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# CHINOOK TEXTS 

BY

## FRANZBOAS



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ì LL L S T R A TI 0 N.
Plate I. Portraits of Charles Cultee

# CHINOOK TEXTS 

Told by<br>Charles Cultee<br>Recorded and translated by<br>Franz Boas

## INTRODUCTION.

## HISTORICAL ACCOUNT.

The following texts were collected in the summers of 1890 and 1891. While studying the Salishan languages of Washington and Oregon I learned that the dialects of the lower Chinook were on the verge of disappearing, and that only a few individuals survived who remembered the languages of the once powerful tribes of the Clatsop and Chinook. This fact determined me to make an effort to collect what little remained of these languages.

I first went to Clatsop, where a small band of Indians are located near Seaside, Clatsop county, Oregon. Although a number of them belonged to the Clatsop tribe, they had all adopted the Nehelim language, a dialect of the Salishan Tillam rok. This change of language was brought about by frequent intermarriages with the Nehelim. I found one middle-aged man and two old women who still remembered the Clatsop language, but it was impossible to obtain more than a vocabulary and a few sentences. The man had forgotten a great part of the language, while the women were not able to grasp what I wanted; they claimed to liave forgotten their myths and traditions, and could not or wonld not give me any comected texts. One old Clatsop woman, who had been married to a Mr. Smith, was too sick to be seen, and died soon after my visit. The few remaining Clatsop had totally forgotten the history of their tribe, and even maintained that no allied dialect was spoken north of Columbia river and on Shoalwater bay. They assurad me that the whole country was occupied by the Chehalis, another Salishan tribe. They told me, however, that a few of their relatives, who still continued to speak Clatsop, lived on Shoalwater bay among the Chehalis.

I went to search for this remnant of the Clatsop and Chinook peoples, and found them located at Bay Center, Pacific county, Washington. They proved, to be the last survivors of the Chinook, who at one time occupied the greater part of Shoalwater bay and the northern bank of Columbia river as far as Greys Harbor. The tribe has adopted the Chehalis language in the same way in which the Clatsop have adopted the Nehelim. The only individuals who spoke Chinook were Charles Cultee and Catherine. While I was unable to obtain anything from the latter, Cultee (or more properly $Q_{i}$ Elte $e^{\prime}$ ) proved to be a veritable storehouse of information. His mother's mother was a Katlamat, and his mother's father a Quila'pax; his father's mother was a Clatsop, and his father's father a Tinneh of the interior. His wife is a Chehalis, and at present he speaks Chehalis almost exclusively, this being also the language of his children. He has lived for a long time in Katlamat, on the southern bauk of Columbia river, his mother's town, and for this reason speaks the Katlanat dialect as well as the Chinook dialect. He uses the former dialect in conversing with Samson, a Katlamat Indian, who is also located at Bay Center. Until a few years ago he spoke Chinook with one of his relatives, while he uses it now only ravely when conversing with Catherine, who lives a ferr miles from Bay Center. Possibly this Chinook is to a certain extent mixed with Katlamat expressions, but from a close study of the material I conclude that it is ou the whole pure and trustworthy.

I have obtained from Cultee a series of Katlamat texts also, which appear to me not quite so good as the Chinook texts, but nevertheless give a good insight into the differences of the two dialects. It may be possible to obtain material in this dialect from other sources.

My work of translating and explaining the texts was greatly facilitated by Cultee's remarkable intelligence. After he had once grasped what I wanted, he explained to me the grammatical structure of the sentences by means of examples, and elucidated the sense of difficult periods. This work was the more difficult as we conversed only by means of the Chinook jargon.

The following pages cointain nothing but the texts and translations. The grammar and dictionary of the language will contain a comparison of all the dialects of the Chinookan stock. I have translated the first text almost verbatim, while in the later texts I endeavored only to render the sense accurately, for which reason short sentences have been inserted, others omitted. Still, the form of the Chinook sentences has been preserved as nearly as possible.

## ALPHABET

a, e, i, o, u have their continental sounds (short).
$\bar{a}, \bar{e}, \overline{1}, \bar{o}, \bar{u}$ long vowels.
A, E, I, O, U obscure vowels.
${ }^{3},{ }^{\text {e }}{ }^{\text {i }}{ }^{\circ}$, u vowels not articulated but indicated by position of the mouth.
in German Bür.
aw in law.
o in German voll.
e in bell.
separates vowels which do not form diphthongs.
ai i in island.
aut ow in how.
1

11

L
$L_{i}$
'l
as in English.
very long, slightly palatized by allowing a greater portion of the back of the tongue to touch the palate.
posterior palatal 1 ; the tip of the tongue touches the alveoli of the lower jaw, the back of the tongue is pressed against the hard palate, sonans.
the same, short and exploded (surd; Lepsius's $\underline{t}$ ).
the same with very great stress of explosion.
velar $k$.
English k.
palatized $k$ (Lepsius's $\mathrm{k}^{\prime}$ ), almost ky.
might be better defined as a posterior palatal k, between k and $\mathrm{k} \cdot$.
ch in German Bach.
$x$ pronounced at posterior border of hard palate.
palatal $x$ as in German ich.
are evidently the same sound aud might be written $\mathrm{s}^{\cdot}$ or c., both being palatized; c (English sh) is pronouncell with open teeth, the tongue almost touching the palate immediately behind the alveoli; $s$ is morlified in the same manner.

| $\left.\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{d}, \mathrm{t} \\ \mathrm{~b}, \mathrm{p} \\ \mathrm{~g}, \mathrm{k} \end{array}\right\}$ | as in English, but surd and sonant are difficult to distinguish. |
| :---: | :---: |
| , | as in English. |
| y | as in year. |
| W | as in English. |
| m | is pronounced with semiclausure of the nose and with very slight compression of the lips; it partakes, therefore, of the character of $b$ and $w$. |
| n | is pronounced with semiclausure of the nose; it partakes, therefore, of the character of d. |

designates increased stress of articulation. designates increased stress of articulation due to the elision of $q$.
is a very deep laryngeal intonation, due to the elision of $q$. 2, 4 desiguate excessive length of vowels, representing approx- imately the double and fourfold mora.

Words ending with a short vowel must be contracted with the first vowel of the next word. When a word ends with a long vowel and the next begins with a vowel, a euphonic - y - is inserted. The last consonant of a word is united with the first vowel of the next word to one syllable.

## TKiANA'MUKC.

## Myths.

## 1. CIK'IA ICTA'KXANAM. Cikta their Myth.


Five there were, their younger one a woman menstruating the

first time.
 ..... 2
away
 sister.


 one ehild. He entered. It rose the child. Then it jumped up 6



 they two hauled aud his father. Then they two hid inland. Now nothing him

two wonell they two went gamass.
A'Ita Lela'ktikcka txè̀lā-it. Take nḗkteuktē. A'lta wext éxat 12 Now four only remained. Then it got day. Now more one 12 $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{y}$. $\bar{A}^{\prime} y \overline{0} 4$. Take weXt Lap i'tcax ōni'ctXuic. Take itcā'mas lie went. He went. Then again find he did her a pheasant. Then liitting leer 13
 hedid lier. Then he hung her up again there. Then he went, far he wernt
 again. Then find he did them a honse. Then he opened the . Now there $\begin{gathered}\text { there } \\ \text { was }\end{gathered}$

 Then fimt he did her his lonse. Theu squeeze he did her his louse. Then

 "Tca txgṑya! LgūLē’lXemk gō te'lxaoql altē'mam." Take "Come, let us two go! A person at our house has arrived." Then 20

1 agō 1 Xam she spoke to her
2 Lgā̀naa. her mother.

Lgā'naa: "
her mother: "Later on
tcax." come." A long time then aci'xkō
$k_{i} a$ thes two
went home Lét'owilkt gō wéwulè. A'lta blood in
interior o
house.
3 naXéLXa. A'lta $\overline{\varepsilon_{0}} \bar{o}^{\prime} l \mathrm{EpptckiN}$ agacge'ltcim. she became angry. Now [with] firebrand she hit them two.
4 A'lta Lō'nikcka Lxḗlá-it. Take nélitcuktē. "NiXua nai'ka Now three only remained. Then it got day. $\quad$ Well! I 5 weXt nō'ya!" TakE ā'yōt, kulā'i $\bar{a}$ 'yō. Take weXt Lap átcax also I shall go!" Then he went, far he went. Then again find he didher 6 ōni'ctNuic. TakE itcā'maع atciā'lax. Atcupōnit weNt ia'xka. a pleasant. Then hitting her he didherwith He hung her up also he. Take reXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o \overline{0}, ~ k u l \bar{a}^{\prime} 2 \mathrm{i}$ áyō. Take lap atci'tax t!ol. TakE Then also he went, far hewent. Then find hedidthem a house. Then
 he opened the there was an oldman and a child. Then he entered. door;
.. [as above]... Take nā'k•im kaX ōk'ōsks: "Tca txgō'ya! - [as abore].. Then she said that girl: "Come letustwogo!
 "可'Lqē, tcax! ā'Lqē, tcax!" TakE agō'LXam: "Nēkct na LEmā'icX?" - Lateron, come! Later on, come!" Then she spoke to "Not [interrog. thy relatire?" TakE agō'lXam: "Lqui'mumiks LEmétata-iks." TakE aci'xkō Then she spoke to her: "Fire thy uncles." Then ther two к.a Loā'naa Take naNE'LNa; takE akcō'tEna Lō̄’mama and her mother. Then she became angry; then she struck them two her father kja LgāwuX. and her younger brother.

A'lta weXt néktcuktē. A'lta weXt ésat niXe'ltXuitck. AtcNow again it got day. Now again one he made himself ready. He to'ckam tiā́xalaitanema. Take ā'yo meXt. Kulái $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ you, āyo. Take took them his arrows. Then he went also. Far hewent, hewent. Theu Lap átcax $\bar{n} i^{\prime} c t$ Inic. Take itcámas atciā'lax. Take atcupō'nit find he did her a pheasant. Then hitting her he didher Then he hang her up with one.
 there also. Then he went also. Far he went. Then find he did them t!'ōL. Take atcix̄́laque. Lōc Lqi'ēyóqxut k;a Lg'ācgc. Take a house. Then he opened the door. There an old man and a child. Then
ayū́p! !ōm. Take aLxā'latck Lg'ā'cgc. Take alksō'pena: " $\bar{U}^{\prime} q u a q c t$ he entered. Then it rose the child. Then it jumperl up: "Lonsome.

 squeezed itwas. Then he bithim his uncle at his neck. Then cut atcésax ī̄̄́tuk. Take acgiṓLata ma'Lxole; acgiópcut. TakE he did it his neek. Then they two hanled him inland; they two hidhim. Then
24 na'k•im qaX ōk'ósks: "Ai'aq, ai'aq, txg'̄'ya!" Take: "Alte'mam she said that girl: "Quick, quick, let ustwo qo!" Then: "It eame
 a person to our house." Then she said to her hermother: "Later on, ā́Lqe." Take acíxko; take acixā'laqte. A'lta ilā̄kx Lén'owilkt. later on." Then they two went then they two opened Then its smell blood. home; the door.
27 A'lta naXE'LXa. A'lta akcō'tena Lgī'mama k;a Lgī'wni. Now shebecameangry. Now she struck her father and her younger them two brother.

# A'lta smôkst cxēlā'itX. Nē'ktcuktē. ...[as before]... 1 <br> Now two remained. lt got day. $\cdots$ [as before]. 

A'lta ēXā'tka ayukōētiXt. A'lta nige'tsax, nige'tsax, nige'tsax 2 Now one ouly he was left. Now he eried, he cried, he cried ka'nauwe $\bar{e} \bar{o}^{\prime} p u l l$. Qioāp iktcō'ktīya, take ayaō'ptit. Take 3 all night. Nearly it was going to get day, then he fell asleep. Then niXge'qauwakō: "Manix Lap ma'x $\bar{o}$ ōni'ctXuic, nérket itcā'ma ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ he dreamt: "When find you will doher apheasant, not hitting her
 you will do her A monster he carried her away your younger sister and he with him
atctōténa ka'nauwe Lemē'xk'uniks. Manix mō'ya, Lap mtā'xō 6 he irilled them all your elder brothers. When you will go, fiml you will d, them t!’oL. Nēkct ai'aq amō'p!'a! Manix mōikelā'ya amôkctikc 7 a hoouse. Not quick enter! When you will see them two persons
 being there stay at the doorway!" Now it got day. He awoke.

 atciā'lax. A'lta à yō, $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{y}, \bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o}$, kulā'i $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o ̄ . ~ l a p ~ a t c i ' t a x ~ 11 ~$ he did her with one. Now he went, he went, he went, far he went. Find he did them t!ōl. Take atcixā'laktē. A'lta Lōc Lq; 'ēyō'qxut kia Lg'ácge. 12 a honse. Then he opened the door. Then there was an old man and a cliild. Take ayō'La-it gō-y - iqéc p!al. Lē 2 lē take ayō'La-it gō-y - iqép p!al. 13 Then he stayed in the doorway. Long then he stayed in the doorway. Take nā'k•ēm ōk'o'sks; take agō'lXam Lgā'naa: "Ai'aq, ai'aq, 14 Then she spoke the girl; then she said to her to her mother: "Quick, quick, tXgō'ya. Take altémam LgōlḗlXemk gō te'lxaôkl." Take 15 we two go home. Then it came a person to our house." Then agō'lXam Lgā’naa: "Tcā tXe'Xatgō!" Take aci'xkō. 16 she said to her her mother: "Come, let us turn back!" Then they two went home.
3

their honse , door
their honse, door.

Lōc. Take áctōp!. A'lta naXe'LXa kaX ōk'ō'sks. A'lta 18 there was. Then they two entered. Now she grew augry that girl. Now nō'ponem. A'lta ayaxalgu'Litck Liā'wuX: "Ka'nauwē LtXa'xk'- 19 it grew dark. Now he told her his younger sister: "All our two selves'
 elder they came." Now she told her to her daughter: "Your uncles brothers

Txcōte'nana?" "Ā, $\operatorname{tgt}_{i}{ }^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime} k t i \quad q c l X a w a \bar{\prime} y a!", ~ A ' l t a: ~ " T g t_{j} \bar{o}{ }^{\prime} k t i \quad 22$ Shall we kill them "Ah! good they two are killed!" Now: "Good two?"
 I goto get it pitchwood!" Then he went and carried pitchwood to interior of

Take nē'k•im èqi'ēyō'qxut: "I'kta milgelā'xō LaLkckuī?" "A'Lqē
Then he said the old man: "What will you do with it its pitchwood?" "Later on
 winter we make fire with it." Now they stayed. Long they stayed. Now nixéllkulīl lē'lē. Q;oā'p iktcō'ktiya, ka ayaō'ptit. A'lta 26 he spoke much a long time. Nearly it was going to then he fell asleep. Now to him get day,
atcō'lXam Liā’wuX: "Mxā'latck! Ai'āq a'lta cilxelgēéLxaé!" 27 he said to her to his younger "Rise! Quick now we will burn them sister: two!"

a'lta nō'pa. A'lta tuwā'x atci'Lax Lkckuī'. A'lta ayō'pa. S'lta now she weut ont. Now light he did it the pitchwood. Now he went ont. Now
 it [they] burnt those house. Then hesaid: "Heh! brother-in-law! Rise éqxiX! lxLXa!" A'lta nixíllatck eqjḕyóqxut, a'lta ixpō'te. A'lta brother- We burn!" Now he rose the old one, now it was locked. Now in-law!
aci'xLXa, iā'Xa k;a ia'xka.
theytwo burnt, his son and he.
A'lta aklō'Xtkin Lgā'tata-iks. A'lta Lap age'Lax gō mā'Lxôle, Now shescarched tor them her uneles. Now find she did them at inland,
 now she carried them to water. Now she blew she did them on the water. A'lta ka'nauwe alxulā'yutck. A'lta aLi'xkō; kulā'i $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lō. Lap Now all theyrose. Now they wenthome: far they went. Find aLg'̄̄'yax ikak; $\bar{o}^{\prime} L i t X . ~ A ' l t a ~ i a^{\prime} x k a t i ~ a L x^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime} y u t ~ g \bar{o} ~ q i ̄ X ~ i k a k j \bar{o}^{\prime} L i t X$. they did him lake. Now there they bathed in that lake.
 Now she dived that womau: "Ha! good [inter- if Idive?" rogative partiele]
 "Ah, good if you dive." Does it fit me in this lake?" "Yes,

 "Ah, good if you dive." "Doesit fitmeinwater this lake?" "Ah, mkō's£uit." A'lta weXt nakL; 'émen. Lō'ni nakL;'ē'mEn; a'lta itfits you in water." Now again she dired. Three times she dived; now I'tcaqcō ayaxā'lax. "TcuX nikō's^uit ikakj' $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ LitX?" "Ā, k•!ē niket her hair began to grow "Ha! does it fitme the lake?" "Ah!no! not on her.
mkō's‘nit." " $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$, qa'daqa nikct ánqate anicgenō$l \mathrm{Lam} ? "$ A'lta it fits yon in water." "Eh, why not before you spoketo me?" Now qui'nume nakL; 'émen, a'lta kwa'nisum nō'ya. A'lta aLE'kXnk't five times she dired, now for always she went. Now they carried her
 only her theirmiece. Now ther arrived at at theirhouse. Now they stayed. their inouse
 Now thus intending they went repeatedly to buy No, not they gave her Now her.
away.
Lē̃at Lkānax algōmel. A'lta ia'xkati nṓLa-it.
oue chief he boughther. Now there she stayed.
A'lta ka'nanwe Lealā́ma iqiésqēs niket it ${ }^{\circ} \bar{o}^{\prime} k t i \quad \bar{a}^{\prime} y a m x t c, ~ q e \overline{w a ~}$ Now all blays blue jay not gool hisheart, because
 never langh she rid. Now along then she said: "Ah, then tired
 gets my heart. Good yongo far; now laugh I shall do."
 "No, no, not langh you shall do." A long again and more she said: "Oh, take tell nésax étcamxte." Take ateṓlxam itcāk•ikala: theu tired gets my heart." Then hospoke to her her husband:
 héhe nxíxo. Take tell atcéy yax étcamxte iqjésqēs. Mō'ya langh Ishall do. Then tired he makes him my heart blue-jay. Go
 inland there. Lie down on knees and your ears hold them!" Quick elbows;
kawē' X nax'ō'tam. Aklō'skam lqée'tcamētē. A'lta alaxa'ltciam; early she went to bathe. She took it a eomb. Now she combed herself;

 laugh I shall do. Hahahē! blue-jay." Now she ate them all 4

 agiō'XtkinEina itcā'k•ika. A'lta k•ie, nikct Lap agā'yax. A'lta 7 she searchedf for him her husbaud. Now nothing, not find she did him. Now
 for him
 uptohere nothing his legs. Now she put him in a basket. Now she moved 9 mank kulā'i. A'lta t;'ōL agE'tax. A'lta ia'xkati nō'La-it.

| A'lta | lē'lē | étcatcja | ayaxā'lax. | A'lta | nakxa'tō. | Aktaxu'to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { a long } \\ \text { time, }}}{ }$ | her sickness | was on her. |  | she gave birth. | She gave birtl |


 two:


 on ground.

"O, Lgā'xauyamtiks qō'tac tê'lXim. Qa'dalx mux $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ 'La-it?" 18 " he poor ones those people. How may be they died?"

Lqētcaméte. " $\bar{O}, \quad a^{\prime} u!$ Lō'nas
a comb. brother!
 him

LgōLḗleXemk Lap alge'ctax gō $\mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{ix} \cdot \mathrm{iq} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ mxōm. "O2 cge'Xa! O a person find they twodid it in this basket. "O my two chiil- 0


1 k $\because \bar{e} . \quad A i^{\prime} a q, ~ a i^{\prime} a q, \quad m t g E n u p \bar{o}^{\prime}$ nit! nothing. Quick, yuick, youtwo hang me up!

À'lqí Lté'mama
Later on she will cone

LEmtī'naa,
your two selves' mother.

2 gelxawi'lєaya."
she will eat us."
A'Ita acgiō'ckam Leta'mama, a'lta ackupōnit. Pō'lakli Now they two took him their two selves' father, now they two hung him up. At dark
4 llaxatkō'ma Letā'naa. A'lta cgā'土a aciXe'LXa. A'lta she came home theirmother. Now her two children they two were angry. Now
5 cq; $\overline{0} \bar{a}^{\prime} l i p X$ acíxax cgā́Xa. A'lta acgiōlXam Leta'mama: two yonths lhey her fow they tow two sail their two children. to him selves' father:
 "Good enring by super- we do you." Now he said: "Ah, good!" natural means

$8 L_{i}{ }^{\prime} E^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{p}$ acgia'yax. A'lta acgō'skam Letā́naa. LkéwucX mader water they two did him. Now they two took her their two selves' mother. A dog
9 aci'kxax.
they two made her.
 Now they two went. They two went, far they two went. Now they two



 Many monsters in this lake." Now he took them tia'xalaitan, $a^{\prime} l t a \quad i \bar{a}^{\prime} m a{ }^{\varepsilon}$ atcés lax. "'TgEtj $\bar{o}^{\prime} k t i \quad n n k \bar{e}^{\prime} \times a$ his arrows, now shooting him he did him with one. "Good I swim niugólemama." A'lta atci'Lxalnketgō Liā'ok. A'lta ayōkuē I shall go to take him." Now he threw it off his blanket. Now he swam, a'lta atciu'skam qix iqē̄ō'q. A'lta $L_{;} E$ Ela'p $^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} y^{\prime} \overline{0}$. A'lta nige'tcax now hetook him that swan. Now under water he went. Now he cried iā́xk'un. A'lta lṓElō atei'Lax Lqā'nake. A'lta na-ixE'lgicx. his elder brother. Now pile mp he did them sitones. Now he made a tire. A'Ita aléceltuq. $\bar{A}^{\prime} l t a ~ a L o ' s-k o-i t ~ L q \bar{a}^{\prime} n a k c . ~ A ' l t a ~ a t c i o ̄ ' t c X E m ~$ Now he heated them. Now they got hot the stones. Now he made it boil
 the lake. Now dry he got the lake. Now he said to him: "Adēé! óxuit tqctxēLáa'wnks!" A'lta atcō'ckann ōyā'qēwiqe. A'lta "Ade"! many monsters!" Now hetookher his knife. Now LE'XLEX atci'tax tg'ī'wanaks. $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime}$ '2lta ka'nanme Lex atci'tax cot he did them their bellies. Now all cut he did them
 I shall Lg'̄'wnX." A'lta nige'tcax. (̄2, a'lta ètka ianu'kstA iqctxésau. my younger Now he eried. Oh, now one only small monster. brother.'
A'lta LEx atcā'yax iā'wan ianu'kstX iqctxésau. A'lta Lap atcā́yax Now eut hedid him hisbelly small monster. Now find he didhim
 his younger He held him in hand his swan. Now he carried him his rounger to water. Now how he did him his younger brother. Now he rose
 his yommer "Oh! 1 salid to you not swim! You will be swallowed!" brother:

lgōlé'leXemk. Algiō'ktcan i'Lasiki. A'lta alá'owil. "Ō, i'kta 2 a person. He held him his padde. Now hedanced. "Oh, what

 gative
particle]
me'tXuit $\mathrm{io}^{\prime}$-kuk! NiXua ge'cgec mtā'xo x•itik tEmén'a! Iō'kuk stand here! Well, drive do them those flounders! Here


 his dipnet. "Oh, thus thus always they will be canght flounders."




 for him.
niket qetomā'qta c'ésxatet."
not they two will be raiu [dual]."
14
killed



these. Now blow he did them. Oh, they stood up people.

$o^{\prime}$ tsōyēha qōpiālxa."
blue-back sal- she will be caught."
mon



the two always now these knives I shall strike them Ah, now they two met 22
making them,



 Head hedid; she was tastened one. "Well, again headside- do!" sidewasョ to him ways
LāX ${ }^{0} \bar{e}^{\prime} \dot{x} a x$, weXt $\overline{e X t}$ aqēlgā'mit. Gō Lā́yaqtEq mô'ksti Head hedid, again one wasfastened to At hishead twice sideways aqtilg $\bar{a} \bar{s}^{\prime}$ mit;
they were fasgō iā'putc ēxt aqilg'̄'mit. "Ni'Xua
sE'pena!" they were fas-
tened to him;
aqiō'lXam; atcō'pena. Aqiō"lXam: "NiXua mēxḗlxēgo! Ēmā'cen was said to himi he jumped. It was said to him: "Well,
turn round!
Deer ēméxal. Nēket qa'ntsiX mtōténax tếlXEm." thy name. Never
you will kill people."
them repeatedly
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ ctō, actiga'ōm Uqi'̄̄'nexōn. "I'kta mxē'lXalem?" "Ō,
They two they two Uq Uq'o'nexōn. "What are you doing?" "Oh,
went,
reacherlher went, reached her
nexemō'sXem." Take aklō'skam Lé'Xat lk'ā'cke gō Lā́pōtitk. I play." Then she took it one child at its forearm.
 Then she threw it awas below. "Quick let them they two will fight
 our two selves' two dogs." Then she said Uqi' $\overline{\text { or'nexōn: }}$ :Oh, a monster
 their two selves' bitch. Even her husband his town she ate him, else aqā'wåuX $\overline{0} g^{\prime} u^{\prime} x a m u k c . " ~ " Q a ' d a ~ i t c \bar{a}^{\prime} x a l ~ o m e ̄ ' x a m u k c ? " ~ " O ̄, ~ i t c a ̄ ' x a l ~$ slie will eat her my bitch." "How her name your bitch?" "Oh, her name tqtqake itc政Lxalemax. Qa'da itcā̄'xal omtā'xamukc?" "Ō, itcā'xal lheads eater. How ler name your two selves' bitch?" "Oh, her name
 flint eater."
 Now cut it was done her neck Uqiō'nexōn her biteh. Then
 atctō'lXam tqā'sōsiniks: "Manix genexaluketgō'ya a'lta megē'ma: he said to them the boys: "When she throws me down now you will say
"MXata'kōmX wēlX!' Mcgéma." A'lta agiō'skam, a'lta 'Return to land!' You will say so." Now she took him, now agā'xēnayuX ōquéleXtcutk. A'lta agiō'skam gō tiā́pōtitk. she [ther] stood flint-pieces [f.]. Now she took him at his fortarms. upright
Qui'numī gō'ye ag'ā'yax. Take agē'xaluketgō. Take agtō'lNam Five times thus she did to him. Then slie threw him down. Then she said to them
 to the boys: "Go and stay always away [in] land!" Then he saill to them tqā'sōsiniks: "MXatākōmX wēlX! meik•im! meik•in!" "Nā to the boys: "Return to land! say! say!" "Nă!
 these people, now they come your fathers!" Then he went down ayuqunā'ititam. Nixálatck ka'nawee, näkct LEk nä'xax. A'lta he went and lay. He rose Lap atci'tax tqā'cōciniks. find he did them the boys.
 o, full below. Now he took it water. Now blow he rlid them ka'nauwe. A'lta nōxo-ina'Xit ka'nauwe a'lta. Take atctō'lNam: all. Now they stood up all now. Then he said to them:





 Well, now you I throw you down!" Now he placed then
ōyā'kXilXteutk. A'lta atcō'skam gō Le'kxakcō. A'lta qui'nemī his fint-pieces. Now he took her at her hair. Now fire times


| A'lta | nuqua-ititam | gè'kXulē. | A'lta | atkLō'skam | Lqā'na |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sle went and lay |  |  | they took them |  |



every where. It was thrown away her leg here [to] Nehelim; it was thrown away
LE'kxakcō, aqōXō'kXuē tqā'lēwanmma iaua' $\mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$.
her hair, they were thrown herribs there upriver.

## Translation.

There were five brothers who had one younger sister. When she was grown up the grizzly bear carried her away. One year her brothers did not find her. Then her elder brother went to search for his younger sister. He went some distance and met a pheasant (?). He shot it and hung it on to the branch of a tree. He went on and found a house. He opened the door and saw an old man and a boy inside. He entered. Then the child jumped up and said: "Louse me, uncle!" He took the child and loused it. He found a louse and squeezed it. Immediately the old man bit his neck and cut off his head. Then the old man and the boy carried his body into the woods and hid it. The bear's wife and his danghter had gone digging gamass (camass) at that time.

Now four [brothers] only remained. One day the next eldest went. He also found a pheasant. He shot it and hung it on to the branch of a tree. He went a long distance and found a house. He opened the door aud saw an old man and a boy inside. Then he entered. The boy jumped up and said: "Uncle, louse me!" He did so and found a louse. He squeezed it; then the old man bit his neck and cut off his head. Then the old man and the boy carried his body into the woods and bid it. The two women had again gone digging gamass. Then the daughter said to her mother: "Come, let us go home; somebody arrived at our house." The mother replied: "Wait a while." After some time the two women went home. Then the girl smelled blood in the house and knew at once what had happened. She grew angry and struck her father and her brother with a firebrand.

Now three [brothers] only remained. One day the next brother said: "I will go next." He went a long distance and he also found a pheas-
ant. He shot it and hung it on to the branch of a tree. He went on and found a house. He opened the door and found an old man and a boy inside. He entered and shared the fate of his brothers. Then the girl said: "Come, let us go home; somebody arrived at our house." Her mother replied: "Wait a while." Then she said to her: "Have you no relatives?" She replied: "You have five uncles." Then the two women went home. She became angry and struck her father and her brother.

Now it became day and one more made himself ready. He took his arrows and he also went. He went a long distance; then he found a pheasant. He shot it and hung it on to the branch of a tree. He went on and found a house. Then he opened the door and saw an old man and a boy inside. He entered. The boy jumped and said: "Louse me, uncle." He did so and found a louse. He squeezed it. Then the old man bit his neek and cut off his head. Then they carried the body inland and hid it. The girl [who was digging gamass with her mother] said: "Come, let us go home; somebody arrived at our house." But her mother replied: "Wait a while." Then they went home. They opened the door and she smelled the blood. She became angry and struck her father and her brother.

Now one only remained. He cried the whole night. When it became nearly daylight he fell asleep. He dreamt: "When you will go you will meet a pheasant. Do not shoot it. A monster carried away your younger sister and killed all your elder brothers. When you will go you will find a house. Do not enter at once. When you see two persons in there stay at the door." Now it became day. He awoke and continued to cry. Then he took his arrows and went. He went a long distance and saw a pheasant. He did not shoot it. He went on and found a house. He opened the door. There was an old man and a boy inside. Then he stayed at the door. He remained there a long time. Then the girl spoke and said to her mother: "Come, let us go home; somebody arrived at our house." Her mother replied: "Let us turn back!" Then they went home. They reached their house and opened the door. Now there was a person. They entered. Then the girl grew angry. In the evening the man said to his younger sister: "All our brothers came here;" and she told her daughter: "All your uncles came here." [The daughter replied :] "You did not believe me." [Her uncle asked:] "What shall we do with the old man and the boy? Shall we kill them? [She replied:] "Yes; they shall die." Then the man said: "I will go and get pitchwood." He went and brought pitehwood into the house. Then the old man said: "What do you intend to do with that pitehwood?" "We shall use it to make fire in winter." Now they remained there a long time. [One night] he spoke to the old man a long time. When it became nearly day [the old man] fell asleep. Then he said to his sister: "Arise! now we will burn them." She arose and left the house. Her daughter also arose and went out. Then he set
fire to the pitchwood. He went out. Now the house began to burn The uld man said: "Hel!! brother-in-law! Rise! We are going to be burnt." He arose and found that the door was locked. Now he himself and his son were burnt.

Then she searched for her uncles. She found them in the woods and carried them to the water. She blew some water on the bodies. Then they all arose. They went home. They went a long distance and came to a lake. They bathed in the lake. Now the woman [their sister] dived and said: "Shall I dive?" The brothers replied: "Yes, dive!" "Do I look pretty in this lake?" "Yes, you look pretty in the lake." She dived again. "Shall I dive?" "Yes, dive." "Do I look pretty in this lake?" "Yes, you look pretty in the lake." Then she dived again. After she had dived three times hair began to grow on her. She said again: "Do I look pretty in this lake?" "Oh, no! you do not look pretty in this lake." "Eh, why did you not tell me before?" Now she had dived five times, and she remained always in the lake and became a monster. They took only their niece along. They arrived at their house and stayed there. Now all the people wanted to marry the girl, but the brothers did not give her away. Finally a chief married her and she remained with him.

Now, Blue-jay was discontented because she never laughed. After a time she said [to her husband]: "I am getting tired. Go far away, then I shall laugh." "No, no, don't laugh!" After some time she said again: "I am getting tired." Then her husband replied: "Well, then laugh now." She said: "I will laugh because Blue-jay makes me tired. Go into the woods! Lie down on your knees and elbows and close your ears." Then early in the morning she went to bathe. She took a comb and combed herself. Then she went out. Now she said: "Where are you, Blue-jay? Now I shall laugh. Hahaheh! Blue-jay!" Then she devoured all her husband's people. In the afternoon she came to herself and vo ited all the bones. She searched for her husband but did not find him. Then she searched for him among the bones of all these people. She fom him, but his legs up to the knees were gone. Then she put him into a basket and moved a short distance. She made a house and lived there. After some time she fell sick and gave birth to two boys. When her children became older she said to them: "Do not go there up the river; you must go only down the river." They obeyed. When they became older the elder one said to his brother: "Let us go there [up the river]." One day they went and found the ground strewn with bones of people. "Oh, come, let us go home!" They reached their home and the elder one said: "These poor people! How may they have died?" Now they grew up. One day they bathed; now they missed a comb. The elder one said: "O, brother! Perhaps we shall find a comb in that basket." "Let us take down that basket." Now they took down the basket and took out a mountain-goat blanket. Now they
found a person in that basket. TThe person said:] "O my children! Your mother is bad. You see me. I am ouly half now! Quick! Hang me up again, else your mother will come and devour us!" They took their father and hung him up again. In the evening their mother came back. Now the boys were angry. They became young men; then they said to their father: "We will cure you." "Well," he replied. Now they took him and carried him to the river. They put him under water. Then they took their mother and transformed her into a dog.

Now the two young men [who were now called Cikta] traveled on. They came to a lake in which they saw a swan with two heads. "I will shoot that swan." "Oh, don't shoot it. Many monsters are in that lake." He, however, took his arrows and shot the swan. "I will swim across the lake and get it." He threw off his blanket, swam, and took hold of the swan. Then he disappeared under water. His elder brother cried. He picked up stones and made a fire in which he heated the stones. When they were hot he threw them into the lake and made it boil. Then the lake became dry. Then he said: "Oh, how many monsters there are!" Then he took his knife and opened their bellies. When he opened them all he said: "Oh, I cannot find my brother." He cried. Now only one small monster remained. He cut its belly and found his brother who held the swan in his hand. Hp carried him to the water and blew on him. Then he arose: "Oh, I told you not to swim! [I thought] you would be swallowed!"

They went on. They met a person who held his paddle in his hand and danced. "What are you doing there?" "I eatch flomnders." [The flounders jumped into his canoe while he was dancing.] "Come here; have you no dipnet?" "I have one." "Bring it here! Step near! Drive the flounders. Stand here! Put your dipnet into the water!" He did so and lield the net under water a very long time. "Now lift it." It was nearly full. "Thus people shall always catch flounders."

Now they went on. They met a person who always made wa'̄'waā'! "What are you doing?" "I shoot the rain." "Stay here!" Now they took his house, threw it away, and made a good house for him. ${ }^{1}$ They said: "Stay here; henceforth people will not shoot the rain."

Then they went on. They found a country. There they bathed. Then they rubbed their arms and made people fof the dirt that they rubbed from their skin]. They blew unon them and they arose.

Now they came to Quinaielt. "Here people shall catch blue-back salmon."

They went on and found a person. [He said:] "I will sharpen my knives. When these people come who make everything good I shall kill them with these knives." Now they met him. "What are you doing, old man?" they said. "I shall kill those who make everything

[^0]good." "Give me your knife." He gave it. "Give me the other one." He gave it also. "Now put your head sideways." He put his head sideways. Now they fastened one knife to one side of his head. "Put your head to the other side." He did so, and they fastened the other knife to the other side. They fastened two to his head and one to his backside. "Now jump!" they said to him, and he jumped. "Turn round! You shall be called deer. You will not kill man!"

They went on and came to $\mathrm{Uq}_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ nexōn. "What are you doing?" they said. "I play." Then she took a child at its forearm and threw it into the depth. "Let our dogs fight together," said the two men. She replied: "Oh, their bitch is a monster. She devoured even her husband's people. She will certainly kill my bitch." "What is the name of your bitch," they said. "Her name is Head-eater. What is the name of your bitch?" "Her name is Flint-eater." Now the two dogs fought together and Cikla's bitch cut off the head of $\mathrm{Uq}_{i}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ 'nexōn's bitch. Then one of the young men said to her: "Now throw me down the precipice." He had said to the boys [down below]: "When she throws me down you must say "Return to the land.'" She took him. Flint pieces stood upright [at the foot of the precipice]. She took him at his forearms. She swung him around five times; then she threw him down. She said to the boys: "Say 'Stay always away from the land.'" He, however, said to the boys: "Say 'Return to the land.'" [When throwing him down $\mathrm{Uq}_{i}{ }^{\prime} \bar{\prime}$ 'nexōn said:] "Now come these two people, your fathers!" He fell down and lay there [at the foot of the precipice]. He arose whole. He was not hurt. He saw that down below there was a multitude of boys. He took water and blew it on all of them. Then they all arose. He said: "Watch her [when she comes down]." They took stones. He went up and arrived on the top of the rock. Then he said to $\mathrm{Uq}_{i}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} n e x \bar{n} \mathrm{n}: ~ " \mathrm{O}$, aunt, look! These people whom you threw down are not dead. I saw them down there. I was there a while. They dance and sing; they play itlukum and disks. Now I shall throw you down." Now he placed his pieces of flint upright. He took her at her hair and swung her around five times. Her belly burst. Now he threw her down. She fell and lay there. Then the boys pelted her with stones and cut her to pieces. Her body was scattered in all directions. Her legs were thrown to Nehelim, her hair was thrown inland, her ribs were thrown up the river [therefore the Nehelim have strong legs, the Cowlitz have long hair, and the tribes of the upper river have bandy legs].
 There were five men．Every they left him their younger They always auwākuX；imō＇Jekuma aLkiā＇wul．Pā2L te＇LaqL L！＇ōé＇ma，pāL went hunting；elks
 alway＇s made． grease their house．Then hisheart lonesome he got their younger Then brother．

## nē＇k•im：＂An̄̄a＇！Lō＇yam ta＇yax nēkct giLā＇qctit k；${ }^{\prime}$ goxoélax

 be said：＂Ana＇！he arrive oh！that not the one satiated and he eats them tik L！ōléma．＂A＇lta la＇kti ay＇̄＇qxoya $1 \bar{a}^{\prime} k \cdot i m ;$ k $\bar{a}$ iō＇c ka cix these meats．＂Now fourtimes his sleeps hesaid；where he is then noise attles
qō＇ta ktclélém．WeNt atclélē̄m，a＇lta mank ō＇土uit．WeXt that what he had given Again he gave him to now alittle much．Again him to eat． néskikct， $\bar{a} ' n q a t \bar{e} k \cdot \bar{e}$ ；weXt aLktā＇wils．Atclels $\bar{e}^{\prime} m e n i l$ ā̄Xt he looked，longago nothing；again he ate it all．He gave him to eat one
 A＇lta acktō＇kram ōxokuēwall L！！ōéma．A＇lta acgio＇lメam Now they carried them home fresh meats．Now they said to him LT到wux：＂Qa＇da amE＇k•im？Qa＇daqa L＇Elxg＇átōm LqctxéLan？＂ their younger＂How didyousay？Whence it came to us the monster？＂ brother：
＂Ā－y－ītcāmxte lāx nécax kja anE＇k•im niket tayax giláquctit ＂Ah！my heart lonesome it got and I saic not oln！that thennesatiated Lō＇yamt，kia Lgōxō̄＇lax L！＇olē＇ma．AnE＇k•im．＂＂Ō méL；ala， he would ar．and he would eat them meats． 1 said．＂＂Oh，you thol， rive，
 ho will eat us the monster！＂Now they gave him and next it got day． always to eat morning
A＇lta alkl＇émenil ckia nō＇pōnEm．TakE nō̃ō＇tetXum Liōlō＇ma． Now they gave him and it got dark．Then they were at an end the meats． always to cat
 Then he said their younger＂What may he［will］eat it our grambliather？
 Now only skins．＂＂What may I shall grandehitd－Now only


$\underset{\text { he will eat it }}{\text { Li } \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{X} \overline{0}} \begin{gathered}\text { Lntc } \bar{a}^{\prime} \text { xgacgac " } \\ \text { our grandfather" }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { etc., as above five times] } \\ \text { [etc., as above five times]. }\end{gathered}$

They gave them always to him to eat
éscō'ma. Lē2 nō'pōnem. A'lta Lxoa'p algā'yax ilēée. Algiō'leXtcum skins. Some it got dark. Now dig they did it ground. They sharpened it
itcxāáma. A'lta algēéxēna gō qigō akl'à'yuit. A'lta à ào ian'a arrowwood. Now they placed it at where theylay down Now they there 6
 7 where hole they made it ground. Where at far and visible they became.
A'lta alaétaq't ōlā'xēwicX qigō nalxoa'p ilēē. Algō'lXam Now they left her their bitch where hole ground. They said to her

aLa'xuwa.
they ran away.
A'lta $q_{i} \mathrm{oa}^{\prime} \mathrm{p}$ iktcō${ }^{\prime}$ ktiya take atclekpā'na. Take atilgatyuXnit Now nearly it will get day then he jumperl at them. Then they stuck in him qōta te'mécex gō iā'wan. L'ake ka'uauwè $\mathrm{La}^{\prime} q \operatorname{laq}^{\circ}$ atécxax, those sticks in hisbelly. Then all take ont he did them, 12



Take wext atcōlXam ōláxēwicX: "Qáxēwa álō
Then again theirbitch: "Whither ther went 10
LEmé'Xanaxé'mct!" Take weXt w $\overline{\bar{o}}$ nā'xax. fiáxkēwa méxankō. 17 thy masters?" Then again wō she did. Then heran.
Näket Lap $\bar{a}$ tcax $\overline{\text { ola }} \bar{a}^{\prime} \bar{e} X a t k$. Lō'ni néxankō. Take lap $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tcax
Not find hedid them theirtracks. Threetimes heran. Then find he lid 18
 them. them, them.
 he reached him the eldest one. He killerl him. Again he ran. Again one
atcikta'ōm. WeXt atciā'wå. WeXt néxankō, wēXt $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xat atcikta'ōm. $^{\prime}$
he reached him. Again he killed him. Again he ran. again one he reachel him. 21

néqankō2. Take
beran.
Then
ayo arived at water. Aow he ran. Then he arrived at water. Now find hedid him an old man

 wax nā'xa, gā'tata!" "Ō, q'̄̄'土ēwal amenā'tata?" "Wāx nā'xa 26 pour do me, uncle!" "Oh, wheremay be I your uncle?" "Pour do me

1
 elder brother!" "Höhn! where may be I your elder bro- Instern of there a woman ther?"
 at that old man. Full boils her body. "Â [exclamation] pour do me
3 éqsiX!" "Ho qada niket a'nqate amFnō'lXam?" A'lta wax father-in-law!" "Ho why nut before yousaid to me?" Now pour
4 atcā̀yax ian'a énatai IkEnuwakcō'm. "Ai'aq māya gō te'kXuqL. he did him there to other side the thunderer. "Quick go to my house.
I'̃'xkati mō'p!'aya!" Take $\bar{a}^{\prime} y u p!$ ka ma'nXi aLE'Lxam qōLa There enter!" Then he entered, then alittle it arrived at water that
 old man. - Well!
did you see him
the one whom I
together old men?" pursue,
7 "Niikct anE'LEElkEl." "Ai'aq, Wāx nā'xa iau'a énatai! "Not 1 saw him." "Quiek, pour do me then the other side!
 I shall pay it to you "What hat!" shall I do with it a hat?"

"I shall pay it to yon
"What shall I do with it a cane?"
"I shall camkEmō'ktia x•itik cLa'nict." A'lta atciélōt clíánict. A'lta góye I pay it to you this twine." Now he gave it the twine. Now thus to him
 liddid his leg. Straight he made it his leg. Now he said to lim: "Nekct mankō'tNumita Xak ōmē'Nolē." A'lta nē'katé iásanwit. Not makestand on me that your cane." Now hecame walk. his leg.
 Middle that creek now he made it stand on him his cane on his leg.
 Then he bent it his leg. Now he drifted the monster there
 down stream. It drifted his hat. "Okula'm [waves] will be your There name!
 storm, there you will beheard. When bad it will get igō'cax, ka LEmésiapōl qLtce'mlētima. the sky, then your hat will be heard.
 alxèla-it. A'lta niket tqi'ēx ātcax uyāk•ikala. A'lta Lōnas they stayed. Now not like hedidher hiswife. Now Idonot
 how many their slepp, now early she arose. She went to bathe Intend
 she pulled it their two's blanket. He rolled it aromm One his blanket, one her blanket limself:
 woman. Now they two stayed. It got dark. Now iutend he pulled it Letāok. A'lta nēket akléllutx. Agḗnkjèmenakō. A'lta lē lē therir two's Now not she gave it to him. She took revenge on him. Now a long time blanket.


"Nixēlō'tcxa ētciqsiX!" "Näkct, näkct, näket qa'nsıx 1
"I shall look at him
my father-in-law."
"No, no never
aqixē'lotcxax." lie is looked at."

Kalā'lkuilē nēxax. "Qī'toXui nixēlótexa!" A'lta iy $\bar{o}^{\prime} L a-i t ;$ atcixélotcx, ska ma'nx•i ka atcésElkEl eXt ékole. he stayed; he looked at him, and a little then liesawhim one whale. A'lta aya-i'La-it uyā'n Xcin, ska ma'nx•i qéxtce atciō'latck, takE Now hewentinto net his dipnet, and alittle intend helifted it, then
 5 hejumped that whale, he jımper ont of it his dipnet. He looked
 there inland. At once lightning it got. It rained down hail.
 Again one more came whale. Then again he dipped him up. Then again

 he grew angry, now hail it did. Now he went home, he reached his

Nau'i atcā'xaluketgō nyā'nXcin. Atcō'pa iā́qsiX, atcō'skam 10 At once he hrew it down his dipmet. He weut out his son-in-law, he took it uqṓLAatsX. A'lta $\bar{a}^{\prime} y^{\prime} \overline{0}$ go tqín'nake. A'lta Léel $\bar{d}$ 'teax 11 $\overline{0} \bar{y}^{\prime} t s p u x$. A'Ita itcx $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$ $\quad \bar{e}^{\prime} x a x, \quad$ ikáamtq néxilx. A!lta 12 his forehead. Now wind it got, southwestwiud it got. Now
 liw blew them hishouse the old man's. Intend he fastened them on long ago
away roof, away

 14
 tu-morrow now he shall look at me." Now she went his dangh- Find she did him ter.

wu'xē a'lta mixēlā'texaya." A'lta atclō'skam Ltenq ${ }^{0}$, nixeménakō. 17 to-morrow now rou shall look at him." Now hetook it water, he washed his face.
 Now calm it got. Now they two hiswife. Now they two fastened boards on roof

 Itgot day, then he went to hisson-in- and a little then hecame, one law,
ékolé. Take ayayi'La-it nyānXcin. A'lta atciō'latck. A'Ita 21 whale. Then he went intonet his dipnet. Now he lifted him. Now
 be threw hinn inlown that whale. "Hōhō! my son-in-law, just as
 1 my son-in-law." Then he went hisfather- "Thus as I $\begin{gathered}\text { home myson-in- } \\ \text { in-law. }\end{gathered}$
ka '̄'nqaté ngoLélexEmk."
then longago I got a person." [when]
A'lta ig'̄'wau naxi'lax uy'̄'kXikal. Lē'lē ka nakxa'tō. Suokst 25 Now pregnant shegot hiswife. Long then she gave birth. 'Lo two
 to two.
Llēqi'am; ka
ka nitsEnō'kstX
atge'yēmōcXam."
they played with me."

## A'19yōptck 27

 He went inland he went to take them two wolves.

He carried them
two here
wolves. two ō te'LaqL, atcilXā'kXuē qiX iqi'eyo'qxut.

A'Ita Aci'tk ${ }^{u} L_{j} a m$ go He carried then
home to his house
he threw them down old man.

Now before him
Now acgī̄'qcimenīL, acgixk; ayo'kux. "AtgenxLE'lXta-it! ai'aq, ai'aq, they two bit him much, $\underset{\text { they two pulled him }}{\operatorname{acgixk}}$ ayōkux. "AtgenxLE'LXta-it! ai'aq, ai'aq, cE'k"ra!" TakE atci'ctuk ${ }^{u} r$; weXt atcalōkctxam. A'lta weXt carry them Then he carried themtwo; again he went and carried Now again two!" them two back.
aLxéla-it. In̄qqtè aLxéla-it. "Ai'aq, ai'aq, skā'lemam síusxut he stayed. A long time he stayed. "Quick, quick, go and take them two two black sge'xēmusXema." Take áyū iā́qsiX. TakE atci'kram ēítsxut. my two playfellows." Then he went his son- Then he carried the black $\begin{gathered}\text { him-law. } \\ \text { bear. }\end{gathered}$ A'yup!, atcilXa'kXuē. Take atcin̄'cgam eqi'ēyōqxut qōcta He entered, he threw bim down. Then took him the old man twose
 bears.
acgixa'luketgux.

"Quick, carry then $\begin{gathered}\text { two, }\end{gathered}$
they two do not know down. Now again they stayed. Now hesaid to him to his son. in law: Qujek,
 quick, go and take then two two grizzly Now he went lisson-in lie went and took
bears." law then two
 two grizzly bears. Now he went his son-in-law: "l come to fetch youtwo!"' Now
 he carried them two he carried them to his house. He entered. Then
 be threw them his father- $\hat{A}$ ! now they two seratched his father- Full all down to in-lats. him in-law.
$\bar{a}^{\prime} y a L^{\varepsilon} a \quad L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ owilkt. "Â, ci'k"ra $i^{\prime} q \operatorname{six}!$ A'lta ckinxéLelux." his body blood. " $\hat{A}$, carry them two son-in-law! Now they two do not know me."
A'lta atci'ctukt $i^{\prime} \overline{1}^{\prime} q s i X$ atcaalō$k c t q a m$. A'lta weNt acxéla-it. Now he carried them his son-in. he carried them two Now again he stayed. Léle ka wext atciō'lXam ī̄'qsiX: "Ai'aq, skī'lemam skoāyawa'." Along then again he said to nim his son-in- "Quick, go and take two panthers!" time law: them two
 Then he went his son- He weutimland, then he sain to them "I came to take you in-law.

## two:

two!"
 Now he carried them he carrien them to his honse. He opened the door, he entered.
 Then he threw them hisfather
down to
in-law. Now they twoscratched full got down to in-law. him.
 blood his father- his body. " $\hat{A}$, carry them son-in- Now they two do not in-law
two, law.
know me."
A'lta atci'ctōk"rı iā'qsiX. Acalóketxam.
Now hecarried them lis som-in Ho carried them on tro law.
his back.
"Tca, é qsiX! Lex txkcalā’xōma ō'mece." A'lta à'cto 1
"Well, son-in-law! split we two will go and a tree." Now they two do it for us two
 his son-in-law. Now split they two did it a tree. Split they two did it a tree

" $\mathrm{Ni}^{\prime}$ Xua
mxal'a'yakō.
"Well, put yourself between them.

Take atctā'wilx't ctā́xatcaôx. Take lu'XluX atci'tax ka'nauwē. 5 Then he pushed aside the two wedges. Then break hedid them all.


 that tree. Then he carried it on one side, then he arrived at his shoulder
 their honse, then he threw st down. Gum it made. Then he went out iā'qsiX: "Ohō! ītci'qsiX, t'ā'qē nai'ka itci'qsiX." A'lta 10 his father- "Oho! myson-in-law, justas I myson-in-law." Now
in-law:
alxésla-it. Take ctā́qo-il aci'xax ciā'xa.
they stayed. Then large[dual] they two his two sons. became
Take atciō'lXam ī̄̄'qsiX: "Ai'aq ikō'lemam étcipk;ala gō 12 Then he said to him to his son-in-law: "Quick, go and take it the hoops at
 supernatural it is." Then he went his son-in- far he went. Then he arrived. 13 bcings law ;
A'lta gōyē tixlā'kōt tê'lXem. A'lta kā'tsek qexukskoā'lil
Now thus theystood in people. Now in middle it was rolled often
14 to and fro
gō qō'tac tê'lXem. A'lta ayō'La-it, texap nē'xax. NâpōuEm. Take 15 at those people. Now hestayed, hesitating be was. It grew dark. Then atcikpā'na; qxul atcē'lax iā'pōtē. A'lta nésenakō atciunkō'mit. 16 he jumped at it; hang he did it on it his arm. Now he ran, he carried it away. A'Ita atige'ta ka'nauwé; a'lta tk;ēwaNe'ma atge'tax. Qaxē'Ltxa Now theypursued all; now torchos they made them. How him
kulā'i aqige'ta, take naxa'nkikena uyā'k'ikal. Take akcō'lXam 18
far he was pursued, then he thought Thiswife. she said to them two
cgā'Xa: "Ai'aq, Lā'qLāq mtge'Lax Lemtā'xqacqac." A'lta 19 her two children: "Quick, strike yout two do him your grandfather." Now acktō'cgam te'mecX, a'lta Lā'quāq acge'ctax Lstā'xqacqac. A'lta 20 they two took them sticks, now strike they did him their grandfather. Now alxelgē'lxal Letā'xqacqac. Alā'xti alxa'wīyuc. A'lta actā'auwilxt. 21
he cried their two's grandfather. Then he urinated. Now it rained.

Then extinguished got the supernatural their torches. Then
n̄̄̃atgō'mam.
he came home.
A'lta weXt alxēla-it iō'Lqte. A'lta weXt nē'k•im iqj'ēyō'qxut: 24 Now again theystayed long. Now again hesaid the old man:
"Ai'aq, ai'aq, tkā'lemam tiō'LEma tE'gaqipas." A'lta nixa'lt- 25
"Quick, quick, go to take them the supernatu- their targets." Now he made ral beings
 himself Now he went. Hewent; he arrived at supernatural Now target beings.

1 uḡ̄̄kXuiX．A＇lta teXep nē’xax．Nâpōnem ka atctō＇cgam． they played．Now hesitating be got．It got dark then lie took them．
2 Nixa＇tenkō．A＇lta atgētaa tiō＇Lema．Wax atge＇tax tgā̄ $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{e}$ ēraNema． He came running．Now they pur．the supernat．Light they did their torches． sued him ural beings． then
3 A＇lta nixate＇nk̄̄ hēi2！A＇lta aqē＇tuwa．Qaxē＇と ka naxa＇nkikena－y－ Now he camerunning hēi！Now he was pursued．Sometime then she thought
 his wife．She said to them her two children：＂Quick，strike soutwo do
 yonrtwoselves＇Now theytwotook sticks．Now strike they twodid grandfather．＂them him
 their two selves＇Now they hurthim their［dual］grand－Now she helped them grandfather．
father ［dual］ Letánaa．A＇2lta nixa＇wiyuc iqi＇eyōqxut．A＇lta acta＇auwilXt． their［dual］Now he urinated the old man．Now it lained．

TeXE＇pteXEp $11 \bar{o}^{\prime} x \hat{o ̂ x ~ t g \bar{a}}{ }^{\prime} k ; \bar{e} w a X E i n a$

tiō LEma．
A＇lta Extinguished they got their torches the supernatural beings． Now
9 nixatEnkō＇mann．Atcte＇tkira te＇gaqipas．
he came home．He carried them the targets．
A＇lta aLxélatit iō＇Lqté．Atcō＇lXan uya＇k•ilala：＂A＇lta nṓya． Now hestayed longtime．Hesaid to her to hiswife：＂Now I shallgo． Nō＇ya，kulā＇i nō＇ya．＂d＇Ita nixa＇ltXuitck．Aktō＇cgam tiā＇ktema． I shall go，far I shall go．＂Now he made himself ready．He took them his ornaments．
 He put them bell．He took them two［quirers］foll． on himself
 Now he went．Hewent，far he went．Now he reachedit a town，five

| Wī＇qjpas | mtxeがく＇11a．＂ | TiakE | wext |  | $\mathrm{iqj} \overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{\bar{e}}$ ： | ${ }^{66}$ A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＇Target | yon two will play | Then | again | he returned | blue－jay： | ＂Ah | tcimaXné＇mut nteā́xaki Emana．Wā̀ $q_{i}$ pas mencgā＇ma．＂Take he wishes to play Thrchief．Target vontwowill．．Theu with you

 its hocks town．He entererl the last at having smallness house．Jow
 two therewere Now he ontered at anes．those $\begin{gathered}\text { thual］}\end{gathered}$
 two old ones．＂Oh，onee more he will make him blne－jay a chief．＂Then

 house．＂
Lkī＇nax Lōe．TakE nes＇Stakō iqiésqēs．TakE atciólXam achief therowas．Then he returned blne－jay．Then ho said to him
hischiet＂blne－jay：＂A chief＂
came．
He cane to play
with you．
 Then he went to 1
 heran blue-jay: "Ah then he went to our chief." Then he went to the beach the beach
qiX ikā'nax. A'lta acxe'cgam wāqipas. A'lta aqā'yul $x \cdot i x \cdot e^{\prime}$ Xat 3 that chief. Now they two played target. Now itwaswon that one together from him
 from him
 all. Thej were won his arrows. from him was won his hair, it was won
from him
 hishead, both his arm, his arms were won from They were won
 A'lta aqiupō'nit go tXut. A'lta pō'lakli actō'iX qō'cta ckō'lXōl. Now he was hung in smoke. Now dark ther went those mice [dual]. [dual] always [dual]

They two brought it to water. They two gave him erery night thus.

> One year nothing he got.

ĒXt iqē'tāk $k_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime} y a \quad n \bar{e}^{\prime} x a x$. Ace'k•im ciā́xa: "Qōi They two said his two sons: "Let us acxā'ltXuitck. Acktō'cgam
they two made them.
They two took 111
 tctā'ktēma. Acktō'cgam
their [dual] orna. Thes two tuok pas.
their targets. then
they two They two far they two Find they did it a town. Ah, large
went. went, went.
$x \cdot i k \bar{e}^{\prime} l \mathrm{Xam}$. "Lō'nas yaXkō'k Ltxa'mama Lōc." A'ctop! gō qō̄'gō that town. "Perhaps there our [dual] father is." $\begin{gathered}\text { They two at that [pl.] } \\ \text { entered }\end{gathered}$



| ntgiō'xtkin." | "Kule'te | tcu ${ }^{\text {gos'mita }}$ | tkanā'Xēmet | iqi'és'sqēs. 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| we two search for lim." | " Once more | he will make two mhappy |  | blue-jay. |

#  

 Qēnē'qctxenWe two made him we two; we two gire it to him water; we two give it to
lo eat
hinn to eat



their [dual] Then heran, he went to see blue-jay. Now two house "
tkanā'xēmct ōxoēláitX. Take nē'Xtakō iqèsqēs. Take atciō'lXam
iā'Xaki Emana: "Amô'kctikc oxoēlā'itX tkanā'xēmct gō ckō'lXul to his chief:
" Two
there are

1 their [dual] They two came "oh," said hischiet house. to play."
 again he returned blue-jay. "Ab, he wishes to pla

| W'a'qipas | mexcg'̄'ma." | Nēket | qa'da | acgio'lXam. | Take | weNt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Target | you will play to. | Not | [any] how | they two spoke | Then | aga |

né $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ גank $\quad$ iqésqēs. Atciō'lXam i $\bar{a}^{\prime} x a k ;$ Emana: "Mō'Lxa!" Lō'ni he ran blue.jay. He said to him his chief: "Go to the beach!"' Three
néstakō iqésqḕs. Nēket qa'da aqiō'lXam. Gō lákti néstakō he returned blue-jay. Not [any] how was spokento There four times he returned him.
6 ka atcā'yukct qiX iXgE'ceax. Aqā'yukct iqēssēs. then he looked at him that youngest one. He was looked at blue-jay. Nan'i ale'XlXa ka'nauwe Lā'yaqsō. NéXtakō, nixilk'ḗtckō At once it canght fire all hishair. He returned he told him
8 ī̄̄'xak;Emana: "A, oxoé'ma tkanā'ximet tgatémam. Aqā'nukct hischief: "Ah, others the chiefs they cr:me. I was looked at $x \cdot i x \cdot \bar{o}^{\prime} k u k, k \bar{a}^{\prime} n a u w \bar{e}$ ale'XlXa LE'kxaksō. Mä'Lxa acgenṓlXam." that there, all it caught fire my hair. Go [dual] they twnsaid to me."
Lii2, a'lta a'ctōlx. A'lta ōxoē'neXat tī'yaqipas: "Q'axtē̄'Lx some now they two went Now. they stood in the his targets: "How bad tik te'qipas!" Lu'XLuX acge'tax qóta te'qipas. Acguxō'kXuē. these targets!" Pullout they two did those targets. They two threw them them away.
${ }^{6 x} \cdot i t \bar{e}^{\prime} k$ tE'ntaqjpas ne'taika tgtjō'kti." Acgō'Xuina tE'ctaqjpas. "These our [dual] targets our [dnal] good." $\begin{gathered}\text { Ther two placed their [dual] tar- } \\ \text { them in ground }\end{gathered}$ gets.
13 Lgā́kt; 'ōma qō'ta te'qipas. A'lta alxe'cgam wa'qipas. A'lta They shone those targets. Now they played target. Now
 it was won blue-jay hischief. They were won hischief blue-jay from him from him
15 tiā'ktēma ka'nauwē. A'lta aqtē'xol tiā'lXama ka'nauwḕ. Acgā'yul his ornaments all. Now they were won his people all. Theytwowon

 their [dual] father. He was won blue-jay. Now he betted it his hair. AqLḗxol Lā́yēqsō. NiX $\bar{a}^{\prime} m o ̄ t k ~ \bar{a}^{\prime} y a q t q, ~ n i X \bar{a}^{\prime} m o ̄ t k ~ t i \bar{a}{ }^{\prime} p o ̄ t \bar{e}$. It was won his hair. He betted it from him
Aqté ${ }^{\prime} x o l$ tiā'pōtē. AtiNā'mōtk They were won his arms. They betted them trom lim
yaqtq, miN解mōtk tiā pōtē.
his head, he betted him [them] his arms.
tiā $\varepsilon$ ōwit. Aqtēxol ka'nauwe. his legs. They were won all. from him

A'lta aqō'cgam lakt ukjuna'tan. Aqa-ila'wit gō-y-uy'tsjpuX 2.- they were taken four potentillaroots. They were put at bisforehead
uk; unā'tan. Aqō'cgam uguéluXtentk, aqa-iláwit ya'kwa ka'nauwē the potentilla They were taken pieces of tlint, they were put here all roots.
into him
 his body. Itwas taken mud. Green it was made ī̄'wan; ptciX aqā’yax iā'kōtcx. his belly; green it was made hi.s back.

> A'lta aqiuXtkémit: "IkaLénax imésala. Nia'ket muNugónita Now he was throwninto "Grecnsturgeon your name will be.


## Translation.

Once upon a time there were five brothers. The four older ones went hunting elk every day and left the youngest one at home. Their house was full of meat and of tallow. Once upon a time the youngest brother felt lonesome, and said: "O, I wish he wonld come, the Glutton, and eat all the meat." Four days he continued to say so, then he heard a noise like the shaking of rattles at the door. Now a person appeared who was so large that his blanket consisted of two elk-skins. It had a fringe of elk-hoofs. He entered, sat down, and said: "O, grandson, I am hungry." The boy arose and gave him some meat and tallow. When he looked the stranger had eaten it all. He gave him more, and when he looked again it had all disappeared. The whole day long he gave him meat and tallow. In the evening his brothers came home and brought a fresh supply of meat. When they saw what had happened tbey said to him: "What did you do? How did the evil spirit come here?" The boy replied, "I felt lonesome, and said: 'O, I wish he would come, the Glutton, and eat all the meat." "Oh, you fool, certainly the monster will eat us." They fed him all night until sumrise. They continued to feed him the whole day. Then the meat was at an end. The youngest brother said to the monster: "What will our grandfather eat next? There are only skins left." The monster replied: "What shall I eat, grandchildren, now there are only skins and you." "What does he say?" ""Now there are only skins and you,' he says." "Speak to him again." "What will our grandfather eat next? There are only skins left." The monster replied: "What shall I eat, grandchildren, now there are only skins and you." "What does he say?" ""Now there are only skins and you,' he says." "Speak to him again." "What will our grandfather eat next? There are only skins left." The monster replied: "What shall I eat, grandchildren, now there are only skins and you." "What does he say?" " "Now there are ouly skins and you,' he says." Now they began to understand him. They boiled skins and gave them to him. For a long time he continued to eat and it grew dark again. Then they dug a
hole in the ground, sharpened some arrow-wood, which they placed upright at the place where they used to sleep, and then escaped through the hole which they had dug. At a distance from the house they came out of the hole. They left their bitch at the entrance to the hole and said to her: "If the monster asks you which way we have gone, point with your head another way and call "Wo." Then they ran away.

When the day began to damn the monster awoke and made a jump at where he believed the brothers to be; then he fell on the sliarp sticks which pierced his belly. He pulled them out of his budy, broke them, and saw that the brothers had escaped throngh the hole. He followed them, and when he came to the ontlet of the hole, he found the bitch. He asked: "Which way went your masters?" She replied: "Wo," pointing with her head in a direction which they had not taken. He pursued them. But after a while, when he did not find their tracks, he turned back. Then again he said to the bitch: "Which way went your masters?" She replied: "Wo," pointing with her head in a direction which they had not taken. He pursued them, but he did not find their tracks and turned back. Three times he pursued them, then he found their tracks which he followed. He followed them a long distance, and finally overtook the eldest brother. He killed him. He ran on and overtook the next one, whom he also killed. He ran on and killed one more. Thus he overtook and killed the four eldest brothers. Now the youngest only was left. He fled, and arrived at a river where he found an old man, the Thunderer, who was fishing with a dipuet. He said, "Take me across; the monster pursues me. Quick, quick, grandfather!" "Hohoo, who is your grandfather?" "Quick, quick, take me across, uncle." "Hohoo, who is your uncle?" "Take me across, elder brother." "Hohoo, who is your elder brother?" In the stern of the canoe there was an old woman whose body was full of seabs. Now the young man said, "O, please take me across, father-inlaw." "Ho, why did you not say so before?" Then he took him across. "Quick, quick, go to my house and enter!" Then he entered and the old man stayed in his canoe. After a little while the monster arrived at the river and said to the old man, "Did you see the one whom I pursue?" "I did not see him." "Quick, quick, take me across; I will give you my hat in payment." "What shall I do with a hat?" "I will give you my cane." "What shall I do with a cane?" "I will pay you with my blanket." "What shall I do with a blanket?" "I will give you this twine." This he accepted. Then the Thunderer stretched his leg across the river, and said: "WValk across over my leg, but take care that you do not strike it with your cane." Now the monster walked over his leg. When he was in the middle of the river he struck it with his canc. Then the Thunderer bent his leg, the monster fell into the water and drifted down towand the sea. His hat fell down, and drifted down after him. Then the Thnnderer said: "Ōkula'm
(noise of surf) will be thy name; only when the storm is raging you will be heard. When the weather is very bad your hat will also be heard."

Now the Thunderer and his daughter went home. They lived there for some time. The young man did not like his wife. After several days she arose early and went to bathe. When she tried to touch her husband he rolled his blanket about himself. They had each a separate blanket. After several days he rose, then he saw that she had become a beautiful woman. Now they continued to live there. It grew dark. Now when he tried to touch her she rolled her blanket around herself. She took revenge on him. But after awhile they began to like each other.

The Thunderer used to go whaling every day, and the young man said: "I shall look on when my father-in-law goes whaling." "No, no; nobody ever looks at him when he goes whaling." He got angry and said: "I must see liim." Now after awhile he looked at him. Soon he saw a whale which went into the dipnet which the Thunderer held. The latter lifted it, but the whale jumped over the rim of the net. The Thunderer looked toward the land, and at once there was thunder, lightning, and hail. Another whale entered his dipnet and he lifted it, but when he did so the whale jumped out of the net. Then the Thunderer got angry, and it began to hail and to storm. He went home and threw down his dipnet. Then his son-in-law left the house, took some coal, and went to a rock. He blackened his forehead and soon a southwest wind arose which blew away the old man's house. He tried to fasten the boards to the roof, but was mable to do so. Then the Thunderer said to his daughter: "Oh, child, go and look for your husband. Tell him to-morrow he may look atome when I go whaling." His daughter went and found her husband. She said: "Oh you destroyed your father-in-law's house. He says to-morrow you may look at him when he catches whales." Then the young man took some water and washed his face. It became calm. He went home with his wife and helped the old man fasten the boards to the roof. He said to his father-in-law : "To-morrow I shall go down to the beach and you shall see me catching whales." On the following morning they went down to the beach together. After a little while a whale entered the dipnet. The young man lifted it and threw the whale ashore. Then the Thunderer said: "Hohoo, my son-in-law, you are just as I was when I was a young man."

