

fore reveal a great aptitude for the fine arts. Evenk pencil artists can be found in almost every settlement. The ancient Evenk art of embroidery is being revived too.

Recently the paper *Soviet Evenkia*, which is published in both the Russian and Evenk languages, together with the local broadcasting studio, the Evenk Scientific-research Institute of Language, Literature and History, and the local sociologists circulated a questionnaire among the inhabitants of the District. The answers they received testified to the change in the mentality of the Evenks.

Every inhabitant of the Area watches 42 films a year at an average, 868 papers and magazines are subscribed to by every thousand people; there are 15 books to every inhabitant at the state and collective farm libraries. The great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837) used to dream of the time when his works would be read by "the now wild Tungus". At present the Evenks read Pushkin both in Russian and their native language.

The chief occupations of the Evenks are, as before, hunting and reindeer-breeding. The Area is actually looked upon as the fur factory of the country. The sable, the polar fox and the squirrel are hunted and on the farms the silver fox, the mink and the muskrat are bred. An Evenk hunter or reindeer-breeder earns an average of 1,500 roubles a year (1 rouble amounts to \$1.10). In the settlements the Evenks live in wooden houses. The state gives 10-year loans to those who build their own homes, and the sum is paid back in monthly instalments that amount to the price of a hunter's knife!

Many children from hunters' and reindeer-breeders' families spend their childhood in crèches and boarding-schools where they are completely provided for by the state. At the large educational institutions of the country, such as Moscow University, places are reserved specially for Evenk youth who can enter the institutes without having to compete.

In every Evenk settlement there is a hospital and a club with a cinema and library. If qualified medical assistance is required it is offered free of charge, and specialists fly out on planes from Tura to all parts of the Area.

The Evenks have their own representative in the Soviet parliament. He is Vasili Uvechan, a former hunter and shepherd who has received an education in Moscow and is now Master of Sciences (History) and the author of more than 30 works on the history of the peoples of the North. He speaks several foreign languages fluently.

The Evenk National Area has a great future before it; it is extremely rich in minerals. Under the basalt plateau lies the Tungus coal basin, which is the largest in the world. Its reserves are estimated in astronomical figures. There are also considerable reserves of non-ferrous metals, iron, salt, building materials and oil.

The graphite works, the first-born of Evenk industry, already produces casting graphite. The deposits of Iceland spar, which are also the largest in the world, are being developed. The northernmost hydro-electric power plant is being erected on the polar river of Khantaika. Surveying work is being conducted at present with a view to building two more hydro-electric power plants. One, the Nizhne-Tungusskaya, will have a capacity of 7 million kilowatts, while the Igarskaya will produce 5 million kilowatts. Both plants will supply electric power for developing industry.

Jean Katser

Novosti Press Agency

Eskimo Bird Names at Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake, Keewatin, Northwest Territories

The list below was compiled during a stay of about two months, 27 May to 21 July 1967, at Chesterfield Inlet and during a few days spent at Baker Lake in the course of the homeward journey. At Chesterfield Inlet my principal native informants on bird names were Krakok, a man about forty-five years old who had lived part of his earlier life at Daly Bay (about 50 miles further north) and a twelve-year-old boy Koluvar, who early in his childhood had been brought from Iglulik to Chesterfield by his father and who often accompanied me on bird-watching walks. Koluvar, through his father, had learnt some Iglulik versions of bird names but also knew those in use locally. The Baker Lake names were collected from a man about fifty years old, Kchlaiyuk, with one of his sons acting as interpreter.

According to Boas¹ these people belong to the tribe he called the Kinepitu or Agutit.

I conceive the principal virtue of the list here given to lie in the explanations of the basic meaning of the native names for which I am indebted to the scholarship of Father E. Fafard, O.M.I. From the meanings of the bird names it will be evident that in the case of many only the context in which they are

used would make it clear that a bird is referred to.

