

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to the labors of others, is to be given in a second memoir on the anatomy and development of *Limulus polyphemus*, in course of preparation.—A. S. Packard, Jr.

ZOOLOGICAL NEWS.—A number of papers on the Hymenoptera and Coleoptera of the United States, by Messrs. E. Norton, C. A. Blake and Dr. Horn, are in course of publication in the Transactions of the American Entomological Society of Philadelphia.—A detailed and fully illustrated account of the development of *Palæmonetes vulgaris*, by Mr. Walter Faxon, appears in the *Bulletin* of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.—Mr. S. H. Scudder, of Harvard University Library, Cambridge, has nearly ready for publication by the Smithsonian Institution an index to all genera hitherto proposed in zoölogy, whether for recent or fossil animals. It is to be based upon the "Nomenclators" of Agassiz and Marschall, and the indexes to the Zoölogical Record.—Prof. Allen Thompson, in *Nature*, confirms the statement that the scorpion commits suicide by stinging itself in the middle of the top of its head.—The early stages of the Cæcilians, or blind snakes, have recently been discussed by Peters, according to *Nature*. An observer in Cayenne saw, according to Herr Wrzensniowski, of Warsaw, a female *Cæcilia compressicauda* give birth, in water, to two young ones alive. The Russian observer, on receipt of the alcoholic specimens, found in the oviduct five more young ones. The young had no trace of lateral gill openings like those discovered in *Epicrion glutinosum* of Ceylon, but it has external bladder-like gills, like those of *Notodelphys ovifera*. Hence these blind amphibia should, when young, be looked for in water. *Cæcilia oxyura* has branchial clefts but no external gills, while *C. rostrata* of the Seychelles has neither branchial clefts or a swimming tail, or any scars showing the former presence of external gills.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY.<sup>1</sup>

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NEWS.—The following vocabulary of the Caddoquis, or Caddo, language was received from Judge J. F. H. Claiborne, of Natchez, Miss., who writes, "It was prepared and sent to my uncle, Gov. Claiborne, of Louisiana, by Dr. Sibley, agent for the Caddos, an educated gentleman. The southern Indians held this tribe in great respect for its supposed antiquity. It was known as the Father tribe."

Among the Smithsonian Comparative Vocabularies, now in charge of Major J. W. Powell, is a short one of the Caddo, No. 444, by Dr. D. J. Macgowan, taken in 1865.

All that remains of this once flourishing tribe are gathered on the Wichita agency, in the Indian Territory. The agent, Mr. A. C. Williams, reports their numbers at 467 persons, principally

<sup>1</sup>Edited by Prof. ORIS T. MASON, Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

engaged as farmers and stock-raisers. They are a quiet and inoffensive people, most of whom have adopted the habits of civilized life.

Dr. Sibley's vocabulary was taken in 1804, when the Caddos were located on Red river, from Alexandria to Natchitoches, and follows the French orthography :

Fire, niquor	Face, chanqua'er
Water, cou cou	Eye, chaor
Earth, ouadat cequeteot	Nose, souour
Air, yanour	Cheek, chaminni
Wind, havetour	Chin, soun
Sky, quarchator	Mouth, lip, ouar
Sun, faquor	Tooth, taor
Moon, nis	Tongue, adetour
Star, suoquas	Ear, bistor
Light, binaquor	Neck, nachée
Darkness, dasquoeé	Arm, minni
Day, nayañon	Wrist, a
Night, naba	Hand, cenour
Heat, atedot	Finger, cebinour
Cold, acourdot	Belly, binni
Smoke, cousour	Back, chabaches
Cloud, carchavesa	Side, quocher
Fog, cou sour quabariou	Bubby, dantour
Rain, quaveour	Nipple, dante echanqua
Snow, ijna	Thigh, quasour
Hail, tarsour	Leg, casosce
Ice, quitousour	Foot, nasour
Frost, devchea	Toe, senbitour
Dew, cabariou	Skin, nousches
Rain-bow, nachnuvoin	Nails, ceonour
Thunder, adenine	Bone, narquour
Lightning, avoidgnauia	Blood, baor
Yesterday, nieschur	Life, quava
To-day, douria,	Death paquaca
To-morrow, cearia	Food, deace nouyour
A day, ouiche deschar	Meat, quaoutour
A month, ouiche nis	Fat, acayou
A year, ouiche adavyour	Lean, nargou
Spring, asnis	Bread, dasquat
Summer, yaar caades	Indian-corn, quaces
Autumn, nibba	Milk, sou-sou
Winter, chei	Egg, nosbiquor
Man, chouve	House, sahor
Woman, nateg	Mammoth, douriates
Boy siarches	Buffalo, tanaa
Girl, nategches	Elk, oueyat
Child, anin	Deer, da
Father, a-sin	Bear, naoeches
Mother, sasin	Wolf, tacha
Brother, nayin	Panther, quiches
Sister, dardin	Wildcat, ouado
Husband, arnouu	Polecat, vueiet
Wife, danayei	Fox, couons
Son, anin quarcounté	Beaver, chestaor
Daughter, natichetetz	Raccoon, hot
The body, catocse	Opossum, narcous
Head, quantour	Hare, diot
Hair, bahat	Squirrel, siourar
Beard, sounnieites	Flying-quirrel, detes.