Now the Thunderer's daughter became pregnant. After awhile she gave birth to two children. Then the old man said to his son-in-law: "Quick, quick, go and catch two wolves; I used to play with them when I was young." He went to the woods and caught two wolves which he carried to his father-in-law's house. He threw them down at his father-in-law's feet and they bit him all over and hauled him about. He cried: "Oh they have forgotten me; quick, quick, carry them back." The BULL $T=20-3$
young man took them and carried them back. After awhile the Thunderer said: "Go quick and catch two bears; I used to play with them when I was young." Then his son-in-law went and caught two black bears. He carried them to the house of his father-in-law and threw them at his feet. Then they took hold of him, struck him with their paws, and threw him about in the house. "Oh," he cried, "carry them back, carry them back, they do not remember me." The young man carried them back. A gain after awhile the Thunderer said: "Go quiek and catch two grizzly bears; I used to play with them when I was young." The young man went into the woods, and when he found the grizzly bears he said: "I came to carry you along." He carried two of them to his father-in-law's house. He entered and threw them at the feet of his father-in-law. Oh, now they scratched him all over so that his body was full of blood. "Oh, carry them back, carry them back, my son-in-law, they have forgoten me." Then his son-in-law carried them back. Then after some time the old man raid: "Go quick and catch two panthers; I used to play with them when I was young." Then the young man went into the woods and [when he met the panthers] he said: " 1 come to take you along." And he carried two of them to his father-in-law's honse. He opened the door, entered, and threw them at his father-in-law's feet, Then they seratehed him all over, and his whole body was full of blood. "Oh," cried he, "carry them back, earry them back, they do not know me any more." Then the young man carried them back.
[After awhile the Thunderer said:] "Come, son-in-law, let us go and split a log." They went and split a log in half. He said to his son-inlaw, "Crawl in there and stem your arms against the log." The young man sat down in there. Then the old man knocked aside the wedges and broke them all. The tree closed over his son-in-law. He left him and went home. He went a long distance. The young man, however, kept the log apart with his elbows and broke it. He carried it home on his shoulder. He came home and threw it down in front of the house. When his father-in-law heard the noise he went out and [on seeing the young man] said: "Oh, my son-in-law, you are just as I was when I was young." They remaned there and the children grew up.
Then his father-in-law said to him: "Oh, go to the supernatural people and bring me their hoops." The young man went, a long time he went, and finally he reached the comitry of the supernatural people. They stood in a circle, the hoop was being rolled to and fro in the circle. He was afraid to approach them any nearer and stood aside. But when it grew dark he made a jump and caught the hoop by pushing his arm through it. Then he ran away, carrying the hoop. The supernatural people lit their torches and pursued him. They pursued him a long distance; then his wife thought of him and told
her children, "Now whip your grandfather." They took a stick and whipped him; then he cried and wrinated. It began to rain and the torches of the supernatural people were extinguished. Thus he reached home.

After a while the old man said again, "Now go and bring the targets of the supernatural people." He made himself rearly and went. After a long time he reached the country of the supernatural people. They were shooting at targets. He was afraid, but when it was dark he took the targets and ran away. Then the supernatural people lit their torches and pursued him. He came running, heh! He was pursued. After some time his wife thonght of him and told her children, "Now whip your grandfather." They took a stick and whipped him; their mother helped them. Then the old man urinated, and it began to rain. Thus the torches of the supernatural people were extinguished, and the young man reached home carrying the targets.

After awhile he said to his wife, "Now I shall leave you." He made himself ready, put on all his dentalia and took two quivers full of arrows. Then he went. After awhile he reached a large town which consisted of five rows of houses. The last house was very small. This he entered and found two old women [the mice. When they saw him they said:] "Oh, now Blue-Jay will make another chief unhappy." Then Blue-Jay thought, "A person came to the house of the mice." He went to see and, indeed, there was a chief in the house. Then BlueJay went back to his chief and said: "A chief has arrived; he wants to have a shooting match with you." Then he went back to the stranger and said: "Our chief wants to play with you. You will have a shooting match." He said: "Oh." Blue-Jay ran back [to his chief and said]: "That chief said 'Oh.'" He went back again: "The chief says to you you shall come down to the beach quickly." Then BheJay's chief took his arrows and went down to the beach. Blue-Jay ran back [to the stranger and said]: "Our chief went down to the beach." Then the other chief went down to the beach Now they shot at the targets. The other chief lost and Blue-Jay's chief won. He lost all his dentalia. He lost his arrows. He lost his hair. He lost his head. He lost both his arms. He lost both his legs. Then they made him miserable. They cut off his hair and hung him up in the smoke. But at night the two mice always went and gave him water and gave him to eat. Every night they did so.

One year he had been away. Then his sons said, "Let us look for our father." They made themselves ready, put on their dentalia, took their targets and their arrows. Then they went, they went a long distance; they found a town, oh, a large town. [They said:] "Perhaps here we shall find our father." They entered that small house. There were two old women [who said]: "Oh, chiefs, where did you come from?" "We search for our father." "Ol, Blue-Jay will make miserable two more chiefs. A long time ago a chief came and they made him mis-
erable and put him into the smoke. But we always gave him water; we always gave him food. He has lost his eyes."

After some time Blue-Jay thought that a chief must have arrived at the house of the mice. He ran there to look and he found two chiefs. Then he went back and said to his chief: "Two chiefs have arrived; they stay at the house of the mice; they came to play with you." "Oh," replied Blue-Jay's chief. He ran back [to the house of the mice, and said to the strangers]: "Our chief wants to play with you. You will have a shooting match." They did not say anything. Then Blue-Jay ran back and said to his chief: "Go down to the beach!" Three times Blue-Jay went back. But they did not speak to him. When he went there the fourth time the younger brother looked at him. He looked at Blue-Jay. At once all his hair began to burn. Then he returned and told his chief, "O, these strangers are more powerful than we are. They looked at me and my hair caught fire. They tell you to come down to the beach." After a littie while they went down to the beach. Two targets were stuck into the ground. [They said:] "How bad are these targets!" and they pulled them out and threw them away. "Here, our targets are good." They put their targets into the ground. Their targets were shining. Then they began to shoot. Now Blue-Jay's chief lost. He lost all his dentalia. He lost all his people. They won their father from him. They won Blue-Jay. Now they staked his hair and they won it. They staked his head, they staked his arms. They won his head and his arms. They staked his legs; they won it all. Then they took four potentilla roots and put them on to the forehead [of Blue-Jay's chief]. They took pieces of flint and put them all over his body. They took green mud and painted his belly and his back green. Then they threw him into the water, and said: "Green Sturgeon shall be your name; henceforth you shall not make chiefs miserable." They took Blue-Jay, threw him away, and said: "Blue-Jay shall be your name; henceforth you shall not make chiefs miserable. You shall sing 'Watsetsetsetsetse,' and it shall be a bad omen." [Then they turned to the mice aud said:] "Oh, you pitiful ones, you shall eat everything that is good. You shall eat berries." Then they took their father and carried him to the water. They blew on him and he recovered his eyesight. Then they returned honie.

## 3. ANE $\bar{E} T C X \bar{O}^{\prime} L E M I X ~ I T C \bar{A}^{\prime} K X A N A M$. <br> AnétcXṓlemid her Myth.


 large [dual] his two one agirl, one aboy. Every sea-otters children, morning
tgī̄̄̄'wul têlXEm. A'qxēamè Liā'wuX guā'nesum. Pō'lakli 3 they always did the people. In stern of canoe his younger always. At dark [hunted] them
 then they two arrived Five times they two sea-ward then foggy it became. at their house. went
Akluwā'luql qṑla Lteuq. Meli ale'xax lékxaksō ka 5 She swallowed it wat wer. it got her hair and
akLum $\bar{a}^{\prime} l u q L \quad q \bar{o}^{\prime} L a$ Ltcuq. I $\bar{o}^{\prime} L q t e$ n̄̄xo $\bar{e}^{\prime} l a-i t \quad q \overline{o t a c}$ télXEm. 6 she swallowed it that water. Longtime they stayed those people.
 Now pregnant shebecame. First blue-jay and observe he did her.
 'Heh! not [interroga- you observeher? Then her pregnaney he made
 sister."

$$
\text { cilxāxak;Emana." "Hóntcin! ia'xka } 10
$$


iLaléx gequll. I $\bar{a}^{\prime} n \bar{e} w a ~ k a ~ 1^{\prime} k t a ~ i l \bar{a} \prime x o-i t a . " ~ L a ̈ 2 ~ k a ~ i a ̄ ́ q o a-i L ~$ the eldestone. First then erery he will know.: Some then large 11

 I got ashamed.

Theu her pregnancy he made it her brother. We will leave them
13 on her [dual],
 we will move." Then all indeed be was believed blue-jay. 14
 [dual] sister. home.


 made it on you?" "Nothing not Iknow. Only when once we two then 18



 their [dual] aunt the crow then her then also nothing her house. Then
 they two and crackle it did the tire. "Where this crackle walked about
แā'хах?" atcō'lXam Liā'wuX. Liiz ka weXt Liäk nā'лax. Mókcti some then again crackle it did. Twiee it does?" he said to her his rounger some
 erackle it did the fire. Now burrow thertiro the ground. Now Lap ace'kxax $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ otcō. A'lta kī'tsek gō-y- ō'otē̃•y akéx find they trodid it a shell. Now in middle in the shell was
$\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} l \mathrm{EptckiX} . . \quad A^{\prime} l \mathrm{ta}$ nacXélgiLx. W tire." Now ther [dual]made Next it got dar.
A'lta acge'tax t!'ol. ALksókxō! t! ò Now theytwo a house. They finished it, the house, its smallness house. Now made it

ia'xkati asxéla-it. Lii2 asxéla-it ia'xkaté; ka nékatxa, malnā there they two stayed. Some they two stayed there; then it grew winds, from sea nékatxa. Kawéx ka nixálatck. A'yóvx. A'lta x•itik te'cgan it grew windy. Early then he rose. He went to Now there ocedar tge'xEnipteget; itca'LElam kaX ōma'p; iLā'LELNamE'mtga they drifted ashore; ten these planks; ten each
Lg'ā́nexama. J'yōptck. Atcō'lXam Lī̄'ruX: "Lap ane'tax fathoms. He went up from the beach.
te'cgan, iLaLElXame'mtga Lg‘̄̄'neXama." A'lta a'ctōLx Lī̄'wuX. boards, ten each fathoms."

Now ther two went his rounger

| A'lta | acktōatta | ka |  | - 1 la | acom'tav |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Now |  |  |  | I | - |
|  | them ashore, |  | them ashor |  | her tro |

tāqoa-iL t!'ō. A'lta acxēla-it ia'xkate. A'lta étcatc!a ayaxélas a large [pl.] house. Now they two stayed there. Now her sickness eame on her
Liā'wuX. A'lta nakxa'tōm; LE'kXala akLaxô'tom.
sister. $\quad$ sow shegare birth; amale she care birth to it.

Now be said her elder brother: "What may blanket shs willmake Earls
"Ékitalx agia'xolk LE'tex•imeq Lga'mux?", Kaméx nixálatek. "What may she makes sonp my youngersister

he went to Fiul he dill them two sea-otters, small sea-otters. "Oh, the beatch.
 his poverty my nephew blanket she will make it." He carried them up io
 mlamd. He said to her his yomger . Find I thil them sea-otters.' (H), he went to Jow asea-lion it lay there. He cut it. heln! ali
 ho cutit. Now they two boiledit. Now all days he went to the beach.

| môket | ēlageètema | Ljap | atcia' ${ }^{\prime}$ x. | A'lta | pāL | nō ${ }^{\text {xox }}$ | te'ctaqL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| two | sea-otters | find | he did them. |  | full |  | their [dual] |  |

ēlagētema. Wāx néktcuktē $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o ̄ L x$.
sea-otters. Every morning it get day he went to the beach.




the supernatural beings. He eame lis father this boy. Quick cut it 6

itcā'xq'un. Take acgiō'kXuiptck. Ka'nauwè acgiō'kXniptck. \& her elder brother. Then they two pulled it ashore. All they two pulled it ashore.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A'lta naxéltXuitck } \bar{o} \mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{u}^{\prime} \mathrm{no} \text {. Kcn̄ctama cgā'tgēu. A'lta } \\
& \text { Now she made herself ready the crow. She wanted to go to see her sister's Now }
\end{aligned}
$$ them ehnhlren.

 agō'ēkel t!'ōL. Agō'ēkEl tXut. Nō'ya, nō'ya, n̄̄'ya. Qioā'p 11 sle saw it $a$ hense. She saw it smoke. She went, she went, she went. Nearly naxā'-ikelai. K"cā'xali Lōe lkā'nax gō te'Laql Lō'kōc. "Ō 12 she landed. Above there was a chief on his honse he was on it. "().
Lga'xanyam Ltxā'Lak.", Take naigia'tctame. Ayaxalgu'Litck 13 pitiful [f.] our [dual] aunt." Then she came aeross. He told her

 Then she went the erow. She pullell it now the meat. "Come," then
atcō'lXam itcā'tgeu. "Mä'tptcga, mä'tptega. I'kta migelā'x̄ 16 he said to her her nephew. "Come inland, come inland. What are you going to (lo with it
 lose land
 the crow! She went inland; 1.ow full whale it was on in $\begin{gathered}\text { interior of } \\ \text { ground } \\ \text { house. }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Immedi } \\ \text { ately }\end{gathered}$
 "Lmélaqst x•ila $k_{i}$ 'oa's tlxa'lxant." Taki aqlā'lot lenq. 20 "Tourtears these afraid they make him." Then she was given water.
$\underset{\text { Then }}{\text { Thene }} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { naxeménakō. Take washed her face. }\end{gathered}$
 he cried: "Ayo your breath that afrand makes him." She took it
Ltcuq, agā'yutckte $\bar{i}^{\prime} t c a c q L . ~ W e X t ~ a k L o ̄ ' c g a m, ~ w e X t ~ a l g e ' t e a x . ~ 23 ~$ water, she washed inside her month. Again she took him, again he eried.
Take agōlXam ngō'tgèn: "Mxii'lō na LgōléleXemk? य4
Then shesaid to her her niece: "Youthink [int.part.] a person?
Eiwa tali tiō'Lema Lk'āsks. Ia'xkēwa weNt aqēntālot, 2 گ̆
Thus look thesupernat child. There also it wass given to ural being's us [hual],
 to eat."

[^1] Now she went liome. Shecarriel them two pieces of blubber. She put them into in Lgā'cguic. Nṑya, nō'ya, n̄̄'ya; nai'k̄̄̄ctē. Qi ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} p$ agiā’xōm hermat. Shewent, shewent, she went; she went across. Nearly she reached it élXam; a'lta nagE'tsax. d'lta akeX'I $\bar{a}^{\prime} t a l$ cgátgēu. the town; now shecried. Now she wailed for her sister's children.
 "My sister's chil. mysister's mrsister's Birds fy up often! dren, children, children!
5 Utcaktcā'ktcinike namé ${ }^{〔}$ mō !
Eagles
chew you!
"Cegetgē'u, cege'tgèu, cegè'tgēu! Iqonéqonétcinike nā'mémōm! "My sister's chill niysister's mysister's Gulls chew rou! aren, ehildren, children!
${ }^{6}$ CEgEtgén, cEgétg'ēu, cEgétgēu! Iqoalés'Xoatcinikc nāmēmóm! "My sister's chil my sister's mysister's Ravens chew you! dren, children, children!
8 CEgEtgé'u, cegè'tgēu!"
Mysister's my sister's
children, children!"
 Nearly she arrived. There was bluejay outside. Nearly she arrived
10 lia wiXt nage'tsax:
then again she cried:

"My sister's chil. my sister's mysister's Birds fly up often! dren, children, children!
 Crows chew you!."
 Then heshouted blue-jay: "Ah, shenamed the crow. Not [int.
nimē̄'xaxōmē? Iā: Āxp!ena-y ōk; 'u'nō!" Take naxkō'mam, you notice? Iá! She named the crow!" Then she came home,
nax $\bar{a}^{\prime} \bar{e} g i l a \bar{e} . ~ T a k E ~ n o ̄ p t c g a . ~ A ' l t a ~ \bar{d} ' t, g e p!~ t e ̂ t r ' E m ~ k a ' n a u w \overline{e ~ g o-v-~}$ shelanded. Then shewentup Now theyentered the people all at the from water.
 crow herhouse. The people went to ask her. Now she said much the crow.
Nā'k•im ōki’un̄': "Anigō'tctamé; pāl telala'Nukc kexēlax cgā'tgēu. She said the crow: "I gotacross; full birls eating them mre[dual]sisKa'nauwe telalā'Xukc $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ tām All hirds chewed them." First then bluejay went out.

## 19

 Ayoxṓla gō t!ōl. Iā’xkati ayōla-it. K'ā nā’xax ōk;'mō̄'. Hewrit around at house. There hestayed. Silent shebecame the crow. They sat at low readhus. Five her chil the crow. Now oppositesiles band's brother dren of tire
 she told him much her dead hus- low roice she told himmeli.

Iqaume'tsetk her dead hus-
hand's brother. He listened

 the food sho car- Now cht to pieces shedidit. She ford them her chit- She fed him ried home.
 her dead hus- Then itchokedher her danghter, tho youngest her danghter. Then band's brother.
 heentered blue-jay. Slap he didit hernape. Comingont it flem ont that
$\bar{e}$ 'kolē. Atciō'cgam iqḕsqēs. Ayō'pa iqē'sqēs: "A $\bar{A}$, nikct tcē whale He took it blue-jay. He wentout blue-jay: "Ah, not [int. [meat]. part.] nimcā'xaxomé? GEne'lsēm oki'unōyā'!" Atcixōnēman qōtac tê'lx $\cdot E m$ do you notice? She fedme the crow!" He showed it to those people qix• ékolē. Tlō'nkXa t!ōlē'ma atcixō'nēma, ka atciā'owils. Lä 2 that whale. Three only houses hesowed it to then he ate it. Some 3
 it got dark. Hungry they were all those people. Now he said much
 blue-jay: "Oh, whale full hishouse. Thus look 5


She was invited crow robin. Now it grew dark, then a little then 7
 risible he became bluejay. He took in hand his quil. "We two will sleep robin!
 Always cold I get at night." Then hesaid robin: "Tä,
 this one. Then I alone I sleep, then again people come home. 10


 blue-jay. Now canoe they twomade it robin and his lead bro- Nearly ther's wile.
ikteō'ktiya ka iā̄'ptit iqiésqēs. A'lta aLékilōya íllta. ALktō'kuē it got daylight then be slept blue-jay. Now they went to now. They carried to 14 the canoe thercanoe
Lā'xamōt. A'lta atcō'cgam its $\bar{a}^{\prime} k^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ 'esil $\overline{e^{\prime}} \mathrm{k}^{u} \mathrm{tEqlix}$, atcō'cgam their property. Now he took it a sharp branch, he took it 15 k $\bar{c}^{\prime}$ Sa-it. Atcuqō̄'na-it ēwa tī̄'owit iqésqēs $\overline{e^{\prime}} \bar{e}^{\prime} k$ teqlix• A'lta robin. He putitinto the thus his feet blue-jay's the branch. Now 16

 He awoke blue-jay early: "Awake robin!"" Hekicked him. 18
 At once hole became his foot blue-jay's. He struck it that branch:

 he went home blue-jay to his children.
 They got across the crow. At once theywent up to the house. "Quick,

22
 23
ka'nauwē. TakE atēkXōkctē. K $\bar{e}^{\prime} t c E k$ qix $\bar{e}^{\prime} m a L ~ k a ~ n e \bar{\prime} k a t x a ;$



1 atci'Lōtk, Lkā'pa aLi'xax. ALōgōtgēkxo-it télx•Em; takE tsEs it snowed, snow it became. They were covered the people; then cold
2 nō'xôx têlx'Em. AcLE'nkj'ēmenakō iLā'Xakjemāna. Take $^{\prime}$ they became the people.

He took revenge on them their chief. Then

## he went up

 blue-jay.Qē'xtce atciō'lXam k̄̄sa-it: "Anxatā'laqt, from shore

Intending he said to him [to] robin:
"Open me,
4 ka'sa-it. Take tses ane'xax. Nét!'èm, ka'sa-it; take ólō robin. Then cold I got. Bring me food. robin; then hunger 5 anō'meqt." K;ē kā'sa-it, "Ai'aq, kā'sa-it, sE'tk"tpa c'E'mtgict." I die." Nothing robin. "Quick, robin, put them two the tongs."

IxeltcXā'mal ka'sa-it. Ikolē atciutcXā'mal. "Wu'ska, kā'sa.it, He boiled much robin. Whalo he boiled it much. "Oh! robin,
7 SE'tkutpa cta c'E'mtgict." "Take atcō'cgam s'E'mtgest kã'sa-it. putthemtwo those tongs." Then hetookthem tongs robin. out of house [rlual]
 [dual]. out of honse.
9 qō'cta c'E'mtgict. "Kā'sa-it, kā'sa-it, élXam ilxā'Xak;Emāna, those tongs. "Robin, robin, say to him our chief,
 daughter.
her.
imcā'xak; Emāna n̄yáxa x•au aqā’uXnwā'kuX?" Take nē'xanko your chief his daughter that one she is demanded?" Then he ran iqésqēs mā'Lnē. Take atciō'lXam ilā'xak; Emāna: " ĀqāuNuwākuX bluc-jay to the beach. Then he sail to him their chief: "She is demanderl
 sour daughter, and my also my daughter she is demanded." Not
 anyhow spoke their chief blue.jay's. Again he ran upland iqésqēs: "Kā'sa-it! Tcinā'xo-il intsā'Xak; Emāna, tca-ilō'ota-y-uy'āxa."


atcō'tXuitck uyā'Xa. Atctā'lax tgā'ktēma ka'naumē̃. Atsō'tXuitck be made her his daughter. He put them her dentalia all. He made her ready ready on her
It got day; now nothing that woman their chief his sister. "Look,
aqatgālemam, éwa tiṓLema kīx qōla Lkiāsks." Take alxléla-it, they came and took thus the super- where that eliild." Then ther stayed, her, natural beings
t!'olés ma alge'tax a'llta.
honses they made then now.
 Then shegathered them potentilla thoerow. . Mans shegatheredthen. Now naikōtctē. Take nō'yam gō tiṓLema. Take $\overline{1}{ }^{\prime} t g a l x ~ k a ' n a n w e, ~$ she went across. Theu she arrived at supernatural Then they went to all.
 they were searched her potentillatroots. Ono [a plant] its root, one

#  

 [a plant] its root find it was done there; then it was eaten. Then pour out they were her potentilla roots the crow's. She went up the crow. Now done
 she said to her her niece: "You thme $\begin{aligned} & \text { lint. } \\ & \text { part.] }\end{aligned}$ people then $\begin{gathered}\text { you bring potentilla roots? } \\ \text { them }\end{gathered}$
Mlōpiálxa lmō'ksin. Mōpiā'lxa ōguémskōtit tgāákcin̄. Ka'nauwe 4 Gather it [a plant]. Gather it [a plant] therr roots. All
 ōLkj E'nLki En nai'ka mani'tk" ${ }^{\prime}$ a, ōk; onā'tan áluc." A'lta agō'lXam oyster basket me bring lier [1t] potentilla root it is, ,1m Now she said to
 lier niece the crow's: "Takeat this dog; thy grandlaughter

ékolē, $Q_{i}{ }^{\prime}$ aci'nemiclx!'" Na'k•im ōk;'unō': "Ha" $\bar{o}$." Take nā'xkō-y- 9 a whale, $Q_{i}$ 'aci'nemicle!"" She said the crow: "Yes." Then she went home ōk;'unō'. Nō'ya, nō'ya-y- oki'u'nō. Ka kulā'yi agLō'lXam 10 the crow. She went, she went the crow. Tlien tar ${ }^{\prime}$ she said to $i_{t}$
 imékickelēl étkolē?" Take alxālatck, ōgō'qxoian laqanā’itX. 12 yon a catcher [of] whale? ", Then it rose, in stern of canoe it stood.
Take láxa néxax étolé. Take alg'áyaqs. A'lta láxelax néxax 13 Then visiblo became a whale. Then it lith him. Now roll it did

 Now afraid she became the crow: "Let alone do it the whale, Qi'aci'nemicls!"
A'lta yāc algácyax ékolē. A'lta alxagō'kctit. Naxácégèlai 16 Xow let alone it did it the whate. Now it lay down to sleep. She landed
ōk' 'u'no. Take akLōná'XLatck Lga'xēwiš. NaxE'nkōn, kā'nanwe
 t!’ocē'ma aklō'xtkin. Niikct Liap agéLax. Näkct naxlxī́lem 18 houses she searched for it. Not find shedidit. Not she ate


$$
\text { Qoä'nEmi tiayākXōyaē, a'lta weXt naxa'lk; ētul. Agōpā́yalx } 20
$$ Five times their sleeps, now again she dug many things. She gathered it

ōgnémskotit tgā'kcēu. Aklōpā'yalx lemō'ktcin lā'kcēu. Ka'nauwè 21 [a plant] its roots. She gathered it [a plant] its roots. All
 she gathered good smelling ones. Now its smallness an osster basket she put into
them
it
$\mathrm{ik}^{\prime}$ 'En̄̄'tan. WēXt nai'kutctē ēwa tiō'LEma. Nō'yam gō tiō'LEma. 23 potentilla roots. Again she crossed thus supernatural She arrived at the supernatbeings. ural beings.
AtagālulN tiō'lema ka'nauwē. A'lta ale'tax ka'nauwe ; ale'tax They went to the the supernat- all. Now they were all; they were 24



ago'lXam ugō'tgēu: "Qa'daqa amlō'lXam ka málmē ka she sad to her to her niece: "Why did yousay do it when at sea then
 it shall take it the whale? Therefore afraid yon became. If near land then lōs amLō'lXam aLgiō'cgam. NxE'LaX na guánesum aqLEmā'lōt? [if] yous say to it it takes it. You think [int.part.] alwars it was given to you?
 It returns, it returns. See! you searched for it. Again you will carry it

you will go home.
not youshallsea it.
sh for
Only
 food
wiXt ōki'n'nō. AgE'LukurI qōLa Lgē'wisX. "Manix mLṓ'kn'тa again the crow. She carried it that dog. "When you will carry it

 Then she went it lay her dog. They two
e'lXam! "E E'cgam ékole, Qiari'nminiclx!" Niiket algiōcgam. the town! "Take it the whale, Qaci'nemiche! " Not it tookit.
AkLō'cgam Ltcuq. Wāx akLE'Lgax: " $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} c$ g'an $^{\prime} \overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime} k o l \bar{e}, Q_{i} a c i \prime n E m i c L x$ ! She took it water. Pour she didit on it: "Take it the whale, $Q_{i}$ aci'nemiche!
Nau'itka na nēmékickelic?" Qioā'p ilése take wiXt akLo']Xam: Indeed [int. part.] you a catcher?' Near land then again she said to it:
 "Take it the whale, Q:acinemicla!" It rose near the land. Now
 it took it the whale. Now again roek it did her canoe.
 "Hold it fast the whale, Qiaci'nemiclx. Fast hold it the whale, Qi'aci'nEmiclx." $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ 'XtEmaē ayā'xElEmamakıX: "Y $\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{C}$ ésa $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime}$ kolē, Q,acinemicle." Sometimes she did notsay to it right: "Leftt do it the whale,

 now they went the people. All ther went to It was cht the whale. to the beach the beach.
Atgā'yaxs tgáácōlal ōj'u'no. A'lta aqī̄'Nuiptek ka'naume ékole. Theycut it herrelatives the crow's. Now it was carried up the whole the whale. from the shore
 A long time ther stayed. Then he sad their chiff: $\quad$ I desire $I$ go.
 I shall go to see my romger they made them. his people. full ove
 large canoe Now they went. They came across to the supernat. Then
 he saill their chief: "Take care! we shall be tried." Indeed!
 now re; full re there at sea. He said to them his relatives: "Lateron tcax lxaalólxax." A'lta tses ikéx iqésqēs. Nék•im iqḗsqēs: "Ka niaket tsEs nk'thex. A'lta wiNt naktī'-ita." Atcō'pena "Then not co'd I got. Now again I stay in the canoe." He jumped


| $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ 'ra | mā ${ }^{\prime}$ Lxôlē: | "Ė2hēhiū! | Lxuwa ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ ¢ | $\bar{o}^{8} \bar{e}^{\prime} c^{¢}$ èc." | Take | ayā̃ ${ }^{\prime}$ ¢ $L x$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| thus | landw | 「硣! | he killed | himself | Then | weut up |

iLā'xakj Emāna. Atciū'cgam qix• ikā'pa ka atciXe'kXuē. "Ēhēhiū'4," 2 their chef. He took it that ice then he threw it away. "Ehehiu!"

 it is thrown away." "'Ehehiu!' you say. I throw it away. that
 making me fall." Now they went up. He said to them their chief:
 "Not quick enter! Later on it will be opened." Now one there
igéépiXl kia é'nōl. A'lta ia'koa ē'natai igéépiXl iōc. Alxēnā'xit 7 sea-lion and sea-cow (?). Now here on one side sea-lion there was. They stood
gō iqḗpal. A'Ita tses ikē'x iqē'sqēs. Atcō'pena, nē'skōp! iqē'sqes. 8 in the doorway. Now cold he got blue-jay. He jumped, he ran into blue-jay.

Wā4, acgā'yaqs; qalā'tcx•i Laq aqécexax. A'lta aya'ckōp! 9 Wa, they two bithim; almost not take out hewas done. Now he entered
 theirchief. He took him here one, here one in both hands.
A'Ita atcXe'kXuē. "EDhehin̄'", nalxe'lqEmX LgōLéleXemk. 11 Now he threw them away, "Ehehiu," it shouted a persou.
"'A '2hēhiō',' mse'xatx. AntcXe'kXuē acgā'naqs." A'lta ā'Lōp! 12 "'Elehin̄"," you say. I throw them two them two who Now they enaway bit be." tered

uyā'lē ilā'xak; Emāna. "I'kta lx āqilxangé'waL;'amita, kā'sa-it?" 14
his sister their chief. "What may begiven to us to eat, robin?"
 "Don't! bequiet!" he said robin. Then he said blue-jay:
"Ä'kaLx ntcā́xakjemāna guā'nesum tumm uyā'qXaleptckiX." 16 "Thus may our chief always noise his fire."
 the house.

 its mouth long. Now split it did it that log. "Ka'sa-it," take nék•im iqésqees, "qē'wa itxā'qacqac $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ a wiXt 20 "Robin," then hesaid blue-jay, "that our grandfather and again iā́qacqac iā̄laitix"." "Tenlā'xo-ix na tge'eltgēu? Mā'mka 21 his grandfather his slave." "I know then [int. part.] my slaves? You ouly
 fire,


 teméeltgēu." Take $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lelx, gōyé ${ }^{\prime}$ i $\bar{a}^{\prime} q a$-il ilā́ wan. Take alō $\bar{o}^{\prime} L a-i t X ~ 26$ your slaves." Then he went down thus large his belly. Then he stayed to the fire.
 in middle of the house. Then he did 1111, he ate it the smoke. Light it became
t!ōl. Take aqcō'cgam c camé'kcucX. A'ltā iaqkenā'itX ēXtthe bouse. Then a small canoe. Now therelay one

$$
5
$$ boiled

3 pōs nēkst aniō'tctXōm qix• aqēnelsém?"
if not I tinish it that I was given to eat?"

A'lta gō'yi mésax iqésqēs. A'lta lewe calx accpäll. A'lta
 he ate it blue-jay. $\quad$ Lxuä! blue-jay, bow then thesupermat-
 their excre
ments
mse'xatx. Lnxä'lax na? Ka'ltas nlō'kuman lik leécalx." you say. I eat [int.part.]? Only I look at them these berries." 2 K $\bar{a}$ alxē̄la'-it. Take Lāx ali'xax LgōLè'leXEmk. "Ā, 3 Then they remained. Then visible it became a person. "Ah, mektémeña. QamcaxoḗmōL." "TcXï2, antcktē'meňa-itx gō 4 you dive! It is desired a game with you." "Texä2, we always dive in
 anktctē'menª-itx." "Mxä'LuX na-y- ē'ka gō ilxā'leXám?" aklō'lXam we always dive." "You think [int. thus as in our town?" she said to them part.]
uLā'cinema-iL, "mxä'luX na-y- éka lxai'ka? Nōguljémeňax 7
their woman married "you think [int.part.] thus as we? They dive
among a foreign tribe,
amô'ketiks, Lā'xka aLō'meqtx, Lā'xka aqLō ${ }^{\prime} L^{\circledR} \Lambda x$." Take agiō'lXam
two, that one is dead, that one he has lost." Then she said to him


ōk;'ōnasi'si $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ a iqē'sqēs. A'lta ackli $\bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{men}^{\varepsilon}$. Atcō'pcut nyā'tamq;'al 11 [a bird; diver] and blue-jay. Now they two dived. He hid it his club

 he became at those their bushes in the He breathed at those bushes in the bot bottom of the canoe. canoe;
 agiṓlXam. Lé’lē ka wiXt néntctXōm. WiNt Lāxa nésax 15 she said to him. Long then again his breath gave out. Again visible he became
 bottom of the canoe.
 he became blue-jay. Now hewent tolook the diver. Now she bit it the ground.

 Where they were people then it drifted a person: "That one
 the bottom of the canoe.
 ural beings their diver then he is beaten!" "Ehehiū"'
mse'xax, tcx•ī antsk $L_{i} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ mensax gō intsā'leXam," nék'im iqē'sqēs. 23 yousay, then we dive in ourtown," he said blue-jay.


[^2] witl you,
antcō- $\bar{e}$ 'walx $\cdot$ tema-itx g'o
we always climb up in
uláa'cinema-il: "Mcxia'Lax na -y- $\bar{e}^{\prime} k a$
their woman married "Youthink [int.part.] thus as to a foreign tribe
aqexē'nxax ka ya'xka aqiktXēwulXaX
is placed upright and that they climb it.
Lu'kLuk aLx $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$ ka aqLō'LغAx." TakJ broken hegets and he has lost." 'Then "Qā'doXuē iqḗqēs iō'iwulx•ta." Take aqiō'tXemt ikā'pa, gō "Must blue-jay he goes up." Then it was placed upright the ice, to


| iā'itcxōt. | TakE | naxe'ltXuitck | Ots ikin | $\overline{\text { A }}$ 'lta | actōiLxe'trulx |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| his bearskin blanket | Then | e made herse reads | the chipmun | Now | ey [dual] went |

 They they went, they went, they went. Far up they [dual]ar- Then tired [dual] went, rived.
nés xax iqés sqēs. Ayō'kux mank k"sā́xali ka wiXt atciucgā'maxē. he became blue-jay. He flew a little up and again be took hold of it.
 Then tired he got. He looked back to her the one he was Now she closed $\begin{gathered}\text { racing against. } \\ \text { her eves, }\end{gathered}$ g'uā'nesum ó'itet, ka nikct tell agā'tkax. Atcō'gam takE always she came, and not tired she became. He took it then
 his club, right here he struck her. Then she fell down the chipmunk. And
 they looked up the people. Then itwas seen a person
Lōéluktcūt. "Lā'xka ē'ceèc. TakE naLk"tcuwā'man." TakE falling down. "That one blue.jay. Then she fell down." Then
 it shouted
a person:
"Ehehiñ!
how then the supernatural beings

antcukuLxē'wulx $\bar{L}^{\prime}$ a-itx gō intcā'leXam?" Take mokct $\bar{e} l \bar{a}{ }^{\prime} k e ̄ t e ̄ m a ~$ we climb always
our town?" Then two
sea-otters atcā̀yul iLā'Xak; Emāna.
he won them their chief.
A'lta wiXt mankx
aLxéla-it. TakE Now again a little theystayed. Then again it came
wiXt
aLtē'mam
 a person:
"It is desired a gamo
Wā $\bar{a}^{\prime} q^{p}$ pas
Target
qamcaxoémè ${ }^{\prime}$."
it is desired a came with you.
"Tex•1" na wa'qipas ntsxeg $\bar{a}{ }^{\prime} l i$ "Then [int.part.] target we always play LعaLa'ma," nék'im iqqésqēs. TakE days," he said blue-jay. Then
gō inte $\overline{1} / l \mathrm{EX}$ ºm ka'nauwe in our town all
akLōlXam ulã́cinema-iL: she said to them their woman married their woman a foreignarried tribe:
 "You think [int. part.] thus as

Indiaus? People
are placed amô'kctiks, éwa énatai Lés'Xat, ēwa énatai Lés'Xat. Lā'xkil two, thus atone side one, thus atother side one. Thatone
 first dead, that one has lost." Ho was spoken to the beaver:
"Maika qEmmLáētemita." Aqō'egam utcia'la, aqa-igékxol "You yon are made to stand up." It was taken a grindstone. it was put on him
 bis belly the grindstone. Tlus his back one, thus his belly one.

 rows. him done
 Shooting he was done the loon. Uhü'2 he made. Again shooting him him
aqḗlax iqoa-inḗnē. Hii nē'xax. LuX nuLā'taXit kaX ōkulai'tan. 4 he was done the beaver. $\mathrm{H} \ddot{\mathrm{a}}$ he made. Broken it fell down that arrow.
 Shooting he was the loon. Uhō'2 he made. There then he fell on his
ayō'maqt. " $\bar{E} h e ̄ h i n ̄ \neq 2$, qantsī' $x \cdot L x$ tiō'LEma Lgā'lalax aqLx $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tgagō!"
he was dead. "Ehehiū', how then the supernat- their bird he is beaten!" 6 "، ural beings

ntsxsgā'liL gō intcā'lexam?"
wealways play in our town?"
A'lta wiXt alxéla-it, mank iō'lqtē alxēla-it. Take wiNt lāx 9 Now again theystased, a little long they stayed. Then again $\underset{\substack{\text { come } \\ \text { ont }}}{\substack{\text { Now }}}$



 with you,


among a foreign tribe:
yā'xkati atge'p!x. Tā'cka nuxō'La-itx tā'cka aqtō'Lॄax." A'lta 14 there they enter. Those they are dead those havelost." Now
 he said their chief: "Must we go into the Now they were heated



qō'ta tqā̄naks. A'lta ia'xka aLigā̄la-it. Cka ma'nx•i ka dell, dell, those rocks. Now it they stood on it. And a little and noise of burst. 19
 bursting

$\underset{\text { we alwass sweat }}{\operatorname{antsxal}{ }^{\prime} \text { telkema-itx }} \underset{\text { in }}{\text { gō }} \underset{\text { intcá } \bar{A}^{\prime} \text { leXam." }}{\text { our town." }} \quad 24$ BULL. $T=20-4$

Take atciō'lXam iā'kxix: "Tea! ikoléma wax lxligeláx $\bar{a}$." Then he said to him tohisbrother- "Come! whales pour we will do them."

## Take akLō'lXan 'lien <br> mexEna'oi. look ont! <br>  <br> - Take care, <br> woman married a a foreign tribe:

 in-law:

Yon will make him ashamed
jour chief
your chief and

you do the last
now." She said to him her elder brother: "Now dark, pour it is done." Then
 sheputhim bluejay in therarmpit. on other side she put him
 robin, there on rizhtside she puthim. "Not [any] how
 amtkanamtEmókct." Alta $\bar{\jmath}^{\prime} L \bar{o} L x ~ p \bar{o} l a k l i \quad$ goo qix• émaL. both of you." Now they went thess went at clark to that bays.
to the beach
$\qquad$
" La'kt
She said to him her elder brother: "Four whales they go, not harpoon ca em.
 The fifth whale goes, then harpoon him." Then they stood tiō'LEma. Aklō'cgam lkié 'wax kaN uyā'lē, agigelgé'cgam the supernat- Shot a took it that his sister, she helped him ural beings.
iteā'xk;'un. Take nelxe'lqamX lgōléLeXEmk: "Yūyayinya'4! herelderbrother. Then it shorted a person: "Tuyayuyā!
 [A fish] whale that he goes," one that person shouted.
Lä'lē ka weNt nelxe'lqamX: "Yūyayuyā',-y itā'mela-ySometime then again "Yıshouted: "ryan', albatross
 whale that he goes! Raise them your harpoon shafts!" Intend he looked iqē'sqēs. TcXup tcXup tcXup teXup teXup ale'xax Lākiēwax. bluejay. Flicker it did the torch.
 melxe'lqamX Lgōlé'leXemk: "Yuyayuyā', ēmō 'lake ékkolē it shouted a person: "Yuyayuyā', elk whale
 that hegoes! liaise them your harpoon shafts!" Again it shouted
 a person: "「йyayữ', sperm whale whale that he goes!
MckLxée'latek LEmeātcṓL.", TakE agiṓlam uソ̌ále: Raise them your harpoon shafts!" Then she said to him his elder sister:
"Qā't'ōcXem! Alta ia'xka itiā'ya." Take wiSt nelxe'lqamx
"Look out! Now he he will come." Then again it shouted
 a person: "Muyayuyã, the supernat their whale that goes!" ural beings
Qéxtce néki•kst iqésqēs; tcNup tcXup tcNup tcNup ale'xax Intend he looked blne-jay; thicker it did
 the torch. "How may
 AnēkteXóleuis her torch and

[^3]tióLEHIA
the supernatural beings

ka aLigō'tctam.
and they came across.

## Translation.

There was a town the chief of which had died. His two children were grown up; one was a girl and one a boy. Early every morning the people went out to hunt sea-otters. The girl was always in the stern of the canoe. At dark they returned home. Five times they had gone hunting, then it grew foggy. Her hair became wet and she swallowed the water which dripped down from her hair. A long time the people remained there. Then she became pregnant. Blue-Jay was the first to observe it. He said: "Don't you notice it? He made his sister pregnant." Robin said: "Be quiet, Blue-Jay, you will make our chief's children ashamed." "Ha, he is the elder of us two and he ought to know better than I." After some time she became stouter. "Heh, we will run," said Blue-Jay. "I am ashamed because her brother made her pregnant. We will leave them; we will move!" Then, indeed, the people believed Blue-Jay. Again the brother and sister went hunting sea-otters. In the evening they came home. Now there were no people and no houses. "Lo, they deserted us. BlueJay advised them to do so." Then the brother continued: "Tell me who made you pregnant?" She replied, "I do not know. Once when we went out hunting sea-otters a mist came up and I swallowed the water which made me qualmish." Then they searched for fire. But the people had poured water into all the fires. The last house was that of their aunt, the Crow. It also was taken away. They walked about and there they heard the crackling of fire. The brother said to his sister: "Do you hear the fire?" After awhile it crackled again. They found the place from where the sound appeared to come. They dug into the ground and found a shell. In the shell there was burning coal. "Oh," they said to each other, " our aunt pitied us; she put the fire into the shell for us." Now they started a fire. The next day they
built a small house. There they lived for a long time. One day a sea breeze arose. Early in the morning the man rose and went down to the beach. There he found ten cedar planks, each ten fathoms long, which had drifted ashore. He went up to the house and said to his sister: "I have found ten planks, each ten fathoms long." They went to the beach, hauled them up to their house, and the brother made a large house. Then the brother said: "What kind of a blanket will you make for your sou?" In the morning he went down to the beach and there he found two small sea-otters. He said: "Oh, my poor nephew, this will be your blanket." He took them up to the house and said to his sister: "I found these sea.otters." Then she was very glarl. "The brother said: "What soup are you going to make for your son?" In the morning he arose and went down to the beach. There he found a sea-lion. He skinned it and cut it, and then they boiled it. Every day he went down to the beach, and every time he found two sea-otters. And their house was full of sea-otter skins. One morning he went to the beach; there was a whale. Then he ran back to his sister and cried: "A whale is on the beach!" His sister said in reply: "Every night the people on the other side of the oceau send us food. Those supernatural people love me. My boy's father came. Now cut the whale." Then he skinned it and cut it and they carried up the meat.

Now the Crow made herself ready to look for her nepherw and her niece. She launched her canoe and paddled across, wailing all the time. When she had almost crossed the bay she discovered a house and saw smoke rising. She went on. When she was near the shore she saw a chief sitting on the roof of the house. [The latter said to his sister, when he saw the Crow coming:] "Our aunt who pitied us is coming there." She arrived and saw the whale on the beach. She [was very hungry,] went to the whale and pulled at the meat. Then her nephew said: "Come up to the house; why do you touch that rotten meat?" She replied : "Oh, I only looked at it," and went up to the bouse. She entered and saw that it was full of whale meat. She went right up to the child [and wanted to take it in her arms], but the child began to cry. The sister said: "Oh, he is afraid of your tears." They gave her water and she washed her face. Then she tried again to take him, but still he cried. The sister said: "He is afraid of your breath." Then she took water, cleaned her mouth and took him again, but still he cried. Then the sister said to her aunt: "Do you think he is a human being? Look here, he is the son of a supernatural being. They gave us that whale to eat." "Oh," said the Crow. They boiled whale meat for her and she ate it. After she had finished eating she went home. They gave her two pieces of blubber which she put into her mat.

The Crow went across the bay ; and when she approached the town she cried: "O, my sister"s children, my sister"s children, birds flew up
from you many times; eagles were eating you. O, my sister's children, my sister's children, gulls were eating you. Ravens were eating yon, O , my sister's children." Now she came still nearer the town. Blue-Jay was sitting outside and saw her coming. When she had nearly arrived she cried again: "O, my sister"s children, my sister's children, birds flew up from you; crows were eating you." Then Blue-Jay shouted: "Do you not notice? She names the Crow; she names the Crow." Now she landed and went up to the house. Now all the people came into the Crow's house. They asked her how she had found her sister's children. She replied and told much. "I went across and I found their bories full of birds which ate them. All kinds of birds ate them." After she had finished, Blue-Jay was the first to leave the house. He went to the rear of the house, where he stayed. Now, the Crow was silent. Robin, who was her deceased husband's brother, remained with her. They sat on opposite sides of the fire. She had five children. Then she told him everything in a low voice, and BlueJay listened outside. She pulled out the food which she had carried home, cut it to pieces, and gave it to her children and to Robin. Her youngest daughter choked [when eating the blubber]. Then Blue-Jay, who had been peeping through the chinks of the wall, entered and slapped her nape. The piece of whale meat flew out of her mouth. Blue-Jay took it up, went out, showed it to the people, and said: "Do you see? The Crow fed me." He went to three houses showing it around, then he ate it. After some time it grew dark. The people were very hungry.
Then Blue-Jay said to the chief of the town: "O, chief, the house [of the young man whom we deserted] is full of whale meat. A supernatural being loved his sister. He invites me, and he has invited the Crow and Robin." Late in the evening Blue-Jay came out of the house, took his large blanket [and went to his elder brother, Robin,] saying, "Robin, let us sleep under one blanket; I always get cold." Robin replied: "Ya-a, I always sleep alone, and do not want anyone with me; sleep there at my feet." Now Blue-Jay lay down at Robin's feet. Blue-Jay remained awake. When it was nearly morning Blue-Jay fell asleep. Now Robin and Crow made a canoe [ready]. Then Robin and the Crow went to their canoe and carried their property into it. Now Robin took a sharp stick and put it in the ground at Blue-Jay's feet. Then Robin and the Crow went across to the young man and to his sister, and left Blue-Jay alone. Early in the morning when he awoke, he said: "Wake up, Robin," and kicked him; but his feet struck the stick, and he hurt himself. "O, my feet!" he cried. "They left me here alone." Then he went home to his children. Crow and Robin crossed the bay and went up to the house of the young man.

Early next morning Blue-Jay said: "``ow, let us all go across." They made themselves ready and went across. When they were in the middle of the bay a heavy gale arose, and the people almost died. They
had to turn back. Five days [they tried to cross the bay], but every time they were driven back. Then they got across. Now it began to snow, and the people were covered with snow. They became very cold. Thus their chief took revenge upon them. Then Blue-Jay went up to the house. [He found a knothole and called to Robin, who was in the house:] "Robin, open for me, I am cold. Bring me food, Robin, I am starving." Robin did not reply. "Robin, take the tongs and put some food through this hole." Robin was boiling meat. Theu he took the tongs and put them into the boiling kettle. He pushed the tongs through the knothole. Blue-Jay [was so hungry that he] licked the fat off from the tongs. He said: "Robin, Robin, tell the chief that I will give hin my daughter in marriage, but let him open the door." "Ya-a," said Robin; "What shall he do with her? He wants your chief's daughter [not yours]." Then Blue-Jay ran down to the beach and said to his chief: "The young man asks for your daughter and for my daughter." The chief did not reply, and Blue-Jay ran back to the huuse and said: "Robin, the chief says he will give him his daughter." Five times Blue-Jay ran down to the beach and back to the house. Then his chief spoke; he made his daughter ready, and put on her dentalia, and so did Blue-Jay. Once more he ran up to the house and said: "Robin, I have made my daughter ready." "Ya," replied Robin; "She shall look after the chamber." Now they brought the chief's daughter up to the house and they opened the door.

On the following morning the sister had disappeared. Lo! The supernatural beings had taken her and her child away. The people remained in this place and made new houses.

Once upon a time the Crow gathered many potentilla roots [put them into her canoej and crossed the sea. When she arrived at the comntry of the supernatural beings they all came down to the beach. They searched among her roots and found one $\bar{o} g^{\prime} \overline{m e}^{\prime} m e s k o ̄ t i t ~ a n d ~ o n e ~$ LE'moksin among them. These they ate, and threw away the Crow's potentilla roots. Then she rent up to the house and met her niece, who said: "Do you think they are men, that you bring them potentilla roots? Gather ōguē'meskōtit and LE'mōksin. When you come again bring all kinds of nice smelling roots, and bring one small basket of potentilla roots for me." Then she said to her: "Take this bitch along; it belongs to your grandson. When you come near the shore say: 'Catch a whale, QiacīnemiclX." "Yes," said the Crow, and then she went home. When she was in the middle of the ocean she said to the dog: "Catch a whale, QiacīnemiclN. Do you know indeed how to catch whales?" Then the bitch who lay in the stern of the boat arose. A whale came up. She bit it. Then the canoe rocked violently. "Hold it fast, QiacínemiclX." Then the Crow became afraid and said: "Let go, let go, QiacīnemiclA." Then she let go the whale and lay down to sleep. The Crow landed [and when she arrived], she had
lost her dog. She ran about and searched for it in all the houses, but did not find it. Then she [was very sad and] did not eat because she liked her dog.

The Crow stayed here five days, and then again she gathered many roots of plants. She gathered ōguē'meskōtit and Le'mōksin. She gathered all kinds of nice smelling roots. She put potentilla roots into one small basket. Then she crossed again to the country of the supernatural beings. Then they all came down to the beach. They [took the nice smelling roots and] ate them right there at the beach. She carried the potentilla roots up to her niece. Now she saw her dog, which was in the house. [Her niece said:] "Do you think this is a common bitch? She returns. Why did you say in the middle of the ocean: 'Take the whale?' Therefore you became afraid. You must not say so until you are near the shore. Do you think they gave her to you as a present? She always returns. You will take her again when you go home. Do not search for her when you have lost her. She provides you with food when you are going." The Crow replied: "Yes." And when she went back she carried that bitch along. "When you approach the land say: "Catch a whale, $Q_{i}$ acínemiclX.'" Then she went home. The dog lay in the stern of the canoe. When they were near the town the Crow said: "Catch a whale, $Q_{j}$ acī'nemiclX." She did not move. Then the Crow took some water, poured it over her and said: "Catch a whale; are you indeed able to catch a whale?" When they were quite near the shore she said again: "Catch a whale, $Q_{i}$ acī'nemiclX." Then she arose and caughta whale. Again the canoe rocked. She said: "Hold it fast, $Q_{i}$ acīnemiclX." Sometimes she did not say it rigitt and cried: "Let go the whale, $Q_{j}$ aci'nemichX." Then the whale drifted ashore. The people went down to the beach and cut the whate. 'They carried the meat up to house.

After some time the chief said: "I desire to go and see my sister." Now the people made themselves ready and started in a large canoe. When they came near the country of the supernatural beings their chief said: "Take care, they will test us." [ When they had gone a little farther] the whole sea was covered with ice. He said to his people: "We will land after a while." Now Blue-Jay became very cold, but he said: "I never get cold, I will stay in the canoe." He jumped intn the water and sank out of sight at once. Then a person shouted on shore: "Ehehiu, [Blue-Jay] killed himself." Then the chief arose in the canoe; he took the ice and threw it away. Then that person shouted: "Elehiu, how he threw away the ice of the supernatural beings." "Ehehiu,' you say, I threw it away; what made me fall down?" [said Blue-Jay]. Then they went up to the house. The chief said: "Do not enter at once. After a while they will open their house." Now there was a sealion and a sea-cow (?), one at each side of the door. They stood in the doorway. Now Blue-Jay became very cold. He tried to jump into the house and the animals bit him. They had almost been unable
to recover him. Then the chief stepped up and he took one sea monster in each hand and threw them away. "Ehehiu," shouted the person ["how he throws away the sea lions of the supernatural people"]. "'Eheliu', you say; I threw away those who bit me," said Blue-Jay. Then they all entered the house and stayed there. There were no people in it except the chief's sister. [Blue-Jay said to his brother Robin:] "What will they give us to eat, Robin?" "Oh, be quiet," replied Robin. Then said Blue-Jay: "Our chief's fire makes noise just as this here." There was only one log in the house. Then the person shouted: "Come down to the fire you who splits wood with his beak." Then a being came out [from under the bed] with a long beak who split the log. "Robin," said Blue-Jay, "that was our great-greatgrandfather's slave." "I do not know that he was our slave; you alone have slaves." Then a fire was made and the whole house mas full of smoke. The persou shouted: "Come down to the fire, Smoke-eater." "Robin," said Blue-Jay, "he also was our (great-great-grandfather"s) slave; he always carried me on his back and led you by the hand." "I do not know that he was our slave; you alone have slaves." Then the smoke man came down and [they saw that] he had an enormous belly. He stepped into the middle of the house and swallowed all the smoke. The house became light. Then they brought a small dish and one cut of meat was in it. "Robin," said Blue-Jay, "that is too little; that is not enough for all of us; I certainly shall not get enough." Then a person shouted: "Come down to the fire you who cuts whale with his beak." Then a person came to the fire with a very sharp beak, who began to cut meat. He cut and cut until the whole dish was full. Then he blew upon it and it became a large canoe full of meat. They boiled it, and when it was nearly done they all went out and their chief took reeds. These he put into their mouths [and pushed them right through them] so that they came out at the anus. They all did so, also Blue-Jay. Then they entered again and sat dorn. They made small holes where they sat and began to eat. They swallowed the meat and it went right out at the anus. Blue-Jay arose and there lay his anus. "Look here, Robin, my anus fell down right here!" Then the people took him by his arms, carried him out of the house, and pulled the reed out of his mouth. Then the chief and BlueJay entered again; he took three spoonfuls and he had enough. Then the people continued to eat and the whale meat became less and less. Then they went out, took out the reeds and reentered. They continned to eat. Now they ate in the right way and finished all they had boiled. Then a person cried: "Ehehiu, how they eat all the meat of the supernatural beings!" Then Blue-Jay said: "Did you think T could not finish what you gave me to eat?"

Now they stayed in the house. Blue-Jay went out. He was oversatiated. He looked and saw a patch of kinnikinnik berries. He began to eat them, when a person called: "Oh, Blue-Jay eats the excre-
ments of the supernatural people;" whereupon Blue-Jay said: "'Ehehiu', you say; do you think I eat them? I merely look at your kinnikinnik. berries."

They stayed there. After awhile a person came out of the house and said: "They wish to play with you; you will dive." Blue Jay said: "We always dive in our country." "Do you think they do as you are accustomed to?" said the woman. "When they dive the one dies and the other one has won." She said to them: "Blue-Jay shall dive." Blue-Jay went down to the water and threw the bushes out of his canoe into the water. Then he and the diver fought against each other. They dived. Blue-Jay hid his club under his blanket. They jumped into the water and after awhile Blue Jay's breath gave out. He came up and hid under the bushes which he had thrown out of his canoe. There he breathed and dived again. He said to the diver: "Where are you?" "Here I am," she replied. After awhile his breath gave out again. Once more he came up under the bushes. Four times he did so, and then he became tired. He went to look for the diver. He found her biting the bottom of the sea. She had her eyes closed. BlueJay took his club and hit her on the nape. The people saw something floating on the water and then a person said: "There is Blue-Jay." He was, however, in the bushes which he had thrown out of his canoe. After a little while Blue-Jay jumped ashore and a person shouted: "Ehehiu, how Blue-Jay won over the diver of the supernatral beings." "'Ehehiu', you say; we always dive so in our country," said Blue Jay.

Then again a person stepped out and said: "They want to play with you; you will climb up a tree together." Then Blue-Jay said: "We climb every day in our country." But the young woman remarked: "Do you think they are just like Indians? They will place a piece of ice upright, then you will have to climb up the ice. When a climber falls down he breaks to pieces and the other one wins." Then they said to Blue Jay : "You shall climb up." They placed upright a piece of ice which was so long that it reached to the sky. Blue-Jay made himself ready and tied his bearskin blanket around his belly. [The supernatural beings sent a] chipmulk who made himself ready [to climb up the ice]. They began to climb, and when they had reached a certain height Blue-Jay grew tired. [Then he let go of the ice] and flew upward. [When he had rested] he again took hold of the ice. Then he grew tired again. He looked back to the one with whom he was racing and saw her climbing up with her eyes shut. She did not grow tired. Then Blue-Jay took his club [from under his blanket] and struck her on the nape. The chipmunk fell down. The people looked up and saw a person falling down. "Ah, that is Blue-Jay! There he falls down." [But when they saw the chipmunk] a person shouted : "Ehehiu, how they won over the chipmunk of the supernatural beings."
"'Ehehiu', you say; we always climb in our country." Then their chief won two sea-otters.

Then they stayed awhile longer. Then again a person came out and said: "They want to have a shooting match with you." Blue-Jay said: "We have shooting matches every day in our country." The young woman said: "Do you think they are like lndians? They place people against each other. One stands on one side, the other on the other. [They shoot at each other,] the one dies, and the other wins." Then they said to the Beaver: "You stand up [on our side]." They took a grindstone and tied it to his belly. They took another one and tied it to his back. The supernatural beings made the loon stand up on their side. Then [the beaver and the loon] took their arrows and the loon shot at the beaver. The arrow broke and fell down. Then the beaver shot at the loon. "Uhū," said he when he was struck by the arrow. Then the loon shot again. "Ha," he-said, and the arrow broke and fell down. Then he shot again at the loon. "Uhī," he said, then fell on his back and died. "Ehehin! How they won over the bird of the supernatural people." Blue-Jay spoke: "You say 'ehehiu'; we have shooting matches in our country every day."

They stayed there some time longer. Then again a person came out of the house and said: "They want to play with you; you will sweat in the sweat house." Blue-Jay spoke: "We always sweat in our country." Then the young woman said: "They always heat caves, and when they are hot, they enter them. The one party will die, the other will win." Then their chief said: "We must go into the cave." Now the supernatural beings heated the caves. They got hot. There were two caves in a rock. [The chief and some of his people] went into one, the supernatural beings weut into the other. Then the caves were closed. The chief, however, took some ice and put it under their feet. They stood on it. After a little while a sound was heard like the bursting of a shell that is being roasted. Five times that sound was heard. Then the caves were opened; first that of Blue Jay's peo-ple-they were all alive; next that of the superuatural beings-five of them were dead. They had won again. "Ehehiu! How they won over the supernatural beings." ""Ehehiu', you say," replied Blue-Jay, "we use the sweat house every day in our country."

Now the chief"s brother-in-law said: "Let us catch whales." The sister told him: "Take care; they will try to put you to shame. This is their last attempt at you." In the evening they went to eatch whales. She took Blue-Jay and put him into her right armpit. Then she took Robin and put him into her left armpit [and told the:in]: "Now I shall keep you here; do not say 'ehehiu,' do not look!" Then in the evening they all went down to the beach. She said to her elder brother: "Four whales will pass you, but do not throw your harpoon; when the fifth comes, then harpoon it." Now the supernatural people stood there. The young woman took a toreh in order to help her brother.

After a while a person shouted: "Yuyayuya, a flatfish whale comes." [The chief did not stir.| After a while a person shouted: "Yuyayuya, an albatross whale comes; raise your harpoons." Blue-Jay tried to look [from under the arms of the woman|. At once her torch began to flicker, and she pressed Blue-Jay, saying: "Do not look!" Then again a person shouted: "Yuyayuya, an elk whale comes; raise your harpoons." [The chief did not stir.] Next a person shouted: "Yuyayuya, a sperm-whale comes; raise your harpoons." Then the sister said to him: "Now, look out; now the real whale will come." Then a person shouted: "Yuyayuya, the whale of the supernatural people comes." Blue-Jay tried to look [from his hiding place]. Then the torch of the young woman began to flicker and was almost extingnished. The people said: "Why does AnēktcXō'lemiX's torch always flicker?" The person shouted once more: "Yuyayuya, the whale of the supernatural people comes." Then AnēktcXō'lemiX said to her brother: "Now the real whale will come." The chief harpooned it and threw it ashore. "Ehehiu! How they threw ashore the whale of the supernatural people." Blue-Jay replied: "Ehehiu," and at once the torch was extinguished, and Blue-Jay [fell down from the armpit of the woman and] was drowned. He drifted away. Thus they won again. Their chief won again. Then they went home. AnēktcX $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ lemiX said: "Coil up this rope in your canoe; when you get across tie Robin's blanket to it." [Then they started. When they were in the middle of the ocean the supernatural people] created a strong gale against those going home. Now they tied [Mink] on to the gunwale of their canoe [thus making it higher and preventing its being swamped]. They almost perished; finally they reached their home |safely. Then they tied Robin's blanket to the rope. AnēteXō'lemiX pulled it back, and when she found the blanket at the end of the rope she knew that her brother had reached home safely].

## 4. IGUĀ'NAT IĀ'KXANAM.

The Salmon his Myth.

| $\mathrm{Io}{ }^{\prime}$ c | $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xat | iLa' ${ }^{\prime}$ Xak; ${ }^{\prime}$ Emāna, | $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil | uya'入a. | $\bar{E} m \bar{a}^{\prime}$ | $\bar{e}^{\prime} x t c e \bar{e}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| There | one | their chief, | a womau | mind daugliter. | Thas | inteudıng |


| $\text { aq̄̄̃EmEl} \bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{lu} X$ | Nibket | $a \operatorname{atso}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{t}$ | $\left.A^{\prime}\right]$ ta | atcLuqO $\bar{d}^{\prime \prime}$ na.it | imos $1 \times$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| they wanted to buy | Not | he gare her | Now | he put down | elk |

Lī̄'atcam: "Ma'nix La'ksta tc; Ex LkLā'xō Lik LعE'tcam, Lg'ucgā'ma its antlers: "When who break be will do it these antlers, he sball takeher
 my daughter." Now they were invited the people, first the walkers. Ka'nauwe aqō'x̄̄qtc. $\bar{A}^{\prime} t E l a x t i k e ~ k t g e ' k a l . ~ K a ' n a u m \bar{e} 2 ~ a q \bar{o}^{\prime} x o ̄ q t c$ All they were in- Then they the fliers. All thes were invited. vited
ktge'kal. Take aqṓlXam ōts!Emō'ēkXan. "Mānēwa ts; Ex the fliers. Then she wastold the snail. "Youfirst break LE'xa!" Nō'ya ōts!EménkXan. Qéstce akLō'cgam. Nēkct ts;Ex do it!" She went the suail. Intending she took it. Not break
 A'lta tcjEx atcíLax ikj $\bar{a}^{\prime} o \overline{t E n}$ cka menk aLxElE'l. Aqiō'lXam Now break he did it squirrel and a little it mored. He was told
 theotter: "Younext break do it!" Hewent to the the otter.
 agā̄yax. Atclṓcgam, qéxtce tc; Ex atci'Lax. Näkct tc; Ex alE'x. she did him. Hetookit, intending break he didit. Not break it did. Āyōptck weXt. A'lta a'ēlaxta ēqéna ā'yulx. Gōyä'2 iā'qa-iц He went up again. Now henext the bearer hewent to Thus large the middle of the house:
iā'man. Take nék•im iqe'sqēs: "LE ia'xka $x \cdot i x \cdot \bar{i}^{\prime} x$ gī̄̀'tsjaxan his belly. Then he said blue-jay: "Le be this with large belly
 break he will do it." Hetook them the beaver those autlers. Almost break ater'Lax ka weXt tell nēxax. A'yuptek ée'na. A'ēlaxta he did it and again tired he got. He went up the learer. Next $\bar{e} \bar{e}^{\prime} q j a m$ ádyulx. Atclṓcgam, Léqs tsjEx aLE'xax. TakE the wolf went to the mid. He took it, almost break it did. Theu
dle of the house. wiXt tell nēxax. $\bar{A}^{\prime} y u p t c k ~ \bar{e} l \bar{e}^{\prime} q ; a m$. $\bar{A}^{\prime} \bar{e} l a x t a i^{\prime} t c x \bar{o} t \bar{a}^{\prime} y u l$. agaiu tired he got. He went up the wolf. Nest he the bear went to the middle of
the house.
Atclō'cgam qō'La Leatcī'ma ii'tsxōt. Lēqs tsjEx atci'Lax. Tii2ll He took them those autlers the bear. Almost break he did them. Tired néxax ii'tsxōt. he got the bear.
 There one it was a person; all sore hisbody;
 his hair all sore. Then he said blue-jay: "What
 canhedo this all his body stinking? Now next
 the grizzly he went to the house.
A'lta iLa'xak; Emāna a'ēlaxta á'yulx ik; oayawa'. A'lta ka'nauwē Now their chie he next he went to the panther

Now of the house.
nōxō'tctXom ōxōwā'yul. A'lta $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ telaxta tge'kal. A'lta ā'yō 5 they were at an end the walkers. Now next they the fliers. Now he went yā'nēwa-y- énts ${ }^{\prime \prime} X$. Qé'xtcee atclō'cgam. Lēqs tsiEx atci'Lax. A'lta 6 first EntsuX. Intending he tookit. Almost break be didit. Now wiXt täll néxxax. A'lta $\bar{a}^{\prime} \bar{e} l a X t a \operatorname{po} \bar{x}^{\prime} \bar{e} p o \bar{e} \bar{a}^{\prime} y u l x$. Nxlō'lexa-it again tired he got. Now he next ipō'êpoée $\begin{gathered}\text { he went to } \\ \text { the middle }\end{gathered} \quad$ She thought 7 the middle
of the house.
qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l: ~ " \bar{O}$ ia'xka taya'x tsjex tsLetx." A'Ita atclō'cgam; 8 that woman: "Oh. he if break he would do it." Now he took it;
 not [any] how it did. He went up. Next he [dual] the sparrow he went hawk [dual] [dual) to the 9 middle of the house.


 the hawk he went Almost break hedidit, and also tired he got. Now down.
 next she the chick- she went to Intending break she did it. Not it moved. 12 en hawk the middle of the house

 Now next she the eagle she went down. She took it, almost break she didit.
A'lta ka'nauwe qtge'kal nōxō'tctXōm; ka'nauwe $\bar{o} X \bar{o} w a \bar{\prime} y u l l y$ Now all the fiers they were at an end; all walkers
nōx $\bar{o}$ 'tctXōm.
they were at an end.

 What can he do?" Then giving it up they became the people.



 he did it his blanket. Noise shaking it became bis blanket. Then shake
atci'Lax Lā'yaqcō. Take ácyulx go k $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tsEk t! 'ōl. Take 23 he did it hishair. Then he went to the middle of the house. Then
atclō ${ }^{\prime}$ cgam he took them
atcLō'cgam, he took them,

Leatcā'ma. Aclō'cgam, tcjEx atce'Lax. WeXt 24 the antlers. He took them, break he did them. Again tc Ex $^{\text {Ex }}$ atce'Lax. Qoä'nEmī tcjEx atce'Lax, ka 25 break he did them. Five times break he did them, and25 Atgī̄'qamt. Mank iō'Lqtē ka nē'k•im iqē'sqēs: "A2, Lōwatskā' They looked at A little long and he said blne jay: "Ah, theypursue him. Lkānax. a'ke." Take aktócgam tg'áktema. Náxanko. A'lta aqcge'ta. Ka'nauwe tếlx•em alta atcge'ta. Kulāi aqcge'ta. they were pur- All people now pursued them. Far they were sned.
 A bay he made it. Then they reachen it the bay. There a large bay. Take atigiàōm é'mal tê'lx•Em. A'ıqatē iau'a énatai actō'yam.

Cka mä'2nx•i ka wiXt atigō'ptekam émal. Take wiXt aqcge'ta. And a little and agaiu they came land the bas. Then again $\begin{gathered}\text { they were } \\ \text { ward of }\end{gathered}$
Kula'2i weNt aqcge'ta. Gō'yi néxax, nix'enā'nakō. A'lta we Far again the were Thus he dill, he looked back. Now again


 hitting [?] bay large then again reat they
midte size
Take kulā'i weXt actōétaqt. WeXt ka'naumé atigō'ptckam Then far again they two left them. Again all thes came landward tê’lx•Em. WeXt aqcā'wa. Qoä'nema lemā́lema atci'lax ka the people. Again they were Five bays he made them and

LEmā'LEma. Take tell nē'xax itiálapas ka-y- ípeupen bays. Then tired he got cosote and badger
kēamt $\bar{a}$ 'm koā'usum. Take atciō'lXan iā'cikc. "Take tell after always. Then he said to him to hisfriend: "Then tired ani'xax, cīke! (ka'da temē'x'ataqux tkipā'lau ntalāx $\overline{0}$ NaX $\bar{a}^{\prime} k$ I got, friend! How your thought bewitelied I shall make that ogu'Xalaitan." Ta'ke nék $\cdot$ im épenpen: "勇'yipé." Take pō'pō my arrow." Then hesaid badger: "Well!" Then blow
atclNe'kXuē. Take nésankō cka muguguéqxamt tê'lx•Em. lie threw them down. Then he ran and they looked at him the people. the elief's niece. Then she took them her dentalia. She ran. Now Then they reachen it the bay the people. Loug ago there onthe otber they[rlal]
Cka mä'2nx•i ka wiXt atigóptekam émal. TakE wiNt aqco's'ta. cax uyā̀Xalaitan it; ${ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s: ~ " G \bar{o}$ ia'yaqtq mō'ya! gō iā'yaqtq hedilon hit hisarrow cooote: "At his head go! at hishead mō'ya!" Lō'nī atcō'lXam uyā’Xalaitan: "Gō iā'yaqtq mō'ya!" go!" Three times he said to it his arrow: "At his head go!"
 Fivetimes blow he dill it his arrow. Then he shot it his arrow.
K"cā'xalē atcṓLata. Take nṑya uyā'Xalaitan ha'lelelelelele. U1, heshot it. Then it weut his arrow halelelelecele.
Yukpā iā'má atcḗlax gō Liā’paa. Iā’xkēwa ayuqunā̀ētix•t. lightithere shooting he did him in his sape. There be fell down. on him
Lā'nēwatike lēeqj'ā'muks gaalxuwāma. Lácka algōcgam kaX First they the wolves pursuers. They they took her that
 woman. Now they ate him all those people. They ate all.
 Theu it was given to coyote the bow, his bow the salmon's. Then to lim
alōélukteñ lēXt liā'apta; gō lqā'naks kā'tsek alamiā'yakuit it fell down one hise egg; in stone middlle it fell into a hole

Lia'apta gō Lqā’naks. Take nō'Xukō tê'lx•Em, ka'nauwe 1 hisegg in stone. $10^{\prime}$ Xuko they went home
télx•Em ka the people, and

Then they went home the people,
 the crow. "He is killed
ēmétgēu." Nō'ya-y- ōk;'mo', ayaxa'nex•Enēmai nage'tsax. A'lta 3 your nephew." She went the erow, she cried while walking she cried. Now
 she arrived where where he was killed. Now turnover she did them stones.
$\bar{A}^{\prime} q x u l q t$. Lā'qLaq kLāxt Lqā'nake, kLik;'elā'leplē. TakE Lap 5 She cried. I'urn over shedid stones, sheturned them over Then find them stones, she often.
 she did it one salmon egg. Then she earried it to a creek.
le'klek ag'āyau. Take aklaléeuqā́na-it gō ltcuq. Tsṑyustē 7 Dig she didit. Then she putitinto in water. Evening ka nā'Xkō. NaXkō'mam gō te'kXaqц. and she went home. She got home to her honse.

| KawíX | ka | wiNt | nō'ya. | AkLō'qstam | $q \overline{o l}^{\prime} \mathrm{La}$ | $L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime} p \mathrm{pta}$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Early in the | and | again | she went. | She went to see it | that | salmon egg. | and again she went.