The names should be pronounced as if they were words in German with the proviso that *ch* is always hard as in the Scots' word (of Gaelic origin) *loch*, or German *Dach*; the German *sch* sound is replaced by its simpler English equivalent *sh*, and *j* is pronounced as in English jug.

This system of orthography was used to record Eskimo bird names from Banks Island in Manning *et al.*² As far as I can determine it is essentially the same as that used by Porsild³ for Mackenzie Delta Eskimo bird names and, judging from the Eskimo names given in Salomonsen's *Birds of Greenland*⁴, is also the same as that used for Eskimo words in general, in Greenland. Since Thibert's useful English-Eskimo dictionary⁵ is based largely on work in the Keewatin region, it should be added that my orthography differs from his in the following points only: he writes as *kr* the sound I would record as *kch*, probably because there is no *ch* sound in French; as *j* here is to be pronounced as in English, *j* and *y* are not as with Thibert interchangeable in pronunciation; as both the *s* and *sh* sounds occur in Eskimo, both are consistently to be pronounced as defined above, in fact as they are sounded in English.

Snyder's *Arctic Birds of Canada*⁶ cites many Eskimo bird names in whatever orthography the original author happened to use but no explanations of the names are given. Lists of Eskimo bird names from areas fairly close to the one under consideration here, are that by Macpherson⁷ for Pelly Bay and the native names given by Sutton⁸ for Southampton Island. Sutton included explanations of his names apparently based on what natives told him, but some of these explanations are undoubtedly erroneous.

It is worth noting that two of the bird names listed are used with a suffix as place names. Pituilaktok for Fairway Island S. E. of Chesterfield Inlet settlement, Akpatorduark for Coats Island, and Akpatorardjuark

for Walrus Island near Southampton Island. In all these instances the birds named, black guillemots and thick-billed murrees respectively, nest on the particular island.

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E. O. Höhn

Department of Physiology,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

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English and Scientific Name	Eskimo name at Chesterfield and where different at Baker Lake (B)	Explanatory Comments
Common and Yellow-billed loon, <i>Gavia immer</i> , <i>Gavia adamsi</i>	tudlik (B) Tuu'lik	Probably from the melodious spring calls of both species
Arctic loon, <i>Gavia arctica</i>	kchaglutik	From the call taken as tcha
Red throated loon, <i>Gavia stellata</i>	kchagsaukch (B) kchagsaak	From the <i>kd ka ka</i> spring call
Whistling swan, <i>Olor columbianus</i>	kudshiuk (B) Kugyui	From the call taken as ku (pronounced coo).

<i>English and Scientific Name</i>	<i>Eskimo name at Chesterfield and where different at Baker Lake (B)</i>	<i>Explanatory Comments</i>
Canada goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	neglerk or necklerk (B) uluaralik	Neglerk from the call taken as ne. Uluarulik the cheeked one, uluar — cheek, in reference to the white cheek patch.
Snow goose and blue goose, <i>Chen hyperborea</i> and <i>Chen caerulescens</i>	kanguk	From the call taken as ka
Brant, <i>Branta bernicla</i>	nechlernak (species not known at Baker Lake)	Nak is a diminutive hence nechlernak means a small necklerk
White fronted goose, <i>Anser albifrons</i>	akto (B) niglirvi	Akto = the plump one. According to A. H. Macpherson ² at Pelly Bay this name is used for a large form of the Canada goose, ugluarulik being reserved for a small form of that species. Niglirvi, almost certainly from the call taken as nigli.
Pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>	garshutok kchomukchayuk	Garshutok = big lower lip. I fail to see how the birds appearance suggests this. Kchomukchayuk means jumps right-up i.e. in taking flight, in the typical manner of surface-feeding ducks. This second name was used by Koluar and his father and is apparently in use at Iglulik.
Green-winged teal, <i>Anas carolinensis</i>	sarpak, (B) native name not known to informant.	Meaning not known.
Common goldeneye, <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	kabvirtok	kabvirtok = big head, an appropriately named feature of ducks of this genus.
Oldsquaw, <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	agiadshuk (B) a'lier	Both names mean, tries to say a, in reference to the male's spring call: ä äonwa (using German phonetics).
Common eider, <i>Somateria mollissima</i>	mitivik or mitshek male = amaulik	Mitek is a generic term for duck, mitivik means big duck; amaulik, has an amaut, the male in breeding plumage suggests a white amaut worn on a black background. (See Figs. 1 and 2).
King eider, <i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	kingalik or kchingalik	The one with the nose, kchinga = nose, refers to the fleshy nob above the base of the male's bill.

