

fortified gaps before the pueblo is reached. The site was impregnable to any form of attack possible to savage warfare. The commanding position was at the gateway to the Tewa country e. of the mountains, and, according to tradition, it was the function of Chipiinuinge to withstand as far as possible the fierce Navaho and Apache raids from the n. w. The pueblo was built entirely of stone and was of 3 stories, in places possibly 4. Portions of second-story walls are still standing and many cedar timbers are well preserved. The remains of 15 kivas, mostly circular, a few rectangular, are still traceable in and about the ruins; these were all mostly if not wholly subterranean, having been excavated in the rock surface on which the pueblo stands. The cliff-dwellings in the e. face of the mesa are all of the excavated type, and appear to have been used for mortuary quite as much as for domiciliary purposes. (E. L. H.)

**Chipiscilin.** A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

**Chipletac.** A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

**Chipmunk.** The common name of the striped ground squirrel (*Tamias striatus*), of which the variants chipmonk, chipmuck, chitmunk, and others occur. The word has been usually derived from the "chipping" of the animal, but (Chamberlain in Am. Notes and Queries, III, 155, 1889) it is clearly of Algonquian origin. The word *chipmunk* is really identical with the *adjidaumo* ('tail-in-air') of Longfellow's Hiawatha, the Chippewa *atchitamón*, the name of the ordinary red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*). The Chippewa vocabulary of Long (1791) gives for squirrel *chetamon*, and Mrs Traill, in her Canadian Crusoes, 1854, writes the English word as *chitmunk*. By folk etymology, therefore, the Algonquian word represented by the Chippewa *atchitamón* has become, by way of *chitmunk*, our familiar *chipmunk*. The Chippewa word signifies 'head first', from *atchit* 'headlong,' *am* 'mouth,' from the animal's habit of descending trees. The Indian word applied originally to the common red squirrel and not to the chipmunk. (A. F. C.)

**Chippanchickchick.** A tribe or band of doubtful linguistic affinity, either Chinookan or Shahaptian, living in 1812 on Columbia r., in Klickitat co., Wash., nearly opposite The Dalles. Their number was estimated at 600.

**Chippanchickchicks.**—Morse in Rep. to Sec. War, 368, 1822. **Tchipan-Tchick-Tchick.**—Stuart in Nouv. Ann. Voy., XII, 26, 1821.

**Chipped implements.** See *Stonework*.

**Chippewakway** (*Chíp'-ka-kyun'-ge*, 'place of roots.'—Dunn, after Godfroy). A Piankishaw village, in 1712, on the site of Vincennes, Knox co., Ind.

**Brushwood.**—Baskin, Forster & Co.'s Hist. Atlas Ind., 249, 1876. **Chih-kah-we-kay.**—Hough in Ind. Geol. Rep., map, 1883. **Chipeoke.**—Baskin, Forster & Co., op. cit., 249, 1876. **Chíp'-kah-kyoon'-gay.**—Dunn, after Godfroy, in fn, 1908 ('place of roots': Miami name). **Chippewakway.**—Baskin, Forster & Co., op. cit. **Chip-pe-ocke.**—Hough, op. cit. **Chippewakway.**—Ibid.

**Chippewa** (popular adaptation of *Ojibway*, 'to roast till puckered up,' referring to the puckered seam on their moc-casins; from *ojib* 'to pucker up,' *ub-way* 'to roast'). One of the largest tribes N. of Mexico, whose range was formerly



CHIPPEWA MAN

along both shores of L. Huron and L. Superior, extending across Minnesota to Turtle mts., N. Dak. Although strong in numbers and occupying an extensive territory, the Chippewa were never prominent in history, owing to their remoteness from the frontier during the period of the colonial wars. According to tradition they are part of an Algonquian body, including the Ottawa and Potawatomi, which separated into divisions when it reached Mackinaw in its westward movement, having come from some point N. or N. E. of Mackinaw. Warren (Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 1885) asserts that they were settled in a large village