She went to see it that salmon egg.9 morning
A'lta lá qoa-il qō'La Leā’pta, mank lō'Lqat. A'lta Le'klek agā'yax 10 Now large that salmon egg, a little long. Now dig she did it
mank iā́qoa-icē. Tsō̄yustē weXt nā'Xkō. NaXkō'mam. Näkct 11 a little large. kivening again she went home. She got home. Not nā̄’ptit ka nä'ktcnktē. Kawī'X ka weXt nō'ya. $\bar{A}^{\prime} q x u l q t, n{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} y a . ~ 12$ she slept and it got day. Early and again she went. She eried, she went. Nō'yam gō qō'La Léa'pta. A'lta-y- $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lelo y y Shearrived at that salmon egg. Now a small trout there sivam. Now glad a little nā'xax. A'ltā iā́qoa-il Le'klek ag'ā'yau. Tsō'yustē nā'Xkō. Me'nx.'i 14 she became. Now large dig she didit. Evening she went home. A little
 time.

 the erow! Dig she didit, a large dughole she made it. And a little
 ka naō'ptit. Kawī'x naxe'l'okō. Naxā'latck. Nō'ya wiXt; 19 then she slept. Early she awoke. She rose. She went again; ayō'kctam kaX ōp!'ālō. Nō'2yam. A'lta ianō'kstX iguā'nat 20 she went to see it that trout. She arrived. Now a small salmon


 lier thoughts. It grew dark. Early then she went. She arrived, now a large

 aboy there was, a large boy. Now happy she got

 the crow: "Bathe. Supernatural you shall see them." Now he bathed, beings
 lie bathed, he bathed. The first time in water he bathed. He fimished, in
teméa'ēma. Qoā'nem teméa'ēma ayóēpa. to a prairie. Fire prairies he went out to them. A'lta atcō'ikel t!'ol. A'yō, ā'yō, $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o \bar{o}$. Qi'oa'p atci'tax t!'ōl. Now he saw it a house. He went, he went, he went. Aear he got to it a house.
 Now singing song of vic. a person. He stood at the outside of the tor $\begin{gathered}\text { the } \\ \text { house. }\end{gathered}$
 Now thus at the end of one singing song of victory. Slowly he opened the the house
 he stood in thedoorway. Sneeze he did coyote. To here lie arrived
25 iguā'nat iā'xa. "Tcintuwa'єōmx qīqōq antsaumīp’enā'namma-itx the salmon his son. "He will kill me that I always jump inside
 in house. He will kill me." Coal it was put on his face. Then

 Helooked at thus the door-way coyote. Now he he was, whom he had killed

itsesta'mXa;" it ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s ~ n e ̄ ' k \cdot i m, ~ " A q e ̄ t a ̄ ' w a ̊ ~ q e ̄ a u t ~ i t s E ' s t a m X . ~ 4 ~$ my dear;" coyote said, "He waskilled that my dear.
Nexōwā'yulema-itx klxelgā'yutsXa." Take ā'yup!. Take ā'yup, 5 They go from place to place those looking just like Then he entered. Then he entered,
 the salmon his son. He stayed at the settee. $\hat{\mathrm{A}}$, and silent becone it ;'ā'lapas. "Näkct na tnē'txiX amiā'was Lge'mama?" Take 7 coyote. "Not [int.part.] I know youkilled him my father?" Then
 silent he became coyote. Then thus from fire he turned hisface badger.

| A'lta | cia' ${ }^{\prime}$ xôct | Xa' $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime}$ 人a | atci'ctax. | " ${ }^{\text {' }}$ nēt | Lge'mama | $\bar{o} \overline{y a}^{\prime} \mathrm{pL} \mathrm{l}_{i} \mathrm{ik} \bar{e},{ }^{\prime}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Now | his face | rub | he did it. | "Give it tome | my father | his bow," |


 gōyī $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tcax. LEk ${ }^{u}$ nā'xax. Atca-ige'ltcim, aqiā'auwilx. $\bar{o}^{\prime} p L_{i} i k e ̄ . ~ 12$ thus he did it. Break it did. He struck him, he was hit with it the bow. Acé'kjēlapx•it. Qu'l qul qul qul tiā'气wit nō'xuita. Nixālatck 13 He fell down head-long. Qul qui qul qui his legs they shook. He rose
 to me,

Then he said coyote: "I shall give it my dear." Take he did it one to you
 wirh it
nīcilgākXo-it it;'a'lapas. Qul qul qul qul tiā'swit nō'xôx. WiXt 17 he fell on his back coyote. Qul qul qul qui his legs they did. Again nixā'latck. "A $\bar{A}^{\prime} n \bar{t} t, ~ L g E^{\prime} m a m a ~ u y \bar{a} \bar{a}^{\prime} p L_{i} i k e \bar{e}, ~ i t ; ' \bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s!~ Q a d a X \bar{e} \bar{e}^{\prime} 18$ herose. "Give it to myfather his bow, why


Ia'kwa' gōyē ${ }^{\prime}$ a'tcax qink; ēama', LEk ${ }^{u}$ nā'xax. Aqa-ige'ltcim Here thus hedid it righthand, break itdid. He was struck with it
 atci'Lōt it $\dagger^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s . ~ K a^{\prime} n a u w e \bar{e}$ Le'klek $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lax. $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime}$ Laquinem a'lta 23 he gave him coyote. All broken they became. The fifth now
 tcaqi'Etckta, Lō'mī gō'yē a'tcax; ala'xti ya'kwa tcixqinqiēa'ma 25 his left hand, three times thus hedil it; then here his right hand

times BULL T- $20--5$
Red shafted its reil heads
woodpecker
26
BULL. $T=20--5$
akX̄'cama qaN oplike! Take aqiō'lNam épenpen: "A cka ki'a jut on by twos that bow! Then he wastold badger: "Ah. and quiet
 E'penpen: "Näkct age'k; ank;au. Ka'ltas étcennenuk"t aqēnā'lax." batger: "Not I murderer. Only myblackened face was made me. TikE aqiṓcgam go Lī̄’paa. A'lta agcṓlitcpa. A'lta aqcXe'ltcin. Then hewastaken at his nape. Now they were hauled Now they werestruck AqcXe'ltcim, aqcXe'ltcim. AeXe'La-it. Aqéxalukctgō it; ${ }^{\prime} \overline{1}{ }^{\prime} l a p a s: ~$ They were struck they were struck They weredead. He was thrown away coyote:
together,
together.
"It: 'ālapas iméxal. N̈akct tkana'Ximet mtōténa." Aqéxalukctgō "Coyote yourname. Not chiets yon will kill He was thrown amay them."
 them.
ōméwicqe kioa'c xaxā́xō. Näket qjoā́p amli'tx Lgolélenemk." sour farts afrairl theywill be of Not near you will get a person."
 Then they were thrown coyote and badger. Then it was burnt away
tE'ctiqu.
their honse.
 Then again hewent. He wentoutto again one prairie. He sarit
 smoke on end of the prairie. Then he went, he went, he went. Nearly
 he reached it ahonse. Now it cried a woman. He opened the door slowly.
 Squeak it did the door. She looked that woman. She sawhim, he
 that her husband that he was killed. He eutered. Full meat that house.
 " $\Delta \mathrm{h}$, I came to search for yon; we two will My my father that he was killed." Tike go home.
 Then she said to him:
"Monsters
they will kill you." " Shall
 they shall kill me." Heate. she fed him in her honse. Thus the sun, after$\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} L a x$ ka yō'pa. Lqiōp atci'Lax Liā́paa. Qui'nEmi Lqiup the sim and loewent ont. Cut he lidit his nape. Firetimes cut atei'Lax. Atcuxnk; 'ue'niyanuk' q̄̄̀ta tī̄'Lwule. A'lta áteax kaX he didit. He made bundles that meat. Now he ate it that
 alder- full his belly got. Now hocame in. Hegare that woman
bark;
 together five bundles. "When they come, one
 nLól'aya. Ma'nix xāx LツEnā'xoye èt Lée'Aat mitelóta." A'lta Ishallwin When notice they will dome, one to one give it to them." Now over them.
 deceive he did them. Blow he did the fire. Full ashes he got;
 an old nan he got.

Tsṑyustē ka quli nē'xau. Alā́cgatp! Lgōlé'leXemk. Kā'tsek Erening and noise of became falling objects
t!ōl ale'tē. "Hômm, iguā'nat ēnilā'kux; iguā'nat ēniláa'kux; 2 house he came. "Hômm, salmon Ismell it; salmon I smell it;
 hômm, salmon Ismellit." Then hekicked him that old man;
 often he waskicked. Pour out it came the blood in hismonth. Then
 she stood up the woman. Take ont she didit one budle. I am a person
 I am. Do youthink not myrelative? This hebronghtit this
 old man." "Hō! My sister-in-law's Why not long ago you toldme? relative!
Tse'xtsex ane'Lax Lge'kokcin." WiXt qul néxau. WiXt édat 8 Hurt I didhim mysister-in-law's Again noise of therewas. Again one relative." falling objects
 visible hebecame. Hecame in. There near middle of house: "Hemm, salmon
 his smell I smell. Hemm, salmon I smell." Thus he kicked him.

Thus heflew about, much heflew about hewaskicked. Pour out it did
 the blood thus his mouth. "I am a person" I am. Do sou think not
 to him

 Hurt I did him my'sister-in-law's Again $\begin{gathered}\text { noise of } \\ \text { relative." }\end{gathered} \quad$ became. Again objects
 one risible he became a person. He entered. Thus far
 in middle hesaid: "Hemm, salmon his smell I smell it. HEmm,
 salmon I smell it." Thus he kicked him. Thus he Hew about, much
 he flew abont hewaskicked. Blood ponrout it did thus his mouth at
 that old man. Some time then she stood up. Take she did it one
inixk; $\bar{e}^{\prime} n i a k . ~ A g \bar{e}^{\prime} l \overline{0} t ~ i t c a \bar{a} p o ̄ t c x a n . ~ " O h \bar{o}^{\prime}$ itci'qōqcin Lī̄̀'xauy'am! 21 bundle. She gare it her brother-in- "Ohō! my sister-in- the poor one!

> to him law. law's relative

Lgóē']eXEmk. Cka mEnx cka nécgatp! ka nā'yiLa: 66HEnin, 24 aperson. And a little aud he entered and he smelledit: "Hemm,
 salmon his smell I smell. Hemm, salmon I smell." Thus
 bekicked him. Thus heflew about, much heflew about he was kicked.
 Pour out it did blood thus his mouth. Long time hestood up.

this old man." She gare it one bundle: "Ohō! mysister-in-

Qā'daqa nikct ánqatē amenō'lXam? Tse'xtsex anélax Lgéqōqcin." Why not before youtoldme? Hurt I didhim mysister-in-
 Heate it that salmon. Now only he herhusband. And a little and
qull nésxau. Tcx•ī atcixā'laqtē, ka nā'yila: "Hemm, iguā'nat noise there was. Just he opened the and he smelled it: "HEmm, salmon of falldoor.

 Thus he flew about, much he flew about he was kicked. Pour out it did
 blood thus his mouth. Long hesitating she was, long he waskicked mueh $q \overline{0} \bar{\prime}^{\prime} \mathrm{La}$ Lqiéyō'qxōt. Nō'tXuit qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil: "NlgōLä'leXemk that old man. She stood up that woman: " 1 am a person
anE'xax. Lxpōe nikct alg'āicX? x $\cdot i x \cdot e^{\prime} k \quad a L g e^{\prime} t k^{u} T a m \quad x \cdot i L a$ Ian. Do youthink not my relative? This he brought it this Lqiēyō'qxōt." Agè'lōt ē̃t inixk;'éniak. "Ohō' itci'qsiX, qa'daqa old man." She gare it that bundle. "Ohō! my brother- why to him in-law,
nēkct ánqatē amenōlXam? Tse'xtsex anāyax itci'qsiX." not before jou told me? Hurt I dill him my brother-in-law."
 aLgilfémenil qix• ēqiēyō'qxōt. Näkct nixlxālem. Take nā'k•im they gave him food that old man. Not he ate. Then she said qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l: \quad$ "Lō'nas LE'klek nō'xôx Lā'lēranema, that woman: "Perhaps
broken
are his ribs,
qā nēkct alxēlxe'lemax." Wāx néktcuktē. Kamíx ka there- not he eats." Next morn- it got day. Early and
fore alxe'ltXuitck llē'qi'am. Alxō'kumaki'auwa. A'lta nixā'latck they made them- the wolves. selves ready
iguā'nat $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} x a$. Nix'ō'tam. A'lta agilgéxo-il qaN $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil. A'lta the salmon his son. He went to bathe. Now she boiled much that woman. Now
 heate. He finished hiseating and they turo lay in bed.
 After- sun, then again blow he did it the fire. Then again éqiéyóqxōt nē'rax. Tsō'yusté alNatgō'mam; Lkananwétike the old man he got. Evening they arrived at home; all
aLXatgōmam.
they arrived at home.
aLgequtu'qo-im.
Algétk ${ }^{-u}$ Tam They brought they kicked him.

Nâ'2-pōnEm
It grew dark
and ther lookel at them tiā'xalaitanema, x•ik ilxā $q$ ōqcin!" Take nék $\cdot \stackrel{i m}{ }$ "Pretty these hisarrows, this our sister-in-law's Then he said relatire's!"


| Mēnlà'xo |  | ${ }^{66}$ Mai'lia | ime'Sakamit. | $\mathrm{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{X}$ (E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| You will make | a flint arrow head." | " Your | your mind. | Sometin |

mâkct LEmE'nLEmEn nixā'nēxax, $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ X̌tEmaē ēXt LEmE'nLEmEn 2 two broken they get, sometimes one broken
nixā'nēxax." T'ake atcayā̀lōt ōguéluXtcutk, qoā'nem nats; $E^{\prime} \times 3$ it gets." Then he gare them to flint pieces, five pieces3
ōguéluXtcutk. flint.4
 It got day now. Early again they the wolves. They and again ..... 5

hewent to the salmon his son. He worked on them the arrow heads. He finished them 6 bathe
ka'nauwé'2, atciā'xōtck qiX igéluXtcutk. ĒXt Lāqu atcā'yax, all, hemade them these arrow heads. One take ont he didit,
nixiléma ${ }^{〔}$. Tsō'yustē ka wiXt alXatgō'mam Lkanauwētiks. he kept it. Evening and again they arrived at home all.8



 them for me,"
"Mai'ka
"Your
imé'Xakamit."
your mind." $\underset{\text { Then }}{\text { Then }} \underset{\text { again }}{\text { aqayi'ltatke }} \underset{\text { were left for him }}{\text { qoā'nEm }} \underset{\text { five }}{ } 13$
$\bar{o} g^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} 1^{n}$ Xtcutk.
14
flint-pieces.



he finished them. One he kept. In the evening they arrived at home. It grew dark.

They looked at them the arrow heads his work that old man. Four ouly
atcételōtxax. ĒXt nixēlē'ma ${ }^{\varepsilon} x$. Nḗk•im wiXt é'Xat: "WuXi 19
he gave them to him. One he kept. He said again one: "To-morrow
 me next he will make my sister-in-law's Again he left them to five times relative." him
nats $E^{\prime} x$. Kauwī'X ka $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lō wiXt. Alxōkumak;auwa. A'lta wiXt pieces. Early then they again. They went hunting. Now again
 he worked at them those arrow heads. All he finished them. One
nixilē'má. Tsō'yustē alXatgō'mam. Nâ'pōnEm. Algiō’kuman 23 he kept. Inthe evening they arrived at home. It grew dark. They looked at it
 his work this old man. Oh, good these arrow leads. "To-morrow

ōguésluXtcutk.

##  Early <br> andl <br> liey made them selves ready <br> the wolves. <br> Now thes went hunting.

2 Nixālatck
He arose
iguā'nat iā'xa.
Atciā'xotskē
qix• igéluXtcutk. the salmon his son

He worked at them
these
arrow heads.
 He tinished them all these arrow heals. One he kept. In the evening alNatgṑmam. Nâ'pōnem. Atcilā̄lōt la'ktka, ēXt nixilémac. they arrived at home. It grew dark. He gave them four only, one hekept. O itj ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ 'kti $\mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{ig}$ gee'luXtcutk. "WuNī' $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ nlaxta itci'qciN Oh, good these arrowheads. "To-morrow me next mybrother-
 he will make,. he said that youngest one, her husband that woman. "Your them for me,",

8 ōguē'luXtcutk. fiint.
Kалі'X k Early and nd
aLxe'tXuitck they wade themselves ready iguā'nat iā'xa. A'lta atcià ${ }^{\prime} x$ xotckē the salluon his son. Now he worked at them

Llē ${ }^{2}$, 'a'muke. the wolves. igé'uXtcutk.
the arrow heats.

Ninālatck He rose Ka'nauwe All
$13 \mathrm{Po}^{\prime}$ laklī alXatgō'mam. A'lta algiō'kuman iā'xōtckin qix• At dark they arrived at home. Now they looked at it his work - those
14 igéluXtcutk: "O, itsi'qsiX! Masā'tsilx igé'luXtcutk, it; ${ }^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime} k t i$ arrow heads: "Ol, my brother-in-law '" Pretts arrow heads, your x•ik igē'luNtcutk." Kawī'X ka wiNt alxéslag'utek. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ Lō these arrow heads." Early and again they rose. They
 they went hunting. He rose the salmon his son. He sail to her that
 18 "Qa't $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ 'ocXem!" atcō'lXam. Take acxe'ltXuitck.
"Take care!" he said to her. Then they mate themsel ves realy.
 Five those wolves, five those
their wells. Take actō'paē ōyā́ptoan. Atcō'cgam ōyā'pl; ikē. Ateā'eltē Then they went out his dead father's He took it his bow. He spanued it
 lis bow. Thus he made it hisarrow thus mountains. Now hot
2: nés xax. Q'E'cq'Ec atci'Lax lakt qō'La lplxoa'ks. J'mka qix. it became. Dry he malle them four those wells. Only that
 joungestone his well a little there was that water.
 And he went much the eldest one. Then break it did ${ }^{\text {and }}$ his. bow. Then he eried lunch: - "'io he, lo he, the salmon his son


He went to the water,
lie went Ho went to- he went to- he went tohome. ward tho ward the ward the
 Now dry became hisheart. Water he was thirsty. He arrived at oyà plx. Nérk•ikst, $\bar{a}^{\prime} t c u k c t ~ o ̄ y \bar{a}^{\prime} p l x$. A'lta $q_{i}{ }^{\prime} E^{\prime} c q_{i} E c$, axā'lōtX. hiswell. He looked, helooked hiswell. Now dry, it was empty. down into
 He looked thenext one his younger hiswell. Dry, it was empty. down into brother
 The middle his younger he looked brother down into

Lā'2wuX ōyā'plx. A'lta menx lā́lōc. Atcō'pena iau'a kékXulē. the youngest his well. Now a little was in it. Hejumped then down. brother
 He drank, he drank, he drank. Full got his belly.
 Shooting he did him the salmon his son; shooting he was the wolf, and there himı him done
ayuqunā'ētix. Acgiō'Lata, acgiō'pcut. he fell down. They hanled lim they hid him.

Lī'lōc. Atci'Lukct qō'La Ltcuq. Nigē'kxamt, nigékramt, nigē'kxamt. 11 was in it. He looked at it that water. He looked, he looked, he looked.

 13 he drank, he drank. Full got his bellyShooting hedid him
him him
iguā'nat iā'xa. Ia'xkatē ayuqumāētix. Acgiō ${ }^{\prime}$ Lata, atciō'pcut. the salmon his son. There he fell down. They hauled he hid him. limi out,
Ka igō'cgēwal wiXt és Xat [etc., as before]. . . . A Alta menx. 14

And he went much more one [etc., as before]. . . . . Now a little
 was in it. He looked, he looked, he looked. Inteuding if $\begin{gathered}\text { he went } \\ \text { down. }\end{gathered}$
A'lta wiXt nigékxamt, nigékxamt, nigékxamt. Ayā'xlako qaN 17
Now again lie looked, he lookel, he looked. He went around it that


 him
Iā́xkate ayuqunā $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ etix. Acgiō lata, acgiō'pcut.
There he fell dowu. They hauled they hid him. him out,
Ka igō'cgēwal wiXt ē'Xat [etc., as before]. . . . A A'lta menx. 22 And he went much more one [etc., as before]. .... Now a little
 atci'ctax. Qḗxtcē pōc ayōētcax. A'lta wiXt ayaxlā'nukl qaX 24 he did them. Intending if be went down. Now again he went often around that òplx. Alā'Xti ka ayō'itcō, lē'2lē ka ayō'itcō. Aterā'kXamct, well. At last and he went a long and he went Hedrank, 25 down.

## 1

menx aterā'kXamet, wixt ayo-ilxéwulx. Alánti ayōitco wiXt a little he drank, again he went up. At last he went down again
 and he drank, he drank, he drank. Full got his bell!.
 shooting he did him the salmon his son. Thero he fell domn. Ther hauled him
acyiō'pent. they hid him.
 And he went much the youngest one. Then break it did hls bow.
6 Take atcixe'llqēlx: "Tali iā̀xka, tali iā'xka iguā́nat iā́sa Then he eried mneh: "Lo he, lo be, the salmen his son exántselōlámit." A'lta nélxa; nelxamm. A'tcukct ēgun éNat he disguised himself ا, fore us."
 his elder
brother. Dry it was, it was empty down into
 his elder brothers were empty their wells. Now only hiswell a little
 was in it. He saw it a little blood. Now he weut often around


Lēgspus atcgō'tXuitX. Atcō'pena kékXulē. AteTā'kXamet, Almost he steppel on them. He jumped down. He drank,
13 atctā̄kXamet, atctāákXamet. Take wiXt atcō'pena k"cā'xalī. A'lta he drank, he drank. Then again he jnmped up. Now 14 wiNt niki $\bar{e}^{\prime} x \cdot t k i n, ~ n i k ; \bar{e}^{\prime} x \cdot t k i n, ~ n i k ; \bar{e}^{\prime} x^{\prime} \cdot t k i n$. WiXt atcō'pena again he looked about, he looked about, he looked about. A gain he jumped
 down. Five times he junped down. Now he drank.
 Full got his belly. Shooting he did. His last one he killed him.

 He carried that woman. They reached a canoe. Now they went down
it
ther river.

 Nexagóketita. A'lta qoā'nem Lealáma neket menaoote!a." I shall lie down fanoe. Now day not you will awake Ayiaxagōkctit. A'lta ákjaya nōya qaN ósókuil. Ayágxoye. He lay down in camoe. Now alone she went that woman. He slept, môkctē ayā́qroyē, a'lta pemm temōtsgā́nuks gī iā'yacqu. twice heslept, now noise of tlying tlies at his month.
 He slept, three he slept. Now full Hy-blows. Font times
 he slept and they moved much his maggots. Now she a woke him. She shook agiōllel. Nixa'l'ōkō. Atcō'egam: "Qa'daqa amēnáqxōtc!? she shook lim. He awoke. He took her: "Why did you awake me? Ayamō'lXam na mena-ō'tc!a?" Ateā'xalnketgō. "O'omen iméxal. 1 told yon [int. youshallawake He threw her away. "Pigeon your uame.
 Not your husband later on chief. When summer and rou will cry mucb."

Take niklo＇é＇men iguā＇nat．Nō＇xunitak óomen，qaxésx ka 1 Then hedivel the salmon．She drifted away the pigeon，where mas be and nuXuā＇niptck．A＇lta $L_{i}$ ap aci＇kxax cmôkst ckoalé ${ }^{\prime} x \cdot o a$ ．Nés $k \cdot i m$ she drifted ashore．Now find they didlher two ravens．He said qix• e＇八at：＂ĒXt itcā＇xotk，ēXt itca＇melqtan．Ka＇tsek Lq；up 3 that one：＂One her eye，one her cheek．Middle cut $J$
 two．＂
k’ē；nai＇ka ka＇namôkst sga＇xost ka ēxt itcā́melqtan，ka ka＇tsek 5 no；I both her eyes and one her clieek，and middle



 Thus they did and she rose．She llew she left them．
 Now he went，he dived the salmon．He swam now．He came ashore
 one land．Then he went inland．He went far．Then he reached it a creek．
 side．poor．

 alg＇̃＇LXam uLā＇xk＇un．Lqui＇nemiks Lxámeズutctikc iLáqula． 15 they said to her their eldest Five sisters their camp．lo
A＇lta nai＇kutctē ula＇xk＇un．Naikō＇tctam．A＇lta mā＇lxôlē lōc．＂Ā， 16 Now she crossed the eldest sister．She got across．Now inland he was．＂Ah，

 nā＇Xtakō．Naxaleugu＇Litck lgā＇meXutctiks：＂ $\bar{A}$ ，Lqiēyō＇qxot， 18 she returned． She told them her sisters
＂Alı．an old man，
ka＇nauwē ēlal＇a iā＇atcikc．Algenā＇xo－il cka aqlō＇ctXux． I should carry 19 him ou back．
 nlugō＇lemam．Olxā＇qxalptckix LgiakEnāoi．＂，Take nai＇kutctē 21 go to fetch him．Our fire he shall look after．＂＇Then she crossed
akLugō＇lemam．＂À
she went to fetcl him．＂Ah，
Iamtg＇ā＇lemam，＂to fetch rou，＂ aqEnōctxō＇x．＂Take nō＇ptcga．AkLō＇cgam gō ilā＇potē．Qē̄＇xtcē 23 carry me on back．＂Theu she went up．She took him at his arm．Intending

 home．
ilā＇potē． Nau＇i Lā＇qxauwilqt wāx aLi＇xax．＇ Take agō＇lXam 26 his arm．Immediately blood pour out it did．＂Then she said to her

| Lgā＇muX ： | ＂Mai＇ka | Lga＇lemam．＂ | Take | no ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| her younger | ＂You | go and fetch him．＂ | Then | she went |  |

Naigō'tctam. " $\bar{A}$ iantg'a'lemam, me'Lxa." " $\bar{A}$, cka aqanōctx $\bar{\prime}{ }^{\prime} x$." She got across. "Ah, I came to fetch you, come down." "Ah, and carry me on your Take nō'ptcga. Agiō'cgam iLā'pōtitk, akLō'latck. Ka'nauwé2 wāx Then she went up. She took it his forearm, she lifted him. All pour aLi'x[ax] Lía'qxauwilqt $k_{j}$ a Lā'mōckikc. AkL'ée'taqu wiXt. TakE it did hisblood and hispus. She lefthim also. Then
 she said near the youngest the next: "And I go to fetch him; ōx $\overline{1} \not{ }^{\prime}(\mathrm{xalptckix}$ Lgīakena'oi." Take nai'kōtete. Naigótctam. our tire he shall look after it." Then she crossed. She came across.
"Ā, me'Lxa, iqiēyóqxōt; iamtgā'lemam." " $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$, cka aqanō'ctxōx."
"Ah, godown to old man; I came to fetch you." "Ah, and earry m on on your Take nō'ptega. A'lta ayaxalō'ctxamt. Mank kulā'yi agāyuk ${ }^{u}$ т. Then she went up. Now she carried him on her A little far she carried him. back.

 "Too! lo! all stinking. Full of sores all his body." TakE ōc Lás wuX cka kia ka nō'tXuit. Näkct qa'da nāk'im. TakE Then there their younger and silent and she stood Not [any]how she spoke. Then was sister up.
nai'kōtcte. Take algō'lXam Lā'wuX: " $\overline{\mathrm{I}}^{\prime} x k a$ NaX nikct itcā'yum; she crossed. Then they said to her their younger "She that not proud sister:
ka kTōctxō." Algā̄'qxamt Lā'wuX ka naigō'tctame. Take nā́k•im and she will carry They looked at their younger and she got across. Then she said him." her sister
 sister: canoe.
néćxax. CEll iā́ok, tali $\overline{1} \bar{e} \bar{a}^{\prime} k \bar{e} i \bar{n}^{\prime} o k$. Ayage'La-it. Actigō'tctamē. he did. Rattling his lo! sea-otter his He was in the Ther two came across. $\bar{O}$, mas $\bar{a}^{\prime} t s i l x$ Lkā'nax! $A^{\prime} l t a \quad a t c \bar{o}^{\prime} c g a m$ qaX ōxg'és'ax, Oh, pretty chief! Now he took her that youngest one, nyā'tcinkikala na-ēxálax. Atelō'mitckil Lkananwétike, Lī̄a'nemcke his head wife she was to him. He took them all, his wives aLixālax. Altā'2 $\bar{a}^{\prime} m k a ~ \overline{o x g e ̄} \bar{e}^{\prime} s^{\prime} a x ~ t q j^{\prime} \overline{e x} \bar{a}^{\prime} t c a x$. he marle them Now only the youngest like he didher. to him. one
 Now he stayed there. All days they went always digging

Iā́mka aleétaqlax. Tcä2xLx lealá'ma aleétaqL, ka náxko Him alone they left him. Several days they left him, and she went
 first she the eldest one. She came home. Now nothing at their camp. She went to
 seaward. Now heslept in their canoe. He lay down. Slowly
agiō'tctemt iLā'xanīma. MaLxolā'-y- $\bar{e}^{\prime} k x \bar{a} t . ~ A \prime l t a ~ a t e i \bar{o}{ }^{\prime} p \bar{e} w \bar{e}$ she pushed it their canoe. From land wind. Now it drifted
 seaward. Seaward and he awoke. He lifted it bis blanket. Now no ilēé. Nēket atcémikel. Wext nixkjényakō. Ayā́qxoy'a, móncti land. Not he saw it. Again he tiel blankel Heslept, twice ayā́qxoya. Nixe $l^{\prime} \bar{o} k \overline{0}, \quad a^{\prime} l t a \quad t_{j} \bar{a}^{\prime} q \bar{e}$ lā́xlax ikéx iā́xanīm. he slept. Ho nowe, justas rock it did his eanoe.
 He took off his Now at island it was on the He went ashore. He haulerl it up blanket. beach.
iā'xanīm. Lāx atcā’yax iā'xanīm. A'lta iā'xkatē kē̃ kXulē nixō'kctē. his canoe. Turned he made it his canoe. Now there below he lay down. orer
Karī'X ka Lgōlélenemk ale'tē gō lkamēlāleq, tex tcx tcx tex Early and a person came on the sand, noise of fuotstens gō Lkamēlā’leq. Nā'wi aligā'luptck qaxe ${ }^{\prime}$ qig $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ nikē'x. Take 4 on the sand. Immediately she wentup where there where he was. Then aLgiō'lXam: "Amxā'latck, txgō'ya." Take nixā'latck. Acgiucgē'wulX 5 she said to him: "Rise, let us go!" Then he rose. They pulled up

 ka naxatgō'mam ugō'xk'un. Môket itcā'ctxōl ēlagētema. Kawī' and she came home her elder sister. Two her load sea-otters. Early ka wiXt $a^{\prime} c t o \overline{\text { a }}$.nēwa naxatgō'mam qaX uXgés'ax. ĒXtka 9 and again they went. Firsi she came home that youngest one. One only
 sea-otter find she did. Then she said to her her yonnger that eldest one:
"A'nqatē taLi amxatgō'mam." "Aī̄̄'q anE'Xatko qē'wa nikct $\bar{e}^{\prime} k t a$ "Long ago, lo! you came home." "Quick I returned as not anything $L_{j}$ ap anā'yax." Take naxlōlexa-it ugō'xk'un: "Qa'da ásqē nakéx, 12 find Idid it." Then she thought her elder sister: "How later on she will be,
 and not anything find she didit, $\begin{gathered}\text { she alwass } \\ \text { says.". }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Nextmorn- early } \text { ing }^{2}\end{gathered}$ and they,
 14 the second time they They searehed theywent around that island. Here always went. on the beach, it, went
 side went
$\overline{o x g i ' c ' a x . ~ G o ̄ ~ k u ' m k \cdot i t e ̄ ~ q \bar{o}}{ }^{\prime}$ ta Lux ka acXā'ōmX. A'lta knlā'yi 16 youngestone. At the end of that island and they met. Now far


 came home. The next again they went. She went where there
wherning
 they always met. Nothing her tracks that heryounger at far now sister's.
ōXutā'kot tgā́xatk. Take pāt xāx ā'kxax. Nā'xkō, lōn Ljap 21 theyturned hertracks. Then really observe shedid Shewent those find back
 she did them sea-otters. Shesaw it their smoke. Now crooked her smoke
 that her younger Shosaw it her own her smoke. Now straight that her smoke sister.
áxka. A'lta pāt xāx $\bar{a}^{\prime} k x a x . ~ W \bar{a} x ~ i L \bar{a} \prime l a k t \bar{e} \quad \bar{a}^{\prime} c t \overline{0}, ~ c k a ~ m a n k ~ 24$ her. Now really observe she did The next the fourth they and a little her. morning time went,
kulā'yi nō'ya qaX uxge'c'ax ka naXā'takō. Nō'ya qaX oxge'kXun 25 far she went that youngest one and she turned back. She went that eldest one
nōxo'Lakō qōta LuX. A'lta kulā'yi, a'lta aXlā'kōt, tg'ā'kiplaXat she wentaround that island. Nor far, now she had returned, her tracks
 laal returned. Again she saw it their smoke. Now really crooked theirsmoke. Take nā́xkō qaX ōxge'kXun. Naxgō'mam. A'nqatē iō'c Lgā̃'wuX. Theu she went that eldest one. Shearrived at Already there her younger home
Agō'lNam: "Ánqatē tali
She said to her:
amXatgō'mam." "Already
behold
you cane home." anā'yax ka aiā́q ane'Xatkō." Wāx kawíX ka wiXt áctō 1 did it and quick I returned." $\begin{gathered}\text { The next } \\ \text { morning }\end{gathered}$ early and again ther
$\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Laquinemè. $\Lambda^{\prime}$ nēwa nṑya qaX $\overline{o x N E}{ }^{\prime} k X u n . ~ N a x a \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ pent.
the fifth time. First she went that eldest one. She lid herself,
agā'qxamt Lg'áwuX. Kjimtā' ka nō'ya. Nā'Xtakō. Nak;'éX'tkin
slie watched her her younger Afterward and she went. She returned. She searched
sister:
sister
"Mxā'latck," agiō'lXam, "mxā'latck. Nau'itka amte'Ljāla. Qa'daqa "Rise," she said to him, "rise! Iudeed you two are foolish. Why agemupcōlit?" NaNkṓmam Lga'muN. A'lta iō c itcák•ikal. did she hide you?" She came home her founger sister. Now there was her hinsband. A'lta agōlXam ugō'Xkun: " $\bar{O}$ nau'itka $\mathrm{mE}^{\prime} \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a} l a, ~ n e \overline{k c t}$ Now shesaid to her her elder sister: "Oh, indeed you are toolish, not
 your mind. Why did you lide him our lhisband? If I find always
anā'yax, pōc nikct aiamxa'pcut." A'lta atcō'cgam; ckanacmóket Ididhim, [if] not I hid him." Now he took ler; together both
 his wives they became. A loug time there he stayed. Now he said: "ikā'kXul teină'xt." A'lta acgiō'lXam ciā'k•ikal cē'iuwall. A'lta "Homesick I get." Now they two spoke his wives [birds]. Nom to him
acgiō'tXuitck. Qoānem ételoc agè lot áexat; $\bar{o}$ 'xquna, wiNt they made him ready. Fire basketsfull she gave the one; the ellest one, also
 five baskets full she gave the youngest also five baskets full she gave $\begin{aligned} & \text { one them to him; } \\ & \text { them thim. }\end{aligned}$
Take acgiō'lXam: "Wu'xi a'lta qamō'kurai." Nä'ktcuktē, a'lta Theu they said to him: "To-morrow now you will be carried." It got day, now
 there lay on the beach a whale, a red whale. Now they were carried ēelagètema. A'lta aøiō'lXam: "Amxō'kctit! Nēkct mgēketa!" sea-otters. Now he was tolld: "Lie down!

Not look!"
Qoä'nEmī ayā'qxoyē ka nēelgè lakō. A'lta mā'Lxolē yuqunā'itX Five times his sleeps and he took oft his Now on shore it lay blanket.
 that whale. Cut he did it five times its ents. Now he earried thenu from qix. èelagétema. A'lta wiNt néXtakō qix• ékōlē.
those sei-otters. Now again it returned that whale.
 Some and tind he did him a person. He at at beach. It lay near
time
iākōlē, ige'lxac ēelagétema. Take atclō'lNam lgöléleNemk: his whale, they lay near his sea-otters. Then he said to him to that person:



cmôkct nēkct $\mathrm{LE}^{\prime} \operatorname{ctaqcō.~Lqi} \overline{0} p$ aLqE'ctax LE'ctaqcō. ALE'Lxam two not theirhair. Cut they didit theirhair. They came down to the beach

now four only. Not their elder sister, not she came down It wascarried up
 up

your elder sister she shall come She shall fetch it this whale." They said to her

aLaxEl'E'tcam, akLō'cgam $\quad$ _$\overline{a^{\prime}}$ 'tcau, aLaxa'lltigō. Agō'cgam she combel herself, she took it grease, she greased herself. She took it
unu $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ LEma. $A^{\prime}$ Nti naxgématsk. A'lta no ${ }^{\prime}$ Lxa. TakE no $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ yam. 9 paint. Now she painted herface. Now she went to
 Then helifted it that whale. She turnedround here landward. "Here
 seaward turn," he said to her. She turned round here seaward.
 back
water
3
4 5 6
 water. were
aqiō'latck. Take nō'kuiXa. Take nō'ya, gō'ye age'tax tgā ${ }^{\prime} p o t e \bar{e} .14$ it was lifted. Then she swam. Then she went, thus she did them her arms.
A'lta nō'kō. " $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ 'waniō iméc xal. Manix tellō' ixā'xoēlemxē 15 Now she flew. "Coatch your name. Nhen calm $\quad$ it gets
ka wulelelele mugō'ya. Näkct muXugō'mit tkanā'ximc." and wulelelele you will tly. Not you will make them char por
 Now he went up, now he came home to his wives. He gave each food,


one his wife all his wives.

## Translation.

Once upon a time there was a chief who had a daughter. Many people wanted to marry her, but he was unwilling to part with her. [Finally he arranged for a contest.] He put [a pair of] elk antlers [in the middle of the house and said]: "Whosoever breaks these antlers shall have my daughter." He invited all the people. First the quadrupeds, then the birds. [When all were assembled] the people said to the snail: "You try first to break them." The snail went down to the middle of the house and tried to break the antlers, but did not succeed.

Then they said to the squirrel: "You try next to break them." The squirrel bent the antlers a little, but was not able to break them. Then they said to the otter: "Now you try to break them." When the otter went down the girl thought: "I wish he would break them." She liked him [because he was so pretty]. He tried to break them, but did not succeed. He went up again. Next the beaver went down. He was very stout, and Blue-Jay said: "Oh, certainly, he with his big belly, he will break them." He took up the antlers and almost succeeded in breaking them, but he grew tired and went back. Then the wolf went down and almost succeeded in breaking the antlers, but he grew tired and went up. Then the bear went down and almost succeeded in breaking the antlers.

Now there was one person in the house whose body was full of sores and boils. Then Blue-Jay said: "Let him try what he can do, the one whose body is sore all over." But next the grizzly bear went down. He almost broke it, when he also grew tired. Next the panther, the chief of all, went down, but he did not succeed. Then Ipo'époé rent down. Then the girl thought: "O, if he would break them." He took them up, but did not succeed at all. He went up. After that the sparrow-hawk went down. He almost broke them, and went up; then another hawk went down. He almost broke them, but then he grew tired. Now next the chicken-hawk went down. He tried to move them, but they did not move. Then the owl went down. They did not move. Then he went back. Then the eagle went down. He bent them and almost broke them. Now all the quadrupeds and all the birds had tried.

Then Blue Jay said: "Give the antlers to that one who is full of sores; let him try what he can do." All the people had given it up. He continued: "Quick, stand up; [let us see] what can you accomplish? Break those antlers." Five times he said so. Then that person arose, shook his body, and shook his blanket. He shook his hair. [Then his body became clean, his hair long and full of dentalia, and he was very beautiful. They saw that he was the salmon.] Then he went to the middle of the house, took up, the antlers and broke them. He broke them into five pieces and threw them down. Then he ran away. The people stared at him. After a little while Blue-Jay said: "Let us pursue our chief's mece." Then she took her dentalia and ran also. "Ah," said the wolf, "we will pursue them." Then all the people went in pursuit. They followed them a long distance. Then the man created a bay behind them. The people reached it, but the couple was already on the other side. After a while the people reached the other side of the bay. They continned to pursue them. A gain they pursued them a long distance. He looked back and saw that the people were near overtaking them. Then he made a middle-sized bay. Again the people reached the bay and saw the two far away on the other side. Again the people reached the other side of the bay and contimed their pursuit.

He made five bays, then he gave it up. The people crossed all five bays. Coyote and Badger, who were among the pursuers, became tired, and Coyote said to his friend: "My friend, I am getting tired. What do you think if I enchant my arrow?" Badger replied: "All right." Then Coyote blew on his arrow [singing]: "Strike his head, strike his head." Three times he sang to his arrow: "Strike his head, strike his head." And five times he blew on it. Then he shot upward and the arrow went "Halululululululu." The arrow struck the young man right in the nape and he fell down dead. The wolves were first among the pursuers, and they took the woman. The people devoured the salmon. They gave coyote the salmon's bow. Then an egg fell down from him into a hole in the rock. Then the people went home. Now the Crow learned that her nephew had been killed. She went away and cried. She cried. Now she arrived at the place where he had been killed. She [looked for his remains,] turned over the stones, cried, and turned them again. Then she found one salmon egg. She carried it to the river, made a small hole [in the bank of the river] and put the egg into the water. In the evening she went home.
Early next morning the Crow went again to look after that egg. It had grown a little. Then she made a larger hole [and put the egg into it]. In the evening she went home again. She reached her house. She did not sleep at all, and it grew day again. Early in the morning she went again [to look after the egg]. She cried while going. She arrived at that salmon egg. Now a small trout was swimming [in the hole]. This gladdened her a little. She made a still larger hole. In the evening she went home and slept a little. Early in the morning she went out again the fourth time. She arrived at that salmon egg and saw a large trout swimming there. Then the Crow was really glad. She made a large hoie. Early in the afternoon she went home. She arrived at home. When it grew dark she fell asleep. Early ip the morning she awoke, arose, and went to look after the trout. She arrived and saw a small salmon swimming there. Now she made a still larger hole and left it again. At noon she went home. She arrived at home. She thought only of the salmon. It grew dark. Early the next morning she went again. She arrived and now there swam a large salmon. She took it, threw it ashore, and it was transformed into a tall boy. Now the Crow was happy. They went home together. She said to her grandnephew: "Bathe, that you may see spirits." He bathed. First he bathed in the river and after that in the sea. Every night he bathed. After he had finished bathing in the sea, he bathed in [ponds on] the mountains. Now he became a young man.

Then his grandaunt told him: "Coyote and his friend Badger killed your father. If it had not been for that woman they would not have killed him. They took her to the wolves." He replied: "I will go and search for Coyote." "Do not go, else they will kill you." After a while the Crow told him: "They gave your father's bow to Coyote."
"I will go and search for Coyote; I have seen enough spirits." "Oh, tell me who is your spirit?" Then he said to his grandaunt: "Let us go outside." The Crow went out with him. Then he shot his arrow toward the forest and it caught fire. He shot his arrow toward the prairie and it caught fire. Then the Crow said: "Indeed you have seen spirits." She said: "You must go, but take care of yourself." The next day he made himself ready. He put ou his dentalia and took his arrows. Then it thundered, although the sky was clear. He went on and crossed five prairies.

Then he saw a house [a long way off]. He went on and when he came near the house he heard a person singing songs of victory. He stayed outside. Somebody was singing there at the end of the house. Slowly he opened the door and stood in the doorway. Then Coyote sneezed and sang jestingly: "Salmon's son came; certainly he will kill me. But I jump about much in my house; certainly he will kill me." He had put black paint on his face. His face was blackened, and so was Badger's face. At that moment the door made a noise and he looked back to the doorway. Verily there stood the one in the door whom they had killed. "O, my dear, my dear!" said Coyote, "they killed him whom I loved so well. Somebody who looks just like him is walking about." Then the salmon's son entered. He sat down on the bed and said: "Be quiet, Coyote! I know that you killed my father." Then Coyote was quiet. Badger meanwhile turned his face toward the wall and was rubbing it [in order to remove the paint]. The salmon's son said: "Give me my father's bow." Coyote replied: "I will give it to you, my dear!" He arose and took a bow out [of a box]. [The young' man] took it and spanned it. It broke to pieces, and he struck Coyote with the pieces so that he fell down headlong. His feet quivered. Then Coyote arose again. The salmon's son said: "Give me my father's bow." Coyote replied: "I will give it to you, my dear." He took out another bow and gave it to him. [When the young man tried to span it it broke and] he struck Coyote's face with the pieces. He fell on his back and his feet quivered. Again he arose [and the salmon's son said once more]: "Give me my father's bow! Why do you deceive me?" Then Coyote gave him another bow to the back of which heads of woodpeckers were glued. The young man spanned it with his left hand. It did not break. Then he spanned it with his right hand and it broke to pieces. He struck Coyote with the pieces and he fell on his back. Then Coyote had given him four bows; and they all broke. The fifth one which he gave him was his father's bow. Three times he spanned it with his left hand ; three times he spanned it with his right hand. It did not break. The heads of red-headed woodpeckers were put by twos on the back of that bow. Then the young man said to Badger: "Be quiet, Badger, I know that you are a murderer." Badger replied: "I am no murderer; I merely blackened my face for fun." Then the young man took hold of Coyote and Badger
at their napes, hauled them out of the house, struck them together and killed them. He threw down Coyote and said: "Coyote will be your name; henceforth you will not kill chiefs." He threw down Badger and said: "Badger will be your name; henceforth you will not kill chiefs. People will fear only your winds. You will never go near men." He threw them away and burned their house.

He went on. [After traveling sometime] he came to a prairie. He crossed it and saw smoke arising at its end. He went on. He almost reached a house, and heard a woman crying inside. He opened the door slowly, but it made a noise. The woman looked up and saw him; [he looked like] her husband whom they had killed. He entered. The house was full of meat. He said: "I came to look for you; let us go home. The one who was killed was my father." Then she replied: "The monsters will kill you." "Let them kill me," he said. She gave him to eat and he ate. In the afternoon he went outside and cut five pieces of flesh from his nape. He tied them up. Then lee ate alderbark until his stomach became full. He re-entered the house and gave the woman the five bundles of meat, saying: "When the monsters come home give each one of them a bundle of meat. If they eat it I shall be able to win over them. Give it to them when they notice me." Now he deceived them. He blew on the fire until he was covered with ashes and looked like an old man.

In the evening the noise of falling objects was heard. A person entered and when he came to the middle of the house he cried: "I smell salmon; I smell salmon." When he saw the old man he kicked him many times, until blood came out of his mouth.* Then the woman arose and gave him one bundle of meat, saying: "[ am a humau being; do you think I have no relatives? This old man [is one of my family]; he brought this for you." "O, my sister-in-law's relative, why did you not tell me before, I should not have hurt my sister-in-law's relative." After a little while a noise was heard again. Another person appeared. He entered. When he was near the middle of the house he cried: "I smell salmon; I smell salmon." When he noticed the old man he kicked him many times, so that he flew about and blood came out of his mouth. Then the woman arose and said: "I am a hmman being; do you think I have no relatives? This old man brought this for you." And she gave him one bundle of meat. "O, my sister-in_ law's relative, why did you not tell me before, I should not have hurt. my sister-in-law's relative." Again a noise was heard outside and a person appeared. He entered. Some distance before he reached the middle of the house he said: "I smell salmon; I smell salmon." When he saw the old man he kicked him and he flew about in the house and blood came out of his mouth. The woman waited a little while, then she arose and took a bundle of meat and gave it to her brother-in-law, saying: "I am a human being; do you think I have no relatives? This

[^4]old man brought this for you." "O, my sister-in-law's relative, poor man, why did you not tell me long ago? I should not have hurt my sister-in-law's relative." Again a noise was heard and one more person appeared. He had hardly entered the house when he said: "I smell sahmon; I smell salmon." When he saw the old man he kicked him so that he flew about and blood came from his mouth. The woman waiter a long time. Then she said: "I am a human being. Do you think I have no relatives? This old man brought this for you;" and she gave him one bundle of meat. "O, my' sister-in-law's relative, why did you not tell me long ago, I should not have hurt my sister-in-law's relative." And he ate the piece of salmon. Now only her husband remained [outside]. After a little while a noise was heard and one more person appeared. He just opened the door when he noticed the smell of satmon and said: "I smell salmon; I smell salmon." When he saw the old man he kieked him many times, so that he flew about and blood came from his mouth. The woman hesitated, and the old man was kicked much. Then she arose and said: "I am a luman being. Do you think I have no relatives? This old man brought this for you." She gave him that bundle. "O, my brother-in-law, why did you not tell me long ago? I should not have hurt my brother-in-law."

Now they skimned and carved the elks and wanted to give some of the meat to the old man, but he did not eat it. The woman said: "Perhaps you have broken his ribs, so that he can not eat." Early the following morning the wolves made themselves ready and went hunting. Then the young salmon arose and went bathing. The woman boiled food for him, which he ate. After he had finished they went to bed. In the afternoon he again blew into the fire [so that he was covered with ashes] and became an old man. In the evening the wolves arrived at home and bronght elks. This time they did not kick him. In the evening they looked at his arrows and said: "How pretty are the arrows of our sister-in-law's relative!" He replied: "I made them." "Make one for me; make me a flint arrowhearl," said the eldest brother. The young salmon replied: "Willingly; but sometimes I will break a piece or two of flut." Then he gave him five pieces of flint. Early the next morning the wolves went lunting again. When they had gone the salmon's son went to bathe and then worked at the arrowheads. He finished them all. He took one and kept it for himself. In the evening the wolves returned and brought home elks. Alter they had carved them they looked at the arrowheads and said: "How pretty are these arrowheads." The salmon replied: "[That is nothing.] when I was a young man I knew how to make arrowheads." The seeond wolf said: "Tomorrow yon must make some for me." ". Willingly.". Then he gave him five pieces of tlint. Early the next morning the wolves went homting. After some time he arose and mate the arrowheads. He
finished them all, but kept one for himself. In the evening they arrived at home. When it had become dark they looked at the arrowheads which the old man had made. He gave him four and kept one for himself. Then the next said: "To-morrow you must make some for me, my sister-in-law's relative." He also left five pieces of flint. Early the next morning they left and went honting. Now he worked again at the arrowheads and finished all. He kept one for himself. In the evening the wolves arrived at home. When it, grew dark they looked at the old man's work. "Oh, how pretty are these arrowheads," they said. Then the fourth wolf said: "To-morrow you must make some for me, my sister-in-law's relative." He gave him five pieces of flint. Early the next morning the wolves made themselves ready and went hunting. Then the salmon's son arose. He worked at the arrowheads and finished them all. One he kept for himself. In the evening the wolves arrived at home. It grew dark and he gave them four arrowheads, one he kept for himself. "Oh, how pretty are these arrowheads." "To morrow my brother-in-law will make some for me," said the youngest wolf, the husband of that woman. "Willingly," replied he. He left five pieces of flint for him. Early the next morning the wolves made themselves ready and went hunting. Then the salmon's son arose; he worked at the arrowheads and finished them; one he kept for himself. In the evening they arrived at home and brought elks. Their honse was full of elk meat. When it grew dark they looked at the arrowheads which he had marle: "Oh, my brother-in-law, your arrowheads are pretty, they are good." Early the next morning they arose again and went hunting. Then the salmon said to the woman: "Arise, now I shall kill them." The woman arose. "Take care," she said. Then they made themselves ready.

The five wolves liad each a well. The salmon's son and his widow went out of the house. He took his bow and spanned it; he pointed his arrow to the mountains. Then it became hot and the wells dried up, except that of the youngest wolf, in which a little water remained.

The eldest one was on his hunt; [the heat dried the bows of the hunters and when the eldest wolf spanned] his bow it broke. Then he cried: "O, certainly the salmon's son came in disguise." He went to the beach. He became very thirsty and came to his well; he looked into it and it was dry and empty. He looked into that of his younger brother; it was also dry and empty. Then he looked into the well of the middle one; it was dry and empty. He looked into the well of the next brother; it was dry and empty. Then he looked into the well of his youngest brother, and there he found a little water. He jumped down aid began to drink. He drank, and drank, and drank until he had enongh. Then the salmon's son shot him. He fell right where he stood. They hauled out the body and hid it.

And the second brother was on his hunt [etc., as before]. He found a little water. He looked at it. He looked and looked, but lie did not
see anything and went into the well and began to drink. He drank, and drank, and drank, until he had enough. Then the salmon's son shot him and he fell right where he stood. They hauled out the body and hid it.

Aud one more went out to hunt [etc., as before]. He found a little water. He looked, and looked, and looked. He intended to go down, but looked again. He went around the well once. Then he jumped down into it. He drank a little and looked again. Then he drank again. .He drank, and drank, and drank, until he liad enough. Then the salmon's son shot him. He fell down right where he stood. They hauled out the body and hid it.

And still another went out to hunt [etc., as before]. A little water was in the well. He looked, and looked, and looked. He observed something suspicious, but decided to go down. He went around the well many times, and waited a long time; then he went down. He drank a little, then came up. At last he went down again, and drank, and drank, and drank until he was full. Then the salmon's son shot him and he fell. They hauled him out and hid him.

And the youngest one went out to hunt. Then he broke his bow. He cried: "Oh, the salmon's son came to us in disguise." Then he went out of the woods and looked into the wells of his elder brothers. They were dry and empty. The wells of his four elder brothers were dry, but a little water was in his own well. He saw a little blood. Then he went often around his well and he searched for them. He looked about. He almost stepped on them. Then lie jumped dorn and drank. He jumped up again. Now he looked up again and looked about. He jumped down again. Five times he jumped up and down. Then he drank and got enough. Then the salmon's son shot him. He killed the last one.

Now the man and the woman went down to the water and burnt their house. He went home and took the woman along. They came to their canoe and went down the river. When they had gone a dis tance he said: "I am getting sleepy. I shall lie down in the canoe; you shall not awake me until after five days." He lay down in the canoe, and they traveled on. He slept two nights; then the woman noticed flies on his mouth. After three nights she saw that he was full of fly-blows, and after four nights she saw maggots crawling around his mouth. Then she [became afiaid] and awoke him. She shook him. He awoke, took hold of her and said: "Why did you awake me? Did I tell you to awake me?" He flung her into the water and satid: "Your name will be Pigeon; henceforth you will not be the wife of a chief. Your ery will be heard in summer." Then the salmon jumper into the water. The pigeon drifted away and somewhere she drifted ashore. After awhile two ravens found her. One of them satid: "I will take one of her eyes and I will take one of her cheeks: we will divide the intestines." "No," said the other, "I will take both
her eyes and one of her cheeks; we will divide the intestines." "You are wrong," replied the other, "one eye for you, one eye for me, one cheek for me, and one cheek for you; we will divide the intestines." While they were talking she arose, flew away and left them.

Now the salmon swam away. After awhile he came to a country and went ashore. He went a long way and came to a creek. He saw smoke arising on the other side. Then he assumed the form of an old man. His whole body and his head were full of scabs. He shouted. Five sisters were camping there. [When they heard him they said to the eldest one:] "Who is that? Go and fetch him." She went across the creek and when she saw him she said: "Come down to the water, I came to fetch you." "Oh," he replied, "carry me on your back." She returned and said to her sisters, "It is an old man; he told me that I should carry him on my back, but his body is all full of scabs." The next younger sister said: "I will go and fetch him. He shall look after our fire." She went across the creek and said: "I come to fetch you." "Oh, carry me on your back." She went up and took him by his arm and was going to take him, but blood came out at once. Therefore she left him and went home. She said: "He is too old, I touched his arm and blood came out at once." Then she said to her younger sister: "Go and fetch him." The middle one went across the creek. She arrived on the other side and said: "I come to fetch you, come down to the water." "Oh, carry me on your back." Then she went up and took hold of his arm. She lifted him and blood and matter came out at once. Then she also left him. Then the next sister said: "I will go and fetch him; he shall take care of our fire." She went across, and when she arrived on the other side said: "Come down, old man, I came to fetch you." "Oh, carry me on your back." She went up and took him on her back. She carried him a short distance, and became full of blood and matter. She left him. [When she came back to her sisters she said:] "He is indeed too full of scabs and sores." Then the youngest sister arose and went across the creek without saying a word. They said to her: "You are not proud, you will certainly be willing to carry him." They saw how their younger sister went across. Then the eldest one said: "Look!" The old man came and went to the canoe. He shook himself. Then [his scabs fell off and] he had a fine sea-otter blanket on. He went into the canoe and the girl carried him across. He was a beautiful chief. He married the sisters and the youngest one became his head wife. He married them all; but he loved only the youngest one.

Now they lived there for some time and the women went digging roots every day. They left him alone. After several days the eldest sister came home first. She did not find him in the camp, and when she went down to the beach she saw him asleep in their canoe. He lay there. She pushed the canoe slowly from the shore. There was a land-breeze and the wind drifted it seaward. When the man
awoke he lifted his blanket and saw no land. Then he covered his face again. He slept for two days. Then he awoke; he felt as though the canoe was rocking. He took off his blanket and saw that he was on the beach of an island. He went ashore. He hauled his canoe up, turned it over, and lay down beneath it. In the morning he heard the noise of steps on the beach, and he saw a woman coming. She stepped right up to where he lay and said: "Rise! Let us go home." He arose. They hauled up his canoe and she broke it to pieces. Now they went home. They reached a house which was full of sea-otters. She hid him. After awhile [another woman] her elder sister entered the house. She carried two sea-otters on her back. Early the following morning they went again and the youngest one came home before the other. She carried one sea-otter only. Then the elder one said to her: "Lo! You are home already!" [The younger one replied:] "Yes I came home because I did not find anything." Then the elder sister thought : "What is the matter with her? She says that she does not find anything." On the following morning they went the second time. They always searched on the beach going around the island. The one always went on one side of the island, the other on the other. At the farther end of the island they used to meet. Now the younger one returned long before she reached the place where they always met. The elder one observed her. Again she came home first. Early the next morning they went again. When the elder one got to the place where they always met, she found no tracks of her younger sister. [She weut on and saw | she had turned back long ago. Then she observed her more closely. She came home; she had found three sea-otters. She saw their smoke. Now her younger sister's smoke did not arise straight, while her own smoke arose straight. Then she noticed that something had happened. On the fourth morning the two sisters started again. The youngest went a short distance and returned. The eldest went around the island and saw that her sister had turned back far from where they used to meet. Again she saw their smoke, and saw that her sister's did not rise straight. Then she went home. The younger sister was already there. She said: "You are at home already." "Yes," she replied, "I did not find anything and turned back." On the fifth morning they started again. Now the eldest one went first. She hid herself and watched her younger sister who went later. [When she had left] she returned and searched in her sister's bed. She found a man lying down, and said: "Arise! indeed, you two are foolish. Why did she hide you?" Soon her sister returned home and saw that her [sister had found her] husband. Then the elder sister said: "Indeed, you are foolish, you have no sense. Why did you always hide our husband? If I had found him I should not have hid him." Then he married both the sisters.

He stayed there a long time; then he said: "I am homesick." Then his wives made him ready. They each gave him five baskets. Then
they told him: "To-morrow you will be taken home." The next morning he saw a whale on the beach; it was a red whale. Now they carried sea-otter skins to the canoe [i. e., the whale], and they said to him: "Now lie down [in the whale] and do not look." After five nights he took off his blanket. The whale lay on the beach. He cut five pieces of blubber from the whale and carried his sea-otters and his baskets to the shore. Then the whale returned.

After awhile a person met him on the beach. Near him lay the whale meat and the sea-otters. He asked that person: "Where are my wives?" "They are in their house." "Tell them to come down here." Then that person went up to the honse and said: "Oh, your husband has come home; he tells you to come down to the beach." Two of the women had cut their hair. Four of his wives went down to the beach. Only the eldest one did not come. They carried up the whale and the sea-otter skins. He said: "Tell your eldest sister to come down; she shall carry this whale." They went up to the house and said to their sister: "Come down and fetch that whale." Then she combed herself, greased her hair, and painted her face. She went down to the beach and lifted the whale. When she turned to go home the man said: "Turn toward the sea." She turned seaward. He put the whale meat on her back. The water reached up to her knees. They put another piece of whale meat on her and the water reached to her hips. Five times they did so, then [the water reached up to her neck and] she began to swim. She moved her arms up and down. Now she began to fly [and the man said]: "Coatch shall be your name; when it is calm you will fly about. Henceforth you will not make chiefs miserable." Then he went home to his wives. He gave them everything, the sea-otters and a piece of whale meat each.

| I $\overline{0}^{\prime} \mathrm{C}$ | iqonéqune. | Ka'nauwe | LeaLáa ma | nicktā'kutsgō-itx. | PāL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| There | the gull. | All | days | he searched all over the | Full |

Lī́cku-ic. Atctōmétckēx tqalXte'mX kja telā'ta-is kja tpkécXiks. his mat. He found always poggies and codfish and flounders.
 One day hesearehed Now a person histracks turned back. on the beach.
 Far he went, he searched Not anything find he didit. $\begin{gathered}\text { He went } \\ \text { home, }\end{gathered}$
nēXkṓmam. NixLō'leXa-it, wuXī' kawī'X nō'ya. Nḗktcuktē he reached hishouse. He thought, to-morrow early I shall go. It got day
 early and he went. Far hewent. Find again he dide them histracks
 a person's. Already they had turned He got angry. A little far
 he went. Not $\begin{gathered}\text { any- find he did it. . He went home, he got home. Scold } \\ \text { thing }\end{gathered}$ thing
 he did. Early he rose, he went. A little far he weut. Find he did them
 histracks a person. Already they had returned. He became angry. And ma'nx•i kulā̄'yi $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o \overline{\text {. }} \mathrm{K}_{j} \bar{e}$, nēkct $\bar{e}^{\prime} k t a L_{j}$ ap atcā'yax. NiXk $\bar{a}^{\prime} m a m$. a little far he went. Noth- not any- find hedidit. Hecame home. thing
Kalā'lkuile néx xax gō wéwulē. Ia'xka tī́áxētatke qōta tkamēlā'leq. Scold hedid in interior of house. He his inheritance that beach.
WuXī' kawī'2X ka $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{u}$ iLā'lakte. Ayō'2, mank kulā'yi ā'yō. To-morrow early and he went the fourth time. He went, a little far hewent.
 niXe'LXil. NḗXtakō. NiXkō'mam gō tā̄ yaqL. Atcō'kōla -y-ōya' he became angry: He returned. He came home to his house. He sharpened his
 knife. "To-morrow later on I shall show you who the one always before Naket nixLx̄'lem ka nō'pōnEm Kawī̀ ka pōlakli ka áyo. Not heate and itgrew dark. Early and dark and he went.
 Far he went and the morning came. Now it came a person.
star
Atci'Lemlkel. Liä nixatelgétaqtamit. AtciugoālaqL álta ikoaléx•oa. lle saw him. Some- they met each other. He recognized him now the raven. time
 Now hisload the raven in a mat, in a large mat. "What éloce imétkuiLX, q到'nauwnlewulewnlewule?" "Tkna'paâyoyuc is in it your mat basket, qa'nauwnlewnewnewnle?" "Crab's claws
 I carry them to your nephews." He went around more. Again he said to him: them him
 "What is in it your mat basket, "Crab's
 claws 1 carry them to them your nephews." Five times hewent around him,

|  | Iā́xkati |  | $\text { léc } x \cdot 0 .$ | Ayō'meqt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Right there | he fell down |  |  |


 ont became
tElā'ta-is. Atcawḗk•itk gō Liā'cguc. A'lta nē'Xko. "Kuc! ta'ke 4 colfish. He put them into in his mat. Now he went home. "Well! then aniā̄'was qiqiā'ôx qtcenxgā'lukt." NiXgō'mam iqonéqoné'. 5 I killed him that one who always went first." He came home the gnll.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Find he was done the raven. Now he was dead. "Quick tell her }
\end{aligned}
$$

 his younger sis. Then he went a youth. He ran hereachell her honse ōk; 'unō'. Aiā'cgōp! qix• iqiō̄’lipN. A'lta akxō'tckin okj'unō'; s the crow's. He entered that youth. Now she was working the crow;
 a large mat she was work. "He is killed your brother, crow!" No noise, not (any) how ing at it.

 she spoke. Again she was told: "He killed your brother, crow!" Five times
 she was told. She stood up the crow. Take ont she did it cedar bark. Tie alexālax, gō-y- i'tcaqtq, ōkuk;ētik agélax. Alexe'llgēl čuē̉lōl. 13 she did it to it to her head, cedar bark she made it. She tied around celar bark. head ring ber waist
Agiō'cgan itcā'kilx•Emalālema. A'lta alax•īáslama. A'lta 14

She took them
ago'xuqte she called together
Ltcaףtcā́qke; age'LXaqtc; Lqoēlqo- $\bar{e}^{\prime} l \mathrm{lkc}$; agō'xuqtc; tqoacqoā'cekc; 16 the eagles;
age ${ }^{\prime}$ LXaqte ${ }^{\prime}$ Lenpe'tcke; she called them together

Now she sang and shook rattle. Now
tgā'lexam, x•itik mā'Lxôle telalā́xuke; age'LXagte; 15 her town, these inland birds; she callerd them together
te'nqētqēt; ka'nauwe tgō'LxēwulXema tgā'leXam. Atcō' Xuqtc; 18 tho duck-hawks all strong people her town. He called them together

## tiā'leXam iqonēqonés'. Tgoēxoē'xoke, temônts'ikts'é'kuks, 19 his town the gill. The ducks, the tail ducks,


 iqonēqonē'. A'lta stāqi agā'yax iqonēqoné'-y- ōk;'unō'. 22 the gnll's. Now war slie made on (on) the gull the crow.

"Aniō' goatuwā' wu tē'acgetē', Tacmō'L, $\operatorname{Tacmo}^{\prime}$ 'I shall make them" hē, hē, hē, hē. 24 "I shall make them on the sand, Gull, Gull, heh, heh, hel, heh.
 She was jumped the tail duck [?], long ago tear off it was done her head. 25 upon tho tandack,
Ackcekpā'na ce'nqētqēt. A'lta aqtō'tēna tiā'leXam iqonēqonē'. 26 He jumped on her the duck lawk [?]. Now they were killed his people the gull's.

#  Part of them werekilled hispeople the gulls, then afraid they gut  his people. She said "He crow: "Heshallgive us ebbtide it shall low niktē̄'ktixē" "Ya'xke agēowákux ōk; un̄̄'. Qiul niktcōktixe it gets rlay." "Thiss she asks for it the crow. Low water it gets flaylight  and it begins to be flood. Many dhings drilt ashore." It was givel <br>  intending itwill low itgets day. Not like shedidit. Then afraid <br>  they becane his people the gull's. "Give it giveit all she will kill us." to her to her <br>  He gave it intending it will a little to lier be $\underset{\text { water }}{\text { we }}$ it gets daylight. One half $\quad$ his people  werekilled the gulls. Fonr intending cobtide liegare it to her. Not agiócoram. Atoī́le she took it. They said to him his people the gull's: "Guod jongive it  She will kill ns! She is one who cannot Jou first later will probably rise early  she will probably Youfirst you will go to search later she she will go to awake. on the beach. search on the beach." <br>  Then hesaid "Tellher gnll: then I give it to her." Then  she wastold the crow: "Ah, then he gave it to you he that what you asked for:"  Then good became her heart thecrow's. Then theyweut the erow $k_{j} a \operatorname{tg} \bar{\iota}^{\prime} l \mathrm{E}$ 人am. <br> and her people. 

## Translation.

There was the gull. Every day he went on the beach to search for food, and filled his bag with poggies and codfish and flounders. One day he went to search on the beach and saw tracks of a person which had come towards him and turned back again. He went all over the beach, but he did not find anything. He went home and thought: "To-morrow I will start earlier." The next morning he went again. He went a long distance. He fomd tracks of a person who had already returned home [before he came to the beach]. He grew argry. He went some distance, but did not find anything. Then he went home. He scolded. Early the next morning he arose and went. He went a short distance and found tracks of a person who had already returned. He was very angry. He went a short way, but did not find anything. He went home. Then he scolded. He had inherited the beach. On the following morning he went out the fourth time. He went a short distance and found tracks of a person. He became very angry and seolded. He returned home, sharpened his linife, and said: "To-morrow I will discover who is always earlier than l." He did not eat, and when
it was still quite dark he started. He had gone quite a distance when the morning star rose. Now he saw a person, and after some time they met. He recognized the raven. He carried a large mat on his back. "What is in your mat, Kanauwulewulewulewule?" "I carry crabs" claws to my children." The gull went around him and said to the man: "What is in your mat, Kanauwulewulewulewule?" "I carry crabs' claws to my children." Five times he went around him and then he stabbed [the raven with his lnife]. He fell down and died. Then he took the raven's mat and poured it out. Then poggies mixed with codfish and flounders fell out. He put them into his own matand writ home. [While he was walking he sang:] "Now I have killed the one who always went out first." He got home.

After a little while some people found the raven dead on the beach. [They said to a young man:] "Quick, go and tell his sister," He ran to the house of the crow and entered. He found the crow at work making a large mat. "Your brother has been killed, crow," he shouted. She remained silent. He repeated, "The gull has killed your brother." She remained silent. Again he said: "Your brother has been killent, crow." Five times he repeated it. Then the crow arose, took some cedar bark, and tied it around her head as a head ring, and tied some around her waist. Then she took a rattle and began to sing and to shake her rattle. She called together all her people, the land birds. She called the eagles, the owls, the cranes, the chicken-hawks, the large hawks, the duck-hawks. All her people were strong. The gull called together his people, the ducks, the tail ducks [?], sprit-tail ducks [?], pelicans, albatross, loons, shags, and coatches. All his people were flat footed. Now the crow made war against the gull. [They sang their war song:] "I shall frighten him away from the beach, Tasmō'tl Tasmō'tl hē hē hē he [Tasmō'tl is the mythical name of the gull]. The duck-hawk jumped at the tail duck and tore off its head and they killed part of the gull's people. They became afraid. The crow said: "Let it be low water early in the morning." They said: "The crow asks for low water in the morning. Then the flood tide shall begin. Many things will drift ashore." The gull wanted to give her high water early in the morning, but the crow did not accept it. The gull's people were afraid and said: "Give her what she wants, give her what she wants, or she will kill us." Then he wanted to give her half-tide early in the morning. But the crow did not accept it. One-half of the gull's people were killed by that time. Then he offered her ebb tide late in the morning, bat she did not accept it. Then the gull's people said: "Give her what she wants, else she will kill us. She can not rise early, you will always be the first to wake up and she will awake after you. You will first go to the beach and she will go after you." Then the gull said: "Tell her that I will give her what she wants." They went to the crow and said: "Now he gives you what you have asked for." Then the crow was glad, and she and her people went home.