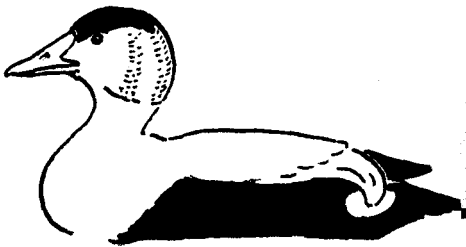


FIG. 1. Male common eider duck suggests a white amaut worn over black.



FIG. 2. Chesterfield Inlet woman wearing the amaut.

English and Scientific Name	Eskimo name at Chesterfield and where different at Baker Lake (B)	Explanatory Comments
Red-breasted merganser, <i>Mergus serrator</i>	pitiulayurak (B) nuyaglek	Like the pitiula or black guillemot. The overall appearance of the birds in flight is similar to the extent that both look dark above with partly white wings. Nuyaglek = (the one who) has hair on his head, an evident reference to the mane-like crest of both sexes of this duck.
Gyrffalcon, <i>Falco rusticolus</i>	kigavik (B) kchigiavik	The grasper
Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	kigaviaktshuk (B) kchigiaviagyuk	The small grasper, tshuk and kyuk are diminutives.
Rough-legged hawk, <i>Buteo lagopus</i>	kchayok (B) Kchinguayu	kchayok = brown; kchinguayu = (the one who is) always complaining. Probably referring to the screeching call which descends in pitch.
Eagle, <i>Aquila</i>	naktoalik	Has claws.
Willow ptarmigan, <i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	achigivik (B) achiglivik	Achigivik = the real achigik, see below. Achigik, achigiak or other variants on this name appear to be forms of a word coined specifically for ptarmigan, an important bird to virtually all Eskimo, in whose territories one or other of 2 species is common. Furthermore, it seems that the commonest of the 2 species in any one area is called achigik (or a variant of that name) whereas the other, locally rarer species, is given a name which modifies the name of the commoner one, e.g. in the Mackenzie Delta and Banks Island where the willow ptarmigan predominates, it is called agkilak in the Delta ² and achigik on Banks ³ . The rarer rock ptarmigan in the Delta is called niksaktugak — the <i>belcher</i> — from the throaty <i>rrrp</i> spring call of the male; on Banks Island it is called achigik niksataluk — the <i>belching</i> achigik. In the Chesterfield area to distinguish the willow ptarmigan from the rock ptarmigan which is the common species, the name given to the former is achigivik. Vik is a suffix denoting the <i>real</i> or <i>genuine</i> ⁵ , thus the name means <i>the</i> ptarmigan. The suffix livik is either a variant of vik or luavik, the latter according to Thibert ⁶ also means the real, genuine.
Rock ptarmigan, <i>Lagopus mutus</i>	achigik, (B) achigiak	
Sandhill crane, <i>Grus canadensis</i>	tatigak (B) tatigia	The long one, takiyok = long, referring to the bird's long-necked and long-legged appearance.
Semipalmated plover, <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	kchollichulli	Probably from the alarm call taken as kcholli.
Golden plover, <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	tulli' iuk (B) tullik	From the alarm call taken as tulli or tullik.
Black-bellied plover, <i>Squatarola squatarola</i>	Tulli'iuk (B) kergleyauch	Probably in imitation of the commonest call <i>tläui</i> (in German phonetics).
Ruddy turnstone, <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	taliguak (B) kchaliaguak	Meaning uncertain. Sutton ⁸ explains the Southampton Island equivalent <i>teli-viatsuk</i> as <i>teli</i> being an imitation of its battle cry.
Whimbrel, <i>Numenius phalaropus</i>	shiuktuvuk (B) name not known to my informant	From the call taken as shiu.
Sandpipers in general	sigiareaktshuk (B) tuituak	Small long-beaked one. Tui caller.
Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina</i>	shigiareaktok (B) aiverkchea	Large (tok) long beaked one. Referring to the long decurved bill which is likened to a walrus tusk in the Baker Lake name, aiverk = walrus.