Ground-squirrel, chiouva aquared	Four, evui
Mole, cequouva	Five, de cequan
Bird, banit	Six, danqui
Eagle, ioy	Seven, bi cequan
Hawk, souit	Eight, daauo cequa
Owl, ouous	Nine, ivui cequa
Turkey, nou	Ten, benaar
Swan, sartos	Eleven—twenty, the numerals double
Wild-goose, quinar	Twenty, benar bit
Duck, can.	Thirty, benaar daauo
Turkey-buzzard, souquates.	Forty, benaar evui
Raven, ouvar	Fifty, benaar decequan
Crow, caquail	Sixty, benaar danqui
Black-bird, quacho	Seventy, benaar bicequa
Crane, douno	Eighty, benaar davucequa
Pigeon, ouâas	Ninety, benaar iviucequa
Pheasant, ounani	Hundred, ouische aa sour
Partridge, colati	Two hundred, carquaniauosit
Mocking-bird, quathile quatou	Horse, detama
Red-bird, laodoucé	Dog, deches
Snake, quiqua	White, aquayou
Lizzard, taquon	Black, adeguo
Butterfly, banous	Green, barnou sar
Fly, quouni	Blue, a sarquour
Fish, bata	Yellow, aquaij quo
Frog, quidau	Red, atenuat
Gold, sounar aquayguo	Good, hanhat
Silver, sounar aquayou	Bad, avouna
Copper, dedot noustor	Large, quarquavevour
Stone, signor	Small, ayortetes
Wood, youcôur	High, ayou
Gum, guaruoadat	Low, naver,
Mountain, ouadat iniquo	Narrow, sidites
Hill, chuquaet	Old, anistes
Valley, nicquedaic	Young, siarte
Sea, eiquot aicmaie.	New, souroun
Lake, eiquot	Hard, aiequai
Pond, quanmachar	Soft, achounou
River, baat	Sweet, abe save
Creek, nidday quayarda sar	Sour, abasquo
Spring, quayardacha	Bitter, aquocho
Grass, adeitour	Hot, atedos
Tree, quardacha	Cold, acourdass
Pine, devoas	Dry, adaquui
Cedar, betes	Wet aquarquo
Sycamore, quiour	Strong, adasquar
Ash, quiquor	Weak, aicquai quoiace
Elm, da aue	Pretty, hanhat
Beech, aligonqua danquone	Ugly, aouna
Birch, saibatocha	Sick, auequarion
Oak, ba	Brave, ches soues
Chestnut, nouba	Cowardly, che inij inij
Hickory, nar	Wise, ouin anet
Walnut, sciar	Foolish, quarnous quourdetau
Locust, danani	I, quarches
Mulberry, baie	You, naquaya
Vine, sasour	He, deer
Tobacco, yaar	She, annas
Joy, quavrinout	They, davre
Sorrow, gouienout	This, deschez
One, gauenie	That, déhé
Two, bit	To eat, naquiar
Three, daauo	To drink, naquarquu

To sleep, youdic	To lie down, darsa
To laugh, saqua	To smoke a pipe, darquavra
To cry, nasaquaqua	To love, sendamane
To sing, yourneyoou	To hate, atedo ciyer
To whistle, youdanou	To strike, younbin
To smell, nasoeunout	To kill, youques
To hear, youquaibe	To dance, youvechan
To see, nasaibe	To jump, avesaria
To speak, nasacoupinte	To fall, navvania
To walk, nasavear	To break, yoniouva
To run, nasaninic	To bend, darquven
To stand, daarni	Yes, aaie
To sit, dataue	No, aounna

Mr. James E. Rhoads, of Germantown, Philadelphia, also sends us a translation of the Lord's Prayer in Comanche, made two years since by Frank Maltby, an employé at Kiowa and Comanche agency, near Fort Sill, I. T.:

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

MATT. VI. 9-13.

Our Father, which art in heaven,

*Täh Affä, përküne tömövät,*

Hallowed be Thy name,

*Mohoits sücüt Uh nänia,*

Thy kingdom come,

*Pun'ihit përne' mänärk täm'ücrëcktn,*

Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven,

*Täh sö'könäë Uh pee pün'eüne mahän'en, Uh përküne hädöwite,*

Give us this day our daily bread,

*Icistse täbä nëmëmähk nëmetëhkärö,*

Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors,

*Tähn höcöniht nëmësutine, Un hiätänü'sütivite tähsutü'ne,*

Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,

*Tähkesüäfpit kä täthockäwite, käsüä tähn wëärö,*

For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

*Un simöyërokäwect pünicks hin nämähcöcüt, ter hin hanit, ërie naniavü, kënëc-kämëwite. Soonënhän.*

The Fifteenth Bulletin of the United States National Museum contains the report of several naturalists upon the scientific results of the Howgate Expedition. Mr. Ludwig Kumlien, naturalist of the expedition, contributes a paper consisting of fragmentary notes on the Eskimo of Cumberland sound. There will be found enough of mythology and linguistics in the contribution to repay perusal.

Two works on the ancient races of America are advertised under the following titles: "Footprints of Vanished Races in the Mississippi Valley; being an account of some of the Monuments and Relics of Prehistoric Races scattered over its surface, with suggestions as to their origin and uses. By A. J. Conant, A.M. C. R. Barns, St. Louis, Mo. \$1.50." "The North Americans of Antiquity; their Origin, Migrations and Type of Civilization considered. By John T. Short. Pages 530. Harper & Brothers, New York."