Coyote his Myth.
 He came coyote, he came to Gōt ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} ’ t$. Now large surt there was. Nō'ptegex nau'i gō temā'kteXEma. A'lta k;oa's néxax it; 'álapas He went up at once to sprucetrees. Now afraid he became coyote yuXināya. Iō Lqte ayō La-it Got; ${ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} t$. Atclō${ }^{\prime} c g a m$ Lkamilā'lEq, he might drift Long time he stayed at Goti'a't. He took it sand away.
atcLXE'kXue go qaX ugólal. "TEm"ā'ēma $\bar{o} x \bar{o}^{\prime} x o \bar{c}$, näkct ugō'lal hethrew it on that surf. "Prairie it shall be, not surf $\bar{a} x \bar{a}^{\prime} t x$. Uxonásenitema têlx•Em ugō'egēwakema gō x•itik it will be. Generations people they will walk on this
 praire." Now prairie it became Clatsol. Aprairie nṓxôx qaX ugólal.

## beeame that surf.

 Now a creek became Niā'xaqcē. He went, a house he made it coyote
9 gō Niā'xaqcē. Nixō'tXuitamē gō ciā́mict Nī̄̄́xaqcē. AtcLā'lukc at Niā'xaqcē. He went and stood at its mouth Niā'xaqcē. He speared them
 two silrer-side he speared it a salmon, he speared it a fall salmon. salmon;
Atcéxaluketgō qix iguā'nat; atcē'xaluketgō qix $\bar{e}^{\prime} q a l e m a$. Hethrew it away that salmon; he threw it away that fall salmon. "TuXıl ka ianu'kstX $\bar{e}^{\prime} q x \bar{e} L$. Nēkct tqiēx ante'tx tiā'kunat, nēket tqiēx ante'tx téqqalema. TuNul ka ianu'kstx éqxēL. Oiā' tor
 If it is bad omen, then they kill him a fall salmon a person
 will die. Likewise a salmon. When a female salmon it will be killed
 and a woman will die; when a male it will bekilled and a man

 only that silver-side He wenthome. At once cut hedidit.
 nixō'tXuitamé gō ciā'miet Niā'xaqcé. Nēket i'kta atcéselkel he went and stood at itsmouth Niāxaqcè. Not anything he saw it ka altuwe'tcgōm. Néskō. Néktcuktē wiXt, wixt $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime} y o$. and it became flood-tide. He went home. It got day again, again he went. Nixō'tXuitamé. Niiket i'kta wiNt atcéselkel. NiNe'LXa, néXkō. Howentand stood Not anything again hosaw it. He becamoangry, he went
there. there. AtcLa'anwitcNa. Atciō'lXam ī̄'ēlitk: "Mxanig'u'Litck, qa'daqa He defecated He said to them his excrements: "Tell me why
 nothing became those silver.sile " $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ not yourmind, his legs $\overline{o x o i ̈ l k ; ~}{ }^{\prime}$ yukta. Mánix aq $\bar{a}^{\prime} w a^{\varepsilon} o x ~ \bar{o}^{\prime} o w n, ~ q i a t s E^{\prime} n ~ a q \bar{a}^{\prime} w a ̊ o x$, bamdy: When it is killed asilver-side first it is killed,
 not cut it is done. Whole it is splitalong and it is roasted.

Näkct aqā'opgux. Qiā̄ ${ }^{\prime}$ gō $k^{u} c a^{\prime} l a ~ t!a^{\prime}$ Lema nō'ix, tex•ī aqā'opgux."
Not it is steamed. If at up river creeks they go, then they aresteamed."

Hewent coyote. It got day. Again he went. He speared them three.
 Hewent hemade three spits. He roastedit one spit one 3 home; , them
qaX $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ owun. Lōn qaX ō'owun, Lōn tga'amtk. Nē'ktcuktē, wiNt
that silver-side Three those silver-side three their spits. It got day, again 4
 he went, he went and stood there. Not [any] thing he saw it and it becameflood-tide. Nē'Xkō, niXe'lXa. Atcla'auwitcXa. Atciō'lXam, atciwa'amtexōkō He went he was angry. He defecated. He said to them, he asked thems 6 home,
iā'êlitk: "Qa'da nā'xax qaX $\bar{o}^{\prime} o w n n ? "$ AtciōlXam, nē'k•im i $\bar{a}^{\prime} \bar{e} l i t k: ~$
hisexcre "How became these silver-side they said to him, they spoke his excre- 7 ments: salmon?" ments:

'I said to you, this bislegs bandy; when first
aqā'warox $\bar{o}^{\prime} o w u n$, ctēXt cga'amtkct ugō'k'ultcin, ctēXt cga'amtkct
they are killed silver-side one its spit its head, one its spit 3
ugōkōtcX, ctēXt clā'amtkct lga'apta, ctēXt cga'amtket ō'gō ${ }^{\text {cona. }} 10$ its back, one its spit its roe, one its spit its meat.

Néstcuktē, wiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o} . \quad$ Atcō'tēna wiXt Lōn $\bar{o}^{\prime} o w u n . ~ A t c L \bar{a} \prime l u k c$.
It got day, again he went. Hekilledthem again three silverside Hespearedthem. 12

 he made them. Many spits ho madethem. Now heroasted it, all 14
 apart their spits. Far its flesh its spit, far its liearl,
kulā'yi ugógoteX cga'amtket; kulā'yi Lga'apta Leta'amtket. 16
 Ho roasted it coyote. It got day again. He went. He speared them ten
 salmon.
Qā́mxka $\bar{a}^{\prime} t c a x c, ~ n \bar{a}^{\prime} q х о у а . ~ Q a X ~ q \bar{a} m x ~ a x g \bar{e}^{\prime} w a l ~ n \bar{a} ' q х о у а . ~ 19$ Partonly hecntit, heslept. That part fresh he slept.
Ne'ktcuktē, tcx $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ wiXt atcō'lektc. WiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o}$, nix $\bar{o}^{\prime} t \mathrm{X} u \mathrm{tame}$.
Itgot day, then again heroastel it. Again hewent, he went and stood 20

 again he went. Again not anything hesaw it. Hewenthome, he became 22


| $\mathbf{k}_{j} \overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{a}$ | $11 \bar{a}^{\prime} \times \mathbf{x}$ | $q d \mathrm{X}$ | $\overline{0}^{\prime} 0$ W111] ? ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Atciō'mēla | is'ēlitk. | Aqiō'mēla |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nothing | became | these | silver-side salmon?" | They scolded him | his excrements. | He was scolded |



ā'xauwè aqōtē'nax, tatc a ka'naumé aqō'ktciktamitx. Näkct nā́o-ix." many they are killed, look! all they are made (roasted). Not he sleeps."
 Again it got day. He went coyote, he went and stood there. He speared iteā'Lélam. A'lta atei'tax $t_{i}$ Emtk, ō'xué atci'tax $t_{i}$ Emtk. A'lta ten. Now he made them spits. many he made them spits. Now nixelquāta-it, ka'naume atcōkikktamit qaX iā'kiētēnãx. A'lta he was awake, all he made them (roastel) those what he liad caught. Now
 all hetinished taboos, their taboos the silver- first they arrive at them side salmon
 Niā’xaqeē. Then he stayed. He said coyote: "Thus they will do
Natē'tanué, manix Lmémelōst klklōcg'ī'liL Lg'ī'xō-y- ō'owun, nau'i the Indians, When corpses whotakes them (pre- he eats them silver-side at once
 nothing they will When a murderer he eats them silver-side at once
 nothing they will get. Thus a girl menstruating thus a menstruating Even I. the first time, woman.
a'la tell ane'xax."
eren tired I became."
 coming
 He asked them: "What are you doing?" "Ah gamass we make."
"Qantsī'x" Lx Tiā'kiēlakē pōc tā’lalN aqtíwul, amcgiupā'yalx 'How may be Clatsop if gamass is made, you dig
 beets (?) and thistles (?), only they will be dug in this land. Nêket tā'lalX qtétpialxax." A'lta atgiupā'yalx iqialxoéma $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ Not gamass it is dug." Now they lig beets (?) and
 thistles (?). He left them those women. He made poor that gamass.
 Seylla became that gamass.
 He came to Clatsop. Now it was spring. Find he did him his younger

| ia'xkate | iteā'yau. | Ateio'l ${ }^{\prime}$ am | Liā'muX: | "Tgt; $\bar{\sigma}^{\prime}$ k | tEualla |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| there | the suake. | He said to him | to his | Gool? | net |

txqtā'xō。" Né k•in iteā'yau: "Mai'ka imé'Xaqamit." A'lta acgō'mel wetwomake He said the smake: "Your yourmind." Now theytwo it."
ōmō'tan. A'lta aqcgê'mgīktē ōcnéēe kja-y' ōqōsī̀na. Acéktgem. material for Now theywere paid the frog and the newt. They span. t wine.
A'lta nixelā'ya-itx, ateī̄eli'ya-itx ōmō'tan. A'lta itcéa'sau cka Now hoalways eleaned, hocleaned itmuch thematerial Now the snake and nik'té'lalema-itx. J'lta acktgemá'ya-itx ōcuéēe kia-y- ōqosā'na. hocrawled aboutmoh. Now they two spanmuch frog and newt.
A'lta atciō'lXam Liā'wnX: "E'mx'Ela-y- émxela! Ka'uanwe Now hesaid tolim tolisyounger $\quad$ Cleanit. All
brother:
 days and you always he wastold the snake. He sait to bim eorote: "rawl about,"
 it.
 ai'aq!" aqiō'lXam itcā'yau. Amcinguwā'kōt, mxe'lgēk"tck." Nēk•im quick!" he was told the snake. You let me wait, make net." He said 2


 they two made those two women. He made it net-buoy coyote. There


 quick, make haste! You let me wait." He finished it the net-bnoy it; $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. Lqā'nake atci'Lgelōye. Nixéltōm itcā'yan. Gō coyote. Stones he weut to take them. He accompanied the snake. At him
 take them. about much

| $\frac{q_{\text {o }} \bar{y}^{\prime} \text { La }}{}$ | $\underset{\text { stones. }}{\underset{\text { Lquak }}{ } \bar{a}^{\prime} \text { nake. }}$ | TcLó'guilxat He carried them down often | $\text { it } i_{\text {coyote }}^{\bar{a}^{\prime} \text { lapas }}$ | Lqānakc. the stones. | Acésko. <br> They went home |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



 crawled about They went home. Split he did them the spruce roots coyote. 14 much.







| A'nqatē | quL | tã'wēwut | itcā'yau | tiā'nauwa-itk. | " $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ | Lga'two ${ }^{\prime}$, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Already | hang up | it did | the snake | his net. | "Eh | younger, bro. |


| atciō'lXam | "tci'nxakā." | Nixema'tcta-itk | it $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. | Ateā ${ }^{\prime}$ yul |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| he sail to him | "he got the better | He was ashamed |  | - He won over |



makes a person, now tired he shallalways get, then he shall finish it. 24


Nē̄ktcuktē. Alxēnauwā'itgēmam. Aci'xanXa. Nau'i môket
It got day. They went to catchsalmon in They laid the At once two 27
atce'La-it. Nau'i atcugō'pena tctānauwa-itk $\mathrm{it}_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. A'lta qéstce they cauglit. Atonce he jumped theirnet cocote. Now intending aci'xēnauā-itgē; altuwä'tcgōm. Tā'mka môkct ka ictā $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{j}}$ ētēnax. A'lta they caughtsalmon in it got floodtide. Only two only their catch. Now their net;
 it got flood-tide. Now they went Hun- he got coyote. He spoke, at once nixe'lgixc aci'xēlektc. Alxgē'ktcik alxlxállem. Ōcoē'ē kia-yhe split it they roasted it. It was roasted he ate. The frog and

the newt their It got day, again they went to catch salmon Looking after
 the newt; the one at the upper the snake, coyote. end of the net



 He was angry coyote.

He defecated.
He asked them
his excrements.
 They said his excrements coyote: "you lied." .. This his legs $\overline{o x o-i l k i} \bar{a}$ yōkōma. Manix atgia'wasox iguánat, näkct alkcugupebandy. Wheu they eatch it salmon, not they junp nā'kux La'nauwa-itk. Näkct mengō'tkakō teménauma-itk. Manix acrossit, theirnet. Not youstepacross your net. Wheu
 first they are killed salmon, thus the sun then they arecut." He said $\mathrm{it}_{i} \bar{a}^{\text {álapas: }}$ "Ō, ta'ke kope't amxanlgu'Litck." Nḗktcuktē wiNt cosote: "Oh, then enough you told me." It got day agaiu alxēnauwa'-itgēmam. Ma'nix algiā'wasox igua'nat, näkct atcugōpethey went to catch salmon in When they killed him a salmon, not hejumped the net.
 across it his ner. Twice they laid that many went into the salmon.
 He orderell that newt. "Bail out, then full it got water that her
ikanī’m. Aklā̀xtēwa-y- ōq;ōsā’na. Qē’xtcē alexénanwā-itgē canoe. She bailed it out the newt. Intending they caught salmon in
 it became flood-tide. They went home. Thes put it down what they had caught in the interior of the house.
 There arrived the suu and hesplit it coyote. Thus that silver-side
 ho cut it, thins he cut them those salmon. Far its head
 its spit, far its back, far its meat its spit, kulā'yi Liā'apta Letā'amtket. Alxgḕktcikt. Nḗktcuktē, wiNt
far its roe its spit. They were done. It got day, again alxēnanwa'-itgēmam. Nēket i'kta algiā'wá, ali'cx•Emgena. they went to eatell salmon in net. Not anything they killed it, ther got nothing.
 Ho became angry coyote. He defecated. He sand to them lise excre:
"Mxanelgu'litck, qa'daqa kँ¡ē nō'xôx tik tguā'nat?" Atciō'mēla "Tellme, why nothing ther be- theso salmon?" They scolded came
iā'ēlitk: "AmXE'LōXu na ä'ka qaX ó'owun? Oxö̈'éma tgā'k•ilau hisexcre- "Youthink [int. thus as those silver-side others its taboos
ments: $\bar{o}^{\prime} \bar{o} w u n$; ixelôi'ma iguā'nat tiāk•ilau. Manix mcxēnauwa'-itgēmama, the silrer- other the salmon its taboo. When you gooutto catchsalmon in net, 2 side salmon;
ma'nix ēaumila' ${ }^{\prime}$-ita temcā'nauwa-itk, lō'ni mcxēnā'ya; kopä’t 3
when hegoes into the net your net, threetimes youlay net; enough
mcēLā'-ita iguā'nat. Kopä't; nēkct qa'nsix• mcklextēwā'ya. Manix 4 sou will take in salmon. Enough; never bailont your canoe. When the net
 iā’wan ciā'antkct, kulā'yi iā’kōtcX ciā'amtkct; a'lta te'mécX 6 its belly, ite spit, far its back its spit; now sticks
 hlare them in the four. Now two parallelsticks do. Now there
 its back lay [m.obj.] on top of it and its head fast to its back
 it is and its tail fast it is." He said to them $\begin{gathered}\text { his excre } \\ \text { ments }\end{gathered}$
kope't
amxanElgu'Litck."
Ne'ktcuktē
It got day
alxēnauwā'itgēmam,
10 ellongh you told me." It got day they went to catch the net,


 the newt, she took it a stick again they laid the net. Again one
14



 they told him his excre- They got done. $\begin{gathered}\text { Immedi- break hedid it that } \\ \text { ately } \\ \text { ments. }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { I }\end{gathered}$

i'kta algiā'war ka altuwētcgōm. Ale'Xko. NiXe'lXa it ${ }_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s ; 20$ any- they killed it and it hecame flood-tile. They went home. He was angry coyote; thing
atcla'auwitcXa. "Qa'daqa k"īya nō'xòx tik tguā’nat?" 21 hedefecated. $\quad$ Why nothing they became these salmon? atciuwa'amtcxōkō iā'élitk. "Ayamō'lXam," aqiō'lXam it ${ }^{\text {an }}$ "lapas; 22 he asked them his excrements. "I told you," he was told coyote;
 ments,
salmon

 [any] how [with a] stick yon strike it. If it is steamed, then [with a] stick 20
 BULL. $T=20-7$

Näkct Le'klek ${ }^{u}$ qLetst Liā̀kōtcN iguā'nat qiatse'n ayō'yamx. Not break it is done its back thesalmon first it arrives. Manix aqiā'wasox iguā'nat ka Lkamilā'leq aqLō'cgamx. AqLik á'tqoas When it is killed the salmon and sand it is taken. It is strewn
 on his eye and it is pressed with on his eye. Not it is clubbed." He said the fist
$i t_{i}{ }^{-\bar{a}}$ lapas: "Ta'kE kape't amxanelgu'Litck." Alxēuauwa'itgēmam.
coyote: "Then enough you told me." They went to catch salmon in net. néktcuktē. Alḗla-it tguā'nat. Nau'i lōn aléla-it. Ka'naurē it got day. They were in the salmon. $\begin{gathered}\text { Immedi- three } \\ \text { net } \\ \text { ately }\end{gathered} \substack{\text { were in the } \\ \text { net. }}$ All Lkamilā'leq atclekuNōte'qo-imx. atcuNōtcē'nan'emx. óxoē sand he strewed on each, he pressed with his fist on eael. Many
alktō'tēna tguā'nat. Ale'Xko ka ale'xēluktc. Alxgē'ktcikt. A'lta he killed them salmon. Thes went home and they roasted them. They got done. Now alktō'mak gō kuca'la -y-élXam. A'lta ōk; uélak ale'kxax. he distributed it to upstream town. Now dried salmon they made. Nä'ktcuktē, alxēnauwā'itgemam. Qē'xtcē alixēnauā'itgē, acuwā'tka: It got day, thes went to eateh salmon in lutending they caught salmon ther got noththe net. in net,
altuwétcgōm, ale'Xkō. NiXe'lXa iti $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. Atclá'auwitcXa. it became Hood-tide, they went He became angry cogote. He detecated.
 nicxgā'êtix•itx, iā'xkaté iqiō'tgex. Manēx ok; uē'lak aqā̀'x, qiā'x he leaves some of it, there it is put. When dry salmon are made, if
 it gets flood.tide next das then dry salmou it is made." He said to them. "Kape't amxanelgu'Litck." Ne’ktcuktē wiŇt. Alxēnāuwa'-itgēmam. ". Enough you told me. It got day again. They went to eatech salmon in alktótēna tguā'nāt, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ xoē $^{\prime}$ alktō'tēna tguā'nāt. Alktō'lekte they killed them the salmon, many they killed them salmon. They roasted them ka'nauwè, alxgē'ktcikt. A'lta alguguixé'mam tê'lx $\cdot$ Em, aqō'gō $\cdot y^{\prime}$ all, thoy got doue. Now they invited them the people, she was sent

 they ate
the people.
Then they left it what they had left
 low water in it was. Early and ther went to ther laid the Nothing, not the morning uet. ékta, ale'xēnana-itgé cka alturia'tcgōm. Näket ékta algiā'wá; anything they eanght salmon and it became Hood tide. Not anything they killed it; in the net

 they did not get they did not get any He defecated corote. He said th
thing.
inything,
 his excre. "Why nothing they be. the salmon?" He was told coyote:
ments:
came
"Ayamō'lXam $x \cdot i k$ iō'Li ElEx, $\bar{o}^{\prime} x o \bar{e}$ tgā'k•ilau qē'wa tguānat. 'Itold you this leanone, many their taboo those salmon.
 If low water in the you go to catchsalmon in the if out comes the sun, morning net,
tcx•ī amxénXax. Näkct mxenXā'ya manix ka nikct Lāx ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ Lax. 3 then laynet. Not lay net when then not out thesun.
Näkct qiutctpā'ya igua'nat. Qiā'x ōkiu'nō gīuktcpā'ya tcx'ī 4
Not they are carried out salmon. If a crow she will carry it out then
 it is carried ont, then it is distributed Now [any] how itwill get day. light

 nā'u'i wāx aqLá'kax Ltcuq qaX $\bar{o}^{\ell} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ leptckiX." Atciō'lXam ia'ēlitk: immerli. pour it is done water that fire." He said to them his excreately into ments:
 "Enough then youtoldme. Thus they will do the Indians,

 ctā'lē: "lxkra'yuwa iau'a ē'natai." Naxe'ltXuitcgō ō $q_{i} \bar{o} s \bar{a}^{\prime} n a . ~ 12$ his cousins: "We will move there to the other side." She made herself ready the newt. 12
 He looked the snake [at]the frog. Now she [the frog] growlingwith shedid. He reached 13 at her was angry, closed mouth her
 the suake, now he killed her. She was killed the frog; the snake killed her.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Altē'mam ya'koa ē'natai. Ale'xēnana-itgē. Alktō'tēna tguā'nat. } \\
& \text { They arrived here on the other They canghtsalmon in They killed them salmon. } \\
& \text { the net. }
\end{aligned}
$$


Thus as they made sand be strewed on them in his eye that them
 his fist. ill net
 home. mon in the net,
 the net.
 $k \cdot i \bar{e} \quad n \bar{o} \times x \hat{x}$ tik tguā'nat?" " $\overline{\mathbf{E}}, \quad m \bar{e}^{\prime} L_{j} a l a, ~ i t_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s . ~ M a ' n i x ~$ nothing they be- these salmon?" "Oh, you fool, coyote. When 21 mēuwa'ءō iguā'nat cka mikrtu'qoēma! MXa'LōXena-y- éka 22 yon will kill a salmon and you kick him! You think [int. part.] thus as 22

 net. net.


 Nothing not anything he killed it. He caught salmon in net intending and altuwä'tcgōm. N:äkct i'kta algiā'wą. Qoā'nEmka ilā'kiētēnax. it became flood tide. Not anything they killed it. Five only what they caught. Āli'Xkō. Tsō'yustē nixeilgixe iti à ${ }^{\prime}$ lapas. Ale'xēlukte, alxgé'ktcekt. They went In the even- he split thera coyote. They roasted them, they were done. home. ing
Nē'ktcuktē alxēnauwa'itgēmam, näkct i'kta algiā’wå. Kalā'lkuilē It got day they went to catch salmon in not anything they killed it. Scold the net,
 hedid coyote. He defecated: "Why nothing they be these
tguānat?" " $\overline{\mathrm{E}}, \quad \mathrm{mE}^{\prime} \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{j}}$ ala, it $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ lapas! MxE'LōXena-y- éka saluon!" "Oh, you fool, coyote! Youthink [int. part.] thus as
 $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a q t q, ~ t g a ̄ \not \bar{a}^{\prime} k \cdot i l a u . ~ M a n i x ~ m e ̄ w a ' \varepsilon ~ i g u a^{\prime} n a t, a^{\prime} l t a ~ a n l g e l o ̄ ' y a ~$ his head, it is their taboo. When gon kill him a salmon, now go and take them Lā'lēlē, ma'nix ō'xoè tguā'nat amtōté'na, ka'nauwē amLauwéqcamita salmon. when many salmon gou have killed all you put into their months berries, them,
Lā’lēlē." "Ō, take kope't amxanelgu'Litck," atciō'lXam iā'ēlitk.

Nḗktcnktē. WiXt alxēnaura'itgēmam. O'xoē alktō'tēna tguā'nat. Itgot day. Again they went to catch salmon in Many they killed them salmon. the net.

| Atcō'kō | oqiōs ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 'na, | Là ${ }^{\text {chelē }}$ | age'Lgeloya. | AkLE'Lk ${ }^{\text {n }}$ Tam | Lātlèle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| He sent ber |  | salmonberries | she shall go to take | She brought them | salmonberries |


Nḗktcuktē, wiXt alxēnana'itgēmam.
It got day, again they went to catch salmon

## Alōgō'ōm ōxoēnauwā'-itgē gō mā'Lhē. Mank mā̀èma aléxana, They met men fishingsalmon at on water. A little seaward they laid net.

 tcä'xēl ale'xana, ka alō'tctuwilX, mank kucalā'. AléNko qix• several they laid thenet, and they asceuded the a little up the river. They passed that times river,ikanī'm, itā'xēnim qō'tac ōxoēnaū̄'itgē. Ale'xana. Alexénana-itgē canoe, their canoe these men fishing salmon They laid their They caught salmon in with net. net. the net
 intending, not anything they killed it. They did not catch auything. Thes went
kalā'lkuile nēxax it $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. Atclā'auwitcXa: "Qa'daqa kià'ya scold hedid coyote. He defecated: "Why nothing nō'xôx tik tguā'nat?" "Yäٌ, x‘ik iṓ'L; 'ElEx, ma'nix mēwa'so became these salmon?" "Yä, this lean one, when youk kill him
 a salmon, there you lay net. Again one youkill him, again there mxenxā'ya. Näket mxgō'ya ikanī'm, ma'nix oxoēnanā'-itgē têlx•Em. lay net. Not pass a canoe, when they putsalmon in reople.
 It is their taboo." "Hā̃," he said coyote. It got day, asain alxēnaná'-itgēmam. Nē'k•inn itiálapas: "A'la nai'ka a'la tell they went to catch salmon in He said royote: "Even I even tired net.

 thus menstruated thus thill widow and their taboo people 2
nuxuna'xenitemat têlx Em.
people.

## Tronslution

Coyote was coming. He came to Gōt'a't. There he met a heavy surf. He was afraid that he might be drifted away and went up to the spruce trees. He stayed there a long time. Then he took some sand and threw it upon that surf: "This shall be a prairie and no surf. The future generations shall walk on this prairie." Thus Clatsop became a prairie. The surf became a prairie.

At Niā'xaqcē a creek originated. He went and built a house at Nin'xaqcē. He went out and stayed at the mouth of Niā'xaqcē. Then he speared two silver-side salmon, a steel-head salmon, and a fall salmon. Then he threw the salmon and the fall salmon away, saying: "This creek is too sinall. I do not like to see here salmon and fall salmon. It shall be a bad omen when a fall salmon is killed here; somebody shall die; also when a salmon is killed. When a female salmon or fall salmon is killed a woman shall die; when a male is killed a mau shall die." Now he carried only the silver-side salmon to his honse. When he arrived tnere he cut it at once, steamed it and ate it. On the next day he took his harpoon and went again to the mouth of Niā'xaqcē. He did not see anything, and the flood tide set in. He went home. On the next day he went again and did not see anything. Then he became angry and went home. He defecated and said to his excrements: "Why have these silver-side salmon disappeared?" "Oh, you with your bandy legs, you have no sense. When the first silver-side salmon is killed it must not be cut. It must be split along its back and roasted. It must not be steamed. Only when they go up river then they may be steamed." Coyote went home. On the next day he went again and speared three. He went home and made three spits. He roasted each salmon on a spit. He had three salmon and three spits. On the next day he went again and stood at the mouth of the creek. He did not see anything until the flood tide set in. Then he became angry and went home. He defecated. He spoke and asked his excrements: "Why have these silver-side salmon disappeared?" His excrements said to him: "I told you, you with your bandy legs, when the first silver-side salmon are killed spits must be made, one for the head, one for the back, one for the roe, one for the body. The gills must be burnt." "Yes," said Coyote. On the next day he went again. He killed again three silver side salmon. When he arrived at home he cut them all and made many spits. He roasted them all separately. The spits of the breast, body, head, back, and roe
were at separate places. Coyote roasted them. On the next morninghe went again. He speared ten silver-side salmon. Coyote was very glad. He came home and split part of the fish. The other part he left and went to sleep. On the next morning he roasted the rest. Then he went again and stood at the month of the river. He did not see anything before the flood tide set in. He went home. On the next morning he went again, but again he did not see anything. He went home angry. He defecated and asked his excrements: "Why have these silver-side salmon disappeared?" His excrements scolded him: "When the first silver-side salmon are killed, they are not left raw. All must be roasted. When many are caught, they must all be roasted before you go to sleep." On the next morning Coyote went and stood at the mouth of the river. He speared ten. Then he made many double spits, and remained awake until all were roasted that he had caught. Now he had learned all that is forbidden in regard to silver-side salmon when they arrive first at Niā'xaqcē. He remained there and said: "The Indians shall always do as I had to do. If a man who prepares corpses eats a silver-side salmon, they shall disappear at once. If a murderer eats silver-side salmon, they shall at once disappear. They shall also disappear when a girl who has just reached maturity or when a menstruating woman eats them. Even I got tired."

Now he came this way. At some distance he met a number of women who were digging roots. He asked them: "What are you doing?" "We are digging gamass." "How can you dig gamass at Clatsop? You shall dig [a root, species?| and thistle $i$ ?| roots in this country. No gamass will be dug here." Now they gathered |a root, species?| and thistle [?] roots. He left these women and spoiled that land. He transformed the gamass into small onions.

Then he came to Clatsop. It was the spring of the year. Then he met his younger brother the snake. He said to him: "Let us make nets." The snake replied: "As you wish." Now they bought material for twine, and paid the frog and the newt to spin it. Now Coyote cleaned all the material for twine while the snake was crawling about. Then the frog and the newt spun it. Then Coyote said to his younger brother: "Clean it, clean it. You crawl about all day." Thus he spoke to the suake. Coyote continued: "You shall make one side of the net, I make the other." Coyote finished his twine and sand to the snake: "Quick! quick! you let me wait. Make your net." The snake replied: "You let me wait." Thus he spoke to Coyote. Now, Coyote made his net. He finished it all. The two women made the ropes, Coyote made the net buoys; while the snake crawled about. Coyote said: "Make your net buoys; you let me wait." Thus he said to the snake. The snake replied: "Make haste! you let me wait." Coyote finished his net buoys. Then he went to look for stones, and the snake accompanied him. They went for stones to Tongne point. The snake crawled about among the stones, while Coyote carried them down. They went home.

After they reached home Coyote went to gather spruce roots. The snake accompanied him. Coyote dug up the ground and the snake crawled about at the same place. They went home. Coyote split the spruce roots. "Go on; work," he spoke to the snake; "you let me wait." The snake replied: "Quick, quick; work! you let me wait." Now Coyote tied his net to the bnoys and laid it down flat on a large mat. Then he tied it to the buoys. The snake crawled about at the same place. Coyote finished his net and hung it up outside. Early the next morning he stepped out of the house, and there hung already the net of the snake. "Oh, brother," he said, "you got the better of me." Coyote was ashamed. The snake had won over him. Coyote said: "When a person makes a net, he shall get tired before he finishes it. It would not be well if he would not get tired." The snake said to him: "I told you that you would let me wait."
It got day. Then they went to catch salmon in their net. They laid the net and caught two in it. Coyote jumped over the net. Now they intended to catch more salmon, but the flood-tide set in. They had caught only two before the flood-tide set in. Now they went home. Coyote said that he was hungry, and he split the salmon at once. They roasted them. When they were done they ate. The frog and the newt were their cousins. The next morning they went fishing with their net. The newt looked after the rope, the snake stood at the upper end of the net, Coyote at the lower end. They intended to catch salmon, but they did not get anything until the flood-tide set in. They went home. Coyote was angry. He defecated and spoke to his excrements: "You are a liar." They said to him: "You with your bandy-legs. When people kill a salmon they do not jump over the net. You must not step over your net. When the first salmon are killed, they are not cut until the afternoon." "Oh," said Coyote, "You told me enongh." On the next morning they went fishing. When they had killed a salmon they did not jump over the net. They laid their net twice. Enough salmon were in the net. Then he ordered the newt: "Bail out the canoe, it is full of water." She bailed it out. Then they intended to fish again, but the flood-tide set in. They ient home and put down what they had caught in the house. In the afternoon Coyote split the salmon. He split them in the same way as the silver-side salmon. He placed the head, the back, the body, and the roe in separate places and on separate double spits. They were done. The next morning they went fishing. They did notkill anything. Coyote became angry and defe cated. He said to his excrements: "Tell me, why have these salmon disappeared?" His excrements scolded him: "Do you think their taboo is the same as that of the silver-side salmon? It is different. When you go fishing salmon and they go into your net, you may lay it three times. No more salmon will go into it. It is enough then. Never bail out your canoe. When you come home and cut the salmon, you must split it at the sides and roast belly and back on separate double
spits. Then put four sticks vertically into the ground [so that they form a square] and lay two horizontal sticks across them. On top of this frame place the back with the head and the tail attached to it." He said to his excrements: "You told me enonglı." On the next morning they went fishing and killed three salmon. They did not bail out therr canoe. Then he said to the newt: "Fetch a stick from the woods. We will make a club." She went and brought a stick. Then they land their net again. Again a salmon was in it and he killed it with his club. They intended to continue fishing, but the flood-tide set in. They killed four only. They put down their salmon. In the afternoon Coyote cut them and put four sticks into the. ground. Now he did as his excrements had told him. When they were done he broke the backbone at once. On the next morning they went fishing. They did not kill anything before the flood-tide set in. They went home. Coyote was angry and defecated. "Why have these salmon disappeared?" he asked his excrements. "I told you," they said to Coyote; "do you think their taboo is the same as that of the silver-side salmon? It is different. When you kill a salmon you must nerer strike it with a stick. When they may be boiled, then you may strike them with a stick. When it is almost autumn you may strike them with a stick. Do not break a salmon's backbone when they just begin to come. When you have killed a salmon take sand, strew it on its eye, and press it with your fist. Do not club it." Coyote said: "You have told me enough." Un the next morning they went fishing. Salmon went into the net; three went into the net immediately. He strewed sand on each and pressed each. He killed many salmon. They went home and roasted them. When they were done he distributed them among the people of the town above Clatsop. Now they dried them. On the next morning they went fishing. They tried to fish but did not catch anything before the flood-tide set in. They went home. Coyote was angry. He defecated: "Why have these salmon disappeared?" "I told you, you lean one, with your bandy-legs. There are many taboos relating to the salmon. When you have killed many salmon you must never carry them outside the house. Yon must roast and eat them at the same place. When part is left they must stay at the same place. When you want to dry them you must do so when the flood-tide sets in on the day after you have caught them." He said to them: "You have told me enough." On the next morning they went fishing again. They killed many salmon. They roasted them all. When they were done he invited the people. The newt was sent ont. They came to eat in Coyote's house. They finished eating. Then they left there what they had not eaten. Now it was low water in the morning. They went out early to lay their net, but they did not eatch anything. They fished until the flood-tide set in. They did not kill anything. They were unsuccessful. Twice they tried to go fishing early in the morning, but they were unsuccessful; they did not catch anything. Coyote
defecated and said to his excrements: "Why have the salmon disappeared?" Coyote received the answer: "I told you, you lean one, that the salmon has mauy taboos. When you go fishing and it is ebb-tide early in the morning, you must not lay your net before sunrise. The salmon must not be carried outside until a crow takes one and carries it outside. Then it must be distributed raw. No fire must be marle until daylight; the breast must not be eaten before the next day. When salmon are roasted at a fire and they are done, water must be poured into the fire." He said to his excrements: "You have told me enough. The Indians shall always do this way. Thus shall be the taboos for all generations of Indians. Even I got tired."

Thus spoke Coyote about the taboos of Clatsop. He said to his cousins: "We will move to the other side." The newt made herself ready. Then the snake looked at the frog, who was growling. The snake reached her, struck, and killed her.

Now they arrived here on this side. They went fishing and killed salmon. He did the same way as in Clatsop. He strewed sand on the eye of that salmon. He pressed its eye. Then they intended to fish again, but they did not kill anything. They went home. On the fol lowing morning they went again fishing, but they did not kill anything. On the next moruing they went fishing again, but they did not kill anything. Coyote scolded. He defecated: "Why have these salmon disappeared?" "Oh, you foolish Coyote. When you kill a salmon you must kick it. Do you think it is the same here as at Clatsop?" "Oh," said Coyote. On the next morning they went fishing again. They laid their net and caught two salmon. They laid their net again and caught three salmon. He threw one ashore. It fell down head first, so that the mouth struck the saud. They tried to lay their net again, but they did not kill anything. They tried to fish until the flood tide set in. They had not killed anything. They had caught five only. They went home. In the evening Coyote cut the salmon and roasted them. They were done. The following morning they went fishing, but did not kill anything. Coyote scolded. He defecated: "Why have these salmon disappeared?" "Oh, you foolish Coyote. Do you think it is the same here as at Clatsop? Do not throw salmon ashore so that the head is downward. It is taboo. When you kill a salmon go and pick salmonberries. When you have caught many salmon put salmonberries into the mouth of each." "Oh, you have told me enough," he said to his excrements. The next morning they again went fishing. They killed many salmon. He sent the newt to pick salmonberries. The newt brought the salmonberries. Now they put those berries into the mouths of those salmon. It got day and they went fishing again. They met fishermen on the water. A short distance down river they laid their net. They laid it several times and went up the river a short distance. They passed the canoes of those fishermen. They laid their net and intended to fish, but they did not kill anything. They were
unsuccessful. They ment home. Coyote scolded. He defecated: "Why have these salmon disappeared?" "You lean one! When you kill a salmon, and you have laid your net at one place and you kill one more, you must lay your net at the same place. You must not pass a canoe with fishermen in it. It is taboo." "Yes," said Coyote. On the next day they went again fishing. Coyote said: "Even I got tired. The Indians shall always do in the same manner. Murderers, those who prepare corpses, girls who are just mature, menstruating women, widows and widowers shall not eat salmon. Thus shall be the taboos for all generations of people."

## 7. IQOA ${ }^{\prime}$ CQOAC IA ${ }^{\prime} K X A N A M$.

The Crane his Myth.

ĽaLā'ma Lē'iē alktupiā'Lxa-it. Aluwētcgōmx. A'lta nék•imx days mud clams they gathered. It became flood tide. Now he said


 "Two canoes full and part afoot." He sail coyote:
"ME'nx. ka Lméqolēyn̄. Nai'ka qoā’nem ōkun̄̄'m pā́lema $k_{i} a$ "Few only your sweethearts. I have five canoes full and
 part afoot;" and silent healwayswas the heron Fivetmes
tēaLō'Lx aLkrō'piatx lē'iē ka a lkT'a'yō-itx gō mā'Lxôlē gō their sleeps they gathered mudelams then they always slept at inland on 7

 the beach.'
 Hesaid coyote: "Only deceive Ididy you." Often deceive he didhim. 10
d'lta alki $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ witox•itx. Nōlx $O g_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} x \bar{o} L$, akle'lgitgax; ēgi'gula aqiā'x
Now they fell asleep. She came $\bar{O} q i \bar{o}^{\bar{\prime} x} \bar{x} \mathrm{~L}$, she put them into below he was 11
 coyote, in middle he was put the crane. on top hewas made




 cojote. She carries us the monster." she carried them two to her house


wukiEma' ité'la-itqE'q." Nṑ'ix ugo $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ xo. Atciō'lXamx iā'cike straight huckleberry sticks." She went her daughter. He said to him to his friend





 long his tail crane. He said coyote, he was told the crane:
 'Look out! deceive we will don $\begin{gathered}\text { I shall sing my con- yon will help me sing. } \\ \text { jurer's song, }\end{gathered}$ Alkcupā̄yalx lk"ckuē pāl qō'ta t!'ol, ka nē'ktexEm it; $\bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s$. They gathered it pitchwood full that honse, and hesang the con- coyote. jurer's song
$\overline{O^{\prime}}$ kuk; 'lētik atcā'yax itcā'yau. Qē'xtcē atciō'lXam iqoā'cqoac: Headband he put on him the snake. Intending he said to him [to] the crane:
8 "Okuk !ué'tik iamelī'xo x•ik itcī'yau." Acixelqésxal iqoā'cqoac, "Headband I shall put on you this snake." He shouted the crane. $k_{i}$ oa'c néxax. A'Ita nē'ktcxem itīaplas. Lā'kti ayā́qxoya afrait! he was. Fow hesang the con- coyote. Font times sleeps jurer s song
 he remained awake, the fifth night and she slept $\bar{O} q ; \bar{o}^{\prime} x o \bar{L}$ and her chilAtciō'cgam ēlq. Atcilgā'mētē gō-y- ilē'e. $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$ 'mka uyā'makul He took it a digging Heplaced it upright in the gronnt. Only its hanc!le
Lāx. K;au atci'Lax LékXakcō ḡ̄ qix• ēlq; k;au'k;aul atctō'kNux visible. Tie hedil it their hair at that digging tie be dill them qō'tac tga'a $\bar{O} q_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} x^{\prime} \bar{L}$. Actō'pa. WaN acge'tax, waN qō'ta t!'ōl. those her children $\overline{\mathrm{q}}$ qióx $\mathrm{o}^{2} \mathrm{~L}$. They went out. Light they did it , light that house. Nē'xlXa iqoā'cqoac gō Liā’itcX. Atciō'lXam: "Me'La-it gō x•ita He burnt the crane at his tail. He said to him: "stay in this
 prairie." He stayed the crane. It burnt at that prairie. "Méla-it gō Xau ūcā'qca!" Ayō'la-it gō qaX ucī'qca. Nā'xLNa qaX ucā'qca. "Méla-it gō Niau ésca-ōt é'méncX!" Ayō La-it. that Pterisaquilina. "Stay at this dry wood!" He stayed.
 It burnt that dry wood. At last it was finished that Liā’itcX iqoácqoac. Tcx•ī atciō'IXam: "Méla-it g'ō x•iLa Ltcuq," his tail the crane's. Then he said to him: "stay in this water,"
 he thought coyote. Then it was finished his tail the crane's.
 Now she burnt the monster. She awoke, now it burnt her honse.
 She said to them her chil. "Rise! He will burn it our house coyote. dren
 Intending she rose. It palled her. They burnt all and her rlit.
 Now they two coyote thus Nix-kelãx. Upriver they to its cataract went
Nix•kelā'x. T!'ō acge'tax. Lxoa'p atci'tax tqānake it; 'a'lapas Nix-kelá's A honse they made it. Dig hedid them stones coyote.

 where the hole: calicusalmon will jump where the hole: all








a good one jumped. Full got their house. Its grease full
$i^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} k^{4}$ cemal iqo $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ cqoac. Atctō $\bar{o}^{\prime} k c t x$ i $\bar{a}^{\prime} k^{u} c E m a l ~ i t ; \bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s ; ~ k a^{\prime}$ nauwe
his dry salmon the crane. He lookedup to hisdrysalmon coyote; all a

'I shall


##  He belped limsing the crane. Large his baton coyote's. He stretched it <br> 12

iā'tuk iqoā'cqoac. Nix•ēnō'tēnemx. Atciā̄ōwilX gō iā'tuk, ..... 1314
 coyote. He put them into his fish the crane, ..... 15
ia'k ${ }^{1}$ cemal. his dry salmon. Atcawé'k•itk
He put them into
[basket] coyote his dry salmon. A'lta cx•Lx•ā'yoñt. ..... 16
$\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} \mathrm{X} \cdot \mathrm{LXa} \mathrm{O} \mathrm{t}$He was angry,iqoā'cqoac,$\bar{e}^{\prime} x^{\prime} \cdot L X a \bar{o} t$$\mathrm{it}_{i} \overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime}$ lapas.Atctō'ctxōniltck17
iā́k' "cennal iqoā'cqoac. Tcē'xētx nē'Xtakō ka ka'nauwē nōxō'tctXōm. ..... 18
may be limes
 ..... 19
 ..... the hill
 ..... 21

his arrows where they he luang them his arrows. Now he drove them ..... 22
 ..... 23
river
 ..... 24to the water.
tiā'k; ēwulelqu gō Lqā̄'giltk auwigéca, gō Lqōnq̄̄'muke auwigē'ca. ..... 25
 Nearly they came to the nuw really water,
they rolled.
Hearrived at that
first

basket. At once in water under it got; again one arrived at the at once
 in the water underwater itgot. All they went. Heran: intending
 he took it
ā'yō. Lā'qo atē'xax qō'ta tiā̀xalaitanema. Ā'yoptek. K $\cdot ; \bar{e}$ ka'naumē he went. Take he did them those arrows. He went ashore. Noth

 they will the people. When they move then and they will drive it their food ā'la nai'ka, ā'la tge'nxgakō. Qā'doxoē ato'xqiāxtel, tell xā'xo-ilemx even $I_{1}$ even they got the bet. Must they always work, tired theyalways get
 ou back more.
wu'xi ickagä'p.
to-mor it is fair weatlier.
row

## Translation.

Crane, Coyote, and Heron lived together. Every day they went dig. ging clams until the flood-tide set in. One day Coyote said: "How many $O q_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} x \bar{x} \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{~L}$ have you for your sweethearts?" Crane replied: "Two canoes full and some must walk." Coyote said: "How few sweethearts you have! I have five canoes full and some must walk." Heron remained silent. Five days they dug clams, and the nights they slept on a prairie. When Crane was sleepy Coyote rose aud cried: "An Oq'ō'xol comes down to the beach!" Crane shouted: he had fallen asleep. Then Coyote said: "I have only deceived you." He did so
 put them into her basket. She put Coyote at the bottom, Crane in the middle, and Heron on top. She carried them inland. Now Heron awoke. He took hold of a branch and hung there. When the monster had gone a long distance Coyote awoke. He looked around but remained quiet. Then Crane awoke. He shouted, but Coyote said: "Be quiet, be quiet, the monster carries us away." She brought them to her house and to her children. One she had lost. Then she said to her eldest daughter: "Go and get two spits; bring straight huckleberry sticks." Her daughter went out. Then Coyote said to his friend: "Bend your neck when she is about to roast you." When the spit was brought Crane bent his neck. Then she said to her'daughter: "Bring a crooked spit." Coyote said: "When a crooked spit is brought stretch out your neck." The girl bronght a crooked spit, then Crane stretched out his neck." Five times the girl, the daughter of $O q i^{\bar{o}^{\prime}} \mathbf{x} \overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{L}$. went; then she beeame tired. Oqiō̃'xōl said: "We will make them our
slaves." At that time Crane's tail was half a fathom long. Coyote said to him: "Look here! We will deceive her. I shall sing my conjurer's song and you will help me." They gathered pitchwood and when the house was full Coyote sang his conjurer's song. He put the suake on as a headband. He said to Crane: "I will put the snake on your head as a headband." Then Crane shouted; he was afraid. Now Coyote sang his conjurer's song. Four nights they remained awake; on the fifth night $\mathrm{Oq}_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{x} \overline{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{L}$ and her children fell asleep. Then he took a digging stick and rammed it into the ground so that only the handle remained visible. He tied the hair of $O^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime} x \bar{x} L$ and of her children to the digging stick. Then they went out and lit the house. Crane's tail caught fire. Then Coyote said to him: "Stay on this prairie." Crane did so and the prairie caught fire. "Stay in this fern." He did so and it caught fire. "Stay in this dry wood." He did so and it caught fire. At last Crane's tail was wholly burnt. Then Coyote thought: "Stay in the water." Thus Crane's tail was burnt. Now the monster caught fire. She awoke and saw her house burning. She said to her children: "Rise, Coyote will burn our house." She wanted to rise, but her hair pulled her back. She and her children were all burnt.

Now Coyote aud Crane went to Nix•kelā'x. They went up the river to its rapids. Then they built a house. Coyote made holes in the stones and said: "Perhaps fall salmon will jump into my hole. Silver-side salmon will jump into my hole. Calico salmon will jump, into my hole. All kinds of fish will jump into my hole." Crane made a harpoon shaft and a harpoon and stood near the water. When a male fall salmon or a silver-side salmon passed him, he speared them. He caught many fish. Then he split them. Every day he did so. Bad fall salmon and female silver-side salmon jumped into Coyote's hole. Sometimes a good one would jump into it. Now their house was full of fish. The dry salmon of Crane was fat. When Coyote looked up his salmon was all grey and no fat was on it. Coyote thought: "I will kill him and take his dry salmon." Now he sang his conjurer's song and Crane helped him. Coyote had a large baton. Crane stretched out his neck when he helped Coyote. Then he struck at his neck, but Crane bentit. Coyote was ashamed because he had missed him. Crane put all his dry fish into a basket. So did Coyote. They were angry with one another. Crane and Coyote were angry. Crane carried his dry salmon on his back. He came back several times until he had carried them all. Coyote, however, was too lazy to carry them on his back. He placed all those fish in a row. The trail led across the hill to Nix•kelā'x. Coyote thonght: "I shall try to drive them." He put a roe into his quiver which he hung over his shoulder. Then he drove his fish. Crane had already gone down the river. The trail went a little down hill when it approached the river. Now Coyote drove the baskets in which his fish were. Wheu they came near the water, they
began to roll rapidly. The first basket arrived at the river and rolled into it. The next one arrived at the river and rolled into it. All rolled into the river. He ran after them in order to hold them. He took hold of his fish, but he was pulled into the water by the roe in his quiver. Then he took off his arrows and went ashore. All his fish had disappeared. Then he said: "I think the people shall do thus: When they move from one place to the other they shall not drive their food. Even I could not do it. They shall work and become tired, carrying it on their backs when they move." That is the story; to-morrow it will we good weather.

## 8. ENTS; I IA'KXANAM. <br> Entsix his Myth.

#  <br> $\overline{E n t s j} \mathbf{X}$ his grandmother 'Opéqciuc. Now she always said elk he shall go and 1 <br> to him take it 

Wāx qé'xtcē ayō'yix; ā'mka ō'tsikin atcā'wosôx; iā mka ik; 'ā'ōtEn 2 Every intending he went; only chipmunks he killed them; only squirrels morning

he killed them; sometimes mice he killed them. Sereral times maybe he went.

Often he went and he stayed on the prairie. He shouted:
"Ok; uitkapā'2-y-imōlā'2k. Atxelkā'yo walaile'muX, atxeluwe'yō 5
"Come down to the prairie, elk. We will fight, we will dance."



the woods.

 "Come down to the prairie, elk. We will fight, . we will dance!"

 ēmā'cen. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ yuptck. WeXt na-ixe ${ }^{\prime}$ lqamx: the deer. It went into the Again lie shonted: woods.

"Come down to the prairie, elk. We will tight. We will dance!"13



 imōlak; īk•ala imō'lak. A'lta ayā'owitck Ēnts X: 18 an elk; a male elk. Now he danced Ents; X:18

 $x_{1}, x, x$, you will make; oniy saliva I shall be- Perhaps in your nostrils20
 I shall go into you. Xui, you will do. Falling I shall fall. Only mucus ..... 21 down
nulā'taXita. Lōnas gō-y- ōmépute yā́milkjapqā'. MlawéteXa, pā I slall fall. l'erhaps in your anus I shall go into you! You will defecate, full

 cut to pieces hedid it his stomacli. $\begin{gathered}\text { Some- and he fell down and he was dead. } \\ \text { time }\end{gathered}$
 ano he cut t,
 tiā'lēwanema, ciā'kxalauct atcē'xax. Ka'nauwe atcā'yaxc. A'lta its ribs, its rump bone he madeit. All he cut it. Now
 he went He arrived at home. "An elk I killed it, grandmother!" "Certainly home.
uk $\bar{\prime}$ 'Nul." "Li $\bar{a}$ 'atcam, Liā'atcam, imō'lak." "Atcuwā'-y utsemé'nxan." a monse." "Jt has horns, it has horns, an elk." "Certainly " a suail."
"Imṑà'2k, imō'lak aniā'wå." "Atcuwā'-y- ō'tsikin." "Imōlā'2k, "An elk, an elk I killed it." "Certainly a chipmunk." "An elk, imō'lak aniā'wą." "Atcuwā'-y- ikj $\bar{a}$ 'ēten." Al'ta tell $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tcax. A'lta an elk, I killed it." "Certainly a squirrel." Now tired he made her. Now a'ctōptck. Actig'āōm, a'lta imō'lak' yuqun̄̄̄'itX. "E'kta amiō'ctxō, they went in- They reached it, now an elk lay there. "What will you carry land.
 grand- Its head you will carry it." "It pulls medown headlong, grandson!" "What mother?
amiō'ctxō? Tcuxō iā’tuk miō'ctxo." "Acē'nkiamuklpax, kā'ēkaē!" will you carry it? Then its neck. will you carry it." "It pulls me down leadlong, grandson!" "Tcuxō ōpō'titk mō'ctxō." "Acē'nkjammklpax." "Tcuxō iā̌́owit "Then the forelegs you will carry "They pull me down headlong." "Then its leg
 iā'atcX miō'ctX̄ō." "Acē'nkiamuklpax." "I'ktalx miō'ctxō? Tcuxō its breast will you carry it." "It pulls me down headlong." "What may will you carry then be it?
telēwánema mtō'ctXō." "Acénkjamuklpax." "Tcuxō iā̀kutcX the ribs you will carry them." "They pull me down head- "Then its back long."
 it."
"Cici'lax, cici'lax, kā’ēkaē! Cici'lax, cici'lax, kā'ēkaē!" A'lta "Tte it up, tie it up, grandson! Tic it up, tie it up, grandson!" Now
 he tied it up, now she carriel it on Sho ran ahcad. She went, ahead she went. A'lta atctō'cgam, ka'nauwe atci'tōctx. I'yū a'lta nē'スkō. Qaxai'L Now he took them, all ho earried them He went now, he went Somewhero on his back. hame.
 he reacheel her his grandmother. Now kineeling on her load ho pushed it to and "Ono it fro:
ilā'xplax, $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ 人t imō'yemōye; éNt ilā́xelax, éNt imō'yemōye." [?], one [?]; [?nc one [?]." Take ayaga'ōm. "Qa'da ame'xax ga'k;e?" "Acénk;amuklpax, Then he reachect her. "How are yon doing, grambuther! " It pulled me down headlong, kāekae." Take wiNt atcalō'tcNam, take nā'xaukō. A'yo, $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ yō, grandson." Then agam he carried it ou his then she ran. He went, he went, back,

# $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o ̄ ;$ kulā'yi $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o}$. Take wiXt atca'salkel. Ōc, kcō'tctemal he went; far he went. Then again he saw her. She was sle puller it to 

 itcā'ctxul. "Qa'da ame'xax gā'kjē?" WiXt akēx: her load. "How are yon doing, grandmother?" Again she made:> "E $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xt}$ ilā'xelax, ēXt imō'yemōyē; ēXt ilā'xelax, ēXt imō'yemōyé." "One [?], one [?]; one [?], one [?]."

ayaga'ōm ka acXgō'mam.
he reached her and they arrived at home.


 She urinated, all full she made them her buekets. Now
 home.
mother:
Ltcuq negā'kiē?" Take agiō'p!ena gō ēXt éqqēl. WiXt aést 10 water, grandmother?" Then she named it at one ereek. Again one
 creek




"Itca'ē nalxoa'p kā'ēka-ê!" "Qāx itce'ts; Emenō qēa nitsEnō'kstX 18 "It has a hole, grandson!" "Where my wooden spoon when I was young




nalxoa'p?" Take atciō'cgam ictā'tcNEmal, wax atcī'kXax. Take 23 have holes?" Then he took it, what they had boiled, pour he did it on her. Then
 ictā'mō${ }^{\prime} a k$. Take atcalē'malx. Nō'Xunit mā'ēme qa asxā'xp!aōt their elk's. Then he threw her into Shedrifted down the where they fished in 25
$\underset{\text { robin }}{\mathrm{k}^{\prime} \text { 'sa-it }} \underset{\text { and }}{\mathrm{kja}} \underset{\text { blue.jay. }}{i q i} \bar{e}^{\prime} s q_{i} \bar{e} s$.

Take atcē'selkel imō'lak ka'sa-it. IuNune't: "Ā itsumō'lak
Then he saw it an elk robin. It drifted: "Ah, my elk itgatsuwā'4." Take nē'k•im iq $q^{e^{\prime} s q_{i}} \overline{e ̄ s}^{\prime}$ : "Kā'sa-it, mxeltca'maana? is coming down Then he said blue-jay: "robin, do you hear? qatxe'lqemxia." Take wiXt nék•im kā'sa-it. "A itsumōlak We are called." Then again he said roliu: "Ah. my elk

" $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ hahaha'haha'."


Quia'nemí nē'k•im ka'sa-it, ka tak atcixteā'ma: "A A, itcumō'lak Fivetimes hesaid robin, and then hehearlit: "dh, my elk
 is coming down again he saill robin. Then he said blue-jay: "Ah, itsumō'lak itgatsuwā'4." "Qā'xēyaX, qā'xēyaX?" "AXiXī'yaX, my elk is coming down stream." "Where, where?" "Here, aXiXū $\bar{y}^{\prime}$ yaX." Take acgéselkel imō'lak, acgin̄'cgam. Take here!" Then they saw it the elk, they took it. Ther aegiakqa'na-it. A'íta k; ;au'k;au ikē'x a'yaqcō. Take stu'XstuX they put it into their Now tied it was the skin. Theu untie canoe.
acgā'yax. A'lta uctā́Lak. "Ō, utxā́Lak taLi XaXák." "Qa'da they did it. Now theiraunt. "Oh, our aunt look that." "How itxā'alqt qtgiā'xō, kā'sa-it?" Take né $k \cdot i n n k \bar{a}^{\prime} s a-i t:$
our crying we shall make, robin?" Then he said robin:
"Tsā'ntxawa, tsāntxawā', ān'xaxa, ānxaxā', a'ntaLak, āntaLā'k."

"He killed her,
"Ksta qioä'L
"And all right
he killed her,
Ents; ${ }^{\prime} X, \quad \bar{E} n t s_{i} X, \quad$ our aunt, our aunt.' ame'k•im, katsa-it." A'lta aci'Nko. Qisoáp acgiā'xom élXam, a'lta cxē'nim: "Nā Letā'xanyam. Qā'da they reached it the town, now they eried: "Oh, the unhapply ones. How aci'xax?" Cxé'uim ka'sa-it: they de?" They cry robin:
 "Hokillel her, he killed lier, Entsix, Ents; x, our aunt, our aunt."
 They limuled. Now the people went Ah, now she was carried up inland. down to the beach
from the beach
 Now they tried to Some- well she became. Now sho was asked: cure lier. time,
"I'kta iā’laqu aqEmélōtk?" "Pḗckan," nāk•im: "Aqiō'p!Ena "What [which way did you place it]?" "Pbéckan she said: "He is named
 the ellest one." "Pull down to water his:canves." Again she was asked.
 He was namerl Robin. Some- "Ho is mamed the eldest one," he said
 aqiō'p!ena iqésqēs. A'lta aqō'cgilx nyáxenīma iqésqēs. A'lta ho was named blue jay. Now they were pulled his camoes blue.jay's. Now
 war shomade EntsiX. Now they the people two canoes full.
 They they they the people. When far went, they arrived, they reacher
went, went, whit
 two sleepers. One man, theu
ayā'lulx iqi $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ sqēs. Atclḗnxokti ia'koa tcexénkjiama, atelā'nxokti be went blue-jay. He took him at his there in his righthand, he took her at her ashore head head

 ho marle them his Then again theywent the people. Far they then 5 slares.
 they danced those people. Then he said blue-jay:

 backs
 our grandfather and' again thus his grandfather hisslaves." "Iä, this one

 A'lta $\left.a^{\prime} c t \bar{o}, \quad \bar{a}^{\prime} t g \overline{1}, ~ q \bar{o}^{\prime} t a c \quad t \hat{e}^{\prime}\right] x \cdot E m, \quad a^{\prime} l t a \quad a c X E l u w \bar{d}^{\prime} y u t c k:$ Now they went, theywent, those people, now they dancerl:





Lā'la guyū', guyū', gıyū', guyū'. Wà Lāla guyū', guyū ${ }^{\prime}$, guy $\bar{u}^{\prime}$, guyū'.
 Then hesaid blue-jay: "Near this land this they always15

 Indeed there this was, itlayoverwater atree. Then they ran,
 then theyjumped. Then beran blue-jay, then he pursued
Mā'lxôlē nēxantkō'mam. Take atcixalqē'tqal iqé'sqēs: An̄̄̄'2, anā'2. 19 Inland he arrived running. Then he calledmuch blue-jay: Anah, anah.
 Then he came, he came to the blue-jay. Only blood his leg. water

21
 that man, now shestruckme at myleg." "Iä, he $x \cdot i x \cdot \overline{1}^{\prime} x \cdot L x$ ik; $\bar{a}^{\prime}-u t E n$ ka tciuscri'ma. Ia'xka Lx ótsikin ka 23 this may be squirrels and he will takethem. He may be chipmunks and
 went. him
 canoe. dipnet.
iqē'sqēs. "Tekemē'ctx." "Masī̀tsilx imē'ski, āt." "TekEmē'ctx." blue-jay. "They loaned it to me." "Pretty your nephew." "They loanel it to paddle, me."

| "Pretty | òméetewalxti, àt." your bailer, nephew." | "TekEméctx." They loaned it to me." | - Pretty |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ōménuXén, your dipnet, | āt." "TekEméctx." <br> nephew." "They loaned it to me." | "Masā'tsilx |  | $\bar{a}$ "TekEmē'ctx." "TāmokXā'tsit tä'2kEmēctx." Take nephers." "They loaned it to me." "Your things they loaned them to you." Then atclé'nxokti. Take atcéxaluktcgō gō ilā́xanīm. "Mcktánit x $\cdot i^{\prime}$ ta he took hold of his Then he threr him down in their canoc. "Give me this head.

 rope! tie I shall do hime." "I shall scratcl it." "Give me these tpḗnalX." "TēnXpēqlā'." "K;a ḗktalx aqēlā’xo? Mcktānit spruce twigs." "I shall scratch then." "And what may be is done with him? Give me x'l'ta tqōqoā'-ilax." TēnXpēqLā'!" "Hä, hä, hä," take nige'tsax; these short dentalia." "I shall scrateh them." "Нӓ, hä, hä," then he cried;
" $\bar{O}^{\prime} q$ ômôm ōqômä'm."


10
 "Quick, robin, bring that sea grass." Now tie he did him gō tiā'kcia gō tiā' $\varepsilon \overline{0} w i t$. A'lta atcialémalx. A'lta lep néxax at hishands at his legs. Now he threw him into Now boiling it became qīgo atcialē'malx. " $\bar{O}$, itci'latXen. Ia'xka ikalā'lkuilē, when he had thrown him into "Oh, my nephew. He scolds, ninxelō'yamit itci'LatXen." "I $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}, \quad \mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{ix} \cdot \bar{i} \bar{i}^{\prime} x$ tcimā̄'nim $x \cdot i g \bar{o}^{\prime}$ "" I killed my relative my nephew." "Iä," this one, he laughed at you here." "Ia'xka qialémalxa kā'sa-it ka héhē ixā'x $\overline{{ }^{\prime}}$."
"He is thrown into the robin and langh he does."
water
A'lta wiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tgi têlx ${ }^{\prime}$ Em. Lä2, aqa't ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Elkel LgōLéleXEmk. Now again they went the people. Some time he was seen a person.
 hand
"The news, the news, blue-jas!" "That may
7 aqēmilk $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ tcegō? Iā'mka-y- $\bar{o}$ 'kuk mā'éma ilqā'icX anialia'maLx." "Tō
is told to yon? Only. down stream our rela. Ithrew him into "Am
 I look! that," he said that person. "Iä, this one and
19 ia'xka $x \cdot i x \cdot \bar{i}^{\prime} x^{\prime} \cdot$ amialï'malx !"
he this one you threw him into the water!"
A'Ita wiNt $\bar{a}^{\prime} L \bar{L}, \bar{a}^{\prime} L o$ gō tā'yaql Ēntsi X. Take aqōxṓLakō Now again they they to hishouse Entsin's. Then it was surrounded 21. tā'yaqu Ēnts; X. Take atcNe'lgīl久. Take nṓxōlNa tā'yaql lis house Entsi X 's. Then he set fire to it. Then it burnt his house
 Entsi $X$ 's. He went out Entsi $X$ at hole at knothole. It burnt tā'yaqL, ka'nauwē tā'yaql. Take lap atē̄'yax ēqtq iqésqēs. "O. liis house, the whole his house. Then find hedid it a head bluejay. "Oh,
 Entsi $X$ his head this." Then he said robin: "Iä, this one.
 Already he went out." Now they went the people, he was left Ents ix.

## Translation.

Entsi x 's grandmother was Upé'qciuc. She always asked him to go elk hunting. Early every morning he started, but he killed only chipmunks and squirrels; sometimes he killed mice. Oftentimes he went and stayed on a prairie. He shouted: "Come down from the woods, elk! we will fight, we will dance." Down came the rabbit. "You are the one I have called, your ears are like spoons with long handles." Then the rabbit cried and went back. Then he called again: "Come down from the woods, elk! we will fight, we will dance." Down came a deer. "You are the one I have called, your eyes are like huckleberries." Then the deer cried and went back. He called again: "Come down from the woods, elk! we will fight, we will dance." Down came a female elk. "You are the one whom I have called!" He called again: "Come down from the woods, elk! we will fight, we will dance." Then a male elk came down. Now Ēntsx danced and sang: "Where shall I go into him? Where shall I go into him? I think I will go into his mouth. No, he will spit and I shall get full of saliva. I think I will go into his nostrils. No he will snort and I shall get full of mucus. I think I will go into his ear. No, he will shake himself and I shall fall down. I think I shall go into his anus. No, he will defecate and I shall get full of excrements." After some time he entered his anus. Now he cut his stomach to pieces. After a little while the elk fell down and died. Then Entsx skinned and dissected it. He cut off the hindlegs; he cut off the fore-legs. He cut off the head, the neck, the ribs, and the rump bone. Then he went home. When he came to his grandmother he said: "I killed an elk, grandmother!" "Perhaps it was a mouse." "No, it has horns, it has horns, it is an elk." "Then perhaps it was a snail." "No, no, I killed an elk, an elk." "Perhaps it was a chipmunk." "No, no, I killed an elk, an elk." "Perhaps it was a squirrel." Then she got tired and they went into the woods. They arrived at the place where the elk lay. Entsx asked: "What do you want to carry, grandmother? Do you want to carry its head?" "It will pull me down headlong, grandson." "What do you want to carry, graudmother? Do you want to carry its neck?" "It will pull me down headlong, graudson." "What do you want to carry, grandmother? Do you want to carry its hind-legs?" "They will pull me down headlong, grandson." "What do you want to carry, grandmother? Do you want to carry its fore-legs?" "They will pull me down headlong, grandson." "What do you want to carry, grandmother? Do you want to carry its breast?" "It will pull me down headlong, grandson." "What do you want to carry, grandmother? Do you want to carry its back?" "It will pull me down headlong, graudsou." "What do you want to carry, grandmother? Do you want to carry its rump bone?" "Tie it up, tie it up, grandson." Then he tied it up, she put it up, she raised it on her back. The old
woman ran ahead of her grandson, who carried the rest of the elk. They went home. After a little while he came near his grandmother, who had put her load on the ground and pushed it to and fro, singing at the same time [page 114, line 23].

He reached her and asked: "What are you doing there, grandmother?" "It pulled me down headlong, grandson." Then she took it again on her back and ran. He went on. Then he saw her again sitting down and pushing her load to and fro and singing [page 115, lines 3]. [He asked:] "What are you doing there, grandmother?" "It pulled me down headlong, grandson." Five times he overtook her, when they reached home.
[Entsx said:] "Now go and bring some water, grandmother, we will boil the elk." His grandmother took five buckets and went out. She went a short distance, urinated and filled all the buckets. Then she went home. Her grandson asked her: "Where did you get that water, grandmother?" She named a river. Then he took up another bucket and asked: Where did you get this water, grandmother? "This I took from the upper fork of Bear creek," she replied. Thus she named a new creek for each bucket.

Now they boiled the elk. The old woman turned her back toward the fire and made holes in Entsx's shell spoons, wooden spoons, and horn dishes. When the food was done they took it away from the fire. Entsx said: "Bring me my shell spoon which I used when I was a child." "There is a hole in it, grandson." "Then give me my wooden spoon which I used when I was a child." "There is a hole in it, grandson." "Then give me the spoon made of mountain-sheep horn." "There is a hole in it, grandson." "Then give me my toy canoes which I used when I was a child." "There are holes in them, grandson." "Have they all holes?" he said. Then he took the boiling food and poured it over his grandmother. She was scalded and her legs and arms became doubled up. Then he rolled her up in the elk skin, threw her into the river and she drifted down to a place where Wiuter Robin and Blue-Jay were fishing with a dipnet.

Robin saw an elk skin drifting down and said: "Ah! an elk comes down to me." Then Blue-Jay said: "Robin, do you hear? they call us?" Then Robin said: "Ah! an elk comes down to me." Then BlueJay said: "Ah! hahahaha." Five times Robin said: "An elk comes down to me." Then Blue-Jay understond what he said and called himself: "Ah! an elk comes down to me." "Where does it come?" [Blue.jay pointed out.] "Here, here, here" [pointing in all directions because he did not see it]. Then they saw the elk and took it. They put it into their canoe [and saw that| it was tied up. They unfastened the strings and [out came] their aunt. "Oh, behold our aunt!" "How shall we wail for her, Robin?" Then Robin sung: "O, Entsx, Enntsx, he killed her, he killed her, our aunt, our aunt." "That is a good song," said blue-Jay. Now they went home, and when they came near their
town they began to wail. "Oh, the poor ones, how they do wail?" said the people. They sang: "Ēntsx, Entsx, he killed her, he killed her, our aunt, our aunt." They landed and the people went down to see them. Then they carried the body of Upéqciuc up to the house. They tried to cure her. After a while she recovered. Then they asked her: "What [?]." She named [a bird]. "She named the eldest one," said Blue-Jay. "Pull his canoes into the water." Again they asked her. She named Robin. "She named the eldest one," said Blue-Jay. She named all the people. Last of all she named Blue-Jay. Now they launched his canoes and they went to make war upon Ents ${ }_{i} x$. Two canoes full of people went.

They went a long distance and met two people asleep, a man and a woman. Blue-Jay went ashore. He took the man by his hair in his right hand and he took the woman in his left. Then he took them to his canoe and made them his slaves. When they traveled along these two persons were dancing [in Blue-Jay's canoe]. The latter said: "Robin! These two persons were our grandfather's slaves; they always carried me on the back and led you by the hand. They were our great-great-grandfather's slaves." "Iä-a, they are only your slaves. Do you think that I do not know my slaves?" replied Robin. "Pshaw! he is older than I am and does not remember it!" Now the two persons danced and sang: "Near the trees we always dance, watlala guyu, guyu, guyu, guyu."