English and Scientific Name	Eskimo name at Chesterfield and where different at Baker Lake (B)	Explanatory Comments
Red phalarope, <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	savrak	Probably a corruption from the Western e.g. Mackenzie Delta form of its name, aukshuak, auk = blood referring to the bird's colour. The word savrak has no meaning.
Pomarine jaeger, <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	ishungaktshok (B) ichungaktshok	Large (tshok) ishunga.
Parasitic and long-tailed jaeger, <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> and <i>S. longicaudus</i>	ishunga	Large-winged. For their body size the two smaller species of jaeger are in fact rather large-winged birds.
Glaucous gull, <i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	nauyavak	Nau=where vak = usually. Hence the one who asks where, or the searcher (for food).
Herring gull, <i>Larus argentatus</i>	wauyak (B) nauya	See above.
Sabines gull, <i>Xema Sabini</i>	irrigareaktshuk (B) ichigagliuk	The irri caller, irri is quite a good rendering of its spring call. Ichigagliuk probably refers to the same call rendered as ichi.
Arctic tern, <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	imerkotailak	Goes at the water many times, immer = water, referring to the plunging of the bird into the water to hunt small fish.
Black guillemot, <i>Cepphus grylle</i>	Pitiula (B) bird not known there.	Fast off the nest, when disturbed.
Thick-billed murre, <i>Uria lomvia</i>	akpat or akpak	Refers to the fast flight of this alcid cf. akpattok = steps, walks, runs.
Snowy owl, <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	ukpik	Wide open eyes.
Short-eared owl, <i>Asia flammeus</i>	ukpiguach (B) mahelik	The swooping ukpik, referring to the bird's manner of flight. Mahelik = has something like the gills of a fish in evident reference to the facial disk.
Raven, <i>Corvus corax</i>	tulugak	Pecks many times.
Water pipit, <i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	inguiatok	(The one who) won't sit down, or sit still.
Horned lark, <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	tulliyuyoch siutilik (B) pudshioktuk	Small tullik or golden plover, siutilik means the one who has something like ears, referring to the "horns" on the head. Probably again a reference to the horns for Thibert's gives puyaluk for ear wax.
Common and Hoary redpoll, <i>Acanthis flammea</i> and <i>A. hornemanni</i>	uvingniak	The whistler, referring to the bird's song.
Savannah sparrow, <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	kuyamertak	Meaning not known.
Lapland longspur, <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Krenerktak mannuilitalik (B) tingmiagluk	The one with black spots, the bibbed one, both names refer to the male's black head and throat. Tingmiagluk small bird, tingmiak = bird.
Snow bunting, <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	kaluktok male = amauligak	Kaluktok meaning not known, amauligak, has an amaut. The male's breeding plumage suggests a black amaut, with the hood down, worn on a white body. (See Fig. 3)
Small land bird (generic term)	kopanuar	

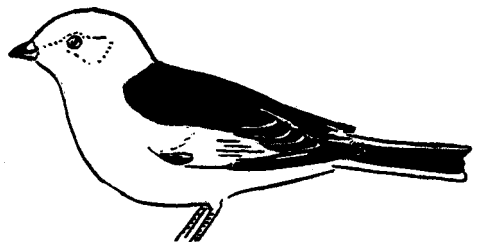


FIG. 3. Male snow bunting in breeding plumage; suggests a black amaut (with the hood turned down) worn on white.