Then Blue-Jay said: "They always say: 'Close to the trees, close to the trees"". "Iä" replied Robin, "thus they will run away from you." And indeed so it happened. [When they got a little farther they came to] a tree which hung over the water. [The man and the woman] jumped up and escaped by running [over the tree]. Blue-Jay ran in pursuit. He came inland. Then he called anah, anah. When he came back to the canoe his leg's were full of blood [and he said to his brother Robin]: "Why did you not go inland? They nearly killed me. That man took hold of my head and the woman struck my legs." [Robin laughed and replied :] "Iä, they were the squirrel and chipmunk whom you canght."

They traveled on. They went a long distance and met one man who was sitting in his canoe. He fished with a dipnet. Blue-Jay said: "My nephew, you have a pretty canoe." "I borrowed it." "My nephew, you have a pretty paddle." "I borrowed it." "My nephew, you have a pretty bailer." "I borrowed it." "My nephew, you have a pretty dip-net." "I borrowed it." "My nephew, you have a pretty mat in your canoe." "I borrowed it." [Then Blue-Jay got angry and said:] "Do you borrow everything?" He took hold of his head and threw him into his canoe. He said: "Give me that rope and I will tie him." [The man whom he had caught replied:] "I shall scratch your ropes to pieces." [Then Blue-Jay said:] "Give me a rope of spruce limbs." "I shall scratch it to pieces." "What shall I take to
tie him with? Give me strings of dentalia." "I shall scratch them to pieces." "Ha, ha, ha," he cried then; "sea-grass, sea-grass!" "Give me sea-grass, give me sea-grass, quick Robin." Now he tied the hands and the feet of that man. Then he threw him into the water. The water began to boil where they had thrown him down. [Blue-Jay cried:] "O, my nephew, he scolds. I killed my nephew." [Robin remarked:] "Iï, he is laughing at you here." "Pshaw, a man does not langh when he is thrown into the water" [said Blue-Jay].

Now the people went on, and after awhile they saw a person who held arrows in his hands. [He said:] "Tell me the news, Blue-Jay!" "I have nothing to tell you, only that I threw my relative down there into the water." "I am the one," said that person. "Iii," cried Robin, "that is the one whom you threw into the water."

They went on to Ents; x's honse. They surrounded it and set it on fire. When it began to burn Ents; $x$ flew out through a knothole. When the whole house was burnt, Blue-Jay found a [mink's] head. "Oh that is Ents; x's head!" he shouted. But Robin said: "Iä, he went out already." Now the people went home and left Ents ${ }^{\text {x }}$.

## 9. $\bar{O} \mathrm{~K}_{\mathfrak{i}} \mathrm{UN} \bar{O}^{\prime}$ ITCA'KXANAM.

the Crow her Story.
 Na'ckta.
She searched on the beach.

tcinō' Lawatckut." $L_{i}$ ap $a g E^{\prime} x a x ~ o ̄ k u l X t E^{\prime} m X$. Agā́kltEq. WiXt 5
he [?]. me." Find she did it a poggy. She kiekedit. Again $\quad$
nō'ya kulā'yi. WiXtt aktō'pena tgā'ēwam. 6
shewent far. Again she named it her song.
"Ne'cxatk; $\bar{a}^{\prime} \quad e^{\prime} m a L \quad$ ciā'xak'agō'x. Qulqulquiqul équlqul 7
'I haul them [dual] the bay [ts [?] [Noise of empty ressels being struck]
tcinō'Lawatckut." $L_{i}$ ap akxā'x upkī'cN. Agā'klteq. WiNt nō'ya. 8 he [?]. me." Find shedidit aflounder. She kicked it. Again she went
WiXt aktō'penā tgāēwam [as above|. Liap age'xax ukō'tckōtc. 9 Again she named it her song [as above]. Find she did it a porpoise.
Ag'a'klteq. WiXt nō'ya. WiXt akto'cgam tga'ēwam las above]- 10
She kickedit. Again shewent. Again she took it her song [as above].

Find shedidit aseal. She kicked it. Again shewent, again she took it


she sickedit. Again showent, hè. she tookit



lakte agéx $\bar{e}^{\prime} x a k o$. Ag $\bar{e}^{\prime} k L t E q$. WiXt agékLtEq, wiXt age'kLtEq. four times shewent aroundit. She kicked it. Again she kicked it, again she kicked it.
LEk Break it did her leg. "Anah, myleg!" she cried. She went inland 18

 again shewent. A little far she went. Find shedidit asalmon. "Anah 20
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { itcukun } \bar{a}^{\prime} t, & \text { an } \bar{a}^{\prime} & \text { itcuknn'̄'t." } & \text { Nau'itck, } & \text { k;oa'nk; oan } \\ \text { my salmon, } & \text { anah } & \text { mysalmon." } & \text { She danced, } & \text { glad }\end{array}$

She putitinto in hermat. Now she wenthome, Nearly she arrived at house and 22


behold!" Sometime she met her. "What do you carry?" "Ah, a salmon." 24
"Teōxo
"Well
I wish to buy it from you. I shall give you
that
uge'qi
my coat." utama-ē lq;'ēLxā’pukc." "K $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{i}}$ a tcōxō, iamelō'ta igica'ōk." are lying about coats." "And well, 1 shall give you my blanket."
 "What shall I do with it blanket. Many my blankets." "Well, I shall give you
 my hat." "What shall I do with it a hat. Perhaps many your lice gō imémeta." "Tcux, tamelō'ta tge'kcia." "E'kta anigukuéxa in your hat." "Well, I shall give them my hands:" "What shall I do with them temékcia. x•iték nai'ka wiXt tge'kcia." "Ni'xua, $\bar{a}^{\prime} x k{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} a \quad$ XaX sour hands. These I also my hands." "Well, pull itout this opā'owil!" Nō'yā-y- utc;aktc; $\bar{a}^{\prime} k$, agā'xk;a qaX ōpāowil. N'au'i bunch of grass!" She went . the eagle, she pulled it out that bunch of grass. At once Lāq ā'qxax. "Tca! ā'melaxta ā'xk;ax." Nō'ya-y- ōk; unō', qéstcē; comeont it lid. "Now you next pull it out." She went the crow intending;
 intending she pulled it out. Not come out it did. "Well, my eyes I shall give them
 then far already something you see it." "What shall I do with them eyes.
 These also I my eyes." "And well, louse me." Näqi $\bar{o}^{\prime} q$ Nukcti Lgā'qamè. "Tcōx mai'ka Lamgē'qsta." A'lta Lage'kXēqst her lice her platefull. "Well you I louse you." Now she loused her
 the crow. Now sleepy she became the crow. At last she fell asleep. It was taken
 her salmon the crow's. Slie took it the eagle. It was put into a bunch of in grass
 her mat. It was carried , her salmon up on spruce tree. She awoke,
 now up her salmon it was eaten. There then she fell dorn. "Qānā'xtcī ōémōp!a manit'ō'La," ka acilga'ox. Aqaqli uwa'èma "Please the gills throw them down to and she lay on her They were thrown [soft
 the gills and its roe. Now she went home, she cried the crow.
 She arrived at at their house. Shecamein. There were her chilLgemā'kikct: "Ai'aq mā'ya Ltcuq," axge'qxun ugō'xo. "Ōméxa-y- ̄̄c." roe: "Quick, go for water," the eldest one her "The nest is there."
 Again she saill to her one her daughter: "Go for water." "The nextone is there."
 Again she said to her one her llaughter: "Go for water." "The next one is there." LEla'ktike akLō'lXam qéxtcē. A'lta qaX ōgués'ax ugóxō nō'ya Four she said to them intending. Now that youngest one her she went
 water. Sle arrived bringing water. Now nearly it was done what sle roasted. A'lta naxEmé'onakō. "Take na tkiōp ane'xax?" "Éka Läl." Now she washed lher face. "Then [int.part.] white 1 became?" "Thus black." WiNt naxeménakō. WiNt akluwa'amtexōkō tga'a. Algō'lXam: Again sho washed her face. Again she asked them her "hildren. They said to her: "ēka lail." Take atcō'pena ikoalés'oa, atelō'cgam itcā'lekteal. "Thus black." Then ho jnuped the raven, be took it what she roasted.

# Atciaxe'cgam, atclā'wile ka'nauwē. $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime}$ 'lta wixt nage'tsax ōk; unō'. <br> He took it away, he ate it all. Now again she cried the crow. 1 



Qoā'qoaxqoä', qoā'qoaxqoä', qoā'qoaxqoä'."

Qoà'qoaxqoä', qоă'qoaxqoä', qоà'qoaxqoä'.,"

Lii2, aqlugō'lemam ōqōlxéla. Ka'nauwe aqlugṓlemam ka 6 Some time, the people went to the crabs. All the peoplewent to and fetch them children


$$
\text { ala. Ane gtcke oquixera: "Quick the eat," they, were told } 10
$$

Ālxlxā'lem k; a tga'a.
They ate and her chlldren.

## Translation.

There were the Crow and her five children. At the end of their honse lived her cousin the Raven. They were hungry, and one day she went to look for food on the beach. She sang [page 123, line 4]. She found a poggy, kicked it and went on. She repeated her song. Soon she found a flounder. A gain she sang her song. Then she found a seal; she kicked it and went ou. Again she sang her song. Then she found a sturgeon. She went around it twice, then she left it and kicked it. She went on and repeated her song. Then she found a sealion; three times she went around it. She kicked it and left it. She repeated her song. She went a long distance and found a whale. Four times she went around it, then she kicked it and kicked it again. She broke her leg. "Oh, my leg," she cried. She went up to the woods, pulled out some grass and tied it on to her leg. She went on and after a little while she found a salmon. "Oh!my salmon," she said. She was very glad and danced. She put it into her mat and went home. When she liad almost arrived at her house she saw a woman. When she came nearer she recognized her. "Behold! the eagle," she said. The latter said: "What do you carry there?" "Oh," she replied, "A salmon." "I wish to buy it; I will give you my coat." "Plenty of coats are lying abont in my house." "I will give you my blanket." "What shall I do with your blanket? I have many blankets." "I will give you my hat." "What shall I do with your hat? May be it is full of lice." "I
will give you my hands." "What shall I do with your hands? I have hands as well." "Pull out that bunch of grass." The eagle went and pulled out the bunch of grass, which gave way at once. Then she said, "Now you try to pull it out." The Crow went and tried to pull it out. It did not give way. "I will give you my eyes; you will be able to see a long distance." "What shall I do with your eyes? I have eyes as well." The eagle said: "Louse me." She did so and found a plate full of lice. [After she had finished the eagle said:] "Now I will louse you." She loused the Crow, who became sleepy and finally fell asleep. Then the eagle took the salmon and put a bunch of grass in her mat. She carried it to the top of a spruce tree. When the Crow awoke she saw the eagle sitting on top [of the spruce tree] eating her salmon. Then [she was so much grieved that she fell down at once. She asked the eagle]: "Please give me the gills." The Crow lay on her back and the eagle threw down the gills and the roe. The Crow went home angry. She arrived there. Her children were in the house. She came to her children. She roasted the salmon roe. [She asked] her eldest daughter: "Go and get some water." [She replied:] "The next younger one is there." She asked another one of her danghters: "Go and get some water." [She replied:] "The next younger one is there." She asked four of them. Now her youngest daughter brought her some water. When the salmon roe was nearly done she washed her face. [She asked her daughters:] "Is my face white now?" "No, it is still black." She washed it again and asked her children once more: "Is my face white?" "No, it is still black." Then the raven jumped up and took what she was roasting. He took it away and ate it all. Then the Crow cried again and the raveu lay down. He was ashamed of himself. In the evening he fell sick and sang his conjurer's song: "O, my brass pin hit my eye and it got blind, qoāqoaxqoï', qoāqoaxqoä', qoāqoaxqoä' !"

After a while they went and asked the crabs and their young ones to come. The raven heated stones and when they were hot he shut the door. Then a crab thought: "He is cooking for us." But they threw all of them on the stones, old and young. They were steamed. When they were done he said to the Crow and her children: "Come eat!" Now she was glad, and she ate, together with her children.

#  "Cā'xal he was dead his son, the oldest his son. Every he wailed. Far 

 gō mā'Lnē ayōLā'-ita-itx. Iō'2Lqtē guā’nsum nēXenXenémax, A long time always he went to wail on the beach,nēXenXenēmā'-itx. Qāxlxanā̄́Lax atci'céelkel ckoaléx‘oa. Yau'a he always went to wail on the beach.
 seaward they reached the Nearly they reachedthere they turned over each other, there 4 land.
actiki ēlā'pXuitxē. Q;ō̄'p acgē'txam ka nicxe'luktcō. Lō'2lō i'ktā 5 they turned over each other. Nearly they reached him and they let it fall. A round thing nicxéluktcō. Ayuqunā'ētix•t gō Lkamilā'leq. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ yōlx atciug $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ lemam. they let it fall. It lay there on the sand. He went he went to take it. down to the beach,
Atciō'cgam, a'lta iktḗlōwa-itk. Tsō'yustē ka nē ${ }^{\prime}$ Xkō. Take atcō'lXam He took it, now an abalone shell. In the evening and he went Then he said to her home.


Take $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tgē tiā'lXam ka'nauwē. Take $\bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{tgep}$ ! gō tā'yaql ka'nauwē. 10 Then they went his people all. Then they entered in lis house all. 10
 to me.

 we will search for it where from they brought it." Early and he ran 13


 seaward the people now. Then far they went. Now and almost 16 disap. peared
 the mountains. BThen they saw it aland. Then he said blue-jay:
 cka pā2L é'Xōe iktḗluwa-itk. A'lta atā̃áluLX tê'lx•Em. A'lta and full it was on abalone shells. Now they went ashore the people. Now 19

 then theytookit. Blue-jay he then near that canoe
ka atciup $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a L x . \quad T a k E \quad \bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{j} ; \quad n i{ }^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} t a q L$ iL $\bar{a}^{\prime} x a k ;$ Emana. and he gathered them. Then he went; he left them their chief. Ayux $\bar{o}^{\prime} L a k \bar{o} q \bar{o}^{\prime}$ ta LEX. Qiā'x iā${ }^{\prime} q o a-i L, ~ t c x \cdot \bar{l}$ atciō cgamx, qiā'x He went around it that island. If a large one. then he took it, if
 really green then he took it. Then they waited for him their chief. .TakE $\bar{o}^{\prime} l \bar{l}$ ag'í'yax iqē'sqēs. "Wu'ska lxēelóqua." Nugō'kXōm Then hunger acted upon him blue-jay. "Heh! we will leare him." They said
 part of them: "No, must we wait for him. Perhaps he met them people." Nésk•im iqésqēs: "Tca lxẽeltā'qLa." Tsō'yustē néxauē, take Hesaid blue-jay: "Come we will leave him." Erening it became then
 they left him his relatives. Blue.jay hismind. They went his relatives. In the evening home
ka ayoxṓlakō LEX. A'lta kiē tiā'cōla; ates'taqu. Ia'xkati and he went around the island. Now nothing his relatives; ther left him. There
 below a tree helay down. Now he cried: "What theydeserted me age'lXam, qā tkLEn ${ }^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} t a q L ~ a g E^{\prime} l X a m . "$ A'lta ia'xkate néx $\bar{e}^{\prime} x a x$ my people, where they left me my people." Now there he was iṓLqatē. A'lta atciō'koē ka'nauwe $x \cdot i x \bar{e}{ }^{\prime} x$. iktélauwa-itk. QāxLxaa long time. Now he carried them all those abalone shells. The often
nā̄̄́Lax ēlā'ki Liap atciā'x. QāxLxanaā'Lax kamíX nēxe'l'ōkō. nextday an otter find he didit. The next day early he awoke.
 Now they talked people at seaward from him. He lifted it his blanket. He looked
mā'Luē. Tiámka tqonéqoné ōxoēlā'itX. WiXt nēxenk; $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Litso. seaward. Onl gulls there were. Again he pulled his blanket Wāx wiXt uéktcukte. WiXt atcanitcā'ma têtx Em oxoī'tcōt Every again it got day. Again he heard them people they talked morning g'ō mā́Lnē. Gōyés atcíLax, atclō'latck. A'lta tā'mka Ltamila'ike at searmard. Thus he didit, he liftedit. Now only albatross Lxēlā'itX. Qoä'nEmi ayáqoyae atcawitce'melē têtroEm. KamíX there were. Firetimes his sleeps he heard them people. Early ka aLigEmō'tXu-it LgōLéleXEmk. AqLō'latck Lī̄'ōk. "Wu'Xē and it stood near him a person. It was lifted his blanket. "To-morrow a'lta qam̄̄'ku'тa; qam'alō'kctxama." Wāx néktcuktē. Take wiXt now yon will be carried: you will be earried $\begin{gathered}\text { The next } \\ \text { morning back. }\end{gathered}$ it got lay. Then again aLgemō'tXu-it LgōéleXEmk. ALgī̄'lXam: "Mxa'latck! A'lta it stood near hmm a persou. He said to him: "Arise! Now qamō'k"тa." Nḗk•ikct iau'a mā'Lué. A'lta ékolē yuqumàitX. you will be carried." He looked there seaward. Now a whale there lay. A'lta atciō'kXuilx iā'ktelauma-itk. A'lta Lxoa'p ikéc k $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ 'tsek qiX Now he carried to the his abalone sliells. Now ahole was inmiddle that ékole. A'lta ia'xkate aqēiLéàtamit: "N̄̄kct mgéketaié, ma'nix whale. Now then he was putintoit: "Not open your eves, when
 you are carried." Now he lay down, now he was earried. Now they carried him télx'Em ka'nauwē. A'lta nug'uqLéwatek. AqLō'lXam Ltamilà'yikc, the people all. Now they paddled. They were told the albatross,

 the gulls: "Up vour paddes." They were told the snipes: "Up
 your paddles." And at sea part of them nothing became those people.


snipes and gulls. He fett and rock it did. Silent

they became those people all and he lifted it his blanket. Now there

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { landward } & \text { he lay. } & \text { He looked now, only } & \text { snipes } & \text { and gulls. } & & \\ \text { A'lta } & \text { nixā'latck. } & \text { Atciō'kcteptck } & \text { ka'nauwē } & \text { iā'ktēlauwa-itk. } & 5\end{array}$
Now he rose. He carried inland all his abalone shells.
Atciō'kctEptck qix ēlagē'tema ka'nauwè. Qoä'nem Lq;up 6
He carried inland

LgōLé'lXemk. A'lta wiXt nés Xtakō qix• ékolē. A'lta áyōptck
person. Now again he turned back that whale. Now he went up

lki $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ ckc. Ale'tē, $q_{i} o^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ algétxam.
a child. It came, near it came to him.
Algā́Lata-y- ulā'xalaitan. Qion̄ ${ }^{\prime} p$ na-ikmō'tXu-it. Atcō'cgam, 11 It shot its arrow. Near it stuck in the ground. He took it,
atcalxxa'pcōt. Ale'tē ka algō'xtkin uláxalaitan. Näkct $L_{i} a p 12$ he hid it. It came and it reached for it its arrow. Not find
ali'kXaxa uláxalaitan ka alge'tcax: "Atcuwa', mai'kXa iqésqēs 13 it did it itsarrow and it cried: "Oh, you blue-jay,
menXi'pcūt ōgu'Xalaitan. Amlenelxā'-uyam iqésqēs. Tātc;au! 14 you lide from me my arrow. You make me poor blue-jay. Sce!
wiXt amenx'Enemō'sx•Ema-itx. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ nēt $\bar{o} g u^{\prime} x a l a i t a n . " ~ K_{i} \bar{e}$ nēket 15 again yon tease me always. Give me my arrow." Nothing not
LE'Laqsō qō'La Lkiāsks. A'lta Lki $\bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{plk}_{i} \bar{o} p$ Letā'xôs. Ēmā'sen 16 its hair that cliild. Now sunken its eyes. Deer
$\bar{a}^{\prime} y a ̄ q s o ̄ ~ i l a \bar{a} o ̄ q$. Take atclō'cgam iláápōté. Take atclō'lXam: 17 its skin its blanket. Then he took it at its arm. Then he said to it:
"La'kstama?" "À, nai'kXa," algiō'lXam. "Aqécáa'taql lge'mana. 18 "Who are you?" "Ah, I," it said to him. "He was left my father.
Iqē'sqēs atcēelā́qal." TakE atci'Luk ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ T gō Ltcuq qō'La Lkiāsks. 19 blue-jay he left lim." Then he carried it to water that child.
Take atclōménakō. A'lta pō'pō atei'Lax gō letā'xôs. A'lta 20
Then he washed its face. Now blow he did it on its eyes. Now
aLe'k•ikst. A'lta atclō'lXam: "Nai'ka, nai'ka aqX. Take 21 it saw. Now he said to it: "I, I, eliild. 'tlien
anXatgō'mam." Take atcé’xalukctgō iLa'ōk qō'La Lī̄'xa. 22 I came home." Then he threw it away its blanket that lis childs.
AtcilklXā'nakō ēlā'kē. "Ai'aq mxanē'tktēl t!ayā'na mcxēlā'itix'?", 23 He put around it the sea otter. "Quick, tell me good [int. part.] you are?"
"Tcintcx'gō'mitīt iqiés sqēs. Qi'ctac môkct ceméskikala 24 "He made us poor blue-jay. Those two your wives
kanasmô'kst a'lta ciā'k•ikala iqjés sqēs. Manix L'étcx'enīl algiā'x $2 \bar{j}$ both now his wives blue-jay's. When wanting to defecate he does
atclāuwétcxamx gō te'ntcaql ka ia'xka itcā'ōk ka aniyénanlxax. 26 he goes to defeeate in our house and this my blanket and I wipe him with it.
A'lta cmô'kctka nēkct tqieex acgā'yax." "Ai'aq cgā'lemam." "Â 27
Now two only not like they did him." "Quick bring them." "Ah,
 not they seeing, sunken their eyes." Now he went home his son
atciō'kō. Atcugō'lemain Liā’naa. Atcō'lXam Liā'naa: "Take 29 he sent him. He went to fetch her his mother. He said to her his mother: "Then
 BULL. T. $=20-9$
qaX $\bar{a}^{\prime} \bar{e} X a t \quad \bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l . \quad{ }^{\prime} q_{i} \bar{e}^{\prime} s q_{i} \bar{e} s$ atcimā̄'nima-itx. Lā'XlaX that one woman. "Plue-jay always fools you. Deceive
atcimā'xo-itx." "Nau'itka, nau'itka, LgE'mama aLtē'mam. A'lta he always does you." - Indeed, indeed, my father he came. Now itci'kēqant Xōk. Atcne'tōkō ayamtg'̄'lemam. Ni'Xua i'skam I seeing now. He sent me I came to tetch you. Well take $x \cdot i k$ itcā $\bar{o} k . "$ Agiō'sgam Liā'naa. A'lta LEmE'n qix $i \bar{a} \neq \bar{o} k$. this my blanket." She took it hismother. Now soft that his blanket.

 woman. He led them. He arrived bringing at his father. Now he washed their her faces
7 A'lta ce'k•ikst. A'lta atcō'lXam: "Ai'aq, mektn̄guénēeyam te'lxaqu. Now they saw. Now he said to them: "Quick, go and sweep our house.
 The whole sweepit. Then they went. Now they swept it their house,
9 ka'nauwē alktō'guēxē. A'lta aLgī̄'kuē ka'nauwē wéwulē. ALgiṓkuē the whole they swept it. Now they carried all intointerior They carried them much of house. much
 that whale all intotheinterior They carried those sea-otters into the juteTake aya'ckōp!, C $\bar{a}^{\prime} x a L$ take aya'ckop!. Ayā́qxôiē; kawī'X atcixā'laqL Then he entered, Cā'xal then he entered. One sleep; early he opened
 the door blue-jay. Now he defecated in the door-way blue-jay. "Quick E'npēyucX, ntq; $\bar{e}^{\prime} x E n a p s t a m . " ~ " A^{\prime} c k a m ~ X a u ~ 0^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} l \mathrm{EpptckiX}$. E'nре́yucX, wipe me!" "Take it that fire-brand. Ama-ilō'ktgute gō-y- ӣyā'putc." Take atcō'cgam qix ikj $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ sks. A'lta Push him in his anus." Then he took it that boy. Now atcā-ilō'ktgux gō-y- uyā'putc. "Anā'", takE atcixe'lgiLx īqē'sqēs. he pushed him into his anus. "Anah!" then he cried blue-jay. "Anā'! tEnxE'LElama. TakE Lx nig'̄'t!ōm $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a m ~ k a ~ a t c n x E ' L a m a . " ~$ "Anan! they burnt me. Then may be he arrived his father and he burnt me."
Nék•ikst $\bar{e}^{\prime} w a \quad w \bar{e}^{\prime}$ wulè iqés sqēs. A'lta iō'c ilā'Xak; Emana gio Helooked then [into] the in- blue-jay. Now there their chief at
 the interior of He ran, he went to tell them: "Ah. our chief then the house. Hora, he went to tell them.
nitē'mam." A'lta atktélōt ka'nauwe tg'a'ktēma tiā'lXam; ka'nauwè be arrived." Now he gave to all his property his people, all itā'ktēlauwa-itk atge'lot.
the abalone shells he gave them.

## Translation.

Cā'xal's eldest was dead. Every morning he went to the beach and wailed. Day by day he went to the beach and cried. Once upon a time he discovered two ravens flying from the sea towards the shore. When they came near him he saw that they turned [in the air] over one another. [Sometimes the one was above, then the other.] When they had almost reached him they let fall a romd object, which fell on the sand. He went down to the beach and took it. It was an abalone shell. In the evening he went home. Then he said to his wife: "Invite all the people." His wife went and said: "My poor husband invites you." Then all the people came and entered the house. He said:
"This was carried up to me from the sea. You will see it. Just there they came ashore." Blue-Jay said: "Let us go to-morrow and see where they found it." Early he ran around [saying]: "Quick, quick, arise!" All the people arose and launched two canoes. Then they went out seaward. They traveled a long distance. When the mountains [of their own country] had almost disappeared they discovered land. Blue-Jay said: "Certainly here are abalone shells." After awhile they landed. The ground was full of abalone shells. The people went ashore and picked up these abalone shells. They selected only the very green ones. Blue-Jay gathered those which were near the canoe. Then their chief [Cā'xal] went away and left them. He went around the island. He took ouly the large and very green ones. The people waited for their chief. Then Blue-Jay became hungry, and said: "Let us leave him." But part of the people said: "No; we must wait for him; perhaps he met some people." [After awhile] Blue-Jay said: "Come! Let us leave him." It grew dark; theu his people left him. They followed Blue Jay's advice and went home. In the evening the chief had gone around the island. Now his people had disappeared; they had left him. Then he lay down under a log and cried: "Why did my people desert me; why did they leave me?" He stayed there for a long time. He carried all the abalone shells [up to the log|. On the next day he found a seaotter. On the following morning he awoke and heard people talking on the beach below him. He lifted his blanket and looked seaward, but he saw only gulls. Re pulled his blanket over his head again. On the next morning, when it grew daylight, he heard again people talking on the beach below. Again he lifted his blanket, but there were only albatross. Five days he heard people [talking on the beach]. On the next morning [he saw] a person standing by him. He lifted his blanket [and the stranger said]: "Tomorrow you will be carried back." Early the next morning the person stood again near him, and said: "Arise; now you will be carried back." He looked down to the beach and saw a whale. He carried down his abalone shells. A hole was in the middle of the whale, into which he was placed. |The person said:] "Do not open your eyes while they are carrying you." Now he lay down and he was carried away. All the people carried him. They paddled. The albatross and pelicans were told: "Put down your paddles; put down your paddles." The gulls were told: "Put up your paddles, put up your paddles." The snipes were told: "Put up your paddles, put up your paddles." Then when they were at sea, part of those people departed. When they were near the land another part departed. Now only the snipes and gulls remained. He felt [the whale] rock, then all was quiet and he lifted his blanket. He lay on the beach. He looked and saw only gulls and snipes. Now he arose. He went inland, carrying all his abalone shells and the sea otters. He took five cuts of the whale. That person had told him to do so. Then that whale returned. Now
he went up to his house and staid there. After awhile he saw a child. It approached him, shooting an arrow. [The arrow] struck the ground near him, and he took it and hid it. Then the child came searching for his arrow. When he did not find it he cried: "O, Blue-Jay, you have hidden my arrow. You make me feel miserable. You always tease me; give me my arrow." The child had no hair, and his eyes were sore. His blanket was made of deerskin. Then [Cásal] took him by his arm and said: "Who are you?" "Oh it is I. My father was deserted. Blue-Jay deserted him." Then [Cā'xal] took [the boy] to the water and washed his face; he blew on his eyes and the boy recovered his eyesight. Fe said: "Child! it is I; I have returned." He threw away [the boy's] blanket and gave him a sea-otter blanket. "Tell me," he continued, "are you all well?" The boy replied: "BlueJay made us miserable; two of your wives are now his wives. He always defecates in our house, and I must wipe him with my blanket. Two only [of your wives] do not like him." "Bring them here." "Oh, they can not see, for they have lost their eyes." Then the boy went home. He sent him to fetch his mother. He said to her: "Father has come home." Then his mother and the other woman began to cry: "O, Blue-Jay has deceived you; he always deceives you." "No, indeed, father has come. I have recovered my eyesight; he sent me to fetch you. Just feel my blanket." Then his mother felt it. It was soft. [The boy continued:| "See, you did not believe me!" Then he led them to his father. He reached his father, who washed their faces. Then they recovered their eyesight. Cáxal said to them: "Go and sweep our house." They went back and swept the whole house. They carried everything into the house, his whale, his sea otters, and his abalone shells. Then Ca'xal entered the house.

On the following morning Blue-Jay opened the door and defecated in the doorway. |He called:] "E'npēyucN, wipe me!" "Take that firebrand and push his backside," said his father. The boy took it and pushed him. "Heh," cried Blue-Jay: "Oh, he burnt me; certainly his father has returned." Blue-Jay looked into the house and saw the chief sitting in the house. Then he went and told the people: "Our chief has arrived." |Cásal| distributed all his property among his people. He gave them all the abalone shells.

## 11. STIKUA' ITCA'KXANAM.

Stikua her Myth.

 theirchief. Large his son. Then winter itwas, then

KāxLxnā̄álax ka nē'k•im ktiā'xēqLax: "Amcxe'ltXuitck." 4
One day and he said a hunter: "Make yourselves ready."
Nōxui'tXuitck ka'nauwē2 qō'tac tkā'lamukc. Atagā'la-it môkct They made themselves all those men. They were in the two 5 ready






 to the canoe one piece. Already he ran blue-jay, take out 13

 home.
 they arrived at home. He called blue-jay: "Ah, your mussels
 Stikua' mā̌lnē. Algiugō'lemam iniā'matk. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ tgelx ka'nauwē 18 Stikua' down to beach. They went to take themussels. They came to all qō ${ }^{\prime}$ tac tā'nEmckc. Atgiō ${ }^{\prime} k$ Xuiptck itgu $\bar{m}^{\prime}$ matk $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}$ ini $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ matk. Gō 19 those women. They carried them up the small mussels and the large mussels. The ${ }_{n}$


 The waves will carry jou you will drift away. Almost I drifted away $\quad I_{;} " \quad$ he said away,
 ready.22 the cauve. beach
 boy, he went to the intending beach
ixEltō'ma. Qē'xtcē atciō'cgam ikanī'm he went along. Intending he took it the canoe
 he went along. "Goup, go up," he said to him blue-jay. He went up

 they paddled the people. Ihen they arrived at the sealions their roek.

5 He went the hunter. Hespeared one sealion, and it jumped;
 there it drifted. They hanled it up. They pulled it ashore to the land.
 They pulled it up from He baid "Here we-jay: will eat it

 They singed it there. Theyeutit. They boilen it now there.
 Then it got done what they boiled. They ate, Intending
 he hir it the raven piece. lije he didit in his lair.
12 Ia'xkati qéxtcé atciónpcut. A'nqaté Laqo atcā' yax iqiésqēs. There intending hehidit. Already takeout hedidit blue-jay.
 He burntit thepiece. Inthecrening smallmussels they gathered them and
 largomussels and they went Nearly theylanded, he shouted: " $A h$,
 Stikua' your wussels." Noise of feet, they came they went to mer ming, the beach elildren
16 Stikua'. Ka'nauwéz a'tgelx qō'tac tā'nemcke. Atgiō'kNuiptck stikua'. All theywent to those women. Theycarriedup
 thesmall and the largemussels. Hesaid to them those beople blue-jay: mussels
"Nē2ket mexqTē'tegōye mekanauwe'tike, tana'lta iqētō'mel atciā'x "Not tellhim all of you, elso accompany us lie does
 ourchief his son." Now hesaid that boy: "To-morrow and
 I shall go along." 'Jhen hesaid blue-jay. "What are yougojng Else to do?
 you drift away, confounded waves." Must go along," he sajd ikj $\bar{\jmath}^{\prime} S k s$.
the boy.
 Early they rose the thirltime. They went liewent to that boy. to the beach. the beach.
 Hotook it that eanoe intending. He pushed him blne-jay that
 boy. "What will "odo thisono? Goupfomethe He eried that
 boy, Le went up. "Quick, paddle," he said blue-jay;
"lxēitā'qua." Take nuguklē'watck tê'lx•Em. Ta'ke agatgō'yam gō "we will leave him." Then they.paddled the people. Then they arrived at
 the sealions their rock. Then he went ashore that hunter. He speared it,
 one sealion, a large sealion, and it jumped, there it drifted.
Take algè'lta-u mā́lxolē. Algēékilaē gō $\cdot \mathrm{y}$ - ilē'ē. Algiulã'taptck. Then they hauleditup landward. They landed at the land. They pulled it up from

the sealions their rock. Then he went ashore that hunter. He speared it,
 they boiled it there. It was done. Then they ate. He said
 taua'Ita ēqitō'mel atciā́x ilxā'xak; Emana iā'xa." Menx nilgā ${ }^{\prime}$ ētix•t else accompany. he makes our chief his son." a little he left over
 and ther were Intending he took it one piece the raven. Tie 9 satiated.


 [to] the raven blue-jay: "[Interjec- I want to see it your leg." He jumperd at it, tion]
 ikoalē'x.oa iā'sowit. Atciō'cgam iqjésqēs nix•E'lgilx. Tsō'yustē 14 the raven his leg. He took it blue.jay he burnt it. In the evening



| Stikuay $\overline{\text { a }}^{\prime}$ !" | Temm, | $\bar{a}^{\prime} L \overline{\text { ō }}$ Lx | Stikua'. | A'lta | aLgiō'k Xuiptck |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Noise of feet, | they went to |  |  | they carried up from |

 their mussels. Now they ate those mussels all night and

 I shall go along." Then he said blue-jay: "What are you going to do?

 Early and again they made themselves the fourth He rose that boy.

to the water
 Intending he went into the canoe that boy. He took liim, blue-jay, atciaēlé'malx. Yukp $\ddot{a}^{\prime} t$ nitelō'tXuit gō Ltcuq. Qéxxtee atciō'cgam he threw him intothe Up to here hestood in the water in water. Intending he took it water.
 that canoe. He struck them his hands that boy's blue-jay. There
 he stood. He cried, hecried and he went up. $\underset{\substack{\text { They } \\ \text { went, }}}{\substack{\text { they } \\ \text { went, }}}$
 they padded blue-jay. They reached it that rock, the sealions
 their rock. He went ashore that hunter, he speared it one sealion, cka atcō'pEna, ka $i a^{\prime} x k a t e ̄ ~ a y u X u \bar{a}^{\prime} n i t c k$. TakE wiXt aLgé'Elt $\bar{a}-u w \bar{e}$. and it jumped, and there itdrifted. Then again theypulled it to the

Algīgēl'ā'mam $\bar{e} l \bar{e}^{\prime} \bar{e}$. Algiulā'taptck. Algēlk; $\mathrm{E}^{\prime}$ tsx•Ema ia'xkatē. 'They towed it to the land. They hauled it up from They singed it there. the shore.
AlklḗkXōli algēlki $E^{\prime}$ tsx'ēma. Algà'yaxc; a'lta algiō'tcNem They finished it, they singed it. They cut it; now they boiled it ia'xkati. Ay $\bar{o}^{\prime} k t c i k t . ~ N \bar{e} \bar{e}^{\prime} k \cdot i m ~ i q \bar{e}^{\prime} s q \bar{e} s: ~ " I \bar{a} 2^{\prime} x k u k t \bar{e}$ lxgēwu'lsaya." there. He finished it. He said blue-jay: "Here we will eat it."
ALXLXā'lEm, aLxLXā'lEm. cka icétkum aLgiā'wuls ka aLaqctā'yū. Theyate, they ate, and half they ate it and they became
 They went to sleep; overeateu they became and they went to sleep. He awoke
 blue-jay, he all that what theyhad leftover. In the evening

 they cameashore: "Ab! your mussels Stikua'." Noise of they ran seaward.

They carried up from the the large and small mussels. Hesaid that boy: beach mussels
 "To-morrow now I go along." He said to him blue-jay: "What are you going
Lxaxō'-ita. Lilap mō'ya."
We shall capsize. Under water you will go."

| Wāx | kawī' | noxolā'yutck. | Nixa'latck | qix | iki'a'sks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On the next morning | early | they made themselves ready. | He rose | that | boy |

Nixe'ltXuitck. Augō'cgilx ulā̄xanīma iqésqēs. Qéstcē ayage'La-it He made himself They hauled their canoes blue-jay. Intending be went into the ready. down to the water canoe
 that boy. Hothrew himinto the blue-jay. Hotook it intending that
ikanī'm. Yukp:ḯt tiā̄'xEmalap!ix nitelō'tXuit. Qe'xtcē atciō'cgam canoe. Up to here his arm-pits he stood in the water. Intending he took it
qix• ikanī'm, ateta'auwilx•L tia'kcia iqésqēs qix. iki'ā'sks. that canoe, hestruck hishands blue-jay that boy's. Nige'tsax, nige'tsax qix iki'ásks. $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime} L \bar{o}-\mathrm{y}$-a'lta iqiésqēs. Me cried, hecried that boy. He went now blue-jay. Lä2 ka $\bar{a}^{\prime} y u p t c k ~ i k j ' \bar{a} / s k s . ~ A t c t \bar{o}^{\prime} c g^{\prime} a m$ tiā'xalaitanEma. Some time and he went up from the the boy. He took them his arrows.
beach

A'lta ixLīkōi penka'. Atcagáom utcaktcī'k, Lécel utcaktē̄'k. Now he went afoot. He met it an eagle. a black eagle. around the point
 shooting it hedidit. Skin hedid it, intending putting hediditon Here

[^5]Mank kēkula' tiā ${ }^{\prime} q_{i} o ̂ x l e m a, ~ n a-~ i g e ' n k a k o ̄ . ~ L a ̄ q q^{\circ} \overline{n a}^{\prime} \bar{e} x a x$, atcaé'taql. A little below hisknees, it wastoosmall. Takeoff he didit, he leftit.
 eagle.
 Twice shooting it he did it; it fell down. Skin hedid it puton hediditon
$Q_{j} o \bar{a} \prime p$ nēXe'kXa ka nige'nkakō. Ayū'kō nixk; ${ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ wakct. KētkXulēNearly it fitted and it was too small. He flew he attempted. Down
ayō'kō, nikct ayōlā'tckuix•t. ILā'môkct Lāq nē'xatx, a'lta t!'aya'
he flew. Now he went around thus seaward Gōt!'a't. Nearly he came aroundthe point
fromThen he smelled it smoke; smell of fat that smoke. He cane around the he saw thempoint,
qō'tac giLā'leXam. Gō kulā'yi ka ayugō'La-it. A'lta atclā'qxamt those the people of his There far and he sat on top of Now hesaw them town.
 thus below. It was done. Now they ate he saw them.
tcin'étgelax!" Goyē' nē'xax iqḗsqēs, a'lta Lelā’lax Lō'kōl. "A A, ..... 11
Lelā'lax qLge'lxētuwā'Lam.", WiXt Lāqa nēxātx. Qoä'nEmī Lāqa ..... 12
nē'xax, a'lta kē'kXulē. Atciō'cgam ēXt igitē'tcxal iqē'sqēs. "x•ian ..... 13
ame'leēm," atciō 1 lXam qō'La LElá'lax. CXX aLE'tē qō'La LElā́lax. ..... 14
Lke'pLkEp atciō'cgam qix igitétcxal. A'lta aLō ${ }^{\prime} k \bar{o} q \bar{o}^{\prime} L a ~ L E l a ̄ ' l a x . ~$ ..... 15
Nē'k•im iqē'sqēs: "Taqē lgōLē'lXemk te'Lapc." Alaqctā'yō iqē'sqēs, ..... 16
He said blue-jay: "Just as a person its feet." " They beean $\begin{gathered}\text { Tatiated } \\ \text { sal }\end{gathered}$
aLki 'és'witx•it. WiXt atciō'pcut ikoalē'x•oa ēXt igité'tcxal.
they went to sleep. Again he hid it the raven one piece. ..... 17
Alxel'ō'yōkō iqē'sqēs tsō'yustē. A'lta wiXt alxlxī'lem. A'Ita ..... 18
 ..... 19
algiupā'yalx itguḗma $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}$ ēniā'matk, ka ali'Xkō. NiXkō'mam ..... 20
 ..... 21
They went
down to the22 beach.
 the small
mussels ..... 23qix• ik;'ā'sks. Näket nixā'latek.that boy. Not he rose.
Wāx wiXt néktcuktē. Kawī’X ka nō'xuitXuitck. A'lta wiXt On the again it becameday. Early and they made them. Now again 25 next morning ${ }^{\text {a }}$ selves ready.24

they pushed the their canoe. canoe into the water

Helay in that boy theirchief his son. bed

atcukuēxē'mam he called them together
atciádyid. Lítx n̄̄̀'xax
hedidit. -

3 tqa sosinke. "Alaq, amckLicorin Loyuc. Amexo'yutx. Nakct
 lazy be." Now they tookit nriue the women. Ther washel
5 kiánallwéz nuxō̄yut. "Ai'aq, LEmexE'ltcam." Ta'kE atcuqoa'na-it all they washed $\begin{aligned} & \text { themselves. Quick, comb yourselves. } \\ & \text { theu he pht it down }\end{aligned}$
 a plank. Take hedidit the piece. "Your husbands your all
7 x•ix•е'k ī̄nélax." Mâkct ioitétcxal atcéNtuq gō qaX ōmáp. this they eat itmeh." Two pieces heputthem on that plank
8 A'lta Lqu'pL(pup atca'yax igitétcxal. A'lta atcLE'lltēk Lkanaumétikc Now hedidit a piece. Now he greased their all of them
 those women. Hegreased their those children. Now pull out of


11 tciEx atcélax. Ka'nauwe atcélemēma. Kémk•iti tā'yaqL ikoaléx•oa. split hedidit. All hesharpened them. Thelast hishouse theraven.
12 Nä2kct Lu'xLux aqā'yax itáa'n Xat. A'lta atciaumig'ámelt gō itā'kōtca Not pull out they were its wall Now he put theminto in their backs done planks.
13 qix énXat. Ka'nauwe atcianwiwámelt gō it̄̄'k thoso wall planks. All he put theminto in theirbacks those girls.
14 Atctō'lXam: "Tcā mcíLxa! Manix qīa mē̄'ya mā́Lnē, qoä'2nEmi He said to thom: "Now, go to tho when it you go seaward, fire times
 goaround that rock, then goseaward seaward. When fimi amcoia'xo-ilEmx igépix•L cka amckilictia'2qo-imx. Qénwa Ljóvil you will always do them sealions and youwallalways kill them. Those not giving to stines
 you do. I I carrythem these children. Thiss seaward this
 many split họdidthem sinews. Now they went to water those
 women. slowly now thus theymmped. Fivetimes turn they did at
 that town. Now ther went there seaward, now and it tumed insideont
 the water. Now they went then seaward, where they always boiled blue-jay. Now
 hosain blnejay; "What that comesthere?" Now the people looked that some-


## 25

 blue-jay's. Then amd theywnt there seaward: and alittle and they camo
 birds they cametlying; just A'lta tgi $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ wat qo $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ ta Now they followed them those nēmsā'xaxōmē?" nésk•im do you observe it?" he said as if blood at their bills those birds. 1 3
 where they came "Ia'xka $x \cdot i x \cdot \bar{i}^{\prime} x$ cī̄a'kulqi'ast. TEmēa xō'tac mōxoétLeluXt," "He this his cyes squinting. Your children these you do notrecognize them,

 hethrew them down those sinews on those stones. He saill to them: "When aLō'yima-itx iqés'sqēs itguéma aligElo'yEma-itx ka qi ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{E}^{\prime} l q i^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{El}$ they always go blue-jay mussels they always go to take them then fast
 you shall always be." He said to them those women: "Killer-whales your name if
 a good whale then you willeatit. When a sealiou youkillit,
ka megē'xEluketguläLx. Qéswa $L_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} y a \quad$ aqémegax." 11 then you throw it away. Those not giving to you do." A'lta alxLxā'lem, iqe'sqēs. Nés'k'im qix' ktiā'xēktax: "'Ai'aq Now they ate, blue-jay. Hesaid that hunter: "Quick 12
 home, seeing spirits.
 qix iLxgāáetix•t igépix•L. ALg'̄'yuk ${ }^{\prime \prime} T$ a'lta. Tsō'yustē ka 15 that what they hadleftover the sealion. They carried it now. In the evening then

 from the beach
 Now nothing their wallplanks those houses. Now they cried the people. Nige'tsax iqē'sqēs. Aqī̄'lXam: "k; ${ }^{\prime} \overline{\cos } \mathrm{me}^{\prime} x a x$, iqésqēs. Qē nēkctx 19 He cried blue-jay. He was told: "Silent be, blue-jay. If not

 kanauwétike, iā'mka ikoalē'x oa tēx•t tāa'yaqu. Ayōix nēcktā'x, 22 all. only he the raven one his honse. He went often, he searched beach,
 $a$ sturgeon find he did it. He wentoften he searched often on the beach,
 He went blue-jay intending hesearched Hail it became. Thus large often
often on the beach.
Lkā'kXul. Qē'xtcē alés gelo-ix itguéma. Qē xtcee tc; u'xtçux algiā'x.
25 hail. Intending be gathered often mussels. Intending breaking off hedidthem.
 Cannot breaking hedid. Giving up he became he went He went the raven off home. often


## Translation.

Many people were living at Nakot! $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ t. Now their chief deed. He had [left] a son who was almost grown up. It was winter and the people were hungry. They had only mussels and roots to eat. Once upon a time a hunter said: "Make yourselves ready." All the men made themselves ready and went seaward in two canoes. Then the hunter speared a sealion. It jumped and drifted on the water [dead]. They hauled it ashore. Blue-Jay said: "Let us boil it here." They made a fire and singed it. They cut it and boiled it. Blue-Jay sand: "Let us eat it here, let us eat all of it!" Then the people ate. Raven tried to hide a piece of meat in his mat and carried it to the canoe. [But] Blue-Jay [had already seen it|; he ran [after him], took it and threw it into the fire. He burned it. Then they went home. They gathered large and simall mussels. In the evening they came home. Then Blue-Jay shouted : "Stikua', fetch your mussels!" Stikua' was the name of Blue Jay's wife. Then noise of many feet [was heard], and Stikna' and the other women came running down to the beach. They went to fetch mussels. The women came to the beach and carried the mussels to the house. Raven took care of the chief's son. The boy said: "To-morrow I shall accompany you." "Blue-Jay said to him: "What do you want to do? The waves will carry you away, you will drift away; even I almost drifted away."

The next morning they made themselves ready. They went into the canoe and the boy came down to the beach. He wanted to accompany them and held on to the canoe. "Go to the house; go to the house," said Blue-Jay. The boy weut up, but he was very sad. Then Blue-Jay said: "Let us leave him." The people began to paddle. Then they arrived at the sealion island. The hunter went ashore and speared a sealion. It jumped and drifted on the water [dead]. They hanled it ashore and pulled it up from the water. Blue-Jay said: "Let us eat it here; let us eat all of it, else our chief's son would always want to come here." They singed it, carved it, and boiled it there. When it was done they ate it all. Raven tried to hide a piece in his hair, but Blue-Jay took it out immediately and burned it. In the evening they gathered large and small mussels and then they went home. When they approached the beach Bhe-Jay shouted: "Stikua', fetch your mussels!" Then noise of many feet |was heard]. Stikua' and her children and all the other women came rumning down to the beach and carried the mussels up to the house. Blue-Jay had told all those people: "Don't tell our chief"s son, else he will want to accompany us." In the evening the boy said: "To-morrow I shall accompany you."

But Blue-Jay said: "What do you want to do? The confounded waves will carry you away." But the boy replied: "I must go."
In the morning they made themselves ready for the third time. The boy went down to the beach and took hold of the canoe. But BlueJay pushed him aside and said: "What do you want here? Go to the house." The boy cried and went up to the house. [When he turned back] Blue-Jay said: "Now paddle away. We will leave him." The people began to padale and soon they reached the sealion island. The hunter went ashore and speared one large sealion. It jumped and drifted on the water [dead]. They hauled it toward the shore, landed, pulled it up and singed it. They finished singeing it. Then they carved it and boiled it, and when it was done they began to eat. Blue-Jay said: "Let us eat it all, nobody must speak about it, else our chief's son will always want to accompany us." A little [meat] was still left when they had eaten enough. Raven tried to take a piece along. He tied it to his leg and said his leg was brokeu. Blue-Jay burned all that was left over. Then he said to Raven: "Let me see your leg." He jumped at it, untied it and found the piece of meat at Raven's leg. He took it and burned it. In the evening they gathered large and small mussels. Then they went home. When they were near home Blue-Jay shouted: "Stikua', fetch your mussels!" Then noise of many feet [was heard] and Stikua' [her children and the other women] came down to the beach and carried the mussels up to the house. The fwomen and children] and the chief's son ate the mussels all night. Then that boy said: "To-morrow I shall accompany you." Blue-Jay said: "What do you want to do? You will drift away. If I had not takeu hold of the canoe I should have drifted away twice."
On the next morning they made themselves ready for the fourth time. The boy rose and made himself ready also. The people hanled their canoes into the water and went aboard. The boy tried to board the canoe also, but Blue-Jay took hold of him and threw him into the water. He stood in the water up to his waist. He held the canoe, but Blue-Jay struck his hands. There he stood. He cried, and cried, and went up to the house. The people went; they paddled and soon they reached the sealion island. The hunter went ashore and speared a sealion. It jumped and drifted on the water [dead]. Again they towed it to the island and pulled it ashore. They singed it. When they had finished singeing it they earved it and boiled it. When it was done Blue-Jay said: "Let us eat it here." They ate half of it and were satiated. They slept because they had eaten too much. BlueJay awoke first and burned all that was left. In the evening they gathered large and small mussels and went home. When they were near the shore he shouted: "Stikua', fetch your mussels!" Noise of many feet [was heard] and Stikua' [her childreu and the other women] came running down to the beach and carried up the mussels. The boy said: "To-morrow I shall accompany you." But Blue-Jay replied:
"What do you want to do? We might capsize and you would be drowned."

Early on the following morning the people made themselves ready. The boy arose and made himself ready also. Blue-Jay and the people hauled their canoes down to the water. The boy tried to board it, but Blue-Jay threw him into the water. He tried to hold the canoe. The water reached up to his armpits. Blue-Jay struck his hands [until he let gol. Then the boy cried and cried. Blne-Jay and the other people went away.

After some time the boy went up from the beach. He took his arrows and walked around a point of land. There he met a young eagle and shot it. He skinned it and tried to put the skin on. It was too small, it reached scarcely to his knees. Then he took it off and went on. After awhile he met another eagle. He shot it and it fell down. It was a white-headed eagle. He skinned it and tried the skin on, but it was too small. It reached a little below his knees. He took it off, left it, and went on. Soon he met a bald-headed eagle. He shot it twice and it fell down. He skinned it and put the skin on. It was nearly large enough for him, and he tried to fly. He could fly downward only. He did not rise. He turned back, and now he could fly. Now he went around the point seaward from Nakōt! $\bar{a}$ 't. When he had nearly gone around he smelled smoke of burning fat. When he came around the point he saw the people of his town. He alighted on top of a tree and looked down. [He saw that] they had boiled a sealion and that they ate it. When they had nearly finished eating he flew up. He thought: "O, I wish Blue-Jay would see me." Then Blue-Jay looked up [and saw| the bird flying about. "Ah, a bird came to get food from us." Five times the eagle gyrated over the fire, then it descended. Blue-Jay took a piece of blubber and said: "I will give you this to eat. The bird came down, grasped the piece of meat and flew away. "Ha!" said Blue-Jay, "that bird has feet like a man." When the people had eaten enough they slept. Raven hid again a piece of meat. Toward evening they awoke and ate again; then Blue-Jay burned the rest of their food. In the evening they gathered large and small mussels and went home. When the boy came home he lay down at once. They approached the village and Blue-Jay shouted: "Fetch your mussels, Stikua'!" Noise of many feet [was heard] and Stikna' [and the other women] ran down to the beach and carried up the mussels. They tried to rouse the boy, but he did not arise.

The next morning the people made themselves ready and launched their canoe. The chief's son stayed in bed and did not attempt to accompany them. After sumrise he rose and called the women and children and said: "Take urine and wash yourselves, be quick." The women obeyed and washed themselves. He continned: "Comb your hair." Then he put down a plank, took the piece of meat ont [from
under his blanket, showed it to the women and said|: "Every day your husbands eat this." He put two pieces side by side on the plank, cut them to pieces and greased the heads of all the women and children. Then he pulled the planks forming the walls of the houses out of the ground. He sharpened them [at one end and those which were very wide he split in two. He sharpened all of them. The last house of the village was that of Raven. He did not pull out its wall-planks. He put the planks on to the backs of the women and children and said: "Go down to the beach, when you go seaward swim five times around that rock. Then go seaward. When you see sealions you shall kill them. But you shall not give anything to stingy people. I shall take these children down. They shall live on the sea and be my relatives."
Then he split sinews. The women went into the water and began to jump [out of the water]. They swam five times back and forth in front of the village. Then they went seaward plowing through the water Now they went seaward to the place where Blue-Jay and the men were boiling. Blue-Jay said to the men: "What is that?" The men looked and saw the girls jumping. Five times they swam around Blue-Jay's rock. Then they went seaward. After awhile birds came flying to the island. Their bills were |as red] as blood. They followed [the fish]. "Ah," said Blue-Jay: "Do you notice them? Whence come these numerous birds?" The Raven said: " Нa, squinteye, they are your children; do you not recognize them?" Five times they went around that rock. Now [the boy] threw the sinews down upon the stones and said: "When Blue-Jay comes to gather mussels they shall be fast |to the rocks]." And he said to the women, turning toward the sea: "Whale-Killer will be your name; when you catch a whale you will eat it, but when you catch a sealiou you will throw it away, but you shall not give anything to stingy people."

Blue-Jay and the people were eating. Then that hunter said: "Let us go home. I am afraid we have seen evil spirits; we have never seen anything like that on this rock." Now they gathered mussels and carried along the meat which they had left over. In the eveuing they came near their home. [Blue-Jay shouted:] "Stikua', fetch your mussels!" There was no sound of people. Five times he called. Now the people went ashore and [they saw that] the walls of the houses had disap. peared. The people cried. Blue-Jay cried also, but somebody said to him: "Be quiet, Blue-Jay; if you had not been bad our chief's son would not have done so." Now they all made one house. Only Raven had one house [by himself ]. He went and searched for food on the beach. He found a sturgeon. He went again to the beach and found a porpoise. Then Blue:Jay went to the beach and tried to search for food. [As soon as he went out] it began to hail; the hail-stones were so large [indicating]. He tried to gather mussels and wanted to break them off, but they did not come off. He could not break them off. He gave it up. Raven went to search on the beach and found a seal. The others ate roots only. Thus their chief took revenge on them.
'THE SKUNK HER STORY.

 Now shesanghercon- that chieftainess. Now a house shemade it, alarge juror's song

 house she made it. Now sheinvited them people. Then they landed the people. Tciā̀xuwaltck iqē'sqēs qaX ukō'nax. "Ā, akcema x•itac He helped her singing blue-jay that ehieftainess. "Ah, who there
 they danee?" "Alh, maggots these they dancing. Now
Lgitxtā'maē $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ mōa:
they entered the the maggots:
house to dance

"We make it move, we make itmove [?] [?]. We make it move, we make it move, iqō'ten, iqō'tEn."
[?] [?]."


his wife: "Putit on, old woman!"
Then she said:
"[?]

 [int. conjuror assembles, if you put on a goorl one?" Again part.]
atktō'pena tgráe wam têlx•Em gō-y-icq iqép!al. "Ā, akcema $x \cdot i t a c$ they uttered theirsong people at infront doorvay. "Ah. who then
 they dance?" "All, the geese these they dancing."
A'lta aLgióstamai Lk; Elak; Ela'ma:

## Now they entered the the geese:




Aqué'luqu iqésqēs LkiElak;Elā'ma klkēx l'ōk. NōNuinā'Xit gō They earried to him blue-jay _ geese being blanket. They stood at iqép!al têlx•Em: "Ā akeEma x•itac oxuiwa'yutcgō?" "Ā-ythe doorway people: "Ah, who then they dance?"" "Ah, imōlekuma:
the elks:"
 $\delta \delta \delta$ \& cíl".: \|"

## ઈJ

z2."
Ta'ke nix Enō'tē $^{\prime}$ iqésqēs:
Then he joined their song Bhe-jay:
"\|: Nä'caikā' antcgā'wicila' poqō'Xumā'X, acilä', ci'lē acilä' cílé: :||"

> "We we liss [on] bluffs

1
Aqē'lukt imō'leqan iqésqēs. Atcō'lXam uyā'k•ikala: It was brought to him a roung eik blue-jay. He said to her his wife:
"ĒmXlXā'nakō-y- ōqiōyō'qXut!" Agiō'lXam: "Li lōp $L_{i} l \overline{l o} p, ~ n e \bar{x}$ "Put it on old woman!' she said to him: "[?] [,?] [?]
 [?] [?] [?]." "And indeed one. [int. conjuror assembles, if 4
 lint. you put on a good one?" Again they stood people in the door-

"Ah. who then they stand "Ah. the wolves."

qLLEncā'nEmkōti'kcät kōti'kca kōti'kca."
we have our faces blackened, blackened, blackened."


 "Together, together, our dead people that blue-jay, that blue-jay."


you will be a silent one she she will speak what she resolves it. When if [int. 13
mōlā'ma?"
[int. part.] part.]
you say to her?"

kLgūw'̄̄'yutckō?" "Lcayā'mukc." A'lta aLx•Eluwā'yutck Lcayā'mukc. 16 they dancing?" "The grizzly bears." Now they danced the grizzly bears.

 [int. part.]?
ta'kE aLx•Eluwāyul." Take nék•im Lcaya'mukc iL $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime}$ Xak; Emana: 19
 "Who that thus saying much? Tear I shall do it his body.
Nluwu'lغaya." "Nai'kXa-y- $\bar{A}^{\prime} k i a$ anxia'xo-il. E'natka giáneptēma. „1 I shall eat him." "I thus I said much. One side only my braid.

ánqatē aLō'meqtx." Take atclō'lXam tī̄'cōlal: "Ai'aq a'lta 23
 we will go out. They next they dance. Behold the arrows

A'lta LkcikemuXulā'ma ilē̄ē Lentsj $\mathrm{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{xuks}: \quad 26$
Now they beat fast time the ground the Entsixs: [made shake]

BULL. $T=20-10$
-
 the gray cranes they danced. They entered to Coyote their husband. Now dlanee.
nē'ktcxam iti $\bar{a}$ 'lapas: "Nikct ilx'atuā'n"k' $\bar{a}$ 'tsē. Amā'Lgum liesancr his con- Coyote: Jot Jok back often gounger Fon willmake iuror's song
 that they make a our children." He liit one her danghter. Cut he did it mistake in their dance
itcā'tuk: Alii'2LNuLi alx'Eluwā'yutck. A'LElaktike sképNoa her neek. They finished they danced. Next they the rabbita
aLx•Eluwā'yutck:
they danced:
"Lā̄q mexā'nxala walā'paté' hēhâ' hē̄hâ'! Ēmē'maq ayā'melax

"Going out rou do for me of way
post
hēhâ hēha!
hēhâ' hēhâ.

Hespanned it hisbow. Then he said blue-jay:

| ${ }^{6}$ Lāq | mxéxela | witsō' ${ }^{\prime}$ Uuix ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | walāpate. | hēhâ; | $\overline{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{me} \bar{s}^{\prime} \mathrm{maq}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 'Going ont | you do for him | my younger brother | post, | hêhà; | shooting you |

"Going ont you do for him
of way
my younger
post,
hēhá;
shooting rou
tcimelṓxoax hēhâ!"
he does it to you hēhá!"

| AqLe $\bar{e}^{\prime} / \mathrm{luk}{ }^{\text {ut }}$ T | ske'pXoa | kLkex | L'ōk. | '6 LEmxLx ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 'ıakō- ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| It was brought | rablit | being | blanket. | P'ut it on | to biought

 old womau!"
 one [int. confuror assembles, if [int. you put it on art.] good one? Ak:ï'。x qaX ukōnax áktcxem:

Ofteu that chieftainess she sangher conjuror's song:
 "Together, together our deadones ah that blue-iay, ah that

blue-jay nllı."





## Translation.

A chieftainess sang her conjurer's song. She made a large house and invited the people. The people landed. Blue-Jay was the chorus leader of the chieftainess. "Who are those outside who want to dance?" "Ah, the maggots; they will dance." Now the maggots entered; they sang: "We make move the rotten meat; we make move the rotten meat." Blue-Jay joined their song and they gave him a mountain goat blanket in payment. He said to his wife: "Put it on, old woman." But she replied; "Llop, Llop, nēq, nēq, tcu, tcu." "Certainly," said Blue-Jay, "when conjurers assemble it is better not to put on beantiful clothing." Now other people sang in front of the door. "Who are those who want to dance?" "Ah, the geese; they want to dauce." Now the geese entered; they sang: "We pull out the seagrass, the sea-grass, the sea-grass, and it drifts away." They gave Blue-Jay in payment a blanket made of geese skins. Other people stood at the door. "Who are those who want to dance?" "Ah, the elks; they want to dance." Now they entered and sang: "We hiss on bluffs; we make z-z-z on bluffs." Blue-Jay joined their song: "You hiss on bluffs." They gave him a blanket made of the skin of a young elk in payment. He said to his wife: "Put it on, old woman." She replied: "Llop, Llop, nēq, nēq, tcu, tcu." "Certainly," said Blue-Jay, "when conjurers assemble it is better not to put on beantiful clothing." Again people stood at the door. "Who are those who want to dance?" "The wolves; they want to dance." They entered and sang: "We carry deer-fawns in our mouths; we have our faces blackened." BlueJay joined their song and they gave him a wolf blanket in payment.

The chieftainess, the skunk, was singing by herself: "Blue-Jays and my ancestors used to keep company." Blue-Jay said to his brother: "Robin, go out, I shall speak to her." Robin replied: "No, be quiet, do not speak to her, she will say herself what she resolves to do. Do not speak to her."

Then more people stood in front of the door. "Ah, who are those who want to dance?" "The grizzly bears." Now the grizzly bears danced. They danced a long time in the house. Then a person said outside: "When will they go out; do they think they alone want to dance?" Then the chief of the grizzly bears said: "Who is talking there? I shall tear him to pieces; I shall eat him." "I am talking; I have a braid on one side of my head only. When I enter a man in the morning he must die before noon." Then the grizzly bear said to his people: "Let us go ont and let them dance. Behold the arrows are growling."

Next the birds Ēntsix danced. They sang in a rapid morement: "Our legs are small, but we make the ground shake." Blue-Jay said: "Ha, how miserable are your legs, they will make the ground shake! Be quiet, you bad people." The birds danced and after a little while the house began to shake. Blue-Jay arose and said: "Slowly, slowly, slowly, younger brothers, the house will fall." The birds finished dancing, and next the gray cranes began to dance. Coyote was their husband. He sang his shaman's song, "Do not look back, younger sister, because you cause our children to make mistakes." Then he bit one of the children and tore off his neck. After they finished dancing the rabbits came and sang: "Step aside, step aside, post, heha, heha, I will shoot yon, heha, heha!" He spanned his bow and Blue-Jay said: "Step aside for my younger brother, post, heha, else he will shoot you, heha!" They gave him a blanket made of rabbit skins. [Blue-Jay gave it to his wife and said:] "- ut it on, old woman." She replied: "Llop, Llop, nēq, nēq, tcu, tcu." "O, yes," remarked Blue-Jay, "when conjurers assemble it is better not to put on beautiful clothing." Now the chieftainess continned to sing her conjurer's song: "Blue-Jay's and my ancestors used to keep company, m-m-m-m." Again Blue-Jay said to his brother: "Go out, Robin, I am hungry. She shall kill the whale quickly." Robin replied: "Iii, do you think you alone see this? She will say herself what she wants to do." Five times Blue-Jay said to his elder brother to go out, but Robin did not leave the house. Then Blue-Jay shouted: "The skmk is a wind-maker; she will make sick those whom she invited to the dance." She made wind and the whale fell down dead right there. Blue-Jay was blown away and he was caught in a knot-hole in the wall, in which he stuck. Now the people cut the whale. Blue-Jay cried: "Take me out, Robin, take me out." When the whale was all ent, Robin went up and took him out. Then Blue-Jay cut the meat only.
13. SKĀ'SA-IT ICTA'KXANAM $K_{i} A$ IQE'SQES.

Robin their Myth and Blee-Jay's.





mxaLésx? QtumgElō'kstxa, iqsō'tElōtElō tiā $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime} \varepsilon$ wit." .TakE wiXt 6 do you go seaward? Something is carried [a bird with long legs] his legs." Then again
 she shouted the sleeper. Nearly seaward from him she was. Again
atcō'lXam: "Xoā'u mxaLē'Lx? Qtumgelō'kstxa, iqsō'telōtelō he said to her: "Why do you go seaward? Something is carried to you, [a bird with


be speared her. They two went home now. They put it into the canoe what they had killed.
AcXgō'mam; $\bar{a}^{\prime} c t o ̄ p t c k . ~ A t c i \bar{o} l \mathrm{Xam}$ iāXk'un: "MxE'lgiLx, 11 kā'sa-it!" Na-ixE'lgiLx skā'sa-it. A'yuLx iq $\bar{e}^{\prime} s q \bar{e} s, ~ a t c o ̄ \bar{a}^{\prime}$ 'taptck robin!" He made fire robin. He went sea. blue-jay, he carried it inland 12






"Mä'tp!a, mä'tp!a Lmés'xauyam Lmä'mōkuē mai'kXa, Lmä'mōkXuē "Come in, come in you poor one, your flesh under yours, your flesh under
mai'kXa; ōmä'k;ultcin mai'kXa; LEmä'lēct mai'kXa." Ta'kE $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{y} p$ ! yours; yourhead yours; your tail yours." Then he entered
skā'sa-it. A'lta acxgēéktcikt ictā'lektcal; ta'kE acxLxā'lEm. Iō Lqtē robin. Now it was done what they roasted; then they ate. A long time 21


acxēlā'-it. A'lta Lō'itet ilxEnxEnē'mate. Qjoā'p alxé'gēla-ē, they two stayed. Now

they came

they who wailed while
traveling.
Nearly
they landed,
 they two recognized now the ducks. They landed. He was told blue jay: "Ā, ayin'uy $\bar{a}{ }^{\prime} x i t ~ i m t a ̄ ' q i x \cdot$. Iantgā'lEmam, mīgēlā'-ēta-e." Nék•im "Ah, he chokes your brother. I came to fetch you, you shall cure him by He said in-law.
i

 He said to himu [to] his elder "Say robin: 'One lake gitxalEmē'ntōma igō'n énata.' Ē'ka mōlā'ma manix anigēlā'-ētaē." she will pay us for curing also one side.' Thus you will say when I cure him by means him
Nḗ $k \cdot i m$ skā'sa-it: "A'yipé!" Acxē'gila-è. A'lta cka ci'llcill uya'Lutck He said robin: "Well!" They landed. Now and rattling liis breath itcā'k•ikal ōgoé'xgoèx. A'lta ayuguéla-it iqésqēs:
her husband the duck's. Now he cured him by blue.jay: means of sorcers
Ka iaXā'lak, ka iaX $\bar{a}^{\prime} l a g E^{\prime}$ kaxuntā'gemēmtō'm agun ānata.


 your nephews!" Ah, out he made it that what choked him. Well atcā̄yax, tayā̄ nē'xax. A'lta acktōpā'yalx ctā'kemē'miōm he made him, well he got. Now they gathered what they had received

Actō'kXuiptck tetā'at. Ka'nauwe actō'kXuiptck. A'lta acxḗla-it, They carried inland their roots. All they carried inlaud. Now they stayed, acge'tax tctā'at. Acktō'2tctXōm ka'nauwe qō'ta tcta'at. they ate their roots. They finished all those roots.
Ta'kE wiXt nix ${ }^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} q^{\prime} q a u w a k \bar{o}$ iqésqēs: "Kā'sa-it," atciō'lXam Then again hedreamt blue-jay: "Robin." he said to him [to\} iā'xk; 'un, "Nix•gē'qauwakō aqEntg'ā'lemam, nōguēlā'ētaē." Mank his elder brother, "I dreamt people came to fetch us, I shanl cure him br, A little means of sorcery."
 up became the sun; they salw a canee, two in canoe.
 It landed the canoe. They came inland now two youths. Acia'2tptegam a'lta Lleqiā'muke Letā́q;'olipx'. Aqiō'lXam iqésqès: They cane inland now the wolves their youths. He was told blue-jay: "Kantgālemam. Ōntcā'hat!au ayan'̄̄'Lo-it." Nē̄k•im iqē'sqēs: "We came to fetch fou. Our virgin is choking." He said blue.jay:
"Ntō'yaa." Lä2, a'lta acxe'lltXuitck iqésqēs kia skā'sa-it. "We shall come." Some time now they made themselves blue-jay and robin. ready
Atciō'lXam iā'xk; un iqésqēes: "Ma'nix mūguilā'ita, ia'xk'a iā'qoa-iL Hesaidtohim [tol lise elder bluejay: "When I cure him by, that large

hasket, that point to it. © Say: "That there somelodry in in disease].


yukuēlā'ēta-i:
he cured her by means of sorcery:
I'kta qia yā'lōc qau $\bar{o} k_{j} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ skEs ko nā'xumbxiō'gux ōgō'mokue.


Ta'kE nē'k•im skā'sa-it: "x•ix•ō'yax qē'La-it." Atcige'ntciaktē qix•
Then hesaid robin: "That there someborlyisin." He pointed to it that
 large basket. It was taken down the basket. It was placed near him* robin.
 Now thus did robin; if a large one, then he pointed at it

 its knee. He was paid for curing her full two canoes meats mixed

 to theirhouse; they carriedinland that meat. Full became their house. 10

## Translation.

There were Blue-Jay and Robin. Once upon a time they were hungry. Blue-Jay said: "Make yourself ready, Robin." And they went to the sea wbere a slough was left by the receding tide. They were in their canoe. Blue-Jay called; "Come ashore, sleeper!" [name of a large fish]. The sleeper shouted [in reply], but it was far away from the shore. Blue-Jay called again: "Why do you stay far from the shore? Only the heron can carry [food] to you [if you stay that far from the shore]." Again the sleeper shouted; he was nearer the shore now. Blue-Jay repeated: "Why do you stay far from the shore? Only the heron can carry [food] to you [if you stay that far from the shore]." Blue-Jay called him five times; then he came ashore. Blue-Jay speared him and he and his brother went home after they had thrown the fish into their canoe. They reached their home and went ashore. Blue-Jay said to his brother, "Make a fire." Robin made a fire. Blue-Jay went and carried the fish up to the house. He cut it and Robin said: "I will have its tail, I will have its breast, I will. have its head." Then Blue-Jay became angry: "You want to have everything for yourself; the Q; tē'nse* are going to eat.what has been killed for"you." Then Robin cried; he took his work and left the house. He cried outside. Blue-Jay finished cutting the fish. Then he called his elder brother [and said]: "Come in, come in, you poor one, you shall have the breast, you shall have the head, you shall have the tail." Then Robin came in. When the fish was roasted they began to eat.

After some time Blue-Jay dreamed, and he said to his elder brother: "Robin, I dreamed people sent for us; I was to cure a sick person." After some time people came in a canoe, wailing. When they had almost
reached the shore they recognized the duck. She landed and said to Blue-Jay: "O, your brother-in-law is choking. I came to fetch you; you shall cure lim." Blue-Jay replied: "We shall go." They made themselves ready to go. They went, and he said to his elder brother: "Robin, you must say, 'She slall give us in payment one lake and onehalf of another lake.' Thus you must say when I cure her." Robin said: "All right." They landed. The duck's husband was breathing hearily. Now Blue Jay began to cure him and Robin saug: "You shall pay us both sides of one lake and one side of another lake." One of the ducks who sat at some distance sang differently: "Qoé'x, one side shall be yours, my nephews." Then Plue Jay took out the morsel which was choking the duck and made him well. He recovered. Now [Robin and his brother] dug roots on the place which they had received in payment. They gathered two canoes full and went home. They arrived at home. They carried their roots up to the house. They stayed there for some time. They ate all their roots. Then Blue.Jay dreamed again. He said to his eller brother: "Robin. I dreamed that people sent for us; I was to cure a sick person." In the afternoon they saw a.canoe coming; two persons were in it. They landed and two young men came up to the house. They were the young wolves. They said to Blue-Jay: "We come to call you; a girl of our family is choking." Blue-Jay replied: "We shall go." After some time he and his brother made themselves ready, and he said to his elder brother: "When I cure her you must point to the largest basket and say, 'There is the spirit of the disease."" "All right," replied Robin. They landed, and when they came to the house the girl was almost suffocated. Then Blue-Jay began to cure her. He sang: "What is it that is in this girl? Her throat is all twisted up." Then Robin said, pointing to the largest basket: "It is in that large basket." The wolves took it down and placed it near Robin. Robin continued to do so, and pointed to all the large baskets. Then Blue-Jay took out what had choked the girl; it was the kneepan of an elk. Then they gave them in payment two canoes full of meat and grease. They went home and now they were satisfied and carried the meat up to the honse. Their honse became full.

## 14. IQ $\bar{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{SQ} \overline{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{S} \mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{i}}$ A I $\bar{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{I} \operatorname{ICT} \bar{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{KXANAM}$.

Blue-Jay and Iṑ their Mýtif.

akLōlā'lEpra-itx ikjEnátan. "Qō'i tkalai'tanEma mtāx," agiō'lXam she always dug potentilla roots. "Shall arrows make," she said to him uyā'xk'un. "Itci'pōte atgiumē'qLa-itx tlalā'xukc, tqoēxqoē'xuke, 3 his elder sister. "My buttocks they always lick it the birds, ducks, tk; Elakelā'ma, tmōntsjikts; $\bar{e}^{\prime} k u k s . " \quad N \bar{e}^{\prime} k \cdot i m$ iquésqēs: "Ä'ka 4
 I think." It got day, again she went she dug his e!der sister. He made tkalai'tanEma atcL $\bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{kXoL}_{i}$ 。 A ${ }^{\prime}$ lta $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \overline{0}$. Atcō'xtkinemam uyā́xk'un. 6 arrows he finished them. Now he went. He searched for her his elder sister.6
 Where she always Iō'ı, ah, noise of her anus became. She looked back, thus dug scratching
 she did. Now he spanned his blue-jay. At heranns: "Anah, this bow

 them him hat hat



 "Thus I think, he said blue-jay. He went blue-jay. Now he phucked it home
 that male mallard He finished helucked it. Five her chil- Iō'i.

 dren.


 they looked into there Now it became warm that grease. the fire

Now they licked it off it ; fat. She went Iō'i. Sheopened the duor. She saw them home

 that stone it hit her. There she fell over. A long time nuqunā'ētix‘t; naxā'latek, atcalā'takō. "Nà2, x•ix' ksiā'qulqi'ast! she lay there; she arose, she recovered. "Anah, that squinteye!


 -The stomach keep for me."" "Thus I thought," he said blue-jay,

 She said to him again her yonnger Iō'i: "Shall a canve youmake it forme. a leg brother
 fitting." "Thus I think," hesaid blue-jay. She said Iō'i: "Theu $k_{i} \bar{e}^{x} \times i x \quad i k_{j} E n \bar{a}$ 'tan; a'lta iau'a énatai nō'yima manix nothing these potentullaroots; now then on the other sule $\begin{gathered}\text { i shall go go when } \\ \text { often }\end{gathered}$

 Early he went blue-jay. He hollored out a cellar. He put into it his leg;
12 atciā'kqana-itx. Atclé ${ }^{\prime} k X^{\prime} \bar{o} l i$ ikan'm iqē'sqēs. Atcio'lXam he put it into the canoe. He finished the canve blue.jay. He said to her
 his elder sister: ".Then I finished it that canue." They went they took it to the

4 Actō'yam gō uyā'xk'un. Age'selkel Iō'i qix ikanī'm. A'lta éswit They arrived at his elder sister. She saw it Iō'i that canoe. Now a leg
 fitting. "Anal, that squint eyr! Thus [int. part.] did Isay to you?
16 Ayamō'lXam Lā’kiayax Lgiō'ktell." "Ä'ka anxe'Lux," nḗk•im I said to you one man in canoe carrying." "Thus I thought," he sard
17 iqē'sqēs, "kia mai'kXa tā'n tci wuki amenō'lNam?" bluejay, "and you something [int.part.] straight you say to me?"
18 Néstcukté wiNt. A'lta $\bar{e}^{\prime} k \overline{1} u$ wiNt ateā'yax iqésqēs ikanī'mi. It got day again. Now another again he made $1 t$ blue-jay canoe. A'lta it ${ }_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} k t i \quad$ ikanī'm, Láa'k;ayax Lgiō'ktell. A'lta agiō'ktel Now a good canoe, one maa in cance carrying. Now she carried it
20 uyà $\bar{a}^{\prime} x k^{\prime}$ un. his elder sister.
 Long they staid. She said to him his elder sister: "Shall you marry.

A woman take her. She shall helpme digging. but Lmémelōct." Nék•im iqésqès: "Äka anxélux." Nō'meqt a dead one." He said blue-jay: "Thus I thiuk." She was dead
 their clief his danghter those one peeple of town. He went at dark and
 take ont he did her blue-jay. Early he landed and he said to her his elder sister: "A, Xóla anlé'gēla-i lmémelōct, ïka qé amenō'lNam." "Niax, "All, that one I land here the dead one, thus as yon said to me." "Anah,
 that squint eye! an old one I said to you you shall take her. Quick
 carry her there to the supernat. Now he went ont blue-jay. Cint off be did it to sea
 hishair all. Heeried, he went where they were the supernat-
Atgiltcā̃'ma aqixEuē'matē. Atge'pa tiō'LEma. "A $\mathrm{k}_{i} \mathrm{c}$, Liā'xauyam They heard lim $\begin{gathered}\text { somebody eried } \\ \text { while traveling. }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { They went } \\ \text { out }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { the super. } \\ \text { natural beings. }\end{gathered} \quad$ "Oh, $\quad$ the poor one, iqē'sqēs. Iā'xka x•ik ēxEnx•Ené'matē. Lō'nas uyā'xk'un Xau blue-jay. He that he cried traveling. Perhaps his elder sister that one
 dead." He said much blne-jay: "Ah, mywife!" "Perhaps his sister
 qēxtcē. Aqēwā'amtcxōkō: "Qantsi'x ka nō'meqt?" means or sorcery intending. He was asked: - How many [days] and she is dead?", He said:
"Tā'anlkī nō'meqt." "六, mō'ya gō-y- ēXt gitā'lXam, La'cka
 they know heal they do them one sleep." He said blue-jay, that 8 $\bar{o}^{8} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ Lax $\begin{gathered}\text { day } \\ \text { he boōght her and } \\ \text { she died. }\end{gathered}$ $\underset{\text { then }}{\text { ka }} \underset{\text { aya }}{\text { he }}$ kxopt. morning
lā'ittx tiō'sema. WiXt éqxelqt atgiltcā'ma. Atge'pa tiō'lema:
were the supernatural again a crying one they heard him. They went out the supernat.
11
"Ä, iqē'sqēs Liā'xauyam x•ik ixenxenē'matē; Lōnas uya'xk"un 12
"Al, blue-jay the poor one that he eries traveling; perhaps hiseldersister

tiō'LEma. Aqigā'lulx iqē'sqè̀s. Ā, nēxgu'Litsk iqē'sqēs: "A'xka-y- 14 the supernat- They went down blue-jay. Ah, he told them blue-jay: "That
ural beings. to him

day I bought her and she died. I bronght her to you you eure her." 15



 wiXt nexe ${ }^{\prime}$ 'ook $\bar{k} \overline{0}$. A'lta wiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ yō. Ayō'yain gō-y- ēXt itā'lXam. 20 again he awoke. Now again he went He arrived at one theirtown.

 iqē'sqēs. $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime}$ tgelx tiṓlema. A'lta itcā'tcikc qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil. Aqiō lXam: 23 blue-jay. They went the supernat- Now stinking that womau. He was told: down to the ural beings. beach
"Tcē'xē ta'ke nā'qxôiē ?" " $\bar{A}, t^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} k E$ Lō'nē nā'qxôie." AqLō'cgam Ltcuq "How many then her sleeps?" "Ah, then three her sleeps." It was taken water


 The next
 he reacherl the town. He was heard crying whiletraveling he came. Ther went out
 the people: "Ah, poor blue-jay, he cries while travel perhaps poor ing,
uyā'lē $\bar{o}^{\prime} m E q \underline{t}$. hissister died." Hesaid much his wife died. He landed blue.jay. "Ā-y- $\overline{o g} u^{\prime} k \cdot i k a l ~ n \bar{o} ' m e q t . " ~ A q i \bar{o} ' l X a m: ~ " Q a n t s i ̄ ' x \cdot \bar{e} \quad t^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} k e$ "Ah, m! wife Hed." Hastold: How mans then
 aq̄̄’kxot. Nawi k.je nē'xax itcā'tckē. "Mō'k"ta gō Xō'Lac ēXt shewas Atonce nothing became berstench. "Carryher to these one bathed.
gilā̄’Xam." Ā'yō iqē'sqēs; kulā'yi ayōyam; qiō̄’p atciā'xōm people of a town." Hewent blue-jay; far he arrived: nearly he reached it
 the town he slept. Early he awoke. Jow again he went
 where they were the supernatural A erying one they heard him. They Went tiō'LEma. "Ā, Liā'xauyam iqésqēs. Lō'nas nō'meqt uyā'xki'un." the smpernat. "Ah, the poorone blue-jay. Perhaps she died his elder sister." ural beings.
Nixä'gila-è iqé'sqès. A'tgelx tiō'LEma. Nē'k•im iqē'sqēs: "Ā'rka He lauded blue-jay. Theywent the supernat. He said bluejay. "That
 day I bought her, that day and she died." "Ah, how many then nā'qxôié nō'meqt?" "À ta'ke qui'nEmé na'qxôiē." Ia'xkate mā'Lnē nights she is dead?" "Ah then five nights." There seaward
ka aqagéla-it. Nixele'l e'tcamxtc. A'lta aqóketeptck. A'lta gō and she was cured. It moved her heart. Now she was carried from Now in
 the she was cured. She gotwell hiswife blue-jay's. Below her buttocks house
lékXaqsō ilā́lqta. A'Ita aqia'cgōkte! iqē ${ }^{\prime}$ sqēs gō ita'xkiun her hair long. Now he wasbroughtinto bluejay to the eldest
 the supernat- Now they worked on him blue-jay. To here has buttocks has hair ural beings.
 it was made long. He wastold blue.jay: "Here stay. Jnst as


Aqiō'lXam iqésqēs: "Ni'Xua LE'mkxo-it!" Qē'xteé atclō'mekxo-it He wastold blue-iay: "Well spit!" Intending he spit
 bluejay, and it fell down that saliva.
 Hespit that supernatural Striking thus the other the it struck being. side ot house

 striking thus the other the it fell down. Now behief herame
 blue-jay. Longtime he was there. Now homesicknessatlected him. He was told
 blue-jay: "When yougethome, when buying youdo, not [any] how
 your hair buying doit." Then he went blue-jay. He arrired at home blue-jay a wife home
gō-y- uy $\bar{a}^{\prime} x k ; u n . ~ A t e \bar{o} k^{u}$ Tam uyā'k ${ }^{\prime}$ ikal.
at his elder sister. He brought her his wife.
home
 Large her younger that woman. Oneday he went there far. brother
 He arrived at blue-jay his house. He looked intothe bouse at a hole. Now atca'\&elkel qaX uyā'xk; un gō iqésqēs cxēlā'itx'. Yukpä'2tema 6 . he saw her that his elder sister at blue-jay they two were. Down to here

nixgu'Litck. Kawíčx wiNt ā'yō. WiXt atcickXānap!ê. J'xka hetold. Early again hewent. Again helookedintothe house. She atcuguā'laqL uyā'xk;un. Qoä’nemī ā'yo qoä'nEin L\&aLā'ma ka 9 herecognized her his elder sister. Fivetimes hewent, fire and
 she saw him his elder sister. She called him: "Come in, come in, younger
 she said to him. He entered; shagave him Now hewent Hearrived at home; he said to her to eat. home.
Liā'naa: "AgE'xk;un gō iqē'sqēs ōc." Aqiō'cgam ē'mécen ka his mother: "My elder sister at blue-jay she.is." It was taken a stick and
 "agene'lsēm; agenge'lxēm, ā’nōp! ka agene'lsēm.", Aqō'kctam "shegaremoto"eat; she calledme, I entered and she gavemeto eat." Somebody went 14 qaxe qigo $\bar{a}^{\prime} q x o t k$. A'lta $\mathrm{k}_{i}^{\prime} \bar{e}$, i $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ mka ikanī'm impō'nitX. AqL $\bar{o}^{\prime} g^{\prime} \bar{o}$ where where shehad been Now nothing, only a canoe what was put Hewassent
putup.

 blne-jay hishouse theirchief his Now he said theirchief: daughter.
 18 "Quick go and speak to him blue-jay. All this hishair he shall give it
Qēxtcē aqiōlā'mam iqḗsqēs: "Ā, Lā'mēqcō qLe'mxuwākux." 19 Intending somebody ment to blue-jay: "Ah, your hair is asked from you."

Näkct qa'da nē'k•im iqésqēs. Qö̈'nEmi qē'xtcē aqī̄'iXain. A'lta 20 Not at all he spoke blue-jay. Fivetimes intending he wastold. Now
nē'k•im qix• itā̄'Xak;Emāna qō̄'tac tê'lx•Em: "Ai'aq, lxō'ya. he said that their chief those people: "Quick, wewill go.
 We will haul Now they the people. Here shewastaken on one her forearm.
her."
Ia'kwa $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ natai itc $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ pōtitk aqiō'cgam Lé ${ }^{\prime}$ Xat, kanā'mtEma tga'āōtitk Here on the other her forearm she was taken one, both her forearms side

iqē'sqēs, wa'tsetsetsetsetse ayō'kō. Ia'xkatē nūL; $\bar{o} w a i^{\prime} \bar{o}-i t \quad q a X ~ 25$ a blue-jay, wa'tsetsetsetsetse he flew. There she collapsed that $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil. Qésxtcē aqiō'lXam iqē'sqēs: "()mē'k ikal, iqésqēs woman. Intending he wastold blue-jas: "Your wife, blue-jay26

# mXā'takō, ō'mēk•ikal iqésqēs!" Nēkct nēXā'tak turn back, your wife blue-jay!" Not he turned back  again she was jut ly that woman. she was dead agam. 

## iqésqēs. A'Ita blue-iay. <br> Now

## Translation.

There were Blue-Jay and his elder sister [ $\bar{\prime} \bar{\prime} \mathrm{i} i]$. 'The latter went every day digging roots. [Once upon a time] she said to her brother: "Make some arrows; the ducks, the geese, the tail-ducks always lick my buttocks." "Yes, I will do so," said Blue-Jay. The next day she went again digging. Then Blue-Jay made the arrows. When he had finished them he went and searched for his elder sister. When he came to the place where Iō'i always dug roots he heard her scratching her anus. She looked back, turning her head over her shoulder. Now Blue-Jay spanned his bow and shot her in her buttocks. "Auah, Squint-eye" [she said]. She took away his bow and said: "These here are the birds," and she shot them. She killed a male mallard duck which was very fat. Then she said to her younger brother: "Go home, and when you get home give them the nose ornament to eat, keep for me only a stone and its rope." "I will do so," said Blue-Jay. Iō'i had five children. He went home. Now he placked the duck. He finished plucking it. Now he cut the fat of the duck and tied it to the noses of Iō'i's children. He made a fire and said: "Go near the fire. Look into the fire in the middle of the house." Now he put a stone aside; a stone of that size. Now they looked into the fire and the fat became warm. Then they licked it off. Iō'i went home. She opened the door and sam her ehildren. 'Their faces had become flushed by the heat. Then she jumped into the house. The stone [which Blue-Jay had put aside] hit her right on her forehead and she fell down. She lay there a long time; she recovered, arose [and said]: "Anah, Squint-eye, what did I tell you? I told you to give them a little and to keep the stomach for me." Then she took her ehildren away from the fire. Blue-Jay replied: "I thought so; why do you not speak plainly when you speak to me?"

Another time Iō'i said to her brother: "Make me a canoe large enongh for one leg." "I will do so." replied Blue- Tay. Iō'i said: "When there are no roots here I shall always go to the other side when you have finished the canoe." "I think so." replied Blue-Jay. Early next morning Blue-Jay went and hollowed out a piece of cedar wood. He put his leg into the canoe [to measure it and made it just as large as his leg]. He finished the canoe and went to his sister. He sairl: "I have finished the canoe." They carried it to the water and went to the canoe. When she saw it [and noticed that] it was just large enough for one leg she said: "Anah, Squinteye, what did I tell yon? I told you to make a canoe large enongh for one man." Blue-Jay replied: "I thought so; why do you not speak plainly when you speak to me?" On the next day Blue-efay made a large canoe. It was good, large enough to carry one person. He brought it to his sister.

After a while his sister said to him: "You ought to get married. Take a wife. She shall help me dig roots. But take a dead one." "I will do so," said Blue-Jay. Now the daughter of the chief of a town had died. Blue-Jay went to the grave at night and took her out. Early the next morning he landed and said to his elder sister. "Here, I briug the dead one ashore, as you told me." "Anah, Squint-eye, I told you to bring an old one. Quick! Take her to the supernatural beings [and ask them to cure your wife]." Now BlueJay went. He cut off all his hair and began to cry. He went to the place where the supernatural beings lived. They heard somebody crying and went outside. They spoke: "Oh, see; that is poor BlueJay who is crying there; perhaps his sister died." But he cried all the time: "O, my wite; O, my wife." "Perhaps his sister died, but he said his wife." He landed and they tried to cure her. They asked him: "How long has she been dead?" He replied: "She died yesterday." [Then the supernatrral beings said:| "Then you must go to another town where they can cure those who have been dead one day." Blue-Jay said: "She died on the same day when I bought her." He traveled on, and when he had gone some distance he lay down to sleep. On the next morning he went on and came to the town of the supernatural beings. They heard some one crying and went outside. They spoke: "Oh, see; that is poor Blue-Jay who is crying there; perhaps his sister died." But he always said his wife died. Blue-Jay landed and the supernatural people went down to meet him. He told them: "She died on the same day when I bought her. I bring her to yon to cure her." They looked at her and asked him: "When did she die?" He replied: "She died two days ago." "Then you must carry her to another town where they know how to cure people who have been dead two days." Then Blue-Jay traveled on, and after he had gone a distance he lay down to sleep. Early the next morning he awoke and traveled on. After some time he reached a town, and the people heard him crying. They ran outside and said: "Oh, see; that is poor Blue-Jay; perhaps his sister died." He cried. He landed, and the supernatural people came down to meet him. Now the body of that woman was stinking. They asked him: "When did she die?" "O," he replied, "three days ago." They took water and washed her face. Then they said: "You must carry her to another town where they know how to cure those who have been dead three days." Blue-Jay went on, and after some time he lay down to sleep. Early the next morning he started again, and reached the town of the supernatural people. They heard him crying and said: "Oh, that is poor Blue-Jay who is crying there; perhaps his sister died." But he always said his wife had died. He landed. "O, my wife has died." They said to him: "When did she die?" "O," he replied, "four days ago." Now they washed the whole body and bathed her. The bad smell disappeared. [They said:] "Carry her to another town." Blue-Jay went. When he had gone some distance and had almost reached the town he lay down to sleep. Early
the next morning he awoke and traveled on to the place of the supernatural beings. They heard somebody crying and went outside and said: "Oh, see; that is poor Blue-Jay; perhaps his sister died." He landed and the supernatural people went down. He said: "She died on the same day when I bought her." "When did she die?" "Oh, five days ago." They tried to cure her there on the beach. Her heart began to move and they carried her up to the house. There they continned to cure her. And Blue-Jay's wife resuscitated. Her hair was so long that it hung down below her buttocks. Now they brought Blue-Jay into the house of the oldest one of the supernatural people, they worked over him and made his hair grow until it hung down to his thighs. They said to him: "Remain here; you shall do as we do. When a person has been dead five days you shall eure him." Early the next morning the supernatural man arose. [He sat down with Blue-Jay| and said: "Spit [as far as you can]." Blue-Jay tried to spit, but his saliva fell down near by. Then the supernatural being spat, and his saliva struck the other side of the house. Five days Blue-Jay tried, then he spat, and his saliva struck the other side of the house. Now he became a chief. He stayed there some time and then he became homesick. The supernatural people told him: "When you go home never give your hair in payment for a wife." Blue-Jay went home. He arrived at his elder sister's house with his wife.

The younger brother of the woman had grown up. One day he went some distance and reached Blue.Jay's house. He peeped into the house through a hole and he saw his elder sister sitting with Blue-Jay. Blue-Jay's hair reached down to his thighs. The boy came home, but he did not tell anything. Early the next morning he went again to the house and peeped into it, and again he recognized his sister. Five times he went and then his elder sister saw him. She called him: "Come in, come in, brother." He entered and she gave him to eat. Then the boy went home and said to his mother: "My elder sister is staying with Blue-Jay." The people took a stick and whipped him. He cried: "Indeed, indeed, she gave me to eat. She called me; I went into the house and she fed me." Then the people went to the burialground and saw that she had disappeared. Only the canoe was there. They sent a young man to Blue-Jay's house, and, indeed, there was the chief's danghter. Then the chief said: "Cro to Blue-Jay and tell him that he must give me his hair in payment for his wife." The messengers went and said to Blue-Jay: "The chief wants your hair." Blue-Jay did not reply. Five times they spoke to him. Then the chief said to his people: "Let us go, we will take her back." Now the people went. They took hold of her, one at each arm. They put her on her feet [and dragged her ont of the house]. Then Blue-Jay began to fly. He became a blue-jay and flew away: wa'tsEtsEtsetsetse. The woman collapsed right there. Then they called him: "Blue-Jay, come back. she shall be your wife." But he did not return. Now they buried her again. She had died again.

## 15. IQ $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} \mathrm{SQ} \overline{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{S}$ K;A I $\overline{\mathrm{O}}^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$ ICTA'KXANAM.

Blue-Jay and Iō'i their Myth.

ayō'La-it ḡ̄-y- uyā'xk'un. Agiō’lXam nyā’xk'un: " Qōi amxuxō'q; ulax. he stood at hiseltersister. She said to him his elder sister: "Future imitate them, amxaxp!a'omx." ${ }^{\prime} \ddot{A}^{\prime} k a$ anxE'Lux." NóponEm ka nixE'ltXuitck. fish in dipnet." "Thns. I think." It got dark and lomate himselfreadr.
 Hemade himselfrealy one boy, and whispering they spoke
 those people. Not he understood them. She said to hins
 his eldersister: "Your brother-in. this youtwo will go." She said to him: "Not
 speakmuch to ham; and silent be." Now they went. Nearly they reached them
tê'lx•Em ōgulālan tge'tcif tcuwāma. A'lta atcugō-ēx̄̄'tēn nigelālam. prople singing going lown river in eanoe. Now he heelpel them he sang.
 Quiet they were. He looked thus in stern of calloe. only bones
 they were in instern of canoe. Now again hewent down Now quiet he was, canoe stream.
 he went down This he hid, he looked back thus in stern of eanoe. Now he was in stream.
 again that boy. Hesaid to lim, low voice he made. "Where your weir!"
 he said to him, slowly he said to him. He saidtohim that boy: "There
 downstrean." They again. He said to him, loud be said to him: "Where
 your werr?" bones they were in the canoe at the stern of the
 Again silent howas bluejay. He looked, now again he was in the boy.
 Again low vome hemade, he said to him: "Where is yonr meir?" Algiō'lXam: "Iō'kuk." A'lta acxaxe'p!a. Nē'X.gela i'kta nīyi'la-it Hesaid tohim: "Here." Now therfishedm Hefelt some- was in the net
 L. 'éknteql'ix' môkct alayi'La-it. Wāx atci'Lax gō Ltcuq. Ka branches two were inthenet. lour ont hedid them into water. And mä'nx•ī lí Eme'n atcā̀x uyā'nuNein. Pāl naxā'x te'kXōn. Wāx afteralittle iuto water he hul it his dipset. full it got leaves. lour out while
 he did them, part they fellintolthe those leaves. Hogathered them up that canoe]
 boy. $A$ brauch was inthenet dipnet.
 the water. Some leaves were in it; pout he did them. part poured they be
times out

 like ho blat themesornes. Those I will take them do if
 sho will make tirewith those branches. they came home. them."
 They went up, He was angry blne-jay, because he had not canght Hearrivedcarryingup from the shore. anything.
 that boy a mat full trout. Now they were roasted those tront.
 Now he told much that boy: "Ah, and he threw it away, he threw it out of the canoe into the water
 then
atcuXō'kXuē." AgiṓlXam uyā'xk'un: "Qa'daqa cka amuXō'kXuē 5 he threw it away." She said to him his elder sister: "Why and did you throw away

 that food," she said to him; "Do you think brancles?


 you will make fire with She went to lis eller sister. Now two fall salmon them.: the beach
Lā'kXac. Aklō ${ }^{\prime} k c t e p t c k$. $\mathrm{N}_{\bar{o}}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{p}$ !am Le'qalema klō ${ }^{\prime} k t c a n$. Atcō'lXam
were in fthe She carried them up. She entered fall salmon carrying in hand. He said to her canoe].


 "Always 110 she does Iời." 14



Atcō'1Xam uyā'xk'un iqē'sqēs: "Qaxtsi'Lx uyā'xēnim itcā'k•ikal 18

Lxoā'plxoap uta'xanīm tikc têlx•Em." Agiō'lXam uyā'xk'un: hules their canoes those people." She said to him his elder sister:
"Tê'lx•em na, tê'lx•Em na? Teméuwa'lema." WiXt nō'pōnem, "People [int. part.], people [int. part]? Ghosts." A Again it grew dark, 21
 WiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} c t \overline{0}$. A'lta aliXenemō ${ }^{\prime}$ cx•Em qṑLa Lkiāsks. Ka actō'yama Again hewent. Now hoteased him that boy. Where they will 23

 and they arrived. Now ther fished with Now he gathered them the branches; the dipnet.
 he gathered them the leaves, and it became ebb-tide and full was their canoe.
 home.

Ma'nix actauwitáqtetx, atcauwiqE'mxlolx. Tāmka tkamṓkXuk When they met one, he shouted. Only bones
atakXā́la-itx. AcXkō'mam. A'lta nagéguiptek gō-y- uyā'xk'un. were in the canoe. They arrived at home. Now he carried them up to his elder sister.
Aklō'kXuiptck, LE'qalema qāmx $\bar{o}^{\prime \varepsilon} \bar{o} \mathrm{n}$.
She earried them up, fall salmon partly silver-side salmon.
Wāx méktcuktē. A'lta ā'yō iau'a qix. élXam iqésqēs. $\overline{0}$, Nextlay it beeame day. Now he went there that town blue-jay. Oh, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xuit tkamō'kXuk gō qō'ta t!ōLé'ma. Nâ'pōnEm. "Ā, ékolē many bones in those houses. It got dark. "Ah, a whale Liap aqā’yax." Agayālōt ōqoēwéqxē uya'xk'un. AgiṑlXam: find it is done." She gave it to him a knife his elder sister. She said to him: "Ai'aq me'xenkō! E'kolē x‘iau $L_{i}$ ap aqā'yax." Nē'xankō ta'ke "Quick run! A whale that find it is done." Heran then
 blue-jay. He arrivel at the beach. He met them those people.
9 Atctuwàamtcxōkō. Tçpāk atctuw'áantcxōkō; tcipāk atctō’Xam:

 Ateugulte'qo-im qō'tac t'anaqctā'akc. Ayōétaql. Kulā'yi néxankō. He kicked them much those skull. He left them. Far he ran.
WiXt tgō'nike ayugōtā'ōm. AtcanixqE'muNLōL Tī̄'mkia Again others he met them. He shoutel much. Only
tkamō'kXuk nuxō'La-it. Teä'2xél éka atci'tax qō'tac têlx'Em. benes lay there. Several times thus he did to them those people.
 Then lie reached it that log; large that log. I'erhaps
 te; $u^{\prime} X t c_{j} u X$ tgixt qaX $\bar{o} o l e^{\prime} m$. Atcanwiqe'muNlōl iqésqēs. peel off they did it that bark. Ho shouted blue.jay.
 Only bones lay there. Only pitch that bark. Tequ'NtçuN átcax Lō'nas qansi'x. Atca'kxōna môket. NḗNkō. Peel off hedid it I do not how much. He carried on his two. He went know shonlder bome. Nixlō'leXa-it: "Nxe'luX qe naué'tka-y" ékolē. Tali umqci'ckan." Ho thonght: "I thenght if indeed a whale. Look a fir."
 He went home, he arrivel at liome. Outside he threw it down his bark. Ho entered. Atē̄’lXan uyā'xkiun: "Nxe'lux qé nanétha-y- ékolé, tali ōole'm. Hesaid toher [to]lhiseldersister: "I thought if indeed a whale, look bark. Agī̄'lNam uyā'xk'un: "E'kole-y-ékole. Mxe'lux na-y- ōole'm?" She said to him his elder sister: "A whale, a whale. You think [int part.] bark?"
 She went
ontside hiseldersister. Now two its cuts whale $\begin{gathered}\text { were on the } \\ \text { ground. }\end{gathered}$ Iō'i: "Macā'teilx ékole. Qana'xl alia'xelawend x•ik ékoke." Iō': "Good whale. Very thick this whale. Atciā́qxamt iqésqes. A'lta-y- ikolē-y-è'Xōc. Néstakō iqésqēs. He looked blue-jay. Xow a whale was on the beach. He turned back blue-jay.
 He met a person blue-jay. he carried on bark.

Me shouted. his back
Tā'mkXa tkamâkXuk muNṓLa-it. Atciō'egam qaN ōole'm, Only bomes lay there. He took it that bark,
 shosts. Incourse of time mach his whale became tohim bhe-jay.

élXam. A'lta ayō'p!am gō qō'ta t!ōL. Atciō'cgam iLā'aweqcta 2 lown. Now he came in into that house. He took it its skull


La' XamōkXuk. Ka'nanwé'y- é'ka atci'tax qō'tac têlx•Em. 5 his bones. All thus he did them those people.
Ali'xelategux Lk; āckc qigō mōpō'nEmx. Qē'xtcē aLṓLa-itx. 6 He rose to his feet the boy when it grew night. Intending he sat.

 Light hishead. Onthe next again it became day. Now again
atctauwiX $\bar{a}^{\prime} k t c g u x$ tga'qtqakc. An $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tga $a^{\prime}$ owe $\bar{t} \bar{e}^{\prime} k a$ atctā'x q $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ tac 9 he replaced them their heads. Sometimes their legs thus he did them those



 of time

 now he willgohome. Now not like they dohim these people.
 shestopped him heryomger lō'i. Can not be understood her. Again
always
brother
 it got day. He arose early. Now she held it in herarm ēuwā'qcta Iō'i. Atc効xaluktegō. "E E'kta wiNt agiō'ktcan 18

 in-law. means of sorcery inlaw.
Atigéla-it iā'cōlal, t!ayā $\bar{a}^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} x a x ~ i \bar{a} \bar{a}^{\prime} q x i X$. 21 They cured him his relatives, well he beeame lis brother-in-law.

A'lta né'Xkō, iqē'sqēs. Agiō'lXam uyī'xk'un: "Qā't!ōcXem, 22 Now he went home, blue-jay. She said to him his elder sister: "Take care,
 becareful. When it burns prairie, not pour out do it;
 nē'k•in iqé'sqēs. A'lta nē'Xkō. Ayugō'om tēXt teméa'ēma. A'lta 25 hesaid blue-jay. Now he went home. He reached one prairie. Now
 it was hoi that prairie. Now red blos. they did flowers. Pour out26 som

[^6]Hecame upinto prairie at end burnt. Again one woods.
 hereached it a prairie. He saw it there lalf it burnt now. "Tā'xka tali x•itik aktenxe'lXam age'xk'un." Wa'xwax atclō'kxux "That look! this she said to me abont it my elder sister." Pour out he dild it gō qaX uyā'ēXatk. Naxä'tstXōm $\overline{1} \not{ }^{\prime} \bar{e} X t$ nyā'cgan. WiXt ágōn on that his road. He finished it one bucket. Again one more atcō'cgam uyā'ckan, qioā'p Xuét mā'xax ka nigō'ptegame. WiNt he took it his bucket, nearly half it became and he came up to the Again
tēXt ayugō'ōm tem? $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ ēma, Lā'Lōn tem解'ēma. A'lta tei'tkum pet one he reached it a prairie, the third prairie. Now half really $\overline{0} x^{\prime}$ LXat. Atcō'cgam a $\bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xt}$ uyā'ckan. Naxä'tctXōm uyā'ckan; it burnt. He took it me his bucket. He fiuished his bucket:
atcō'cgam a'gōn uyā'ckan. Nuē't nā xax uyā'ckan ka nigō'ptegamé. le took it oue more his bucket. Half it became lis bucket and he came up to the wools.
A'lta mô'kctka Lia'ckamema agō'n Xuét. WiŇt tē̃t ayugṑom Now two only his buckets and more a lialf. Again one he reached it
 a prairie. Almost whole it burnt. He took it that half bucket.
 naxE'tctXōm. A'lta aé $\bar{X} t$ ka uyā'ckan ugō'itX. Atcugō'om wiNt he fivished it. Now one only his bucket was left. He reached it again
 one prairie. Now the whole burnt. Pour out he did it. Qjō̃'p atctutctXō'mam qō'ta temeā ${ }^{\prime}$ ēma, ka nexe'tctXōm uyā'ckan. Nearly he came finishing it that prairie, and hefinished it bis bucket. Laq" $n \overline{e ́}^{\prime} x a x$ iā́itcxut. A'lta atciage'ltcim qaX $\bar{o}^{2} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ leptekiX. Nixétela Takeoff hedid his bear-skin Now he struck it that fire. It burnt blanket.
 the whole his bear-skin Now his head last, it burnt all blanket.
Lā̀yaqcō. A'lta néxlexa. his hair. Now he burnt. Ayō'meqt iqésqēs. Tex•ī nō'ponem. Ōc uya'xk'un: He was dead blue-jay. Just it grew dark. There was his elder kister: "kukukukukuku Iō'i!" Acaxa'llqēLx uyā'xk'un: "Anā', LgawuNā'," "Kukukukukuku Iō'i!" She cried his elder sister: "Anah. $\begin{gathered}\text { my. Yomiger } \\ \text { brother,." }\end{gathered}$
 she said; "then he is dead $\begin{gathered}\text { my younger } \\ \text { brother.". }\end{gathered}$ qigō nō'Lxamit qaX mē'Xatk. Agiō'cgilx ikan̄̄'m, agiugō'lemam where it led to the that roal. She lannched a canoe, she went to fetch hims water
Lgā'wuX. Naiga'ōm Lgā̄wuN. "Masī̀tsilx ikanī'm, Iō'i.", Agiō'lNam her younger Shereached her younger "Pretty the canoe, Ī̃'i." she said to him brother. him brother.
uy'áxk'un: "K'a ia'xka qē'wa amiō'lNam tiā'xamiuguX." "A, hā̆, his elder sister: "And that when yousaid to it it had lichens." "Ah. Tha. qule'tc igō'Lgelē tcāxt Iō'i. Lxoā'p ikē'x tā'nux XianN, always lies slomakes Iō'i. Holes were the other ones those. tiā'xaminguN." Agiō'lNam: "Am̄̄'meqt ta'ke." "N" quule'te they had lichens." She said to him: "Younte dead now." "Nn always igō'Lgelē tcāxt Iō'i." A'lta ag'ā'ynkl éswa énatai Lg'ā'wuN. A'lta lies shemakes Ió'i." Now she carried him thas to the other her younger Now side brother.
 much,
 there beaver teeth they played there women's ihtlukum they played there much; ruueh;
 hoops they played there ten disks $\begin{gathered}\text { much; }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { they ylayed } \\ \text { much; }\end{gathered}$ there wā'cakoa-i $\begin{gathered}\text { they played } \\ \text { much; }\end{gathered} \quad 3$
 Oxuiwā'yul kumm, kumm, kumm, kumm, $\bar{o}$ Xuiwā'yul. $\bar{A}^{\prime} y o ̄ ~ q \bar{e}^{\prime} x t c \bar{e}$ They danced knmm, kumm, kumm, kumm, they danced He went intending much

 he was laughed blue-jay. Thus intending hewent heshouted always at them, and at
aqia $\bar{o}^{\prime} n i m x$. $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime} \mathrm{yo} p$ ! ! gō tê'laqL, gō tā'yaql iā'qxix. A'lta Lōe, hewas langhed at. He entered in hishonse, in hishouse his brother-in- Now thero 8

 break you dıd it his neck." "Always lies she makes 1 ō't. Whenee
 ma'xo-il tgà xamiuguX." "Qule'te igō'Lgeli tcāxt Iō'i. Ka'nauwe 12 you always they had lichens." "Always lies she makes Iō'i. All said
tā'nux Lxoa'plxoap, qāmq tga'xamiuguX." "Amō'meqt, amō'meqt," 13 the others holes, partly they hall lichens." "You are dead, you are dead," agiō'lXam uyā'xk'un; " mm, amō'meqt." "Qule'tc igō'Lgeli teāxt 14 she said to him his elder sister; "mm, you are dead." "Always lies she makes Iō'i." Q $\bar{e}^{\prime} x t c \bar{e}$ atcauiqE'mXLuLX q $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ tac tê'lx $\cdot E m$, cka atgiaō'nimx. 15 Ió'i." Intending heshouted at themalways those people, and they laughed at

agiō ${ }^{\prime} x$ tkinEmam. A'lta gō $q i{ }_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ atetā'x $q \bar{o}^{\prime}$ tac $\bar{o} X u i w \bar{a}^{\prime} y u l . ~ 17$ she went to look for him. Now then near he was them those dancers.
 Five nights, then heentered at those dancers
 blue.jay. She opened the door his elder sister. Now he danced thus up
 his legs, thus head downward. She turned back his elder sister, slie cried. Now wiXt wukj ay $\bar{o}^{\prime} m E q t$. Ayō'meqt $k_{j} a^{\prime}$ wiXt iLá'môkctē ayō'meqt. again really he was dead. He died and again a second time he died.

## Translation.

There were Blue-Jay and $I^{\prime}$ 'i. One night the ghosts went out to buy a wife. They bought Ī̄'i. [Her family] kept the dentalia [which they had given] and at night they were married. On the following morning Iō'i had disappeared. Blue-Jay stayed at home for a year, then he said: "I shall go and search for my sister." He asked all the trees: "Where do people go when they die"" He asked all the birds,
but they did not tell him. Then he asked an old wedge. It said: "Pay me, and I shall carry you there." Then he paid it, and it carried him to the ghosts. The wedge and Blue-Jay arrived near a large town. There was no smoke [rising from the honses]. Only from the last house, which was very large, they saw smoke rising. Blue-Jay entered this house and found his elder sister. "Ah; my brother," said she, "where do you come from? Have you died?" "Ol, no, I am not dead. The wedge brought ine hither on his back." Theu he went and opened all those houses. They were full of bones. A skull aud bones lay near his sister. "What are you doing with these bones and this skull?" [asked Blue-Jay]. His sister replied: "That is your brother-in-law; that is your brother-in-law." "Pshaw! Io''i is lying all the time. She says a skull is my brother-in-law!" When it grew dark the people arose and the house was [quite] full. It was ten fathoms long. Then he said to his sister: "Where did these people come from?" She replied: "Do you think they are people? They are ghosts." He stayed with his sister a long time. She said to him: "Do as they do and go fishing with your dipnet." "I think I will do so" [replied he]. When it grew dark he made himself ready. A boy [whom lie was to accompany] made himself ready also. Those people always spoke in whispers. He did not understand them. His elder sister said to him; "You will go with that boy; he is one of your brother-in-law's relations." She continued: "Do not speak to him, but keep quiet." Now they started. They almost reached a number of people who went down the river singing in their canoes. Then BlueJay joined their song. They became quiet at once. Blue-Jay looked back and saw that [in place of the boy] there were only bones in the stern of his canoe. They continued to go down the river and BlueJay was quiet. Then he looked back towards the stern of the canoe. The boy was sitting there again. He said to him in a low voice: "Where is your weir?" He spoke slowly. The boy replied: "It is down the river." They went on. Then he said to him in a loud voice: "Where is your weir?" And only a skeleton was in the stern of the canoe. Blue-Jay was again silent. He looked back and the boy was sitting again in the canoe. Then he said again in a low voice: "Where is your weir?" "Here," replied the boy. Now they fished with their dipnets. Blue-Jay felt something in his net. He lifted it and fomd only two branches in his net. He tumed his net and thres them into the water. After a short while he put his net again into the water. It became full of leaves. He turned his net and threw them into the water, but part of the leares fell into the camoe. The boy gathered them up. Then another branch came into [Blue-Jay's] net. He turned the net and threw it into the water. Some leaves came into it and he threw them into the water. Part of the leaves fell into the canoe. The boy gathered them up. [Blue-tay] was pleased with two of the branches [which had caught in his net]. He
thought: "I will carry them to Iō'i. She may use them for making fire." These branches were large. They arrived at home and went up to the house. Blue-Jay was angry, because he had not caught anything. The boy brought a mat full of trout up to the house and the people roasted them. Then the boy told them: "He threw out of the canoe what we had caught. Our canoe would have been full if he had uot thrown it away." His sister said to him: "Why did you throw away what you had caught?" "I threw it away because we had nothing but branches." "That is our food," she replied. "Do you think they were branches? The leaves were tront, the branches fall salmon." He said to his sister: "I brought you two branches, you may use them for making fire." Then his sister went down to the beach. Now there were two fall-salmon in the eanoe. She carried them up to the house and entered earrying them in her hands. Blue-Jay said to his elder sister: "Where did you steal these fall salmon?" She replied: "That is what you caught." "Iō'i is always lying."

On the next day Blue-Jay went to the beach. There lay the canoes of the ghosts. They had all holes and part of them were mossgrown. He went up to the honse and said to his sister: "How bad are your husband's canoes, Iō'i.". "Oh, be quiet," said she; "the people will become tired of you." "The canoes of these people are full of holes." Then his sister said to him: "Are they people? Are they people? They are ghosts." It grew dark again and Blue-Jay made himself ready. The boy made limself ready also. They went again. Now he teased the boy. When they were on their way he shouted, and only bones were there. Thus he did several times until finally they arrived. Now they fished with their dipuets. He gathered the branches and leaves [which they caught] and when the ebb-tide set in their canoe was full. Then they went home. Now he teased the ghosts. He shouted as soon as they met one, and only bones were in the canoe. They arrived at home. He went up to his sister. She carried up, [what he had caught]; in part fall salmon, in part silver-side salmon.

On the next morning Blue-Jay went into the town. He found many bones in the houses. When it grew dark [somebody said]: "Ah, a whale has been fomd." His sister gave him a knife and said to him: "Run! a whale has been found." Blue-Jay ran and came to the beach. He met one of the people whom he asked, speaking loudly: "Where is that whale?" Only a skeleton lay there. He kicked the skull and left it. He ran some distance and met other people. He shonted loudly. Only skeletons lay there. Several times he acted this way toward the people. Then he came to a large log. Its bark was perhaps that thick. There was a crowd of people who peeled off the bark. Blue-Jay shouted and only skeletons lay there. The bark was full of pitch. He peeled off two pieces, I do not know how large. He carried them on his shoulder and went home. He thought: "I really believed it was a whale, and, behold, it is a fir." He went home. When he
arrived he threw down the bark outside the honse. He entered and said to his sister: "I really thought it was a whale. Look here, it is bark." His sister said: "It is whale meat, it is whale meat; do you think it is bark?" His sister went out and two ents of whale lay on the ground. In'i said: "It is a good whale; [its blubber] is very thick." Blue-Jay looked. A whale lay on the beach. Then he turned back. He met a person carrying bark on his back. He shouted and nothing but a skeleton lay there. He took that piece of bark and carried it home on his shoulder. He came home. Thus he did to the ghosts. In course of time he had much whale meat.

Now he continued to stay there. He went again to that town. He entered a house and took a child's skull, which he put on a large skeleton. And he took a large skull, which he put on that child's skeleton. Thus he did to all the people. When it grew dark the child rose to its feet. It wanted to sit up, but it fell down again because its head pulled it down. The old man arose. His head was light. The next morning he replaced the heads. Sometimes he did thus to the legs of the ghosts. He gave small legs to an old man, and large legs to a child. Sometimes he exchanged a man's and a woman's legs. In course of time they began to dislike him. Iō'i's husband said: "These people dislike hime because he maltreats them. Tell him he shall go home. These people do not like him." Iō'i tried to stop her younger brother. But he did not follow her. On the next morning he awoke early. Now Iō'i held a skull in her arms. He threw it away: "Why do you hold that skull again, Iō'i?" "Ah, you broke your brother-in-law's neck." It grew dark. Now his brother-in-law was sick. A man tried to cure him and he became well again.

Now Blue-Jay went home. His sister gave him five buckets full of water and said: "Take care! When you come to burning prairies, do not pour it out until you come to the fourth prairie. Then pour it out." "I think so," replied Blue-Jay. Now he went home. He reached a prairie. It was hot. Red flowers bloomed on the prairie. Then he poured water on the prairie and one of his buckets was half empty. He reached the woods [and soon he came to a] prairie, which was burning at its end. He reached another prairie which was half on fire. "That is what my sister spoke about." He poured out on his road the rest of the bucket. He took another bucket and when it was half empty he reached the woods on the other side of the prairie. He reached still another prairie, the third one. One half of it burned strongly. He took one of his buckets and emptied it. He took one more bucket and emptied one-half of it. Then he reached the woods on the other side of the prairie. Now he had only two buckets and a half left. He reached another prairie which was almost totally on fire. He took that half bucket and emptied it. He took one more bucket and when he reached the woods at the other side of the prairie he had emptied it. Now only one bucket was left. He reached another prairie
which was all over on fire. He poured out his bucket. When he had come nearly across he had emptied his bucket. He took off his bearskin blanket and beat the fire. The whole bearskin blanket was burnt. Then his head and his hair canght fire and he was burnt.

Now Blue-Jay was dead. When it was just growing dark he eame to his sister. "Kukukukukuku, Iō'i," he said. His sister cried: "Ah, my brother is dead." His trail led to the water on the other side of the river. She launched her canoe and went to fetch him. She reached him. Iō'i's canoe was pretty. She said to him: "And you said that cance was moss-grown." "Ah, Iō'i is always telling lies. The other' ones had holes and were moss-grown." She said to him: "You are dead now | therefore you see them differently]." "I $\overline{\text { on}} \mathrm{i}$ is always telling. lies." Now she carried her brother across to the other side. He saw the people. They sang, they played ilhtlukum, they played dice with beaver teeth; the women played their ihtlukum; they played hoops; they played dice with ten disks; they played wacakoa-i. Farther in the town they sang conjurers' songs. Blue-Jay heard them. They were dancing, kumm, kumm, kumm, kumm. He wanted to go to these singers. He tried to sing and to shont, but he was langhed at. He went and tried to shout but they all langhed at him. Then he cutered his brother-in-law's house. There was a chief; Iō'i's husband was good looking'. She said: "And you broke his neck." "Iō'i is always telling lies. Whence came these canoes? They are pretty." "And you said they were moss-grown." "Iō'i is always telling lies. The others had all holes. Part of them were moss-grown." "You are dead now [therefore you see everything differently]," said his sister. "Iō'i is always telling lies." He tried to shout at the people, but they laughed at him. Then he gave it up and became quiet. His sister forgot him [for a moment]. When she went to look for him, he stood near the dancers. After five nights he entered their house. His sister opened the door and saw him dancing on his head, his legs upward. She turned back and cried. Now he had again really died. He had died a second time

## 16. IQE'SQES K;A $\overline{\mathrm{O}}^{\prime} \mathrm{I} \operatorname{ICT} \overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime} \mathrm{KXANAM}$.

BLYE-JAY AND IÓ'I THEIR MYTH.
 Her younger brother there were blue-jay, Iō'i hor name his elder sister. "Txuwā'L;ama Iō'i," atcō'lXam uyā'xk'un, "gō ipō'épōe." Kawī's" "We will go visiting Iō'i," he said to her his elder sister, "at magpie [?]" Early
 and they Nearly they reached magpie. He was on his house. They two landed. went. top of
$\bar{a}^{\prime} c t \bar{o} p t c k$. Atctō$p$ !am. Iâc ipō'ēpōe gō tā'yaqL, cka ménx• $\bar{e}$ ther went up. They came into There magpie in hishouse, and a little while the honse. was
ayō'La-it ka atciō'guixe. Atctō'guxe tā'yaql. Liāp átcax ā̄Xt hestayed and heswept it. Heswept it hishouse. Find he did it one mmō'ckXnx. Atcā'LEn'nya gō Liā'xEmalaptckix'. ALés'eltıq salmon egg. He putitinto in his topknot. He heaterl them Lqānakc. ALṓckō-it Lqā'nakc. Atcō'cqam ōōmés'cX, atcLálōtk stones. They were hot the stones. He took it a kettle, he poured into it
 water that kettle Now he threw themiuto that salmon egg in that the water
 kettle. Now he boiled it, he boiled it. Full became the kettle qō'La Lmō'ikXīx. AqLcgelgō'Lit iqésqēs kja uyálē. A'lta those salmon eggs. It was placelbefore bluejay and his sister. Now
 they ate, they and half became that kettle and actā'qtē. A'lta acge'Lōk ${ }^{\prime \prime} T$, aci'Xgō Agiō'lXam uy'a'xk'un: 'Ai'aq they were Now they carried it, they went she said to him hiseldersister: "Quick satiated. liome.
 let us go to Youfirst goto the she said that Iō'i. He said bluejay: the beach. beach,"
 "Tou first go to the She went to his elder sister blue-jay's. He said blue-jay: beach." the beach
 "To-morrow come andfetch this kettle." He said magpie: "I shall go."
 They came home blue-jay. Early he made fire blue-jay. He went up
 on theirhouse. Now there he stayed. Then he said to her his eller sister:
 "A canoe is coming." "It is com. becanse yousaid to him he shall He laniled ing come."
 now magpie. Hewentup magpie. Hestood there blue-jay. Heswept to the bouse
 hishouse. Find he didit one salmone exg. He put it into
Liā'xEmalaptckix•
 aLḗx•Eltuq Lqā́nakc. ALṓckō-it Lqā'nakc. Atciō'cgam ōyā́amicX, he heated then stones. They were hot the stoues. He took it his kettle,
 he pomed into it water. He took it that salmon egg he threw it iuto the

in that water. Now he threw them into it those stones hot ones. Boil 1


 thus alaso ho imitated. Long time and he uncoverecel it. Noothing, not
 anything in that kettle. "One only what may be lie tiat to limm -fyue-jay.

He took them those stones magpie. Take out hedid them that kettle.
 He put into it one salumon egg. He put into it those stones
 hot ones. Boil it did that water. He covered it that kettle.
 He uncorered it that kettle. Now full those salmon egys.
A'lta atce'éttaqL; mē'xkō ipō'epoē.
Now he left them; he went home magpie.
Tcä'2xēl ayā'qxoia-ē, wiNt ō'lō age'ctax. "Tcu'xō atxuwā'Lamx,
10 Several nights, again hunger acted on "Come we will go visiting, them.
 Iō'i, at the duck." "Ah, to-morrow we will she said Iö'i. Five
 her chil- Iō'i. It got day. They went now they went visiting. They landed at dren
 13 from the beach. up from the beach.
 her chil. the duck; five her chil. "Let us go and bathe." Then they went to 14 dren dren: the beach,
 they went to bathe, they dived all, they bit a tront. Ten times
 they dived and full became their mat tront. They went np She made a fire $\overline{0} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ leptckiX. Ali'xēlukte, aqci'lgix a'lta iqésqēs kia uyā'lē. a fire. They roasted it, they were fed now blue-jay and his sister.
Nō'ktcekt ilā'lektcal ō'Lqikc. Aqcinge's waliamit. a'lta iqésqēs. 18 It was done what she roasted the duck. She gave them to cat now blue-jay.
Acxlxá'lem a'lta iqésqēs kja uyálē. Qā'mxka acgō'tctXōm ka 19 They ate now blue-jay and liss sister. Partonly they finished and actā'qctē. Agiō’lXam uyā'lē iqē'sqēs: "Mā'nēwa me'Lxa, taua'lta 20 theywere She said to him his sister blue-jay: "Youfirst yougotothe else satiated. beach,
 ing here

 she went to "To-morrow you go you fetch it your mat." Now
the beach.
 the beach blue-jay. She said theduck. ro-morrow woshallcome. Nent

Ayōlxē'wulXt gō tā'yaql. Atcō'LXam uyā'xk'un: "Iō'itet ikanī'm." 26 He went up on hishouse. He said to her his elder sister: "It comes a canoe."

Agiō'lXam: "Ī̄'itet qēéwa amia-nés'wul." Alxḯgilaē-y- ō'tqikc. She said to him: "It comes becanse you invited him." They landed the ducks.
 They wentup they remained He said blue-jay, he said to them her chil- his elder sister's: from the beach,
 "Come we will go to bathe." Then they went to blue-jay aud herchil- his eldersister's.
 Intending they dived, thus ont their back. Tentimes they dived,
 almost they died cold. They weut up empty handed. "One more what he will do to
 LxkLelgètatekca." A'Lōlx, $\bar{o}^{\prime} L q i k e ~ t g a^{\prime} a \operatorname{aLx} \bar{o}^{\prime} y u t a^{\prime} l t a$. Iā'Lēlamé We will throw fool before They went to the rluck her chil they bathed now. Teu times them." the beach dren aLkLiémen. I’al aLi'xax Li'cgo-ic. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ Lōptck $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Lqike tga'a. they diven. Full became theirmat. They went up the duck herchil-
 "That isthrown at yon trout." Now they went home the ducks. Teä'xē ayā́qxoiē, ta'ke wiXt ō'lo age'ctax iqésqēs kja uyā'lē. Several nights then again hunger didthem blue-jay and his sister.
 "Ah, we will go visiting at the bear," he said blue-jay. On the nextmorn. it got day "Ah, we will go visiting at the bear," he said blue-jay. Onthe it got day
ing
ka $\bar{a}^{\prime} c t \overline{0}$. Actō'yam gō-y- ii'tcXut tā'yaqu. ALē'Xeltq ii'tcxut; and they went. They arrived at the bear hishonse. He heated them the bear; atcō'lXam uyā'lē: "E'ktaLx aqitxEngélwaLamita, Iō'i?" ALō'cko-it he said to her his sister: "What maybe will be given to us ts eat, Iō'i?" They were hot Li $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ xanake. Atcō'kula-y- uyā́qēvēqē. Lqiōp atcíLax Lā'yape his stones. He sharpened it hisknife. Cut hedid it his foot
 herefaround all. Cut he did it here histhigh. Thus hedid the sole]
ka'nauwe $a^{\prime} x k a \bar{a}^{\prime} l k \overline{0}-i l \bar{e}$. Gōyés atci'Lax Lā'yapc, ka'nauwe ia'xka all that well. Thus hedid to them his feet, all that
 well. Now cut he didit, cut he did it. Then atcin̄'tcXem. Ayō'ktcekt ia'tcXemam. Aqicgilegósit, cka mä2nx. he boiled it. It was done what he boiled. It was placed before and a littlu acgiō'tctXōm, kil actā'qcti. AgiṓlXam them, her chil
dren.
 the bear. He heated stones blue-jay. They were hot those stones, his stones iqésqēs. Atcō'kula-y- uyā'qēwēqē. Lqiōp atci'Lax Lā'yapc, ac 2 blue-jay's. He sharpened it hisknife. Cut he did it hisfoot, and ia'xkēwa mé'ki ēlapx•itē, ayō'meqt. Pâ, pâ, pâ aqā'yax, $L_{j} p a ̄ q u$ then he fell down headlong, he fainted. Blow, blow, blow he was done, recoveratcila'takō iqés'sqēs. Nésk•im iítsxut: "EXXt ka tān imx•ē'lex•ala 4 he recoverell blue-jay. He said the bear: "One only thing you will do iqē'sqēs." Atclō'cgam Lā'yape ii'tsxut, Lq; oä'2p atci'Lax, iā'melk $\quad$ ó blue-jay." He took it, his foot the bear, slowly cut hedid it, his thigh $L_{i} \sigma^{\prime \prime} 2 p$ atcā'yax. ${ }^{\prime} q_{i} u^{\prime} p q_{i} u p$ atca'yax gene'm ka'nauwē. A'lta 6 slowly cut he did it. Cht to pieces he did it small all. Now atciō'tcXem. AtcläákXō ${ }^{\prime}$ i atciōtcXem, ayō'qtcikt. Atcici'lltatkc. 7 he boiled it. He finished, he boiled it. it was done. He threw it before them.

He went the bear. Now its sickness hisfoot blue-jay. home
Tciáxēe ayā'qxoyē, ta'ke wiXt ō'lō age'ctax. Atcō'lXam 9 Several nights, then again hunger actedon them. He said to her
 his elder sister: "To-morrow we will go visiting at the beaver." Onthenext it got day.10
 Now $\begin{gathered}\text { they } \\ \text { went }\end{gathered}$ they went visiting. They arrived at the beaver. He the beaver on lis house,
 the house
 house

Agiō'lXam nyā'xk'un: "Mā'nēwa me'Lxa, tana'lta atcuwa' qūa da 15 She said to him his elder sister: "Youfirst you go to the else indeed how beach,





his elder sister: "A canoe comes." "It comes because you told him heshould
come."

 a little nothing he was. He brought thus many willows. 22
 betore him
 Aqigelgō'Lēt $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon} \bar{e}^{\prime} n a$. Atcā'yax, atcā'yax, ka'nauwe atciō'tctXnm. 25 He placed it before the beaver. He ate it, he ate it, all he finished it. liin
A'lta nés Xkō ē ée na.
Now he went tha leaver.

# WiNt atcṑlXam uyā̀xk'un: "WuXī' txuā’ $L_{i}$ ama gō-y. ō'lXaiñ." Again hesaid to her hisellersister: "To-morrow we will govisit- at the seal." 

Nä'2ktcuktē ka ā'ctō. Actō'yam gō-y- ō'lXaiū te'kNaqL. Qui'nemiks
It got day and they They arrived at the seal herhouse. Fire went.
tga'a-y- ō'lXaiū. Aklō'lXam ō'lXaiñ tga'a: "Amcō'ya gō mā'lnē her children the seal. She said to them the seal her children: "Go to seaward gō alXe'muit ltcuq. Ia'xkati meXxat!ō'ya." A'Lōlx tga'a ō'1Xaiū
gō alXe'muit ltcuq. AlXxā'Xatq. Agiō'cgam é'mécex ō'lXaiñ, to its edge the water. They lay down. She took it a stick the seal, nō ${ }^{\prime}$ Lxa. Aklya'om tga'a, aga'owilx. qaX ōgée's'ax gō ítcaqtq.

 the beach. $\begin{gathered}\text { she reachell them } \\ \text { tren } \\ \text { drenil- }\end{gathered}$
Alkli $e^{\prime}$ 'wamen tgāáa. Lāx ali'xax, alktā'yutck Lkanauwétike They dived her ehildren. Come
they did,
they energed
all
tga'a ólXain̄ lkanam lqoä'nEmiks. AgōLā'taptek qaX aé'Xt her cliil- the seal together five. She haulell her ashore that one dren
agā'waca. AgalkiE'tsNēma. AkLā'kXuli agalk; E'tsXēma. A'lta she had killed She singed her. She fiuished, she singed her. Now her.
$\bar{a}^{\prime} k X a x c$. Lōn kcī ōgō'pXula. Agō'tcXem, agō'teXem. Nō'ktcikt. she cut her. Three fingers her blubber. She boiled her, sLie boiled her. She was done.
 They were given tood blue-jay and his eller sister that seal, and part aci'kXax ka actā'qcti. Agiō'lXam uyā̀xk'un iqē'sqēs: "Ai'aq they ate it and they were satia. she said to him lise elder sister blue-jay: "Quiek me'lxa, mā'nēwa me'lxa." Atē̄’lNam: "Mā́nēwa me'lxa. Atcuwa' go to the jou first go to the He sail to her: "You first go to the Indeed
he said to her his elder sister:

- Quick | $\substack{\text { alwars } \\ \text { manting }}$ |
| :---: |

to stay
 go to the She weut to his elder sister. He said blue.jay: "To-mor- go and fetch it
beach."
the beach row
Xak ōm‘ē'micX." "Nō'yaa," nā̀krim ō'lXain̄. Kawī'2X na-ixe'lgilx this your kettle," "I shall go," she said the seal. Early he made a tire
 blue-iag. He went up on his house. "It comes a canne," he said to her uyā̀xk'un. "Iō'itet qē'wa amiā̀owērut." Nixä'gila-ē ikanìm. $\bar{A}$, his elder sister. "It comes becanse you told them often." It landed tho canoe. Ah,
 the seal landed and her childron. They went up the seal. Then he said from the shore
iqē'sqēes, atclō'lXam uyā'xk'un tga'a: "Ameñ'ya gō alXe'muit blue jay, he said to them his elder sister her elilidren: "Go to its edge
 the water. There lie down." Then shle went to lờ' her cliil- They lay down the beach dren.
 at its edge the water. Then he took it a stick blue-jay. He went to atca'owilx' qaX ōxgoés's'ax. Mô'ketē atcā̀owilx'. Ia'xkatē nō'mequt. ho struek her that yonugest one. Twice he struck her. There she died.
 He said to them hiseldest sister heer chil- "Quick, dive!" They dived, dren:
 they emerged. One nothing. Fivetimes they dived, always dead
 that one. Now they wailed Iō'i and her chil. "Ah." She said the seal:
"Ēgun tān ix•Elā'xō iqḕ'sqēs." Aga'owilx: a'ēXat ugō'Xō. "Ai'aq 2 "One more thing he will do to blue-jay." She struek her one her daughter. "Quick,

 She singed her her danghter. She tinished she singed her. She cuther
 fore them.
aLgE'ctōtk Lmémelōct Iō'i Lgā̀xa. Ali'Nkō-y- ō'lXaiñ.
they puther up the dead Io'i her child. They wenthome the seal.
A'lta acxéla-it iqésqēs kja uya'rk'ın. WiXt $\bar{e}^{\prime} l \overline{0}$ age'ctax:
Now theystayed blne-jay and hiselder sister. Again hunger acted on

 It got day, now they went. They arrived at the shadows their house. They went up
 large dentalia. They lay about they lay about deer blankets they lay 11
 mountain-goat they lay ground-hog besaid blue-jay:
blankets, Where maybe they
blankets.
 those people?" Shesaid to him hiseldersister: "They are there the people and


 He took it a ground-hog He pulled at it: "Hahaha my ground-hog blue-jay.



 nament. ment,

 He putitup at the side of the He searched thus below the bed. house.

Now again laugh they did. Tittering he was laughed at blue-jay. Intending agiō'lXam uy $\bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{K}^{\prime} u n:{ }^{6}$ PPE mE'xax. I'kta LEmē'kxal LE'qxaLa? she said to him his elder sister: "Staying be. What thy names shadows?

Maybe if not thus they do." Thus [they theydid, already there salmou-roe. 25

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\text { BULL. } \mathrm{T}=20 \ldots 12
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 nikct mte'tqamt." Nâ'pōnem. Nē'k•im iqésqēs: "Ia'xkuk txaō'ya." not you see them." It grew dark. He said blue-jay: "Here we will A'lta actā'qxoya pō'lakli. Nixe'lơokō iqésqēs, ayō pa. Qēxtcē Now they slept at night. He awoke blue-jay, be wentout. Intending ayō'tXu-it nixau'yus, ckia iakwa' alxō'gua gō tiā́rowit. Nō'pa-yhe stool up he urinated, and here it ran down at his legs. She went out
 his elder sister blue-jay. She sat down on gromur she urimated. There stood
 that hor urine. Spread he didl them his legs blue-jay: "Look!
Iō'i, qa'da Nuku néxax. Atcxk; $\bar{a}^{\prime} k u x$ cia'kxo-itōc; acaxelaésxal Iơ'i, how here I becane. He pulled them his groins, she cried uyā'xk'un: "Ahaha'y-i'tcitc !a $x \cdot i q$ siā'kulqjast." " $\bar{A}^{\prime} x k a n a ~ i t c \bar{a}^{\prime} L^{\ell} a$ his eller sister: "Hahaha my sickness that squint-eye." "She [int." her body
Iō'i ka-y- i'teatc!a atciā'liut?" Iō'Lqtē ka agénk; ēmenakō. ló' and her sickness. is on her!" some time and she took revenge on him.
 "punlen it that his penis. "Anah," be said blue-jay, "mỵ sickness Iớ'. "Ia'xka na $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a L^{\varepsilon} a$ ka-y- ā'yatc!a nē laut?" WiXt ack; $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ witx $\cdot \mathrm{it}$. "He [int. his body and his sickness is on him?" Again they went to sleep. part.]
 Early he awoke blue-jay. He the same mau as formerly.
 Sne awoke hiseldersister. Now again a womau thus as before.
Nitcā́lakuilē. Aqcenkiés menakō iqésqēs qigō atcuXuimō'cXem She was well. It was takeu revenge ou him blue-jay as he teased them
têlx ${ }^{\prime}$ Em. "Tgt! $\bar{o}$ 'kti txgō'ya, tana'lta wiXt aqtXenemócXemx." the people. "Good we go, else again they tease us." Agiō’lXam uyā'lē: "Maika niket imésetcismelē ka She said to him his elder sister: "You not you believedme and aqtxinemō'cXem." A 1 ta aci'Xkō, acXgō'mam. Nā'k•im uyā’lē: we were teased." Now they went home, they arrived at She said ${ }^{-1}$ his elder home sister:
"Take kape't atxuwa' Liam."
". Then enongh we went visiting."

## Translation.

There were Blue-Jay and his elder sister Ī̄'i. "Let us go visiting; Iō'i," he said to his sister. "Let us visit the Magpie [?]." Early the next mormng they went. They came near his honse and saw him on the roof. They landed and went up to the house. Then they saw Magpie on his house. After a little while he swept his house and found one salmon egg. He put it into his topknot [made a fire], and heated some stones. When they were hot he took a kettle, poured water into it, and threw the dry salmon egg into the kettle; then he boiled it. The kettle came to be full of salmon eggs. He placed it before Blne-day and his sister and they ate. When they had half emptied the kettle they were satiated. They carried away what was left and started to go home. Iö'i said to her brother: "Let us go to
the beach; you go down first." Blue-Jay said: "You go first down to the beach." His sister went down. Then Blue-Jay said [to Magpie|: "Come to-miorrow and fetch your kettle." Magpie said: "I shall go." Then Blue-Jay and his sister went home. Early in the morning BlueJay made a fire and went up to the roof of his house, where he staid. After awhile he said to his elder sister: "A canoe is coming." She replied: "It comes because you told him to come." Now Magpie landed and went up to the house. Blue-Jay arose and swept his house. He found a salmon egg. He put it into his top-knot. He finished sweeping his house and he heated stones. When they were hot he took his kettle and poured water into it. He took that salmon egg and threw it into the water. Then he threw the hot stones into the kettle and the water began to boil. Then he covered it. He imitated all Magpie had done. After awhile he uncovered it, but nothing was in the kettle. "Blue-Jay ean do only one thing," said Magpie. He took the stones and threw them out of the kettle. He threw one dry salmon egg and hot stones into the kettle. When the water began to boil he covered it and when he uncovered it the kettle was quite full of salmon eggs. Then Magpie left them and went home.
After several days Blue-Jay and his sister became hungry. "Let us go and visit the Ducks," said Blue-Jay. "To-morrow we will go," said $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ 'i. The latter had five children. On the following morning they started and went visiting. After awhile they landed at the beach of the Duck. They came up to the house. The Duck said to her five children: "Go and wash yourselves." They went to the water and washed themselves. They dived. [Soon they emerged again] cach carrying a trout. Ten times they dived and their mat became full of trout. They went up to the house, made a fire and roasted them. Then they gave Blue-Jay and his sister to eat. Now the fish which they were roasting were done. They fed Blue-Jay, and he and his sister ate. They ate part and were satiated. Iō'i said to her brother: "You go down first, else you will talk ever so much." He replied to his sister: "dh, you would always like to stay here, you go down first." His sister went down first [and as soon as she had left he said to the Duck]: "Come to my house to-morrow and get your mat." Now Blue-Jay went down to the beach. The Duck said: "We shall go to-morrow." Then they went home. They arrived at home. Early the next morning BlueJay arose and went up to the roof of the house. He said to his sister: "A canoe is coming." She remarked: "It comes becanse you invited them." Then the Duck landed |with her five children] and went up to the house. After a while Blue-Jay said to his sister's children: "Go and wash yourselves." Then Blue-Jay and his sister's children went down to the beach. They tried to dive, but their backs remained over water. Ten times they dived and were almost dead with cold. They (ame up to the house empty handed. "Blue-Jay does one thing only" |said the Duck|. She told her children: "Go and wash yourselves.

We will give them food." The Duck's children went down to the beach and washed themselves. They dived ten times and their mat was full. They went up to the house. "That trout is thrown at your feet." Now the Ducks went home. After a number of days Blne. Jay and his sister became again hungry. "Let us go and visit the Black Bear," he said. The next morning they went. They arrived at the Bear's house. The Bear heated stones. Blue-Jay said to his sister: "What may he give us to eat, Iō'i?" When the stones were hot the Bear sharpened his knife and cot his feet here [all aronnd the sole| and cut his thigh. Then he rubbed over the wounds, and they were healed. Then he cut fthe flesh which he had cut from his feet and from his body] into small pieces and boiled it. When it was done he placed it before them, and after a little while they were satiated. Iō'i said to her brother: "You go down first, else you will talk ever so much." Blne-Jay said: "Yon go down first." His sister went, and then Blue-Jay said: "C me to-morrow and fetch your mat." Then he went home with his sister. They came home. Early the next morning Blue-Jay arose and inade a fire. He went up to the roof of his house. He said to his sister: "A canoe is coming." |And she replied:| "It comes because you invited him." Then the Bear landed and came up to the honse. Blue-Jay heated stones, and when they were hot he sharpened his knife and cut his feet. He fainted right away. They blew on him until he recovered. The Bear said: "You can do only one thing, Blue-Jay." The Bear took his foot and slowly cut it. He cut his thigh. Then he cut the flesh into small pieces. He boiled it. When he had finished cooking and it was done he threw it before them and went home. Blue-Jay's feet were sore.

After several days they again got hungry. Then Blue-Jay said to his elder sister: "To-morrow we will go and visit the Beaver." Early in the morning they started to visit him, and they arrived at the Beaver*s house. The Beaver was in his honse. After a little while he rent out and carried willows into the house which he placed before them. He took a dish and went out. Then he carried it back filled with mud. Blue-Jay and his sister could not eat it and started to go home. As they set out homeward his elder sister said to him: "You go down first else you will talk ever so much." Blne-Jay said to his elder sister: "You go down first." She went to the beach first. Then Blue-Jay said: "Come to my house to-morrow to fetch your dish." The Beaver replied: "I will come to-morrow." Early the next morning Blue-Jay made a fire and went up to the roof of his house. He said to his sister: "A canoe is coming." "It comes becanse you told him to come." The Beaver landed and entered the honse. Blue-Jay went out and when he had been away a little while he brought that many willows. He threw them before the Beaver, who began to gnaw and ate them all. Then Blue-Jay ran to the beach. He went to get some mud, which he put before the Beaver. He ate it all and went home.

Blue-Jay said again to his sister: "To-morrow we will go and visit the Seal." On the next morning they started and arived at the house of the Seal, who had five children The Seal said to her young ones: "Go to the beach and lie down there." They went and lay down at the edge of the water. The Seal took a stick and went down. When she reached her children she struck the youngest one upon its head. The others dived and when they came up again they were again five. Then she pulled up to the house the one which she had killed. She singed it. When she had finished singeing it she cut it. Its blubber was three fingers thick. She boiled it and when it was done she gave it to BlueJay and his sister. Soon they had enough. Then Iō'i said to her brother: "You go down first." He replied: "You go down first, else you will always want to stay where they give us food." He said: "Co to the beach." His elder sister went to the beach. Then Blue-Jay said to the Seal: "Come to-morrow and fetch your kettle." "I shall come," repliea the Seal. [They went home.] Early next morning Blue-Jay made a fire and went up to the roof of his house. He said to his elder sister : "A canoe is coming." She replied : "It comes because you invited him." The canoe came ashore. The Seal and her children landed and they came up to the house. Then Blue- Jay said to Iō'i's children: "Go to the beach and lie down there." Then Iō'i's children went and lay down at the edge of the water. Blue-Jay took a stick. He went down and struck the youngest one ; he struck it twice and it lay there dead. Then he said to the other children : "Quick, dive!" They dived, and when they came up again one wa; missing. Five times they dived, but the one [which was struck] remained dead. Then In'i and her children cried: "Ä." The Seal said: "Blue-Jay knows to do one thing only." She struck one of her daughters and said : "Quick; dive!" And when they came up again all five of them were there. She singed her daughter. When she had tinished singeing her she cut her and threw her down before Blue-Jay and his sister, saying: "Tou may eat this." Then they tied up ard buried the dead child of Iñ'i, and the Seal went home.

After awhile they got hungry again. "Let us go and visit the shadnws." "To-morrow we will go." Early next morning they started and arrived at the house of the shadows. They went up to the house. The house was full of provisions, and on the bed there were large dentalia. There were coats, blankets of decr skin, of mountain goat, and of ground-hog. Blue-Jay said: "Where may these people be?" His elder sister replied: "Here they are, but you can not see them." Blue-Jay took up one of the large dentalia. "Ahabaha, my ear, BlueJay," cried a person. They heard many people tittering. He took up a ground-hog blanket and pulled at it. "Ahahaha, my ground-hog olanket, Blue-Jay." He searched under the bed [for the person who had spoken] and again the people tittered. He took up a coat of mountain-goat wool. The person cried, "Why do you lift my
coat, Blue-Jay?" He took a nose ornament and the person cried: "Ahahaha, my nose-ornament, Blue-Jay." Then a basket fell down from above. He took it and put it back. Then a salmon roe fell down. He put it back, and again he searched under the bed for persons. Then, again, the people tittered and laughed at him. His sister said to him: "Stay here quietly. Why should they be callei shadows if they would not act as they do?" They looked around. There was a salmon roe [put up in a bag for winter use] and they ate it. Blue-Jay said again: "Where may these people be?" His elder sister replied: "Here they are, here they are; but you do not see them." When it got dark BlueJay said: "We will sleep here." Now they slept during the night. Blue Jay awoke and went out. He tried to urinate standing. It ran down his legs. Blue-Jay's elder sister went out. She sat down on the ground and urinated. There stood her urine. Blue- Jay spread his legs: "Look here, Iō'i, what became of me!" He pulled his groins and his sister cried much. "Ahaha, that hurts me, Squint-eye!" "Is it Iō'i's body, and it hurts her?" After some time she took revenge upon him. She pulled the penis; "Anah," cried Blue-Jay, "it hurts me, Iō'i." "Is it his body, and he feels sick?" Then they went to sleep again. Blue-Jay awoke early. Then he was a man again as before. His elder sister awoke. Now she was again a woman as before. She was well again. Thus they took revenge on Blue-Jay, because he had teased the people. "Let us go, else they will tease us again," said Blue-Jay. His sister replied: "You did not believe me aud they teased us." Then Blue-Jay went home. He arrived at home. His sister said: "Now we have gone visiting enough."

## 17. CKULKUL $\bar{O}^{\prime} L \operatorname{ICTA} \bar{A}^{\prime} K X A N A M \overline{1}$.

Ckulkulṓl his Mýth.
A'lta cxēlā'itX CkulkulṓL kia-y- uyā'xk'un. A'lta agiō'lXam: ..... 1
"Qō-i amxuxō'k'ulax iqioanés tgiā'wule." A'lta nau'itka. Atci'ctax"Future you will imitate them steel-head they catch." Now indeed. He made itsalmon.

 she went digging lis elder sister. Now he he went, he weut to cateh salmon. Now
roots roots
atcléslukc ēXt iqoané'X. A'lta né'Xkō. A'lta ayō'yam gō te'ctaql he spearedit one steel-head Now he went home. Now he arrived at their house. salmon.
 6
 to eat or on her.






 A'Ita nē'ktcuktē wiXt. A'lta nō'ya wiXt aklōlā'pam. A'lta lē'2lē Now it got day again. Now she went again she went digging. Now long15
 and he rose her younger bro. Ho went to catch salmon. $\begin{gathered}\text { A long } \\ \text { thime, }\end{gathered}$ a little long then 16

 not. he will give it to $\begin{gathered}\text { her to eat } \\ \text { [to] lis elder sis- Then. she thought his elder sister: "Oh, } \\ \text { ter." }\end{gathered}$



 Now she smelled it grease in the interior of Then again it got day.
ever stecl-head sal- yon will eat Then she went, she lelt him.
Nō'ya, nō'ya, kulaíyi nō'ya. Ta'kE agō ékel t!ōL. TákE She went, shewent, firr she went. Then she saw it a house. Then
 she eame in. Then she roasted her potentilla roots ten. Then she took it them in ashes
 salmon roe; sheate it. She ate it. Then hearrived a person. Ta'kE aLgō'cgam aLkcī'nk;o-iam. 'Ta'kE aLōLā'taNit qṓLa Lē̄́pta. Then hetook her hostruek her. Then it fell down that salmon ree.
26 'Ta'ks naxEmāteta-itek, ta'ke nō'pa. Ta'ke wiNt nō'ya, kulí'yi Then she was ashamed, then she went out. Then again she went, far
nō'ya. Ta'ke wiNt agṑèkel t!ōl. Nō'ya, agixā laqlēe. A'lta lā̃ 2 L she went. Then again she saw it ahouse. She went, sho opened the Now full door.
$q \bar{o}^{\prime}$ ta t ! $\overline{0} \mathrm{~L}$ tkj $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ wulelqu, cka me'nx•i nō'La-it ka ayō'lektcū ext that honse dried salmon, and a little while she siayed and it fell down one iqjoané ${ }^{\prime}$. Agiō'cgam agiuk'o'n iā'kō. WiXt ayō'lektcū. WiXt steel-head salmon. She took it she put it up there. Again it fell down. Again
 she took it, again she put it up there. Now sheroasted her potentilla roots them in ashes
iaLe $\bar{\prime}^{\prime} l a m$. A'lta agiōna'xLatck môkct. A'lta agiō'xtkin, agiō'xtkin, ten. Now she lost them two. Now she searchedfor she searchedfor them, them,
 she searched for Nothing, not find she didit. Now it fell down salmon roe. them.
AkLō'cgam wiNt aklok'ō'n ia'kō. Lē'2lē ka alXatgō'mam Le'kXala. She tookit again sheputitup there. Long and he arrived a man.
Ta'kE Liak nā́xax ṓcóleptckiX. Take alék•im: " $\bar{A} 2$ !" Ta'ke wiXt Then crackle it did the fire. Then he said: "Ah!" Then again
 craekle it did the fire. Then again he said: "Ah. Eh, why
 not you took it she gave to you

 a person this yon met him? Fishhawk his this danger."

| A ${ }^{\text {I }}$ ta | ag'a'wan | naxā'lax. | A'Ita | nakxāto; | LE'kNala | akLaxô'tō. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Now | pregnaut | she got. | Now | she gave birth; | a male | she gave tirth |

 Now he cried that child. He put him on top of Now she jumped, the fire.





 a stick, long a stick. Now break she did it. Now red where 20
 broken it was. Again break she did it, now its blood. Three times



 aklō'cgam Lgā'xa, ta'kE nō'ya. she took it her child. then she went.

LgE'xa. Iā'xkayuk nL'Eltā'qLa." AgE'Lōtk gu itconā'k. Ta'kE
my child. Here I shall leave it." She carried it to a maple. Then nal'éétaqL. Nō'ya ta'ke kulā'yi. d'lta k $\bar{a}$ algiā'xoil she left it.
qō'La Lés Xat LE'k•ala, ta'kE aLkltcā'ma Lkiāsks. Ta'kE one man, then he heard it a child. Then aLkLō'Xtkin. Ta'kE $L_{j} a p$ aLgE'Lax, ta'kE aLgE'Luk $\cos ^{\prime} \mathrm{q}^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ gō he searched forit. Then find he didit. then he carried it near to t!ō ka aLkLō'pcut. Ta'kE néskō x•is ék•ala. 'Ta'kE atcō'lXam house and he hidit. Then hewent home this man. Then he said to her uyák•ikala: "Ljap ane'Lax Lk; āsks. Amétran mxolā'xo." Lā́xlax his wife: "Find I did it achild. Fou are pregnant soudo." Deceive ctā'x $\bar{y} y a-y$ ōctā'xa. A'lta acgō'lXam ōctā'xa: " $\bar{A}$, Lména ayi'tcātc! they did her their daugh- Now they said to her their daugh- "Ah, your mo- her sickness ter. ter: ther
ayā'la-ot. A'lta Lō'nas akxtō'ma." Ta'ke nō'La-it ōctā'xa. Hē is on her. Now perhaps she will give birth." Then she remained their

Heh, there daughter.
qoā'p iktcu'ktai ka ta'ke anaō'ptit. Ta'ke atclugō'lemann qō'La nearly it was going to and then she fell asleep. Then he fetched it that get daylight
 naxE'lєōko uyā'ха. "Ō, Lgā'wuX," ta'kE n̄̄'k•ēm. A'lta Lgā'wuX she rose his daugh. "Oh, my younger then she said. Now her younger ter. brother,"
Lā'qoa-il ale'xax. A'lta atclā'lax lkalai'tanema. A'lta ka'naumē large hegot. Now he made them arrows. Now every
qā̀xēwa ayō'yix k;imt:l'y- uyā'xk'un. Itcā'qiatxal. "Nikct where he went after his elder sister. Her badness. • Not
iamā'wuX," agiō'lXam. "L ap aqā'max; Lge'mama liap ateā'max. you are my she sail to him. "Find you were done; my father tind he did you. younger brother,"
 Salmon- his son you." Then he was angry her younger Then they came home. harpoon brother.
"GEnā'xo-il, gEnā'xo-il, ētsōL Lge'mama." "Nā2xaxāx! qā̄daqa-y. "She always says she always Salmon- my father. says to me, harpoon

## $\bar{e}^{\prime} k a-y-\quad$ amiā'xo-il LEmē'wuX?" Aqiō'cgam $\bar{e}^{\prime} m \varepsilon E c \times$, thus you always say to him your younger brother?" It was taken a stick,

 aqaxelqélex•Lakō. A'lta ka'nauwè LعaLā'ma tell ā'yamxtc. "Ō, she was whipped. Now erery day tired hisheart. "Oh, tget!ō'kti uuwā̊ô." A'lta néktcuktē, wiXt ācto. A'lta tgā'má good I killher." Now it got day, again they went. Now shooting her atctī$l a x . ~ N \bar{o} ' m e q t . ~ A y a \bar{e}^{\prime} t a q u, ~ g \bar{o}^{\prime} y \bar{e} \quad n \bar{e}^{\prime} x a x, ~ \bar{a}^{\prime} n q a t \bar{e}$ agiā${ }^{\prime}$ wat. he did it to She was clead. He lefther, thus hedid already she followed her. [turned round], A'lta iáqoa-il néxax, iqjō̄'lipX néxax. A'lta nixéqaumakō: Now large he became, a youth he became. Now he dreamt:"Ma'nix muwa'ṓ, ka gō-y- ogō'kcia $L_{i}$ EmE'nL $_{i}$ EmEn mā'xō. Kía "When you willkill her, then at herfinger brokentopieces makeit. Then
 it will jump something round and that squeeze do it. Now she will die. Qḗxtce gemolā'ma: 'Nai'ka menuwa'vō!'" A'lta wiNt néktenkté; Intending she will say: 'Me kill me!'" Now again it got day;
 now theywent. Now at a stone then again he killed her. Now again Lq; $\bar{o} p$ a'tcas ogókcia. A'lta-y' atcṓpEna-y- i'kta lṓElō. A'lta cut hedid it hertinger. Now it jumped something round. Now
 nō'meqt. A'lta ayaétaqu. she was dead. Now he left her

##  Now he went far. Now his dog spotted his dog.

 A'Ita ayugô'om tê'lx'Em tā'nemckc, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xuitikc tā'nemckc. "Anā', Now he reached them people women, many women. "Anah, 4





 atcile ${ }^{\prime}$ leēm ikamō'kXuk qā'La Lgē'wucX. Nēket aLgàáyaqc. Ta'kE 12 he gave it to him a bone that dog. Not he ate it. Then 12 to eat
13

 aperson, not a dog." "Don't, and silent be.




 his poverty my dog," she said that woman. Then $\begin{gathered}\text { he went } \\ \text { home }\end{gathered} 20$
 blue-jay. Tien he said to him liselder brother: "A person robin;

 itce'xamōkuk. NLxE'/kctgōya Lké'wucX Là'ôk.", A'Ita pólakli 24 my bones. I shall throw it away the dog his blanket." Now dark



| kā'sa-it." | A'lta iā'xkatē ayō'La-it. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Now there he remained. |

## Translation.

There was Ckulkuiō'L [the salmon-harpoon] and his elder sister. Once upon a time the latter said to her brother: "Do as the other people do and catch steel-head salmon." Now he did so. He made a har. poon. On the day after he had finished it his sister went digging roots. Now he went to catch salmon. He speared a steel-head salmon and went home. When he arrived at home he roasted it and when it was done he said: "I will give the head to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a fish's head. I will give the beliy to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a fish's belly. I will give the back to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a fish's back. I will give its tail to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a fish's tail." Nuw he ate the whole fish. He ate the belly, he ate the back, he ate its tail. Then he lay down to sleep. Now his elder sister came home. Her brother was asleep. She heated stones and roasted the roots. Then she gave them to him to eat.

On the next morning she went again digging roots. After some time her younger brother arose and went to catch salmon. After some time he speared a large steel-head salmon. "Ah, Ckulkulo'l behold! he does not give anything to his sister," said the people. His sister thought: "Ol, they make fun of my poor brother." Now Ckulkulō'L went home. When he arrived he roasted his salmon. It was done. Then he said: "I will give the head to my sister to eat" [etc., three times, as above].

Now she smelled the smell of grease in their house. On the next moruing she went again digging roots. Then her brother went again to catch salmon. Again she heard: "How large is Ckulkulō'L's salmon!" "Oh, perhaps they make fun of my poor brother." Then Ckulkulo's speared a sahmon and went home. When he arrived he roasted it. Now its head was done. He said: "I wiil give the head to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a fish's head. I will give the belly to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a fish's belly. I will give the back to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a fish's back. I will give its tail to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a fish's tail." Now he ate the whole fish. He ate the back; lie ate the tail. Then he lay down to sleep. Now his elder sister went home. When she eame home she heated stomes and roasted her potentilla loots. When they were done she gave them to her younger brother. Now she found some grease in the honse. "Oh, indeed! Behold how he acted against me. He never gave me anything to eat." Now she found a salmon-egg in his mouth. She placed it on top of a shelf. Then she gave him the roots. Then she took that salmon egg and gave it to him. "Ol, somebody gave this to me." When he saw it he became afraid. "Look, she fomud me out." On the next morning she made herself ready and said to her younger brother: "Leave the house."

Then he arose. "Your name shall be Humming-Bird. Henceforth you shall not eat steel-head salmon." Then she went away and left him.

She went and went. She went a long distance. Then she saw a house. She entered and roasted ten roots in the ashes of the fire. Then she took a salmon roe and ate it. Then a man arrived who took her and struck her [on the nape]. The salmon roe fell [out of her mouth]. She was ashamed and went out of the house. She went again a long distance. Then she saw another house. She went and opened the door. The house was full of dried salmon. When she had stayed a little while a steel-head salmon fell down. She took it and put it back. It fell down again. She took it and put it back again. Now she roasted ten roots in the ashes of the fire. She lost two of them. She searched and searched, but did not find them. Now a salmon roe fell down. She took it again and put it back. After some time a man arrived. Then the fire crackled. He said, "Ah." The fire crackled again, and he said once more, "Ah. Heh, why did you not take the food which she offered to you? She took two of your roots and you searched for them in her month. Do yon think the man whom you met was a human being? Fish-hawk is the name of that danger." Now she became pregnant. She gave birth to a boy. Now the child cried and the man put it on top of the fire. She gave one jump and took the child. "Ah, why do you put our child into the fire?" "Why do you take it away from the old woman? She will look after it." He continued: "When you gather wood go only this way. Do not go down the river:" Now she did so, and gathered wood only above the house. Now one day there was no wood above the house. She had taken it all. Then she went down the river. She found a long stick and broke it. It was red where she had broken it. She broke it again and it bled. Three times she broke it and it bled profusely. She went home. When she opened the door she saw her husband lying there. He had three [deep] wounds. Now her child cried. She blew the fire, but it was extinguished. Then she took her child and left.

After she had gone a long distance she became tired. "I will desert my child," she thought. "I will leave it here." She carried it to a maple and left it. Then she went fir away. Now a man was working at a canoe [near by]. He heard a child crying and searched for it. He found it and carried it to a place near his house. Then he went into the house, and said to his wife: "I found a child. Feign to be pregnant." Thus they deceived their daughter. They said to her: "Your mother begins to be in labor. Perhaps she will give birth to a child." Then their daughter stayed there. But when it was almost morning she fell asleep. Then he fetched the child. [He said to his danghter:] "Arise, your brother has been born." Then his daughter arose. "Ah, my brother," she said. Now, the boy grew up, and [his father? made arrows for him. He went about following his sister. She was bad and said:
"You are not my brother. My father found you. You are the salmonspear's son." Then her brother became angry. When they came home he said: "She always says the salmon-spear is my father." Her father said: "Naxaxa'x, why do you always say so to your brother?" He took a stick and whipped her. Now the boy became tired [of her teasing and thought]: "I will kill her." On the next morning they went again. Then he shot her several times and she was dead. He left her, but when he turned round she followed him again. Now he became a youth. One day he dreamt: "If you want to kill her, you must break her finger. Then a round thing will jump out of it, and that you must squeeze to pieces. Then she will die. She will say: 'Kill me!'" On the next morning they went again. Then he killed her at a stone. He cut her finger and a round thing jumperl out of it. He squeezed it and she said: "Kill me"[but he squeezed the round thing to pieces]. Now she was dead and he left her.

He went a long distance. Now he [assumed the shape of] a spotted dog. He came to a place where there were many women. They said: "See, how pretty is that dog. Let us take him!" They called him often, but he did not allow himself to be taken. Now only their chieftainess [had not tried]. They satid: "Now you call the dog." She called him. He went to her and she took him. Then the women went home. They said: "Oh, we found a dog; our chieftainess took him." Then Blue-Jay said: "I will go to see him." He entered her house and saw the dog. He took a bone and offered it to him, but he did not eat it. Then he struck him. [The chieftainess said:] "Let my dog go; you will kill him." Then Blue-Jay went home and said to his elder brother: "Robin, that is a man and not a dog." "Oh, be quiet, do you think you alone can see?" "Ha, he is the elder one, and he ought to know everything sooner than I," retorted Blue-Jay. After about three days Blue-Jay went again. He entered the house and saw the dog eating gamass. Then Blue-Jay took a stick and struck him. "O, my poor dog," said that woman. Then Blue-Jay went home and said to his elder brother: "IIe is a man, Robin, he eats gamass." When it got dark the dog said to his wife: "Blue-Jay makes me tired. He will break my bones. I shall throw away my dog-skin blanket." At night he threw it away. When it got day again he had another blanket. Now Blue Jay came in. [When lie saw him, he said:] "Eh, I said he was a man and Robin would not believe me." Now he remained there.

## 18. IQATSE $\bar{L}^{\prime} L X A Q$ I $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime} K X A N A M$.

The Panther his Myth.

## $A^{\prime} l t a \quad i \bar{o}^{\prime} c$ iqatsé'Lxaq, imō'lekuma iā'ki ēwula. Ka'nauwē 1 Now there was the panther, hunter. All


 he twisted it and he threw it down under the bed. oh, pretty
 morning
 it. the ground
Luē'lol. "Â, qā'xēwa lx atgatē'mam tê'lx'Em? Iqā'lxal ōxucgā'liL." 6 cedar bark. "Ah, whence maybe they came people? Disks they played." Wāx wiXt nē'ktcuktē. WiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o}-\mathrm{y}$ - imō'lak nē'kelōya. Tsō'yustē On the again it got day. Again he went elk he went to eatch In the even. 7 next
morning
niXatgō'mam. A'lta LE'Xaue Luélōl: "Qā'xēwa Lx atgatē'mam 8 he came home. Now much cedar bark: "Whence maybe they came


 it was on in his house. Now counters they were The fourth he went. Afternoon 11 the ground on the ground. time ka né Xkō. Qio $\bar{a}^{\prime} p$ atctā'xōm tā'yaqL, $\bar{o}^{\prime} k u m a t k$ atcaltcā̃'ma. Ta'ke 12 and he went home. Nearly he reached it his honse, batons he heard them. Then nixe'LXa. "Qā'xēwa télx•Em, ōxucg'a'lil iqā'lxal gō te'kxaqL." 13 he beeame angry. "Whence the people, they alwass play disks in my house."

 he arrived at home, he came in. Now counters lay on a plank. "To-morrow


 nothing not he saw it a person. Then he heard them batons
 the house.

## through a hole.


A'lta Lxā'xo-il:

èmxanx'ā'l?" Ta'kE ayō'La-it Liā'wuX; nixemā'tcta-itck. Cka you keep secrets Then he stayed his younger he was ashamed. And before me?" brother;
 a little he was ashamed, then he said to him his sounger bro. "Good
me'La-it." Ta'ke ayō'La-it. T!ayā' ayō'La-it, ta'ke acxï'la-it. Ta'ke you stay." Then he remained. Good he stayed, then they stayed. Then atctḗlōt tiā'xalaitanema. Tget!ō kti tiā'xalaitanema. A'lta he gave them lis arrows. lood lis arrows. Now to him
tEmacā'nukc iā’kiēwula Liā’wuX. Ta'kE atciō'lХain Liā'wuŇ: deer he hunted his younger brother. Then he said to him his sounger
"Iā'ma ian'a mō'yima. Näkct ian'a mai'ème iبtā'yim." Ta'ke "Ouly there go. Not there downstream go." Then nau'itka iā'ma iau'a k"cala' ayō'yim. Ta'kE iqjoāllipX néxax. indeed only there up stream he went. Then a jouth he became.
 Then one day, now he went there down stream. He reached it a prairie, ta'ke ayoga'ōm ōnpitc. Ta'ke itcā'má atciā'lax gō itcā'potē. Ta'ke then he reached her a clicken Then shooting her hedid it to on her wing. Then nōéluktcu ō'npitc. A'lta nā'xankō, aksō'penān, aksō'penān she fell down the chicken hawk. Now she ran, she jumpel, she jumped, nā'xankō. Ta'kE né'xanko atcage'ta. Kulā yi atcage'ta, ta'ke she ran. Then he ran, hefollowed her. Far he followed her, then atcō'ikel t!ōL. Ta'ke iā'xkate nō $\quad$ !a gō qō'ta t!ōL. A'lta Law $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ he saw it a house. Then there she entered in that honse. Now slowly $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o \bar{o}$. Nixlō'lXa-it: " $\bar{O}$, qenuwa'sō. Tget! ${ }^{\prime} k t i \quad n X t a ̄ k o ̄ y a . ~ \bar{O}-y$ he went. He thought: "Oh, I shall be killed. Good I turn back. Oh, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ XalaitaEnema tqiēx nāxt. Qā'doxué nṓp!a." Ta'ke á'yōp!. Gō-y my arrows like I do them. Must I enter." Then he entered. At ice'q ayō'La-it. A'lta pāL tê'lx•Em gō qō'ta t!ōL. A'lta aqō'kumam the door liestayed. Now full pleople in that house. Now it was looked at uy $\overline{\imath^{\prime}}$ Xalaitan. A'lta ka'nauwe té $\mathrm{lx} \cdot \mathrm{Em}$ atgo'kumam uya'Xalaitan. hisarrow. Now all the people looked at it his arrow.
Ta'ke aqayā'lōt $i q_{i} \bar{e}^{\prime} s q_{j} \bar{e} s$. A'lta atcō'kumam $i q_{i} \bar{e}^{\prime} s q e ̄ s . ~ A ' l t a$ Then it was given to blue.jay. Now he looked at it blue-jay. Now
 he said: "Give it to me, give it to me, my donble-pointel arrow. blue jav:." mai'ka se'm'ē $q_{j}$ oécné, teXu'l gimé $q_{j}$ atrala." Ta'ke wiNt aqō'kumam your your double-poiuted very you having baduess." Then again it was looked at
nyáxalaitan. "La'ksta lx lkā'nax ulã'xalaitan? At!ō'kti•y hisarrow. "Whose mayhe chief hisarrow! Good
 arrow." Then again it was, given blue jay. Now again he said:
 "Give it to give it to my double-pointed arrow, blue-jay." "Well, take it." me, me,
'「a'ke ayū'tXuit, atcū'ckam. Ta'ke tō'tō nē'xax. A'lta tktē'ma 1 Then he stood up, he took it. Then shake he did. Now dentalia
 full his body. Then he said blue-jay: "Ah, follow him the chief!"

 they they they Then he came in at theirhouse his elder brother. Then
went, went, went.
 he hid himself. Then she came in the woman. No in interior of house.
Ta'ke naxlō’lXa-it: "Qā’xēwalx ā'Lō qō'La Lq;ō̄’lipX?" Lē ta'kE 6 Then shethought: "Wheremaybe hewent that youth?" Some then time
 evening hecame home the panther. Now awoman there "Oh, then
aLi $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ wa mai'ēme $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o \overline{0} . "$ A'lta atcō'cgam qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil. NaxLō'lXa-it behold thus down river he went." Now he took her that woman. She thought

 day she searched for Turn turn turn turn she didthem over over over over
 elk theirskins. Then it grew dark. Two days, one side of house
 then she finishedit. Next the other house she searched. Turn turn turn $\begin{aligned} & \text { side of }\end{aligned}$
Lak ēicō'ma ag'ā'yax. Ī̄'kxôin. Ta'kE akLō'cgam Lé̄'tcau, ta'kE 13 turn the skins she did them. He slept. Then shetookit grease, then aktō'cgam tqc'ō'cūtk. Ta'kE ataxE'lgiLx. Ta'kE nax $\bar{o}^{\prime} L E l a ~ t q c^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime} c \bar{\imath} t k . ~ 14$ she took them hoofs. Then she made a fire. Then they got done the hoofs.

 shemixed it and elk its hair at its nostrils. Now she mixedit,

aktélax gō ciā'ktcXict. Po'lakli nixE'l反̄kō. A'lta éctatc!a 18 she did it to in his nostrils. At dark he awoke. Now their sick-
 his nostrils: " O , elder blder my elk nose brother, $\begin{gathered}\text { brother, to be on } \\ \text { be. }\end{gathered}$
 romiger your elk nose comes to be Unable to help I doyou." "O elelerbrother, 20 brother, on you.
$k \bar{\iota}^{\prime} \emptyset X \bar{o}, \bar{o}$ tgeqco ${ }^{\prime} c o t k$ txanä'lax." " $\overline{\mathrm{O}}$ au, tEméc qc'ōcōtk txamä́lax. 21 elder oh, my hoofs come to be on "O, younger yourhoofs come to be on
 "nable to I do you." It got day and they stood up the skins, elks

 They stood up all. Now the elks went to the woods.
 Now he tookher that woman her arm. He carried her to ontside.

$$
\text { BULI. } T=20-13
$$

 Now shake he did her. All her flesh come it did. He threwher down.

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { tcx } \overline{1} \\ \text { then you will eat it. Yourbadness. } & \text { Im } \bar{e}^{\prime} q ; a t x a l a . ~ N a i ́ k a ~ i q a t s!e ́ s x a q ~ i t c i ' x a l . " ~ & \text { in } & \text { panther } & \text { my name." }\end{array}$

## Translation.

There was the panther. He was an elk hunter. Every day he went hunting. One day he found a branch [of a spruce]; he twisted it and threw it under his bed. It was a pretty branch. [Then he said:] "Oh. I wish you would become a man!" On the next day he went again elk hunting. In the evening he came home. Now he saw cedar bark lying on the ground. "Where do these people come from? They lave been playing at disks" [said he]. On the following morning he went again elk hunting. In the evening he came home. Now there was much cedar bark [in his house]. "Where may these people have come from? They always play at disks in my house." On the third day he went again, and came home in the evening. Now the floor of his house lay full of cedar bark and counters lay on the gromed. He went out for the fourth time and came home in the afternoon. When he reached his house he heard batons. Then he became angry. "Where do these people come from? They always play at disks in my house." He came near the house, then the noise of the batons stopped. He arrived at home and entered. Now counters lay on a plank. [He said:] "Tomorrow I shall hide to see where these people come from." On the next morning he made himself ready and went out. He stayed in the grass [near the house] and looked. He did not see anybody. Then he heard the batons moving in the interior of the house. He went home and looked through a hole in the wall of the house. Now there was a youth who played at disks. He struck the rhythm with his foot and sang: "My brother calls me branch of a spruce, my brother twisted me often." Then the panther entered. "Oh, my poor brother, why did you hide yourself before me?" Then the youth was ashamed. He stayed there. The panther said to him: "Stay with me." Then he remained there. Now the panther gave him good arrows, and the youth went hunting deer. Then the panther said to his younger brother: "Go only this way, do not go down the river." He obeyed and went ouly up the river. He grew up. One day, however, he went down the river. He came to a prairie where he found a chicken-hawk. He shot it aud hit its wing. It fell down and ran away jumping. He pursued it a loug distance. Then he saw a house. The chicken-hawk entered the same. Now he went on slowly. He thought: "Oh, they will kill me. I had better turn back. But I like my arrow [so well]. I must go in." Then he entered and remained standing in the door. The house was full of people who looked at his arrow. All the people looked at
it. Then they gave the arrow to Blue-Jay, who looked at it. Then the young man said: "Give me my double-pointed arrow, Blue-Jay." "It is not your arrow, you bad man"|, retorted Blue-Jay]. Again the people looked at the arrow and said: "To what chief may this arrow belong? It is a good arrow." Then they gave it again to Blue-Jay. Now the young man said again: "Give me, oh, give me my doublepointed arrow, Blue-Jay!" "Well, take it!" Then [the young man] arose and took it. He shook himself and his body was all covered with dentalia. Then Blue-Jay said f to the chicken-hawk, who on entering the house had assumed the shape of a woman]: "Follow the chief!" The youth ran and the woman pursued him. They went and went and went until he came to his elder brother's house. He hid himself [inside]. The woman entered and did not see anybody. She thought: "Where may that youth have gone?" In the evening the panther came home. Now there was the woman [in his house. He thought:] "Certainly he went down the river!" Then he married the woman. She thought: "When did that youth come home?" On the following day she searched for him. She turned over all the elk skins until it grew dark. She continued two days. Then she had finished all the skins on one side of the house. Now she searched at the other side of the house. She turned over all the elk skins. [Finally she found him] sleeping [under the skins]. She took some grease and [elk] hoofs. She made a fire and roasted the hoofs. When they were done she pounded them. She took some soot and mixed it with hair of an elk's nose. Now she mixed it all with elk's grease and poured it into his nostrils. When it grew dark he awoke. Now his nostrils felt sore. He said: "Oh, my elder brother, my nose is being transformed into an elk's nose." "Oh, my younger brother, your nose is being transformed into an elk's nose. I can not help you." "Oh, my elder brother, hoofs are growing on my feet." "Oh, younger brother, hoofs are growing on your feet. I can not help you." On the following morning the elk skins arose and became elks. The youth arose. He became $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ lemiX* and went out. Then all the elks arose and went into the woods. Now [the panther] took the woman at her arm. He carried her out of the house and shook her, so that all her flesh fell down. He threw her down and said: "Your name shall be Chicken-hawk. Henceforth, you shall not make chiefs unhappy. When you see a snake you shall eat it. My name will be Panther."

* The tutelary spirit of the hunters.


# Peliefs, Custons, and Tales. 

## THE SOUL AND THE :HAMANS.

1. Gitā'kikelal atgē'ix éwa temèuwātlma. Manix alṓniks, 1. Theseers thus [to] the ghosts. When three.
 first he is made a having a guardian Last he is made a having a guardian
 middle spirit. gitā'kikelal, ä'ka amô'kctikc kā'tcek aq̧tā'x. Lā'nēwa aqLā'x pāt seers, thins two in middle aremade. First he is made strong
 personhaving a last he is made strong a seer. It is pursuel guartian spirit,

ayā́xelax qaX ué'Xatk, aLktō'p!Ena Lā'ēwam qō'La Lā'nēwa. comes to be on that road, he utters his song that first one.
 iau'a k•imnta' aLktōp!Ena'x Lā'ēwām. Cka me'nx•i nōpō'nEmx ka there behind he utters it his song. And a little dark and atōkoéla-itx, tatc! ayu'ktelic iō'itet ka aqita'ôm ila'xanaté they try to cure look! the morning star comes and they reach it his soul
 that sick one's. It is taken his soul. Thes return their guardian
gitā'kikelal. $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime}$ 'XtEmaē mô'kcti aLā'oix, $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime}$ XtEma- $\overline{\mathrm{e}} \overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xti}$ aLia'o-ix the seers. Sometimes two nights, sometimes one night ka aqételōtxax ilā'xanate qigō nōxutā'kumx qō'ta tka'uwok. and they givehim his sonl as they come back those spirits.

2. Ma'nix aqiā'wax iLā'xanatē géthatc!a; atgés gitā́kikelal, 2. When th is pursued hissoul the sick one's, ther go the seers.
ma'nix aqiā'wax iL'a'xamate gélate!a; ian'a qiqiE'tcqta qaX when it is pursued hissoul the sick one's; there the left that ué'Xatk aLō'ix; nōgō'go-imx gitā'kikElal: "O, Lō'meqta, taLi!"" trail it went; they say. "Oh, he will die, behold!"
 When there righthand goes his soul: "Oh, well he will be
3. Aqiga'omx qigo nalxō̄́pē ilēé Ia'skate alktee'meta-itx 3. It is reached where the hole [in] ground. There they drink always
 the ghosts. If ithas drunk the sick one at that water, then nēket qa'nsix t!ay $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ aqLā'x. Q qéxtcē ka'nauwe to'áqēwama not anyhow well he is made. Intending all shamams
ataLgéla-itx, näket $L$ !päx aqLī'x.
they try to cure not well and he is made.
him,
sound
4. $L_{i}$ ap 'aqé ${ }^{\prime} a x$ ilā'xanatē q $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ La LkLāmetx Ltcuq. Aqiō'cgamx, 1 4. Find it is done his soul that having drunk water. It is taken,
iā'qoa-il qix. ikanā'te. Nuxotā'kux tgā'Xawôk gitā'kikelal. Iā'qoa-il 2 large that sonl. They return their spirits the seers. Large qix• ikanā'tē. Aqiō'cgamx qiō̄'p iā'kua Natétanue ka ianō'kstX 3 that soul. It is taken near here the Indians and its smallness nḗxelax. Nugō'go-imx qtōguilā'lē: "Lō'nas näkct li't!ō-ix ka 4 comes to be Theysay those who cure "Perhaps not " one day and
on it. people:
Lō'meqta." Niktcō'ktixē. Qē'xtcē aqē'telōt ilā'xanatē. Aqä'telōtx, he will die." It gets day. Intending it is given to his soul. It is given to him
qioa'p ka'nauwē é élal'a ka alō'meqtx. Nilgengā'gux ilā'xanatē. 6 nearly all hisbody and hedies. It is too small his soul.

 the ghosts, far at town is his soul the sick one's, and
 he has been they say the seers: "Oh, well weshall anil
given food,
 not he has beengiven Indeed, it is taken his soul. They return
 their spirits the seers. Intending really his sickness, look! it is given to
iL'̄'xanaté, nau'i t!ayāá aLx $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$. his soul, at once well they make him.12
 6. Once again that one he is carried away; the ghosts they carry him away, $1: 3$
 iL $\bar{a}^{\prime k i k E l a l . ~ A ' l t a ~ a q u g o ̄ ' t a o x ~ t e m e ̄ w ~} \bar{t}^{\prime} l \mathrm{Ema}$. ALqtā́qainitx qō'La the seers. Now they are clriven the ghosts. He seesthem that 15
 he was carried away those ghosts. Part of them he knows part of them 16

 aqLxlxēmétakux. Nau'i atcElāt'̄̄'kux, t!ay $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ aLx $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$.
it is turned round. At once he recovers, well hogets.19

 one day that heis [carried] away, sometimes one night and hedied 21 guid'nsuln aLō'mEqtx, $\bar{e}^{\prime} X t E m a ~ m \hat{o}^{\prime} k c t i \overline{a L} \bar{a}^{\prime} o-i x$ aL $\bar{o}^{\prime} m E q t x$. always heis lead, sometimes two nights heis dead.
 8. When it goes his soul the sickone's thus ghosts, when 23
atéktaix git'̃'kikelal atgE'Lktaôx tga'Xawôk, $\bar{a}^{\prime} n q a t \bar{e}$ aqiō'ktex
they pursue it the seers they pursue it theirspirits, already ithasbeentaken
24 into the house
 25
gitā'kikElal. Nōxutī'kux. Môket ikana'te aqtē'telax; ma'nix Laq the seers. They return. Two souls people havethem; if take :26

[^7]9. Ma'nix aqiélgelax ikéutan, gō teméwā́lema ikéx. Ma'nix 9. When it is seen a horse, at the ghosts it is. When
niket aqiō'coramx, tcii'əxe ay $\bar{q}^{\prime} o-i x$ ka ay $\bar{o}^{\prime} 1 n E q t x ;$ ma'nix not it is taken, several days and it is dead; when aqiócgamx ka näkct ayómEqtx. $\ddot{A}^{\prime} k a \quad$ LgoLéleSEmk wiXt. it is taken and not it is lead. Thus also. Ma'nix p!alā' Lgō'cgēwal aqiE'lgElax iL'äxanatē gō tEmēwā'lEma, When well someonegoes it is seen his soul at the ghosts. milnix näkct aqiō'cgamx, näkct iō'Lqtē ka aLómeqtx. A'ka
 ma'nix näkct aLgiō'cgam iL'̄'kikElal ka cā'ca nix $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$. when not ther takeit the seers and smashed it gets.
 aLçā'telutx nikct giLía'Xawôk. A'lta actō'ix éwa tEmēwā'lema. he gives it to one not having guardian Now they go thus [to] the ghosts.
ALkElgElgēécgainx. ALktā'qamitx
He helps him.
ka'naumē
tā'nEma
gō
 the ghosts theirland thatone not haringguardian It carrieshim thus
tEmēw $\bar{i}^{\prime}$ lema qaX $u t \operatorname{cta}_{j} \bar{a}^{\prime} x \bar{o}$.
[to] the ghosts that manikin.
11. Ma'nix gō Natē'tanue icā'Xanatē ikéx ia'mkXa éNtka 11. When at the Indians hissoul is only one only
$$
14
$$
 the ghosts theirthings. not ever weil hegets.
 A'lta Lawā atgés qō'ta tkā́owok. Ma'nix t! $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a \quad q L \bar{a}^{\prime} x \bar{o}$ Now slowly they walk those spirits. When well he will get géLatc!a ka guā'nesum qiul mxa'xoē.
 it is carried thms [to] ocean not ever well hegets.
 16. It is reached his soul a sick one's. It is taken. it is lifted.

 it is looked at; now nothing where as it was, hesays the shaman: 2 "Ta'ke aniōc'gam."
"Then I took 1t."
 t!aqe $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{\sigma}^{\prime} l$ leptckiN nutXui'tcax. Qéstcē aqiōmétckēnenx 5 just as that fire sparks fall down. Intending he gathers it up
 where it fell down, hesays the shaman: "Not behold! well nētx."
I make him.'
18. Ma'nix Lō'meqta, ilā'Xanate ka-y- iā'pik nḗxalax. Ma'nix 18. When he will die, hissoul and its being is on it. When
 well he will be the one haring a and light it gets.


he makes it the shaman. He sends it, it runs. They pursue it the ghosts;
aqēe' ${ }^{\prime}$ taqlax qix. ikaina'tē. Ayoxoé'yumqty temēwā'lema qix.
it is left that soul. They forget it the ghosts that 12


tEmēwā'lema. 15




atge'tgiX, ia'xkatē algiō'tkEX. An $\bar{a}^{\prime} 2$ gō ige $\bar{\prime}^{\prime} m E X a t k i k a n i ̄ ' m ; ~ a n \bar{a}^{\prime}$ they are, there he putsit. Sometimes at put up as burial canoe; $\begin{gathered}\text { some- } \\ \text { times }\end{gathered}$

 rotten wood. Now his sickness comes to be on that the one laving the him soul.
 They try to






 already he ate it his spirit the shaman's then he dies that
Lgō $\bar{e}^{\prime} l \mathrm{XEmk}$ q $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ La giLā $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Xanatē. 21. Ma'nix aqLgelō'kux qLā'qēwam LơoLḗlXEmb, qantsī's 21. When it is sent to him a shaman a person, bow many
 fathoms long dentalia. not who knows it, he is told:
"I $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Xanate Lāq" mēxā'x $\overline{0} \cdot{ }^{\prime} x^{\prime} \overline{1}^{\prime} x \cdot "$ AqLō'gux qLā'qēтam, "His soul take ont do it
aqLaLgelókux LgōLélXEmk. he is sent to him a person. this one's." It is sent to him the shaman, Pā'nic aqē'tElax ēqauwikj $\bar{e}^{\prime} L \bar{e}$, ana $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ payng to him times
 a woman secretly she is done to the shaman. Now indeed take out lie does it paying him
iL̄$\overline{1}^{\prime}$ Xanate qō'La aqLaLgelō'kux. ALō'mEqtx qō'La aqLaLgElō'kux. hissoul that one to whom he was sent. He dies that one towhom he was sent.
Ma'nix atanwésix•itx Lā̄colal qō'La Lō'meqtx, aqa'LgEloe $\bar{e}^{\prime} x a x$ When they learn about it his relatives that deal one's, somebody goes to take
qLā'qēwam, aqLā'wåox, manḗx nôxōx tkatā'kux. Ma'nix nēkct the shaman, he is killed, learning his ther do theirmind. When not secret
aqLā'wåox ka $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xuit Lā'ktēma alktō'tx; ma'nix Lā'la-ētıx. he is killed and many his goods he giresthem if his slaves
qLā'qēwam ka Lla'ētix* aLkLō'tx ka näket aqLā̀'wåôx. AqLō'lXam the shaman and his slave he gives him and not he is killed. He is told aLxalawi'tXuitx.
he has not done it [it is forgiven].
22. $\ddot{A}^{\prime} k a$ wixt pāt wuqi qLā́qēwam. Ma'nix xāx aLkLā'x 22. Thus also really strong shaman. When observe he loes her
 his wife at a youth, now sendingdisease he doesit. He shoots much
 superuatural sickness who knows to shoot Thus also if he is sent to him much.
LgōLésextmk, aqtä'telōtx tktéma. Pā'nic aqtételax. An̄̄́ a person, they are giren to him goods. Secretly he is done. Some-
ēqauwik; $\bar{e}^{\prime} L \bar{e}$ pā́nic aqe $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ tElax, anā' $L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ gil pánic aqLE'tElax. longdentalia secretly he is done, sometimes awoman secretly he is done.

| Tgä'wam | aLkLè' ${ }^{\prime}$ x | LgōLéle ${ }^{\text {demk. }}$ | $\operatorname{Man} \overline{e r}^{\prime} \mathrm{x}$ | noxo's | tkatā'kux |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Senting dis- | he does it | a persou. | Knowing | they do | their minds. | ease edoes 10

a persou.
Knowing their minds.

kLkLā'x. Ma'nix $L_{;} a p$ aqtā'x ttc!ā'ma gō gééLatc!a aqLelgém'ētox whodidit. If find it is done the disease in the sickone he is paid pāt qLā'qēwam. Līa'qLaq aLktī'x qō'ta ttc! $\bar{a}^{\prime} m a$. Qoā'nEm Lāq a real shaman. Takeout he does it that sickuess. Five take ont
 he does it that sickness and one rope. Recover hemakes the sick man. Ma'nix aqLi Lḕtapax qō'ta ttc !ā'ma, ma'nix ka'naume aqLi Lā'tapax If it goes through him that sickness, when all it goes throngh him qō'ta tte!ā'ma ka cka ōqoï'kElax ka aLō'meqtx g'e'Latc!a. that sickness then and it is discovered and he dies the sick one. 23. Ma'nix Līq aqiā'x qix éte!a iō'LEma, a'lta aqLóegam gō 23. When takeont it is done that sickness supernatural, now it is taken
 hishands the shaman's. Folded hemakes his fingers, when comeont it does that them
 its eldest daughter hishand itgoes ont that supernatural When he takes it that [thumb]
iō'LEma qLā́qēwam, aqLō'cgainx gō Lā'\&owit, aqLō'cgamx gō 3 supernatural the shaman, he is taken at his legs, he is takeu at thing
Lã'potitk, aqLō'cgamx Xuk" iLā̀kōtcX. A'lta aqLō’latcgux. 4 his forearms, he there his back. Now he is lifted.
 It is put into it water kette. Near that water and it escapes that
 supernatural Then they fall down the people. Several it is carried. now soft thing. times to the water,
aqiā${ }^{\prime} x, ~ L_{i} E m e^{\prime} n$ aqiā'x gō Ltcuq. Ts!es nēxā'x iō'LEma. A'lta 7 it is made, soft it s made in the water. Cold gets the smpernat- Now
 it is lookerlat. Sometimes a wolf, sometimes its claws a bird, sometimes


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 24. When five murderer that supernatu then three cut }
\end{aligned}
$$

é'wa énata iā'pōtē, mô'kcti Lq; up iau'a é'natai. Ma'nix kstō'Xtkin 11 thus oneside hisarm, twice cut here otherside When eight
 ural thing,
 side.
énata iā'potē, qoā'nEmè iau'a ē'nata iā'potē.
one side his arm, five times there on the other his arm.

## 

 out ural thing, out
 thing.
 another kettle. When tired legets the shaman he is told one qLā'qēwam: "Ange'tcim Xall ōnā'Lata gō tge'kcia." A'lta algō'cgamx 19 shaman: "Strikeme that rattle ou my hauds." Now hetakes it
 thing
 it is held. Underwater ther are hishands, soft be makes it that21
iō'LEma gō Ltcuq. Kanemqoā’uem lāq alktā'x. Nau'i nuxō'Lelex supernatu- in water. Fivetogether take out he does Atonce they burn ral thing them.

 times

 that sending disease who did him. Now theypull at that rope the shamans.
AqlṑlXamk lgōlè'leXemk: "Ai'aq Lqi u'plq; up étxa." Alō'tXuitx
He is told a person: "ruick eut do it." He stands
 not havingaguardian betakes it alarge knife. Cut hedoes it spirit
gō nōxo-iā'yak tgā'kcia qō'tac tè'lx•am. Näkct ékta lqi up nēxā'x. at betweenthem theirhands those people. Not anything cut hedoes. Ma'nix léa'gil lōc, ilā'Xawôk, algō'cgamx itcanō'kctX ōqēwéc qxé, When a woman there is, herguardian she takes it its smallness knife. spirit,
cka goyé algiā'x nōxo-iā'yak tgā'kcia qtgā'qēwama. Algigésquaôx and thus she does it between them their hands the shamans'. She pierces it (ixix é ${ }^{\prime}$ Lan. Wax alxā’x léa'owilqt. Tcï'2xē algigēlqtaôx. Kopä'2t that rope. Pour out it does blood. Sereral times shepierces it. At an end
 pour ont it does that kood. Now be is hit
qō'La tqéwam kLkLāx LṓLélexEmk. Ma'nix ōkulai'tanEma that sendingdisease who didit the person. If arrows
itca'k•ilx tcō aqa-ilgā'maltemx qix ésan ka-y ōkulaítauEma their heads it is struck often that rope then arrows

25. Ma'nix tge'Lqta tgāáLan aqtā'wix qō'ta ttc!ā'ma ka 25. When long their ropes aremade those diseases and $\begin{array}{lcccccc}\text { iós'Lqte } & \text { niket } & \bar{e}^{\prime} L a t c!a & n i x \bar{a} \bar{a}^{\prime} t E l a x, & q \bar{o}^{\prime} L a & \operatorname{tq} \bar{e}^{\prime} \pi a m & \text { aqL } \bar{a}^{\prime} x . \\ \text { longtime } & \text { not } & \text { his sickness } & \text { comes to be on } & \text { that } & \text { sending dis- } & \text { is done to }\end{array}$ longtime not his sickness comes to be on that sending dis- is done
 him.


$$
\text { an} \bar{a}^{\prime} \quad t x \bar{a}^{\prime} 1 m \bar{e} \quad a L \bar{a}^{\prime}-o-i x
$$

sometimes six times sleeps.
26. Ma'nix aLō'mEqtx Lkī'nax Līa' Xa, a 'lta aLkLō'gıx Lī̀ qē̄am. 26. When it is dead achief his child, now heis sentfor a shaman.
 At one chief his child sending dis. it is done. Taking revenge it is done
 one chief his child. Secretly he is clone the shaman. When

|  |  |  | aqLE'nk; ēmEnakox. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| they know it | his mind | again | it is taken revenge on him. | His rounger brother |

 sending lis- it is done that when they knowhim that
 one chief, some- he iskilled that shaman. Sometimes
 he is killed his relative that chief's. Now family fend it becomes.
 If payingblood they make each then at peaco they become. Several fine other, aqtōténax, tex'1-y- uxō't!aya nôx $\bar{o}^{\prime}$.
they arekilled, then at peace they become.

| 27. Ma'nix | acxténax | niket | giLi' Sawok | $k_{i}$; |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27. When | they are angry | not | having guardian | and | shaman |
|  | against each other |  | spirits |  | ¢hama |


sending dis. he does it then he is killed the shaman. When many

Lā'ktēma ka aklktō'tx Lā'ktēma, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xuē alktō'tx Lā'ktēma ka 2 his dentalia and hegivesthem his dentalia, many hegivesthem his dentalia and away away
näkct $\operatorname{aLa}^{\prime}$ wasôx, alxaluwe'txuitxax. Ma'nix aqLE'Lxcgamx 3 not they kill him they forgive him. When it is taken away
 his wife $\begin{gathered}\text { secretly } \\ \text { paying }\end{gathered}$ he is done the shaman. $\begin{gathered}\text { Sending dis. it is done that } \\ \text { to him }\end{gathered}$ that
 man. Some. that woman sending dis. it is done When she is taken tmes ease to her.
Lā'pl'au gō kulā'yi, pā'nic alkLā'x qLā'qēwam, aLō'mEqt qō'La a dead rela to far, secretly he is done the shaman, she dies that
7 roman; sometimes that dies. When many dentalia
 ing
 she gires them to dentalia, sending disease it is done one chief.
 she takes revenge on her elder She is married a woman to the shaman. a relative of his brother's. times murderer
Lxā'penic alxā'x. Nau'itka alkLō'gux lā'k•ikala.
Giving herself she does. Indeed she sends him her husband.
in payment
secretly.
28. Ma'nix nugō'tcxemx qtg'ā'qēwama, ma'nix ale'k•imx: "Nai'ka 12 28. When theysing the shamans, when hesays: I iā'qoa-iL itci'Xawôk," ka aqLō'k'uakctx lé'Xat qLā'qēwam. Ma'nix 13 a great one my gnardian then he is tried shaman. When
 indeed he has a guard intending heis hit supernatural He is missed. ian spirit thing.
 Another one shaman is tried, again he is missed.
 aqä'telax. AqLō'lXamx: "O nan'itka tali tiā'qēwam.", Ma'nix 17 it is done to him. He stold: "Oh. meded, behold, he is a shaman." When
 pose him

 not ever shooting hin he is done with When he says: "I
 its bark. He thinks: "Oh, myshaman's is on me." When this

6




is oll me."
31. Ma'nix ī̄'qiatxala méxelax igo'cax. a'lta aqiLgelógux 31. When its baduess comes to be on it the sky, now he is asked giLāa'Xawôk it! $\bar{o}^{\prime} k t e, ~ i a u^{\prime} a ~ m a L n a ' ~ g i L \bar{a} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ Xawôk, a'lta a gige'ltcxamx. one having a a good one, theu seawara haring a guard. now he sings for it. guardıan spirit
ianspirit,

Ma'nix iō'Lqtē iā'qiatxala ixElā'rō igō'cax ka aLE'k•imx: "Q; $\mathrm{E}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{q}_{1}$ El When longtime its baduess will be on it the sky and hesays: "Too difficult 3 iṑ'cax, Lx xā́oqNaL étolē ixā'xō. Lāx niklā́ko-it." the sky, probably cannot clear weather it will Unable I am to do it."
be.
32. Ma'nix iLā'má nixātelax lōoléleNemk aql'Elgémēmtōmx 32. When shooting him it is done to a person he is paid him

[^8]$\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Latc!a atcēttelax. A'lta t!ay'áa aLE'ktexamx. Ma'nix näkct t!ayā his sickness hemadeit to Now well hesings. When not well be on him.
heismade then hedies. Thus a woman, thus a man.

30. When
he tries himself
a shamau,
sending disease hedoesit
ō ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$. Nau'i Lex acx $\bar{a}^{\prime} l a x$ ugo $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ lem. Kanauwé2 nutXo-ítcax bark. At once burst it does on it its bark. All it falls down

 Hesays there sun and it will become hesays the one having a clear, guardian spirit.
 it is and thunder it does. Hesays: "Twice it will be heard

33. Mánix naLḗla-itx ōkulaítan giLá'má ka aqLṓcgam 33. When it is in him arrow the one who is and be staken shot
 a shaman whors paid one whosucks, then he sucksit out,
 take out she dors it the arrow the one who sucks.
34. Ma'nix ilā'má nixā́telax Lt! ${ }^{\prime}$ 'xoyal
34. When shooting him it is un him astrongman, it is maie ready

a child.
Red paint
ismade on it on
his face,
some-
times
coal



## Translation.

1. The seers go to the ghosts [the souls of the deceased]. When three go, one having a strong guardian spirit is placed first, auother one last. One having a less powerful guardian spirit is placed in the middle. When four seers go, the two lesser ones are placed in the middle. A strong seer goes in frout, another one behind. They pursue the soul of a sick chief. When the trail [which they follow] begins to be dangerous, the one in front sings his song. When a danger approaches trom the rear, the one behind sings his song. In the evening when it begins to grow dark they commence the cure of the sick person. When the morning star rises they reach his soul. They take it, and the guardian spirits of the seers return. Sometimes they stay away one night, sometimes two. Then they give the sick person his soul and he recovers.
2. When the seers pursue the soul of a sick person and it takes the trail to the left, the seers say: "Behold, he will die." When it takes the trail to the right they say: "We shall cure him."
3. The spirits of the seers reach the hole in the ground where the souls of the deceased always drink. When the soul of the sick one has drunk at that water, then he cannot get well. Even if all the shamans try to cure him they cannot inake him well.
4. They find a soul that has drunk of the water. They take it. It is large. The spirits of the seers return. When they bring it near the country of the Indians it begins to grow smaller. Then these men who know how to cure people say: "Perhaps he will die to-morrow."

It gets day. They try to give him his soul. It does not fill his body and he must die. His soul has become too small.
5. When the seers go and their spirits arrive at the water in the country of the ghosts, and the soul of the sick one is still far from their town, and they have not given him food, then the seers say: "Oh, we shall make him well, the ghosts have not given him food." And indeed their spirits take the soul and return. Even if the person is very sick and they give him his soul, he revives at once.
6. Again the ghosts carry away a soul. The person faints at once; his legs tremble. Then the seers are paid and drive away the ghosts. The soul which they carried away sees the ghosts. He knows part of them; another part he does not know. Only those he knows who died not long ago. The spirits of the seers reach the soul which was carried away and turn it round. At once the sick one recovers; he gets well.
7. When the ghosts carry a soul away aud no seer is present [to recover itj, when the soul has been away a night, the person who fanted remains dead. Sometimes when it has been away two nights he remains dead.
8. When the soul of a sick person goes to the ghosts, the seers pursue it. If it has already been taken into the house, it cannot be recor. ered. The spirits of the seers cry and return.
9. When a horse is seen in the country of the ghosts and it is not taken back it dies after a few days. When it is taken back it does not die. Just so a person. When a person is well, but his soul is seen in the country of the ghosts and it is not taken back he must die within a short time. Just so a canoe. When the ghosts carry away a canoe and the seers do not bring it back it will be broken.
10. When a seer wants to shake his manikin [a figure made of cedar bark] he gives it to somebody who has no guardian spirit. Now they go to the ghosts. He helps him. Now this person sees everything in the country of the ghosts. The manikin carries him there.
11. When only one soul leaves the body of the sick person, when it remains in the country of the Indians and it is taken, then the sick person recovers at once. When the lesser soul of a person is caught in the country of the Indians and is given back to the person, he recorers after a short time. A soul is in the country of the ghosts; the spirits of the seers pursue it and reach it when it arrives at the ghosts. They bring it back, return it to the sick person, and he recovers.
12. When the soul of a chief leaves his body it goes to the beach. Not many seers know about it; only strong shamans know how it goes to the beach.
13. When a soul has taken anything that belongs to the ghosts, the sick one can not recover.
14. When a sick person will die, it is always high water. Then the spirits of the seers walk slowly. When the sick one will recover it is always low water.
15. When the soul of a sick person is placed in a canoe and this is carried out into the ocean, the sick one can not recover.
16. The spirits of the seers reach the soul of a sick person. They take it and lift it. They look at it and seize it again. They look again and it has disappeared; then the shaman says that he has taken it.
17. When they try to take the soul of a sick person and sparks fall down, he will die. It seems just like a firebrand. They try to gather the sparks up. Then the shaman says: "Behold, I shall not cure him."
18. When a person will die, his soul is heavy; when he will recover, it is light.
19. When the ghosts watch a soul then the shaman makes a deer. He sends it and it ruus away. The ghosts pursue it and leave the soul. They forget it. Thus the shaman deceives them and takes back the soul which the ghosts had left.
20. When a seer is evilly disposed against a person, he watches for him. At last he finds him asleep. Then he takes out his soul and hides it near a corpse, in a canoe burial, in a thorny place, under a house or in rotten wood. Then the owner of the soul falls sick. A shaman is paid to look for the soul and to cure him. He says: "Oh, that shaman has your soul." They search for it and find it in the country of the ghosts, or in a thorny place, under a house, or in rotten wood, or somewhere in the air. He takes it. When the soul is still hale and well, the sick one will recover. When the shaman's spirit has begun eating it, the owner of the soul must die.
21. Somebody sends, unknown to anybody, a string of large dentalia several fathoms long to a shaman, and asks him [through his messenger]: "Take the soul of that person out of his body." He gives in payment to him, secretly, long deutalia or a woman. Then he takes out the soul of the person against whom he was sent. The person dies. When his relatives learn about it and come to know the secret they take the shaman and kill him. If they do not kill him and he gives away a large amount of property or slaves, he is not killed. Then he is forgiven.
[Numbers 1 to 21 were originally Chehalish beliefs and customs.]
22. It is the same with a very strong shaman. Wheu he observes his wife with a young man he shoots disease against them. In the same way a man sends a person to the shaman, who gives him goods. He pays him secretly long dentalia or a woman. Then he sends disease to a person. When his relatives learn the secret, the shaman is killed. The relatives of the man against whom he sent the disease kill him. If the disease is found in the sick one, a strong shaman is paid, who takes out the disease. He takes out five diseases [pieces of bone around which hairs are tied] and one rope. He cures the sick one. When the disease has gone right through him before it is discovered the sick man must die. Man has two souls. If both are taken out of the body their owner must die.
23. When the supernatural disease is taken out, the shaman takes it into his hands. He folds his fingers [the thumb of the right hand being inclosed by the fingers of the left]. When the thumb comes out, then the disease-spirit escapes. When the shaman has taken the dis-ease-spirit, one man takes him at his legs, another one at his arms. a third one at his back. He is lifted. Then water is put into a kettle. When they come near the water and the disease-spirit escapes, the people fall down (as though a resistance which they try to overcome were suddenly removed). Several times they carry him to the mater. Then the disease-spirit is made soft in the water. It gets cold, and they look at it. Sometimes it is a wolf's or a bird's claw, sometimes a human bone. It is carved into the shape of a person.

24 . When the disease-spirit has murdered five people, it has three cuts on one arm, two on the other. When it has murdered eight people, it has five cuts on one arm, three on the other. If it has murdered ten persons, it has five cuts on one arm, five on the other. When the shaman has taken out the disease-spirit, he lifts it. He briugs his hands near the kettle. When the spirit sees the water, the kettle will burst. Then another kettle is taken. If the shaman gets tired, he asks another shaman: "Strike my hands with that rattle." Then a shaman takes a rattle and strikes the hands of the one who holds the disease-spirit: He puts his hands into the water and rubs the spirit. He takes out five at the same tume and his hands become hot. Then he takes out the rope. Now others help him. Sometimes three shamans, sometimes two take out the rope. When many shamans are present, then four take out the rope. They take the rope out of the body of the man into whom the disease was sent. The sliamans pull at both ends of the rope and ask somebody to cut it. When a person who has no guardian spirit takes a knife and cuts between the hands of these people, he does not cut [feel] anything. If there is a woman who has a guardian spirit, she takes a small knife and cuts between the hands of the shamans. She cuts through that rope. Then blood flows out. She cuts through it several times. Now all the blood has flowed out. Then the person who sent the disease is struck with the knife. If the rope was struck [cut] with an arrowhead, then he is struck with an arrow. He is shot and killed.
25. When the ropes [the hairs tied around the middle of the pieces of bone] of the disease-spirits are long, then the sickness will come upon the person after a long time. If the ropes of the disease-spirits are made short, then the person will fall sick after tive or six days.
26. When a chief's child has died, the people send for a shaman. Disease has been sent to the child of a chief. Then he takes revenge on the relatives of the murderer [and selects] the child of [another] chief. A shaman is paid secretly. When these people learn about it, they take revenge in their turn. They send disease to the younger brother of that chief. When that chief knows the shaman [who has done so],
he will sometimes kill him. Sometimes they kill a relative of the chief. Then a family feud originates. If they pay a blood fine to each other, then they make peace again. They do not make peace until several are killed.
27. When a shaman and somebody who has no guardian spirit are angry against each other, and the shaman sends disease against his enemy, he is killed. When he gives away many dentalia, he is not killed; they forgive him. When the wife of a man is taken away, he secretly pays the shaman, who sends disease, sometimes to the man [who eloped with the woman], sometimes to the woman. When a deceased relative's wife is taken by a stranger, a shaman is paid secretly and the woman or the man is killed. When a woman has many dentalia and her elder brother dies, she pays secretly a shaman, giving him dentalia, and he sends disease to a relative of the one who killed her brother. She takes revenge on a relative of the murderer of her elder brother. Sometimes she marries the shaman. She gives herself secretly in payment and sends her husband [to kill her enemies].
28. When the shamans sing and one of them says: "I have a great guardian spirit," then the other shamans try him. When he really has a guardian spirit, one of them tries to hit him with a disease spirit, but he misses him. Another shaman tries him, but he also misses him. Several shamans try him, but they can not hit him. Then they say: "Behold! He is really a shaman." When he only brags, saying that he is a shaman, they try him and hit him at once. When a strong man sings and shamans try to send him disease, they can not hit him. When a person sings: "I am a strong man" [without being a strong man], and they send disease to him, he dies at once.
29. When somebody is made sick by his guardian spirit his frieuds say to a shaman: "Please sing for him." They pay the shaman who sings for the man whom his guardian spirit made sick. Then the shaman sings until he gets well. If he is not made well, he must die. This is the case with men and women.
30. When a shaman tries his power, he sends disease to the bark of a tree. The bark bursts at once and falls down. Then he thinks: "Indeed, I have the powers of a shaman." When an eagle sits on top of a spruce tree, the shaman sends disease against him. He falls down at once, his mouth full of blood. Then he thinks: "Indeed, I have the powers of a shaman."
31. When the weather is bad, the people ask a good person who has a guardian spirit of the sea to sing for good weather. He says: "When the sun stands there and there, it will clear up." When it will be bad weather for a long time, he says: "It is too difficult for me, probably it will not clear up. I can not do it."
32. When a person is shot, a "strong man" is paid. "Lend him your guardian spirit." Then they pour water [on the face] of the person who is shot. The blood squirts out; all the blood comes out. Then

BULL. $T=20-14$
the "strong man" says: "If he gets well it will thunder." Indeed, it is quiet for a short time and then it thunders. He says: "You will hear the thunder twice."
33. When a "strong man" is shot, a child is made ready. Its face is painted red or sometimes black. Its hair is tied up over its forehead. Sometimes two children are made ready. Then water is poured on the "strong man" who has been shot, and the arrow is taken out. When two persons look after him, one is a girl and one a boy. The girl is placed on one side of the house. She holds a torch in one hand and a rattle in the other. The boy is placed at the other side of the house and has a whistle. On top of the house is a man who pours the water on the wounded "strong man." Then all the blood comes ont of the "strong man." If there is no "strong man" in a town, a shaman who sucks is paid and he sucks out the blood from the one who is shot.

## HOW CULTEE'S GRANDFATHER ACQUIRED A GUARDIAN SPIRIT.

## LgE'qacqac Liā́mama it!ō'xoyal tiā'qēwam. Atcō'ikel tqéwam <br> My grandfather bisfather strong man his supernatu- Hesaw it supernatural <br> ral power. power

 my grandfather; hesaw it a wolf: hesaw it a femate dog;
 he saw it the evening star. Now large he became; now he thought:
 "Good now a woman I shall takeher, then many my guardian spirits."
 tiā'cikcnana: "TcuXoal xkxtā'wax Xō'tac $\bar{o}^{\prime} x o \overline{\text { ºn whl }}$ 'yemam." 6 his friēnds: "Come, we will follow them those who went camping." Nē'k•im: "Näkct, taua'Ita aqenōmé'lax." WiXt atgiō'kō tiā'cikcnana; 7 He said: "No, else I shall be scolded." Again they asked his friends; ka nixlō'leXa-it: "Qā̄dox nxeltō'ma." A'lta atcta'wax qō'tac 8 then he thought: "Must I go along." Now he followed them those
 youths. They were
 old one woman: "He knows about you [int. your father here you came?" part.]
"Näkct qa'da,", nē'k•im. " $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ Lqi iamuklétcgō." Atge'qxoya iā'xkatē "Not anyhow," he said. "Later on I shall tell him." They slept there 11




 hishouse. He opened the door. Then on the one that house four fires, sicle

 Hecame in now in that his father his house. He reached it that one $\bar{o}^{\prime} \overline{0}$ 'leptckiX. Nixlō'lexa-it: "Qantsī'x lx qa'da aqEnōlā'ma?", 19
fire. He thought: "How long may be how I shail be spoken to?"
 He reached it another fire. He passed it. Near he came it the third ō $\varepsilon^{\prime}$ leptckiX. Atciō'lXam Liā'māma: "Ia'xkati x•iau me'tXuit. fire. He said to him hisfather: "There then stand.
 Then [int. all supernatural youl saw and a woman like you do her?"

1 Aqayi'nºl $\bar{o} \mathrm{co}^{\prime} y a \mathrm{y}$ : It was thrown at him
"Ai'aq igā'wulXt $x \cdot i x \cdot ~ i p a \bar{a} k \cdot a l$.
"Quick climb this mountain.

Qui'uemi
Fire times
 your sleeps and you come back. There your ancestors their female gnardiau spirit
3 Ut!ónaqan."

# Ut!ō'uaqan. 

Agī́lXan uy $\bar{a}^{\prime} L a k: \quad{ }^{\prime} 6$ Ma'nix mikwu'lx•tama $\quad$ •ix $\quad$ ipák'al Sbe sajd to him hisannt: "When youhave climbed this mountain

 He tookit that cape. Now hewent. He went, he went, he went, he weut,
 far hewent, and itgrew dark. There heslept. He talked, and in the nēktcukte. Nēket i'kta atciltcā'ma ka nē'ktcuktē. A'lta wiNt it grew day. Not anything heheard aud it grew dark. Now again
 he went, he went. he went. He climbedit that mountain. Nearly noon,
 now nearly he had climbedit. Now some- heheardit. Ah, howling
 he heard it. Hence feeling his body became, and a little he went, aud again
$\overline{0} q 0-i k E^{\prime} m X L u t$ atcalteā'ma. A'lta mank te;pāk ōqo-ikE'muNLuL. howling heheardher. Now a little really howling
 he heard her. Silent became howling one. Now [noise of fall $\begin{gathered}\text { ingleares] }\end{gathered}$
 they fell spikes of fir. He thought: "O, the monster, that find
 I shall do." He thought: "shall he devour me, what they plamed against me.'
Ayō'La-it gō $k^{u} \overline{c a}^{\prime} x a l i-y-\bar{e}^{\prime} m^{\varepsilon} E c X$ ka na-ixE ${ }^{\prime} l q a m x$. ME'nx•i $k_{i} \bar{a}$ He was on above tree and shehowled. A little silent
 it became, bgain she became. Now near very little.
 Silent became the howling one. [Noise of fall they fell down those spikes of fir. ing leaves]
WiXt na-ixE'lqamx. A'lta née'tak̄ ayo'itcō. NixLō'leXa-it: "A'lta Again she bowled. Now he turned back, hewent "Now down.
nidlī̄'ya." A'lita agig'E'ta qaX Ut! $\bar{o}^{\prime} n a q i n$. Knláa'yi ayōyam, a'lta Igohomo." Now shepursued that L'tō'naqau. Far he arrived, now him
 near she came to that Ut!ō'naqan. She howled, at ouce peak his body him she howled, at ouce peak
[whispered]
 became. He thought: " $O$, shewill derome me, behohd!' He thonght one
 spirit.

 sho went around it, she wput around it. He looked at ler; now again he ran. lntending
 holooked for it acedar, where hewill see it acedar and he will goup.

WiXt nē'lgalX iā'Xawôk ilḕ qiam. Kulku'll nē'xax ā'yal'a. Kulā'yi 1 Again he thought of his guardian the wolf. Fresh got his body. Far ayaē'taqL. Ka wiXt tell nē'xax. Atcia'kenanā’koXuē. A'lta 2 he left her. And again tired he got. He looked back at her. Now
 herteats here her belly. Just as a bitch her teats. Right here takiltcē'mXEllt gō tgā'potē. Ma'nix noē'tcax mank Lawa', ma'nix 4 they struck her often at her legs. When shewent down alittle slow, when

iā'Xawôk. Nai-E'lgalx $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil ōguē'wucX uyā'Xawôk. A'lta kulā'yi 6 his guardian He thought of female bitch his guardian Now far spirit. her spirit.


 creek near his armpits. He walked in the that water thus mai'ēmē $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o}$ ka $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{p} p t c k$. Aqo $\bar{o}^{\prime} l X a m x$ Ut! $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ naqan itcá $\bar{a}^{\prime} k_{i}$ oacōmi 10 down
stream he went and $\begin{gathered}\text { he went from } \\ \text { the water to }\end{gathered}$ It is said Ut! ${ }^{\circ}$ 'naqan her fear of the land.
Ltcuq. A'lta atcē'qxamt nā'Lxam gō qix• é'qxēL. Ma'nix nau'itka 11 water. Now he saw her she camedown at that creek. When indeed to the water
itcā'k; oacōmi Ltcuq ka näkct atElō'tXuita. A'lta nā'Lxam gō qix' 12 her fear of water and not she goes into water. Now she came down at that to the water
 creek. $A^{n} . * a^{n}, a^{0}$ she did. Breathing on she did that water. She stayed water like a
a'lta. Nō'La-it ka naxE'lqamx: "Wâ4!" ka ayō'meqt ia'xka ka 14 now. She stayed and she howled: "Wa!" and he fainted he and



Itē’tanuē!" agiō'lXam. Tkalai'tanEma utā'k•ilx•tcutk pāL Xak 18





that creek. Now he went and naked he arrived at home. He ell-
gō téLaqLē. AgiṑlXam uyā̄Lak: "Tcōx te'qp!ôp! amtenilpā'yalx ?"

## 1



## Translation.

My great-grandfather had the guardian spirit of the warriors. My grandfather had seen the shaman's spirit, he had seen the wolf, he had seen the bitch, he had seen the morning star. Now he came to be grown up and he thonght: "I will take a wife. Now I have many guardiau spirits." The women went digging roots and camped [on the beach ]. His friends said to him: "Let us follow the women who are going to camp out." He said: "No, else I shall be scolded." His friends asked him again. Then he thought: I must accompany them. Now he accompanied those young men. They reached those women. An old woman said to him: "Does your father know that you came here?" He said: "No, I shall tell him later on." The young meu slept there and he also slept there. He lay down near the fire. At daybreak the young men returned. They arrived at home. Now he stood outside. He was afraid to enter his father's house. He opened the door. There were four fires on each side of the house. Eight fires were in the house. Now he entered his father's house. He reached the first fire. He thought: "When will he speak to me?" He arrived at the next fire and passed it. He came near the third fire, then his father said : "Stay there! Did you find all your guardian spirits and do you want to take a wife?" He threw a cape at him: "Quick, climb that mountain and [do not] come home [until] five nights [have passed]. There is the female guardian spirit of your ancestors. There is Ut $\mathrm{t}_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ naqan." His aunt said to him: "When you reach the top of that mountain, gather some grass for me." He took the cape and went. He went, he went, and went a long distance. It became dark and he slept there. He lay down and it became day again. He had heard nothing and it became daylight. Now he went and went again. He climbed that mountain. When it was nearly noon he had almost climbed it. Now he heard something. He heard her howling. At once he was chilled by fear and he went on for a little while, when he heard her again howling. Now he heard the horling a little louder. Then it became quiet again. Now leaves fell down. He thought: "O, I shall meet the monster." He thought: "They intended that she should devour me." He was on top of a tree and she howled. For a short while it became quiet, then she howled again. Now she was quite near. The howling stopped again. Leaves fell down again. A gain she howled. Then he turned back to go home. He thought: "I will go home." Now $\mathrm{Ut}_{i} \bar{o}$ 'naqan pursued him. When he had gone some distance she came near him. She howled and immediately he became weak. He thought : "She will devour me." Then he thought of one of his guardian spirits and he left her far behind. Then he becane again tired. He threw
away his cape. She reached it and went around it often. He looked at her and he ran again. He looked for a cedar which he intended to climb. Then he thought of his guardian spirit, the wolf. At once he felt fresh and left her far behind. Then he became tired again. He looked back at her. Her teats were along her belly, like those of a bitch. They reached down to the middle of her legs and struck them often. When she went down hill she went a little slower; when she went up hill she ran quickly. She approached him. Then he thought of his guardian spirit, the bitch, and left her far behind. In the afternoon he reached a small but deep creek. The water reached up to here, near his armpits. He walked down stream in the water. Then he went ashore. It is said that $\mathrm{Ut}_{j} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ naqan is afraid of water. Now he saw her coming down to the creek. If she was really afraid of the water, she would not step into it. Now she arrived at the creek. She made $a^{n}$, $a^{n}, a^{n}$, and blew upon the water like a deer that is about to drink. She stayed there and howled: "Ua," and he fainted and fell asleep. Now he saw that she was a human being. She spoke to him: "I am the one whom your family and whom the Indians call $\mathrm{Ut}_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ naqan. I come from the top of that mountain. I like you. Look at me, Indian!" Her throat and her body were full of arrow-heads. "You will be just as I an [when you return to the country of ] the Indians." Her body was full of [arrows which had been shot at her]. "You will be just as I am [when yon return to the country of] the Indians." He slept. On the next day he awoke when the sun was high up in the sky. Now he saw nothing. He bathed in that creek and went home, and he came home quite naked. He entered the house. His aunt said to him: "Did you gather grass for me?" He said to her: "I returned before I reached there." Three days he stayed away. He did not tell his father [what he had seen.]

> Lō'nike Liā'xk'unike ixqeés'ax qix Liā'xanyam. Pā2l ō'yaqct 'liree hiselder consins the voungest that one
 and his grandmother, not his mother. Thosetwo the eldest ones his elder they knew to
 disks. Summer it will become and she spum always his grandmother willow

[^9]
their willow bark.
$\underset{\text { one }}{\text { Lé Xat }} \underset{\text { she made for }}{\text { agat }}$ them


 spring, when they go down there Columbia Now they went Chehalis stream river.

Again herself, therself. hierself.
ōlā'mōtan; wiXt mänx nixeléma-ôx. Alā'xti
their willow again a little she kept for herself. At last bark;
 those his elder cousins. She said to him his grandmother: "Carry this rope.
 ground hog you will ex - Now they went to there Chehalis. Disks blanket change for it."
alō'guix Liā'xk'unike; alō'yam Nitc; rételc.
they went to his elder consins; they arrived Chehalis.
it was bought, intending long dentilia they were given No, not he gare it
 that sea-otter. Intending a canoe it was given to No, not $\begin{gathered}\text { he gave it } \\ \text { himay. }\end{gathered}$ that
 sea-otter. Now they two learned abont that rope. Now he went to their that it house
 person: "Guod! I give it to yon this sea-otter, yongive me this
 liome.

tcil'e’tcgama." Nē'k•im qix• kex•Lemā't ia'xk'un: "Cka iā'c mogékXax he will lose it." He said that next to the $\begin{gathered}\text { hise elder } \\ \text { vonnesest } \\ \text { cousin: }\end{gathered}$
 his poverty. Shall it will be won if something she gare it that
 his grand- already it is won from if he made him happy a person mother him,
tān alge'lōtxax à'nqatē aqḗxōl'ax." ALX $\bar{o}^{\prime} x$. Gō Nē'max ka some- hegave it to him already it is won from him." Theywent At Nema then thing home.
 they slept. Now not itshair that youngelk'sskin his blanket. Heslept then atcta- $\bar{o}^{\prime} y u t c a x$ tia'xalawēma qix• iā'xk'un. A'lta aqe $\bar{e}^{\prime} x c g a m x ~ q i x \cdot ~ 4$ he awoke them
his people
that eldest brother. Now it was taken from that him
ē̌elā'kē. Aqē̄ā́takl'ax, iā̌kxôi-ē ka aqēéltaqlax. Kawī'X 5 sea-otter. He was left,
 he awoke,
aqEn'E'ltaqL taL; !" K" $\bar{e} q i x \cdot \bar{e}^{\prime} \bar{e} \bar{l}^{\prime} k \bar{e} . \quad{ }^{\prime} \overline{0}$, aqinxE'cgam qē'auwa I was left behold!' Nothing that sea-otter. "O, it was taken away that from me
érelā'kē." A'lta itcā̄ēpa-ē. A'lta ayō'ix pe'nka. Nikgē ${ }^{\prime}$ Xax $^{\prime} \bar{e} \mathrm{Ne}^{\prime} \max ; ~ 8$ sea-otter." Now springtime. Now be went afoot. Heswam across Ne'ma;
ka'namîket q-̄'ta t! $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime} L E m a$ ayngoguésax. Ayóix pE'nka, niXk $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} x$. both those creeks he went across. He went afoot, he wenthome. Ayō'yamx gō Né'leqten ka LXaluwé'gōt. A'lta ayō'La-it mā'Lxolē. 10 He arrived at Néleqten and it was ebbtide. Now he stayed ashore.
 He thought: "If slack water it gets this water, then Ishall swim across.
 Where he calm it became. Now some. he heardit in the water: 'Must was thing
 Isee what this does." Tmmm it made below in the water. Silent nex $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$ qigō tumm nēx'̄${ }^{\prime} x$. Ka ala'xti n $\bar{e}^{\prime} x a x$ dEll. A'lta nō'ix qaX 14 it became where tumm it made. Then next it made dell. Now it went that
 WiXt qoä'nEm atcilte'̄'ma qix $\bar{e}^{\prime} k t a \quad$ gumm gō gēékXule. Líx 16 Again five he heari it that something gumm at below. Comeout
 it did a black bear, I don't know how much their length its ears. Again one more
 come out it did. Five come ont they did black bears. They stood g$\overline{0}$ Ltcuq. Lāqu néxax iā'mōkan. Atcingō̄'na-it mā́Lxolée 19 in the water. Take off he did his elkskin blanket. He threwit landward:
 "Must I shall die," hethought. Now he swam across. He passed it
 one, another one hepassed it; the thitdone hepassedit those bears.

 it looked at him in hisface. Nothing became his mind. Now he was carried gō t!ōL, $\bar{I} t c!x \cdot i a^{\prime} n \quad t \bar{a}^{\prime} y a q L . ~ T a L ; ~ \bar{I} c!x \cdot i a^{\prime} n \quad x \cdot i x \cdot \overline{1}^{\prime} x \cdot$ atce $\varepsilon$ ElkEl. 24 to a honse, Itc!x•ia'n hishouse. Behold Itc!x•ia'n this he saw him.
 On one side hishouse this supernatural other theirlanguage, thus on the being other side


 you hear them on both sides of this house. Thus you will do at the Indians.
$x \cdot i x \cdot i ̄ 1$ gik mkā’nax tcemā́xō."

Aqélot igō'matk, ikamō'kXuk This here you chief
it will make you.
He was given a bird arrow
bone head,
 bird arrowhead, arrows their heads. They were finished these supernatural Nixe ${ }^{\prime} \varepsilon_{0} \overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{c} \bar{o}$, gō mā̌Lxolē yuqunā'itx iau'a énatai. Nixā'latck. He awoke, at ashore helay there on the otherside. He arose. A'lta kawe'X. Pāt $\bar{o}^{\bar{c}}{ }^{\prime}$ Lax qigō ayōkuiXa. Tatc!au wiNt kawi'X 4 Now it was early. Noon when heswamacross. Behold! again early
5 ka nixE'/qokō. Ayō'tXuit, nigé ${ }^{\prime} q x a m t$. Yuqunā'-itX iā'mōlkan $q i o \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ and he awoke. He stood there, he looked. It lay his elkskin
gō iā'xka. Ayō'tXuit. Atcō'ckam iā'mōlkan. A'lta wiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o \overline{\text { a }}$. at him. He stoodthere. He took it his elkskmblanket. Now again he went. Néskō.
7 He went home.
Ayō'yam gō I'tskuil ciā'mict. Nḗkgix aē. A'lta wiXt á'yō kā
Hearrived at Itskuil its mouth. He landed. Now again $\underset{\substack{\text { he } \\ \text { went }}}{\text { where }}$
 disks they played at Mythtown. He looked one
 Atgiā'qxamt qō'tac tê'lx•Em. Ale'k•im q $\bar{o}^{\prime} L a \operatorname{le} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ Nat: "Ēétsxot na? They looked those people. He said that one: "A bear iint.
 A person that that coming. He, I think, who was left this ī̄'itet." Nḗk•im qix ixge'kxun iā'xk'un: "Ēkta wiNt qtciā'wat? comes." He said that eldest one hiseldercousin: "What ayain does he want Iā'kimatctamé." Nḗk•im qix• kcx•LEmā't: "Qā'doxoē Liā'xanyam.
He is one of whom, We He said that the oue next to " "Let him his porerty.
mnst be ashamed."
the youngest:

Qa'da atcimtā'xt ka mēkct amtgigē'tx $\cdot \bar{e}$ ?" Ayō'ptcgam gō qō'tac How hedid to you and not you like him?" He arrived coming at those têlx•em. A'lta iqā́lexal ōxocgā́lil. Gō2 $\mathrm{ke}^{\prime} m \mathrm{~m}$ Niti ka nixélōtex. people. Now disks they played. Then at the end and he looked at. Atciuqoā'na-itx qix atciō'ktcan igóma. Ia'kkati wiNt LéNat He put it down that what he held the bird arrow. There also one lgōlélleNemk lōc, Lxélōtcx. Aqiō'lxam: "Masā'tsilx igō'matk:" person was, he looked at. He was told: "Pretty arrowhead." "A, Liap anā'yax," nē'k•im. Lé'gil'et qō'La lé'Xat lgōlé'le Nemk, "Ah, find I didit," hesail. Healways won that one person,
 it wasalways that one person thus where he was. He said to him woin of him
 that one person: "Let us bet, i stake agamst you one igō'matk." Atelō'lXam: "Mai'ka temé'Natakôx," ka mä'nx•i ka arrowhead." He saill to him: "Your your mind," and afteralittle and
 ho won, now this one he won that lisis poverty. Three times hewon, four
 he won and ten they be these arrowheads. He won them. He slept.
Ayax'algn'Litek nyā'ki ikié: "Aniō'mel èelākē ka aqinxe'cgam." He told her his grandmother: "I bought it a sea-otter and it was taken away from me."
 She cried his grandmother, slie pitied him. It got day. "Come on, friend,


A'lta ayō pa. A'ita atci'LōL, atci'LōL, atctéLxōL ka'nauwe 3 Now he went out. Now he won, he won, he won it all 3

 Hesaid one more person. "Hopeful he is made that lice 5 pāL gō Lā̀yaqtq. Wuxē nai'ka ntxccā'ma." Kawē'X nésktcuktē 6 full on hishead. To-norrow I we will play." Early it got day
 and he was at his grandmother her house. He opened the door a person.

Atclō'lXam: "Ayā́qaa." Atciō'mel ilgō'titk. A'lta wiXt atci'Lōl
He said to him: "Well." He bought it a mat. Now again he won orer 9


 LElā'itix. atci'LōL. A 'lta $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xuitike t!ē'ltge-u atcíLōl. A'Ita 13 a slave he won him. Now many slaves he won them. Now
 a chief . he became. All those people their property then he won it.
Ka'nauwe lealā'ma noxo-ilxe'lma-itx tê'lx'Em gō tā'yaql. A'lta 15 All days they always ate the people in hishouse. Now

 qiā'xt tiā'ēltke-u." Acxēlgu'Litck: "A, emésk'un tcemaxô'ēmōl." he is his slaves." They told him: "Ah, your elder he wants to play with 18 made cousiu you.
 "He his mind." Now they played his elder cousin batons.

How many
Ido not nights they playel and $\begin{gathered}\text { his elder } \\ \text { cousin. }\end{gathered} \quad H e$ won them his slaves, 20 ronot
know



 amenXuwalō'tā-it, ka wiXt ē'ka yamXuwalotā'-ēta." Qē̄'xtcē 25 youpitied me, and also thus I pity you." Intending
 they came the Chehalis, all he won it their property. They cam ${ }_{e}$ Tkwinain̄́Lekc, atē'gelo-ix iqā'lexal. Ka'ualwē atctō'xōL'ax 27 the Quenaiult, they came to play disks. All he won it
 their property, their slaves. All people he made them poor that28

## Translation.

There were three brothers and their younger cousin, who was very poor. He was full of hce. He had no mother, only a grandmother. The two eldest brothers knew how to win in the game at disks. When the summer approached the grandmother spun twine out of willow bark. The people hired her to spin bark. Then she kept a little for herself. At last she made a large rope. Now [the cousins] went to Chehalis. The people stayed [at that time] at Mythtown [at the most southern part of Shoalwater bay]. There they are every spring when they are going to Columbia river. Now the cousins went to Chehalis. The grandmother said to her youngest grandson: "Take this rope and exchange it for ground-hog blankets." Now they went to Chehalis. The elder cousins wanted to play at disks. They arrived there.

Now somebody had found a sea-otter. They wished to buy it and wanted to give long dentalia for it; but that man did not want to part with his sea-otter. They wanted to give him a canoe, but he did not want to part with it. Now they heard about the rope. Then that man went to their house [and said]: "I will give you this sea-otter if you will give me this rope." Now he exchanged the rope for the sea-otter. Then they went home. [The eldest one] said: "I shall take the seaotter away from him. He will certainly gamble and lose it." Then the one who was next to the youngest said: "Let the poor boy alone. Let him lose. If his grandmother gave it to him, let him lose it; if somebody made him happy and gave him something, let him lose it." They went home. They slept at Nema. The elkskin blanket of the yomger cousin had no hair. When he slept the eldest brother awoke his people. They took the sea-otter away from him and left him asleep. Early the next morning he awoke. Now the brothers had disappeared. He thought: "Behold! they deserted me!" The sea-otter had disappeared. "O, they took the sea-otter away from me." Now it was spring time. He went on afoot, going home. When he arrived at Néleqten it was ebb tide. He stayed ashore and thought: "At slack water I will swim across." It grew calm. Then he heard something in the water. "I must see what that is." It made tumm under
water. Then it became quiet, and again it made tumm. Then next it made dell. Now a wave came down the river. Five times he heard the same noise, dell, and five times he heard it, gumm, below the water. Then five black bears came out of the water; their ears were I do not know how long. They stood on the water. Then the youth threw off his elkskin. He threw it ashore. He thought: "I must die," and began to swim across. He passed the first one, the second one, and the third one. When he reached the fcurth one it looked at him. It looked that Indian right in the face. He fainted. Now Itc! $\mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{ia}$ 'n carried him to his house. Behold! he saw Itc!x•ia'n. On one side of the house of this supernatural being they spoke one language; on the other side they spoke another language. He understood them. In the middle of the house they spoke still another language. "Those women whom you hear now on both sides of the house will be your wives. Thus you will live among the Indians. This will make you a chief." Then they gave him a bird arrowhead made of bone. The supernatural beings finished. He awoke and lay ashore on the other side [of the water]. He arose. It was early now; while it was noon when he began to swim across. His elkskin blanket lay near him. He arose, took his elkskin blanket, and went home.

He arrived at the mouth of I'tskuil. He came ashore. Now he went to the place where the people of Mythtown played at disks. A person looked up [and said]: "A black bear is rumning about on the mud." The people looked up and one of them said: "Is that a bear? It is a man who is coming. I think it is the one who was left alone." Then the eldest brother said: "What does he want here? We must be ashamed of him." Then the next to the youngest said: "Let him come, the poor one. What did he do to you that you do not like him?" He went up to these people. Now they played at disks. He stood at one end and was looking at them. Then he put down the bird arrow which he held in his hand. One of the bystanders looked at it and said: "How pretty is your arrowhead." "Ah, I found it," he replied. The one man was winning all the time the other was losing. Then one man said to him: "Let us bet, I will stake an arrowhead against yours." He replied: "As you like," and after a little while the poor boy won. He won three times, four times, and now he had ten arrowheads. He had won them. He went to sleep. Then he told his grandmother: "I bought a sea-otter and they took it away from me." His grandmother cried; she pitied him. It got day. [Then a person said:] "Come, friend, let us play at disks." He said: "I have no mat." "We can use one mat." "I have no disks." "I loan you my disks." Now he went out. He won and won and won. He won all his arrows and all his property. He won his disks. When they had finished, another person said: "That one with the lousy head is getting hopeful. To-morrow I will play with him." Early the next, morning when he was still in his grandmother's house, that person
opened the door. He held a mat in his hand and said: "Come friend, we will play." "Well," said the boy. He bought a mat. Now he won again all the property of that person. He won his canoe. Now he had won over all the common people. Next he won over the chiefs. He won first one slave and then many. Now he became a chief. He had won the property of all those people. Every day the people ate in his house. Now his elder cousin said: "Perhaps he saw a supernatural being. We will play with the accompaniment of batons. Then I shall win all his slaves. He is [toof hepeful." Then he was told: "Your elder cousin wants to play with you." "As he likes." Now the cousins played and the people beat time with batons. They played several nights. He won the eldest brother's slaves and all his canoes. Then he played with the next brother and he won all his slaves; then he won his wives. Now the next brother said: "I want to play with you next." "No, I pity you, as you pitied me formerly." Then the Chehalis came and he won all their property. The Quenaiult came to play at disks. He won their property and their slaves. That lousy boy made everybody poor. He bought the daughters of chiefs among the Quenaiult, the Tillamook, the tribes up the river, the Cowlitz. The wives of the man who had been the lousy boy were taken from among all these tribes. If his cousins had not taken the sea-otter from him, he should not have seen the supernatural being. He saw Ite! $x \cdot i a^{\prime} n$.

## THE GILA ${ }^{\prime}$ UNALX.



Nē'xatco. Atcā $\bar{\varepsilon}^{\prime}$ alkel môkct $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Lqikc. Atctō ${ }^{\prime} k$ tcan tiā ${ }^{\prime} x a l a i t a n E m a . ~$
He walked He saw them two fish-ducks. He took them his arrows.
down river.
Nixlō'leXa-it: "Näkct itā'mą aniā'lax, taua'lta $\underset{\text { He thought: }}{\text { ato } \bar{y}^{\prime} k L x}$ He thought: "Not shooting them I do them, else they carry down to the water
 my arrows."

He took it
$\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Lqikc. Nē'xengō ducks. He ran mā'Lnē. Lááxlax nā'xax qaX ō'Lqikc. ducks.
Atciage'ltcim qix iqā'nakc. Itcā'má atciā'lax gō-y- étcaqtq. He threw it that stone. Hittingit hedidit at its head.
Lāq ${ }^{0}$ nés xax iā'ok. Ayaga'om. Yukpä'2t ltcuq nitelō'tXuit ka
Take off he did th his blanket He reached Up to here water he stood in the and 9 akcō'nguē qaX ō'Lqikc, nuwā'Xit. $\bar{A}^{\prime} y o ̄ p t c k$. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ tcukct. ŌXunēn they fluttertd those ducks, they escaped. He went land- He looked. They drifted 10
$\bar{e}^{\prime} k^{n} c a x a l a ~ i t c \bar{a}^{\prime} w a n$. WiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y u l x$. Ayō'guiXa. Qion'p atcā́xōm up their belly. Again hewent to Heswam. Nearly he reached wiXt akcō'nguē. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ yuptck wiXt. Qoä'nemi ayō'guiXa ka again they fluttered. He went up again. Five times heswam and atcō'cgam cka nixä'Lxigō ka k $\cdot \overline{\mathrm{e}} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ nō'xòx tiā'xatakuX. A'lta 13 he reached them and heturned round and nothing became his mind. Now
 helper.
 hand

 his grandmother. Her smoke where when she was left. He arrived at hisgrandmother. 17
Atcō'lXam: "Imä'Xanatē, tali.", Agiō'lxam: "Itcä'Xanatē." 18
He said to her: "You are alive, behold!' She said to him: "I am alive."
 food.
 there. It got day, he gathered food for his grandmother. Many sticks

 he came home. He was told: "Hunger [nt. acts on you?" He said: "No; tired 22

 be went to play. In the evening then he went He came in and a little home. while ayō'La-it ka wiXt nixō'kctit. Lōn Lpō'lema lōn Lealā'ma nēkct he stayed and again he lay down. Three nights three days not nixlxā'lem. Tcx•ī mixlxā'lem gō-y- alā'lakt $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} L a x$. Ayō'met. heate. Then heate on the fourth day. He grew up.
 Now oue hisfriend a youth. Two youths they two became. One
 day and they went in a canoe. Middle they arrived the bay. He said to him iā'cıkc: "I'kta imé'Xawôk?" "Iqamiā'itx itci'xawôk. K; a ékta his friend: "What jour guardian spirit?" "Iqamia'.itx mygnardianspirit. And what mai'kXa imé'Xawô?" Nék•im qix• éNat: "Nai'ka wiXt Iqamiā'-itx you yourguardian Hesaid that one: "I also Iqamiá'itx spirit?"
 $\underset{\substack{\text { mpguarlian } \\ \text { spirit?" }}}{ }$ "What will you do when hunger will act our relatives?"
 He said that one: "Smelt I shallmake He said to him his friend: "And
 what you you will do?" He said: "Salmon I shall make when hunger
 acts. on
themen relatives Well, underwater dont yourarm in water. Here them
wiXt nai'kXa $L_{i} m e n ~ n i ̄ ̄{ }^{\prime} x \bar{o}$ itci'potē." $L_{i}$ men acge'tax tctā́potē. also I underwater $\begin{gathered}\text { Isliall } \\ \text { do ot }\end{gathered}$ my arm." Under water $\begin{gathered}\text { thee did } \\ \text { themi }\end{gathered}$ their arms.
Iā'nēwa qix $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Lxan giā'Nawôk atelṓlatck Liā'kcia. A'lta quL First he that smelt having guardian he liftell it hishand. Now hange spirit
 it did to it a smelt at hishand. Long time that one. then he lifted it Liā’kcia. Qul élā̄t gianu'kstA iguā'nat. Atciō'lNam iā'cikc: his hand. Hang it did to it a small salmon. He sadd to him his friend: "Nau'itka Lemé'Xawôk Iqamiā'-itx."
 home
 having guardian Now hunger acted on them the people Giláunala. Only spirit.
LékXalepō atklá'xo-itx. A'lta jkā'nax néxax qix. élean skunk cabbage they ate it. Now rich he became that smelt
 laving guardian One day, now she went to get skunk-cablage his wife. spirit.
Tsō'yusté naXatgō'mam. N'lta alā́xeletq. Naxckō'mit. Tses In the evening she came home. Now she heated stones. She warmed herself. Cold
 it was that winter. She fell asleep where she was warm. she fell down at
 that fire. She fell asleep sho burnt her- at her arms. They said sitting. self
 the Gila'maLX all: "She is starving our chef his wife.
 Nothing your sister-indaw; she fell asleep your sister m law. She is starr- she is starrsitting
 they said those people. She said that woman: "I fell asleep
$x \cdot i k$ giā'qamia-itx, nē-k•imx giā'qamia-itx.", A'lta nixemā'tcta-itck 2 this having Iqamiā'itx, he says having Iqamiàitt." Now le was ashamed

 that her husband. All they slept those people. He said to him
 his younger
brother: brother.
 basket." Now he took it that dipnet. They two seaward 6

 the water. water



imētcōitk. WiXt wāx amtā'x̄̄ ésa Lgék ${ }^{\prime}$ cala. WiXt amgéma: 12 your dipnet. Again pour out do them thus up river from me. Again say:
 itci'tsōitk." Atciō'latck iā'tcōitk. Atciō'lXam qix• iā́qk'un; aqiō’lXam 14 my dipnet." He lifted it his dipnet. He said to him that his elder it was said to brother; him

that youth: "Well, look at them!" He looked at them that youth.
 Now leaves their heads. Pour out he did

 out surface
19
Atciō'lXam Liā'wuX: "Tca txgīncge'Lxa x $\cdot \mathrm{ix}^{\prime} \cdot$ iqicē'tix•." Acgiō'cgilx $^{\prime}$ He said to him to his younger "Come we will launch it this fishing canoe." They launched it
brother:
qix. iqicē'tix• Acgiō'cgam iqalē'mat. A'lta nicxlē'n. Xuwēt qix• that fishing canoe. They took it the rake. Now they fished with Half full that 20
ictā'xēcitix. Atciō'lXam:"Kōpe't." Ta'kE acxē'gila-ē." Ai'aq Lgā'lemam
theirfishing Hesaid to him: "Enough." Then they went "Quick fetch canoe.

 those people. $\begin{gathered}\text { They carried } \\ \text { them ashore }\end{gathered}$ those smelts. $\begin{gathered}\text { They carried them } \\ \text { inland }\end{gathered}$ all. 23

He said to him his younger "Early rise and make tire and
mx'ō'tama. Mīōgonā'ya te'lxaql. Ia'xkate $\mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{ca}^{\prime} x a l \bar{e}$ mōtX ka z 5 go to bathe. Open the smoke hole our house. There up stand and BULL. $T=20-15$

1 mxelqe'mxaya. Mgé'na: ‘Ā, GiLāunalX̄' ${ }^{\prime}$ ta'ke na amexe'La-it? shout. Say: 'Ah, GiLāunalX then [int. are you dead? part.]
2 Ā tqagelā'xeltā';' mgé'ma. Mô'kcti mgé'ma, mxelqe'mxa." Nau'itka. Ah, thenews;' say. Twice say, Indeed.
3 Kawéx nix $\bar{a}^{\prime} l a t c k$ Liā́wuX. Na-ixE'lgiLx. Nix'ṓtam. Nétptega. Early he arose his younger Femade afire. Hewent to He went inland. brother. bathe
4 Atciugōnā'man tE'LaqL, na-ixE'lqamx: "A, GiLānnaLX'̄' takE na He went to open the theirhouse, he shouted: "Ah, GiLā'unaLX then [int.
smoke hole
5 amexE'La-it? $\hat{A}$, tqagelaxEltā'". Mókcti na-ixE'lqamx. A'lta are you dead? Ah, the news!" Twice he shouted. Now
 they arose those people. They took them their arrows.
 They took them theirboneclubs; they took them lances. Now they went thus
 that hishouse that theirelief. They said those people:
 "What is it? Whence camethey the news?" He said that

10 ÁgiṓkeEm. Ka'nauwe tiā'lexann atgiupáy yilx. They dried them. All their people gathered them.

|  |  | に2 | wiXt | -'lo | a $0^{\prime} \mathrm{E}^{\prime}$ La | GiLī'ınaL | Lītomla |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A^{\prime} g(0 n$ | iqetak |  | wist |  |  | the Gilá'unal. | Only |
| One more | year | then | again | hunger |  | the Gila matas. | + |

LE'kXalغpa aLkLī́xo-itx k; a-y- ope'nxaLX. NixE'ltcenaox qix. skunk-abbage they ate it and rushroots. He heard about it that
 theirchief. th, then full they were the honses in Rainier.
 youth: "These, these news in those tive
 large baskets." Now they stood smelts. That one he had it on elkskin armor, there
ia'xka aLgixauī̄ákôx. Ma'nix c'ōl $\bar{a}^{\prime} l$ LekLxī'nax, ī̄́xkati he carried it m the fold When a ground-hog hehadit on, there
 LkLxa'nak, qéxtce aLgixk; $\bar{e}^{\prime} n i a g u x, ~ a y u t X u \bar{\prime} t c u w a-i t x$ go gax be haditon, intending le wrapped it up in it, they fell through in that
 his raccoon blanket. All thus those people they did. Now
 they ate those people. It was placed upright one young spruce thus mai'ēmē. Aqiō'tXemit ē̃t iqā'ētema éswa kucala. Lā'maka down river. It was placed upright one young sprnce tree thus up river. Only they
 the GiLá'unalx they gathered them smelts. Full became their house.

 five fishducks, five shags. He said to them his relatives: "Quick
 make yourselves ready. We will go up now, we will go to get food." They were in a canoe one
 canoe full, alarge eanoe. They wentupthe ther irrived Tongue point.

[^10] we are given food, not eat." They arrived then [at]
 liā'ēcalxè. They landed at the town. They went up. He said: "At where aqiā'wul $x \cdot i k \bar{e}^{\prime} L x a n$ ?" " $\bar{A}$ mā'ema Iqā̄niaq, iā'xkati aqiā'wul." are made these smelts?" "Ah, below Rainier there they are made [caught.]"
 Intending they were roasted the smelts; nearly they were done. He said to them giLā'cgēwal: "Ai'aq lxō'tctōwula." AqLō'lXam qéxtcé: "A'lta 5 his companions: "Quick we will go up." They were spoken to intending: "Now
 nearly they are done those smelts." He said: "We will go at once. Later on wuX ntexexxa'txama-i." Alō'ix k"ca'la. A'lta nau'itka alogō ${ }^{\prime} \bar{o} m x$ to mor- we shallgo ashore for They went upriver. Now indced they reached row awhile." them
 [eaught]
Ale'gimx lē'Xat Lgōlé'leXemk: "Pāl ē'xax itci'tsōitk. Ala'xti Hesaid one person: "Full is my dipuet. Soon
 burst it will. Ha! hunger they starve the GiLā'unaLX." Iqamià'itX

 them
mā'Lnē." A'lta alk'ē'watck mā'Lnē. $\bar{E}^{\prime} w a ~ \bar{e}^{\prime} n a t a i ~ q i x \cdot ~ i k a n i ̄ ' m ~ 13 ~$ away from Now they paddled away from thus on one side that eanoe the land.'
qoā'nem atcuXō'tqoax qō'ta telalā'xukc; é'wa é'natai qoā'nem five he put them into the those birds; thus on the five water
qix. ikanī̀m. In̄̄'Lqat itā'Lan. ĒXt itā'Lan qoā'nEm, wiXt ē̃t
that eanoe. Long their rope. One their rope five, also one 15


 made birds. Nearly 18 alXgō'mam ka nē’ktcuktē. Qonē'2 tqonēqonés gō lā'malnē. they came home and it got day. Gull gulls at seaward from 19 Nṓpōnem. Nḗk•im: "Ni'Xua, mci'Lxa! Nau'itka na x $\cdot i a u \bar{a}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} n i t k{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} T$ It grew dark. He said: "Well, go to the water! Indeed [int. these did I carry 20 x•iau és ${ }^{\prime} x a n ? "$ A'tgelx gilā'leXam, ate'kXukl utā'Xanim, ska these smolts?" 'They went to the people of his they launched their eanoes, and the water town, them
mä'nx•i ka pā'Lma nā'xax. Algiō'kcem ē'Lxan GiLā'unalX. after a little and full they were. They dried them the smelts the GiLa'unaLX. 22
 Full they were theirhouses. Intending theywere at upriver Cowlitz.
 Enough they arrived. None these smelts. They heard the people: "Ah,
 the Gila'unalX, then full are their houses. He carried them, behold!

 person. He, this one hesaid, "Ha! hunger they starve

Gilā́unalX, Iqamiā'itx ilā'Xawôk." A'lta ō'lō nuxō'La-it qō'tac the Gilā'unalX, Iqamiā' itx his guardian spirit." Now hunger they died those t $\hat{e}^{\prime} l x \cdot E n ı, \quad \bar{e}^{\prime} w a \quad k^{\prime \prime} c a^{\prime} l a \quad t \hat{e}^{\prime} l x \cdot E m$. $K_{i} \bar{e} \quad \bar{e}^{\prime} x a x \quad q i x \cdot \bar{e}^{\prime} L x a n . ~ A^{\prime} l t a$ people, thus upriver the people. Nothing became those smelts. Now 3 Lā'macka GiLā́unaLX aLgiup $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a L X ~ q i x \cdot \bar{e}^{\prime} L x a n$. they only the Gilá'unalX they gathered them those smelts.
 Now that one havingIqamiā-'itx hetookher awoman. Hunger acted on
 the GiLá'unalX in the spring. Intending they caught in the dipnet, not anything time.
 they killed it. If fern root they carried it the Clatsop and rush roots
 exchange they didit, then alittle they weregiven drysalmon and dry

8 tkalguée'EX. E'Xauetē t!'̄'nuwa aLx $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ ォumx ka aLE k•imx salmon skins. Often exchange they did it often and he said
 one person: "Then and may be exchanging the Gilárunald
 person Clatsop. Now again they went the GilásualX exchanging
 they did it. They were given drysalmon and dry salmonskins. They went
$a^{\prime}$ lta alXgō'ya. WiXt lā'xka qō'La lgō'LḗleXemk: "Ai'aq anci'tē! now they went home. Again he that "Quick, come! LxkLkt $\bar{a}^{\prime} \bar{O}$, Līx• lxkL $\bar{a}^{\prime} x \bar{O}$." Lxeltcémelit q $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Lac GiLía'unaLX We will follow colabit we will do They heard it those GiLá'unale them, them." them.
 women. Accompany that hiswife that having Iqamiā-itx. They came home. ing
ALxgu'Litck: ${ }^{6}$ QLEntcilqL $\bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{letciL}$, aqEntcō'lXam Līx' qEntcā́x̄̄." They told:
" We were insulted,
we were told cohabit
we will be done."
Nēx̄'kctē qix• igū̄̀'nat gī́'Xawôk. NixEmā'tcta-itck. Qoä'nEmi He lay down that salmon his guardian spirit. He was ashamed. Five times
 his sleeps helay down. Not he ate, then he killed it a salmon
 lis younger He said: "Heat stones!" She heated stones bis wife. brother.
 They were fetched old people. They camein. They thought those
 old people: "Weslall that salmon." Theywere hot those stones and eat it
néktcxEm qix igoLélexEmk qix GiLī'mnaLX. Aqṓcoram ṓnécX. he sang that person that GiLā'unalx. It was taken a kettle.
 It was put in middle of house. They were hot those stones. They were putinto qax $\overline{0} \varepsilon m \bar{e}^{\prime} c \times$. Aqinqō̄'na-it qiA ign'̄'nat gō qaX ósmécX ka that kettle. It wasputintoit that salmon in that kettle and
 whole, not itwas cut. Two they stood close those tro old men.
 He was pushed that one: "Why thus it is done this salmon?" And: "Silent be; silent be toour roung Latern you will know it people.
 aqielgē'lakō. Atctō'lXam tiā’lXam: "Nēkct lxgiā'xôx x•ik iguā'nat. the mat was taken He said to them his people: "Not we shall eat it this salmon. off.
 qcXemelā'itX: "Amxauwu'tcatkō tate! amxō'xo-il, qa'daqa-y. é'ka standing close to. "Yon hear behold! you talk much, why thus gether:

 youths. they took it. It was carried seaward that kettle.
 It was launched a fishing it was put into that kettle in that fishing canoe. 7
Alagā'la-it Lā'kiaquinumikc, iā ${ }^{i} x q i x \cdot$ iguā'nat giā'Xawôk $k_{i} a^{\prime}$ They were in five in a canoe, he that the salmon the one having and the canoe
 four youths. Now they went seaward, he sang they went.9

Kulā'yi mā'Lnē aLō'yam ka aqō'cgam.qaX $\bar{o}^{〔} m \bar{m}^{\prime} c X$. Wax aqā'yax Far seaward they arrived and it was taken that kettle. Pour it was done 10
qix• iguā'nat gō Ltcuq ka qō'La Lqā’nakc. Alxē'gēla-ē. Atctō'lXam that salmon into the water and those stones. They went ashore. He said to them

 trees,



tguā'nat ka ixele'l iguā'nat ayuXtkē'Xēwa mā̌Lxôlē. Aqtōmē'tckin salmon and moving the saluon swam landward. They were picked up17

ikanī'm. Atcō'leXam tqu ulipXenā'yū: "Tca lxō'ya ē'wa
the canoe. He said to them

Lā'mōptcX. Atcxē'la gō Ltcuq. Atclō'lXam gilā'ckēwal: green paint. He mixed it in water. He said to them his fellows: 21
"Lxkrēéwatcgō iau'a mā'Lnē." Atkrē'watck mā'Lnē. Wax "We will paddle there seaward." They paddled seaward. Pour out 22 atci'Lax gō Ltcuq qō'La Lā'mōptcX. Atclō'lXam: "Lxgō'ya," hedidit into the water that his green paint. He said to them: "We will go," 23
gilā'ckēwal. AlXgō'mam. Pā́lema nō'xôx lá ulèma Gilā'unalX [ 10 ] his fellows. They came home. Full were their houses the GiLā'unaLX
 giā’xamia itx.
the one having Iqamia'itx.

## Translation.

The grandmother of a Gilā'unalX boy was deserted at Tongue point. After six days the boy was told: "Walk [to Tongue point
and] look after your grandmother." He walked downstream and saw two fish ducks. He took his arrows but thought: "I will not shoot them, else they will carry my arrows away from the land." He took a stone. When the ducks dived he ran to the water and when they emerged he threw his stone. He hit the head of one. Then he took off his blanket [and went into the water]. He reached them. The water reached to his armpits; then the ducks fluttered and flew away. He went ashore. Then they drifted again, the belly upward. Again he went into the water and swam. When he nearly reached them they Huttered again. He went ashore. Five times he swam to get them. Then he reached them. He turned round and fainted. Now he saw a supernatural being; he saw Iqamiā'itx [the helper of the fishermen]. When he awoke he was on the shore and held the ducks in his hands. He left them and went on. Now he reached Tongue point. When he came near his grandmother he saw smoke rising where she was deserted. He reached her and said: "Behold! you are alive!" She said to him: "I am alive." She was going to give him food, but he said: "I am not hungry." He slept there. On the next day he gathered fuel for his grandmother. He gathered many sticks and went home. He left his grandmother. In the evening he came home. Then the people said to him: "Are you hungry?" He replied: "No, I am tired." He lay down. Early the next morning he arose and went a long distance. He went to play. In the evening he came home. After he had been there a short while he lay down. For three nights and three days he did not eat. Then on the fourth day he ate. He grew up.

Now he had a friend, a youth. They grew up. One day they went out in a canoe. When they were in the middle of the river he said to his friend: "Who is your guardian spirit?" He replied: "Iqamiā'itx is my guardian spirit, and who is yours?" The other one said: "My guardian spirit is also Iqamiā'itx." The one said: "What are you going to do when our relatives shall be hungry?" The other replied: "I shall let smelts come;" and he asked his friend: "And what are you going to do?" He said: "I shall let salmon come when our relatives get hungry. Put your arm under water; I shall put mine also under water." They put their arms under water. The one who had the guardian spirit helping him to obtain smelts lifted his hand first. Now a smelt hung at his hand. After some time the other one lifted his hand. A small salmon hung at it. Then he said to his friend: "Indeed! Iqamiā'itx is your guardian spirit."

The youths went home. The one who had a guardian spirit helping him to obtain smelts married first. Now the Gila'unalN were starving. They had only skme-cabbage to eat. Then the young man whose guardian spirit helped him to obtain smelts became rich.

One day his wife went to gather skunk-cabbage. In the evening when she came home she heated stones and warmed herself. The winter was cold. When she was warm she dozed away and fell down at the
fire. She fell asleep sitting there and burned her arms. Then all the Gilā'unalX said: "Our chief's wife is starving. Your relative's wife will die, she fell asleep sitting. She is starving." Thus spoke the people. The woman said: "I fell asleep, and my husband says he has Iqamiā'itx [for his guardian spirit]." Now her husband was ashamed because both her arms were burned. He did not sleep, while all the other people slept. He said to his younger brother: "Rise!" His younger brother arose. [He continued:] "Take this basket." Now he took his dipnet and they went to the water. It was winter. They came to a willow and he took its leaves. When the basket was full they went to the water. He stood in the water up to his waist. He said to his younger brother: "It is ebb tide. Pour these leaves into the river above me. Then take this dipnet and say: 'Ēhe', I broke my dipnet.' Lift it and pour it out again above me. Then say once more: 'Ēhe', I broke my dipnet." Three times he poured it out and said: "I broke my dipnet." He lifted the dipnet. Then the elder brother said to the younger one: "Now look at them." The youth looked at them, now they were leaves at the tails and smelts at the heads. He poured them out the fifth time. They jumped into the water. He dipper them up the sixth time and poured them out again. Now smelts swam on the surface of the water. He said to his younger brother: "Let us launch our fishing canoe." - They launched it and took a rake. Now they fished with the rake and the canoe was half full. He said: "It is enough." Then they went ashore. "Bring five large mats." The youth brought them. The people were asleep. They carried the smelts ashore and carried them all up to the house. He said to his younger brother: "Rise early, make a fire and go to bathe. Open the smoke hole of our house. Stand up there and shout. Say: 'Ah, Gilā'unalX! are you dead? News has rome.' Thus speak twice." The younger brother did so. He arose early, made a fire and went to bathe. He went up, opened the smoke-hole of their house and shouted: "Ah, Gila' unaLX, are you dead? News has come." He shouted twice. Now the people arose. They took their arrows, their bone clubs, and their lances. Now they went to the house of their chief. The people said: "What is it? Where did news come from?" The youth said: "There, in these five baskets is the news." Now the smelts stood there. One of the men wore an elkskin armor; he carried some away in a fold of the skin. Another wore a ground-hog blanket; he wrapped them up in his blanket. Still another wore a raccoon blanket; he wanted to wrap them up in it, but they fell through it. All the people did thus. Now they ate. Now one young spruce tree was placerl downstream and one upstream. Only the GiLa'unalX caught smelts. Their houses became full and they dried them. All the people caught them.

Another year the Gilā'unalX were again starving. They had only skunk-cabbage and rush roots to eat. Their chief heard that the honses of the people at Rainier were full. They caught smelts. Then he carved
ten pieces of cedar. He made five fish-ducks and five shags. He said to his relatives: "Make yourselves ready. We will go upstream to get food." They went in a large canoe. They went up until they arrived at Tongue point. He sang his conjurer's song while they went. He said to his companions: "If they should give us food, do not eat!" They arrived at Liā'ēcalxe. They landed at the town and went up to the houses. He said: "Where are those smelts caught?" "Ah, they are caught below Rainier." They were going to roast the smelts and when they were nearly done he said to his companions: "Let us go up the river." The people said to them: "These smelts are nearly done." But he said: "We will go at once. To-morrow we shall stay for a while." They went upstream. Now they came to the people who caught smelts. They were near them. One person said: "My dipnet is full. It will soon burst. Ha! The GiLā'unaLX are starving." The one whose guardian spirit was Iqamia'itx said to his companions: "Paddle slowly." When they had passed all the canoes he said to them: "Paddle toward the middle of the river." They paddled from the land. He put five of those birds into the water on each side of the canoe. Each five were tied to a long rope. Then he said to his relatives: "Paddle." Now his companions paddled. These wooden birds swam just like birds. When it was nearly day they came home. Gulls were seaward from them. When it grew dark he said: "Go to the water. See if I did not bring the smelts." The people went to the water and launched their canoes. After a short time they were full. The Gila'tunalX dried the smelts and their houses were full. The people upstream searched as far as Cowlitz, but the smelts had disappeared; there were none. The people heard: "Ah, the houses of the Gilā'unalX are full. That one whose guardian spirit is Iqamiā'itx carried the smelts away." Now they scolded that person: "Ha! this person said: 'Ah, the Gila'unalX are starving, although one of them says that he has Iqamiā'itx for his guardian spirit.'" Now the people upstream were starving. The smelt had disappeared. Only the Gilá'unalX caught smelt.

Now the other man who had Iqamiā'itx for his guardian spirit married. In spring the GiLá'unalX were again starving. They tried to catch salmon in the dipnet, but they did not kill anything. They carried fern (Pteris) roots and rush roots to Clatsop and exchanged them. Then they received a little dry salmon and salmon skins. They went often to exchange it. Then a person said: "When the Gila'unalX come again to exchange we will cohabit with [their women]." Thus said a Clatsop man. Now the GiLā'unalX went again to exchange [roots for salmon]. They received dry salmon and salmon skins. They went to the water and went home. That person said again: "Quick, let us follow them. We will follow them and coliabit with the women." The Gila'tunal A women heard it. The wife of the man who had Iqamiā'itx for his guardian spirit was with them. They came home and
declared: "We were insulted; they told us they would cohabit with us." Then the one whose guardian spirit helped him to öbtain salmon lay down. He was ashamed. For five days he remained in bed, and did not eat. Then his younger brother killed a salmon. He said: "Heat stones." Then his wife heated stones. They called the old people and they came. They thought: "We shall eat that salmon." When the stones were not that GiLā'unalX sang his conjurer's song. They took a kettle and placed it in the middle of the house. When the stones were hot they put them into that kettle. Then they put the salmon into the kettle whole; they did not cut it. Two old men were standing close together. The one nudged the other and said: "Why do they treat the salmon in that way?" The other said: "Be quiet, do not disturb our young men. You will learn in due time what they are going to do with this salmon." Now the salmon had been covered a long time. Then the mat was taken off, and he said to the people: "We shall not eat this salmon. It will be taken out into the water." Then the one old man who was standing close to the other one said: "Now you hear it. You said before, why do they treat the salmon in this manner." Two youths took the kettle and carried it to the water. A fishing canoe was launched and the kettle was placed in it. Five men were in the canoe-four youths and the one whose guardian spirit helped him to obtain salmon. Now they went seaward, and he sang his conjurer's song as they went. They arrived in the middle of the water. Then they took the kettle and poured the salmon and the stones into the water. They went ashore. He said to the youths: "Take young spruce trees." They took them and peeled off the bark. Then that GiLa'unalX said: "Place one above and one below this place." The youths did so. When it grew dark the Gilá'unalX set their dipnets. When it grew day their canoes were full of salmon and the fish swam toward the shore. They filled their canoes quickly. Then he said to the youths: "Let us go to Clatsop!" They arrived at Nayā'qctaowe. He rubbed some green paint in his hands and mixed it with water. He said to his companions: "Let us paddle toward the middle of the water." They paddled away from the shore. Then he poured his green paint into the water. He said to his companious: "Let us go." They came home. The houses of the GiLā'unalX were full of dry salmon and of dry salmon skins. Thus the man who had Iqamiā'itx for his guardian spirit obtained salmon.

## THE ELK HUNTER.

 ilEma-itx. Atciuténila-itx ēétcxōtEma. A'gōn iqe'tak wiXt atclā'x made them. He always killed them bears. One more year again he made

 a woman in that trap. He reached her. Now her hand it was caught
 that trap. A pretty woman. Brown her hair, hertattooing all
 her feet, her tattooing on her hands all that woman. He lifted it
 his trap, take out he didit that herhand that woman.
 She said to him: "Pass yon will do yonsurpass them these people. Thus nai'kXia aLEngés'luktcu LEmés Xawā̄t. Mōxogō'kō ka'nauwe télx Em. I it caught me your trap. Yousurpass them all people.
 You a hunter you will be." He said that youth: "I shall carry you to
intcia'lXam." Atcō'lXam qaX
our town." $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { He said to her } \\ \text { Hat }\end{gathered}$ helper:
 the Indians." Now he carried her to his town. They saw them his relatires, ka'nauwe nuxō'La-itx, ka iā́xka ayōmeqtx.
all they died, and he he died.
 How many and again another one he saw her a boy.
Nēkst Lā́mama qṑLa Lkiāsks, nēkst Lā̀naa, Lā’xauyam. Kia Not hisfather that boy, not hismother, his poverts. And iLanu'kstX qō'La Lkjāsks. AkLō'lXamx, qēe mank mā'qoa-iL pōs small that boy. She said to him, if a little yon large then ka'nauwe amuxṓkukō tgā'xēklax. Niikct éka aniṓlXam qix• all yousurpass them thehunters. Not thus I toll him that
 the first one Indian. Beholl! he showed me the people. When
 you gohunting elk, only astick you carry it in your paint hand.
 yon will do it that stick." Large he got that boy. A youth ne'xax. A'lta néktexam:
he became. Now he sang:
"Anéelicteè gō -y-ēeka -y-aniō'olXam qix• ī̄'nēwa;

||: " Atā'te!a atinaxia'tenēma Natē'tanue. \|

" Behold! He showed me to them the Indians.
234
"Anē'ekctcē gō-y- ē'eka-y- aniō'olXam qix' iā’nēwa. Atā'tc! !a."
fld $f$ "Not [int.part.] thus $f$
1

WiXt néktcxam :
More he sang:
"Qēs tī'axi'tk, qēs tī́axi'tk, qik écqēna, qik ḗqēna pōs

xoā̃o aqiō'Lía."

shall he is carried farther than others.'

 A hunter long ago that oldman. He listened that

Lqiēyóqxut: " $\overline{\mathrm{O}}$ amcgigenō'tēn ilx $\overline{\mathrm{O}}^{\prime} k ;$ ackc, atce ${ }^{\prime}$ EElkEl ī̄'LEma. old man: " 0 , helpsinging our bos. he saw it a supernatural bur boy. being.

 cedar bark. Red it was made that cedar bark. It was put that stick, 10 Lpe'lpel aqā̄'yax qix émeecX. A'yo-y- a'lta iā'wa knca'la, gō red it was made that stick. He went now there upriver, to


Lé'Xat: "Imō'lak $x \cdot i x \cdot ~ \bar{e} ' L x a m . " ~ A t k t o ̄ ' c g a m ~ t g a ̄ ' X a l a i t a n E m a . ~$ one: "An elk this it comes lown They took them their arrows. 14
 Aqiā'qula. aqiā'q"la qix imō'lekuma. Si'namôkst Lāl aqiā'qula They were they were those the elks. Seventy were counted 16 counted, counted
ka nicxe'l'iomeqt. ALE'k•im Lqiēyō'qxut: "Iā'c mci'kXiX, nēkct and they forgot [the number].

He said
"Let
alone
iā'má mektelā'xō. lō'nas ia'xka Xiau ē'qtcxam, tcīXuā't Xiau shoot dothem. Perhaps he this one whosings, hedrives this one 18


 $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ wa Ltcıq ka mE'nx•i nixēnál'Xit qix• imólekuma ka ayókuiXa thus water and a littlewhile they stood these and they swam 22



## Translation.

A youth was in the habit of setting traps. He always killed bears. One year he had set his traps [as usual], and when he went to look after them [he heard] a woman crying in a trap. He reached her. Her hand was caught in the trap. She was a pretty woman. Her hair was brown, her feet and her hands were tattooed. He opened the trap and took her hand out of it. She said to him: "You will excel all the poeple. You have caught even me in your trap. You will be a great hunter." The youth said: "I shall carry you to our town." Thus he spoke to his supernatural helper. "I shall show you to the Indians." Now he carried her home. His relatives saw her and all died. He died also.

After many years another boy saw her. He had no father and no mother. He was poor. He was a small boy. She said to him: "When you have grown a little larger, you will excel all hunters. I did not tell the first Indian [not to show me] and behold, he showed me to the people. When you go elk hunting carry only a stick in your hand and paint that stick." The boy grew up and became a youth. Then he sang:
> "I did not tell him thus, the first one, and hehold, he showed me to the Indians. I did not tell him thus, the first one. Behold!"

He also sang:
"If the orphan boy remembers what is told of olden times, If the orphan boy remembers what is told of olden times, He shall excel all others."
The people helped him singing. An old man was brought there who came to listen. He had been a hunter. He listened to the singer and said: "Oh, help our boy sing; he saw a supernatural being. He saw
the hunter spirit." He sang five days. Cedar bark was dyed red and put on him. A stick was painted red and given to him. Then he went up the river. He went a long distance. He sang when he was going into the woods. Now he drove the elks [toward the water]. His relatives had remained in the town. One of them said: "An elk is coming down to the water." They took their arrows. Another one came; again one and again one came. They counted them, but when they had counted seventy they lost the number. The old man said: "Let the elks alone; do not shoot them; perhaps the boy who sings is driving these elks." They stood near the water and the opening was quite full of them. Then the boy came down singing. He took that stick and pointed seaward to the water. The elks stood there a short while and then they swam seaward. When the boy came to the sea he shouted, and all the elks died. Now he called the wind to blow landward and a northerly wind arose. The elks drifted ashore, and the beach in front of the town was full of them. Now his relatives went down to the beach. They cut up only the fat ones. The lean ones were skinned merely. Then the houses of his relatives became full. Now, whenever he went to hunt elk, he carried only a stick, and shouted. As soon as au elk met him it died. He excelled all hunters.

## PREGNANCY AND BIRTH.

 aLxEl'ō'kux. ALxEl'ō'kux, nau'i aLE'xaluktcg'ux. ALgixElā'qL'exē. she awakes. She awakes, at once she rises. She opens the door.
Ma'nix aLō'pax näkct aLō'tXuitx go iqép!al. Nan'i aLṓpax. When she goes out not she stands in the doorway. Atonce she goes out. Mánix aLō'La-itx gaLā'тau, näkct aqLgum $\bar{o}^{\prime} t$ Xnitx iau'a When shesits down apregnantone, not they stand near her there
 her back. When
LgōLē'lexEmk ē'wa aLxtcésqLgux. A'ka nupō'nemx. Ma'иix a person thus across. Thus it is night. When
aLxō'ketitx LgōLésexEmk ka iau'a-y- $\bar{e}^{\prime} L a q t q, ~ i a u ' a-y-~ a L \bar{a}^{\prime} \varepsilon w i t$ helies down a person then there hishead, there herfeet gaL $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ тan. Mane $\bar{e}^{\prime x}$ alig' $\bar{a}^{\prime} o m x$ éqxē galā'wan, môkcti the pregnantone. When shearrives at it a creek a pregnantone, twice aLksikpenā́kux. Näket kuLā'xani Lxātkuctelt gaLā'man; she jumps across. Not outside she lies down a preguant one; tgāk•ilau, taua'lta tqe $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ ram akL, $\bar{a}^{\prime} x \quad \bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} L a x$. Näkct qansi'x it is her taboo, else sending disease he does to the sun. Not anyhow
iLak; $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Lxōt gaLā̀'ran, taua'lta niLēLxō'Xuitx iLā'amcō Lā'Xa. her necklace a pregnant one, else it is often around its its navel- her child neck
string
Näkct qausi'x LE'Lakoalé, taua'lta $k_{i}$ au nixā'telax iLa'amco gō Not ever her bracelet, else tied it is to it its navel-string to
 its arm. Not she looks at it a corpse a pregnant one, not anything
 she looksat it dead. It is her taboo. Not a raccoon she looks at it;
näket inanā'muke Lgétqamet; näket i'kta Lgē'tqamt not an otter she looks at it; not anything she looks at it
gī̄atcekc gaLā'wan. Näkct Lkeitpé'Xunil ikcgō'matk stinking . a pregnant one: Not she blows it up a bladder
gaLā'wan. Niiket i'kta iLxē'telax gaLā'wan, ma'nix L;ap a pregnant one. Not anything she eats it a pregnantone, if found aqiā'x. Tgā'k•iLan. Näket $\bar{o}^{\prime} q_{i} 0-i x \cdot i n \bar{e}$ aLxételax. Näkct it is. It is her taboo. Not trout Not iq;oanī' $X$ aLxēttelax. Tg'āk•iLau. Näket acxételax Lā'k•ikala, steel head sal. she eats it. It is her taboo. Not he eats it her husband, mon
ma'nix i'kta Ljap aqiā'x. Niaket Lgituma'qxēmenil iqjoala'c when something find it is done. Not he alwars kills it raccoon
 her husband apregnant one. Not he singes it a seal
Lā'k•ikala gaLā'wan. Näket LktténiL telalā'xuke Lā'k'ikala her husband a pregnant one. Not heshoots them birds her husband
gaLā'wan. Nïket LkLE'tqamt Lmémelōct. Niakct a pregnant one. Not he looks at it a corpse. Not Lgituwa'qxeminiL inanāmukc, taua'lta igékekame nex $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$. $\overline{\mathbf{E}}^{\prime} k a$ he alwayskills it otter, elso obtaining sickness itgets. Thus by sympathy [the
iqioala's. Ma'nix $\bar{e}^{\prime} L a t c!a$ nixī'tElax Lkiāsks, q;ō̄'p aLómeqtx a raccoon. When its sickness comes to be on it the child, nearly it dies
ka alxenō'yuwanemx, ä'ka qigō nixenō'yuwanemx inanā'muke. then it has ahard struggle before thas as it has hard strnggle before the otter. 1
dying,
Ä'ka wiXt lelā’lax; :i'ka wiXt iqioola'c. Igē'kckamē nexā'x. Ma'nix Thus also abird; thus also a raccoon. Obtainingsick- it gets. When 2

 that child. When itcries much it is struck that raccoon,
 thus does that child if nearly it dies. When she eats it
 aLṑmeqtx ka wiXt atctelatā'kux. Ka'uauwe lealā'ma-y- é 'ka. it is in aswoon then again it recovers. All days thus. 7

 her husband a pregnantone a seal, that child is burnt $\overline{e ́}^{\prime}$ LaLáa. Alilā̄lētemx ltcuq. Ma'nix alkcilpē’Xux gaLā'wan its body. Then is in it often water. When blows it uly apregnant one 10
 a bladder, always it is blown up its belly her clilid. When she eats it
 a i regnant
one $\substack{\text { some. fond } \\ \text { tling e }}$ it is done, there hole is in th that some. found 12
 it is done, there hole is that child. When she sleeps

 blood. She dies. When she stands long in the iloorway
aLgé'qEmitx iau'a k"Lā'xanê, ä'ka alxā'x qigō ale'qxtōmx cka Lāx she looks then outside, thus does when she gives birth and come 15




 thus her feet a pregnant one, now then it lies across that child


 When she gives birth the pregnantone, five her stones always
Lō'cko-it. Lxoa'p algī'ax èlē'è. Môkct lqà'nake alge'Lx'guix qigō she heats. Hole shemakes it ground. Two stones she throws into where nalxo $\bar{a}^{\prime} p \overline{\mathrm{e}} . \quad \mathrm{A}^{\prime} l t a \quad a L x k_{j} \bar{e}^{\prime} n i a k u x$
the hole. the hole. Now she ties it around herself all her body she ties it around 26

 she takes steam-baths all days, all nights. When
 cold get those stones, then takeout shedoes now others aqe'LXtkoax. Ka'nauwē Lealā'ma-y- éka, ka'nauwè Lpō'lema-yshe puts into it. All days thus, all nights
 thus. When she finishes she takes steam-baths she carries them the stones gō mā'Lxole gō nasp! $\bar{a}^{\prime} q \overline{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{k}_{\mathfrak{i}} \mathrm{a}$ Lā'qiēLxap $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}$ Lctā'mtkct $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ a to inland in hole of a tree and her coat and her tonge and
 her cedar-bark belt. It is given property that after-birth, her after-birth $k L E^{\prime} q t \bar{o} m x \quad a q a g E m g e^{\prime} k^{u} t i x$. Ēkupku'p aqiā'lōtx, tkamō'sak the one who has
given birth $\quad$ it is paid. Short dentalia it is given, beads given birth aqLáa'lotx. Lt! $\bar{o}^{\prime} k t i$ Li'cgo-ic aqLaxani $\bar{a}^{\prime} k u x ~ q a X ~ o ̄ p \bar{c}^{\prime} n \bar{e}$. Ma'nix itisgiven. Good mat it is putinto that after-birth. If nēket aqayamgés kutix qaX ōpō'ne ka mä́nx•i ka aLómEqtx qō'La not it is paid that after-birth and alittle while and it dies that Lkjāsks; aLExElalā'tax qaX ōpō'nē qō'La Lkjāsks. Ma'nix child; it takes it back that after-birth that child. When gaLā'wan, näkct aLkLáamctx qLā'o-it Ltcuq. Lī́'mkXa tcx•ī a pregnant one, not she drinks it one day old water. Only then aqLō'tēpax, taua'lta aLElgéo-initx gaLá'wan.
it is dipped, else she is sick long the pregnant one.
 When a chieftainess gives birth to a child, she is fetched . algiLgEnā ${ }^{\prime}$ oxo-ē. $\overline{\mathbf{E}}^{\prime}$ XtEmaē amô'ketikc she looks after her.

Sometimes
two are fetched.

AtkLō'cgamx Lkjācke ma'nix aqLā'kxtōmx Iāqoa-iL They take it the child when it is born.

A large
ikaLxélEmatk aqLē ${ }^{\prime} l^{\prime} o ̄ t x ~ L k j a ̄ c k c . ~ A t!\bar{o}^{\prime} k t i-y-\quad \bar{o} q o \bar{e} w \bar{e}^{\prime} q x \bar{e} \quad L q_{i} \bar{o} p$ dish it is washed the child. A good knife cut
 it is done its narel-string the child. They are paid those women


 ma'nix LE'k•ala ka aLgiā'x ixgéwal Lā'mama. A'ka Lā̀naa when a male then he eats fresh food hisfather. Thus his mother
 also. When a woman den days and they eat fresh food.
 AL gō'xôktc!ax Lā'mama qō La Lkjāsks. A'lta aqLkeluwā'yutcgux. He invites them its father that child. Now they dance.

 its ears. Here at Katlamat there their custom this thus.
 aqLa'x $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ La-utcan, $\bar{e}^{\prime} n a t a i$ wiXt môket. Aqawémakuq télx•Em; aremade in itsear, on the other also two. Presents are diso the people; aqawigékxo-imx. EXt iqe'taq ka aLótXuitx Lkjasks, they are paid for dancing. One year and it stands the child, aLkeXótkakux. WiXt yul; 'I aLxia'x Lā́mama. WiXt aLgō'xukte!ax it goes step by step. Again glad he gets its father. Again he invites them


[^11]
## Translation.

When a woman is with child she does not sleep long. She awakes early in the morning and arises at once. She opens the door. She does not stay in the doorway, but goes out at once. When a woman who is with child sits down, nobody must stand back of her and nobody must lie down crosswise [at her feet]. It is the same at night [when she lies down]. When a person lies down near her, his head must point in the same direction as her feet are turned. When she comes to a creek she jumps across twice. She does not lie down outside the house, else the sun would make her sick. It is forbidden. She does not wear a necklace, else the navel-string would be wound around the child's neck. She does not wear bracelets, else the navel-string would be tied around the child's arm. She does not look at a corpse. She does not look at anything that is dead. It is forbidden. She does not look at a raccoon nor at an otter. She dnes not look at anything that is rotten. She does not blow up a [seal] bladder. She does not eat anything that has been found. It is forbidden. She does not eat trout nor steel-head salmon. It is forbidden. Her husband does not eat anything that has been found. He does not kill raccoons. He does not singe seals. He does not shoot birds. He does not look at a corpse. He does not kill otters, else the child would get sick by sympathy. It is the same with the raccoon. When the child should fall sick and nearly die it would have a hard struggle against death, like the otter. It is the same with a bird or a raccoon. It would obtain sickness by sympathy. When a raccoon's eye is squeezed out [by the husband of the woman who is with child] the child's eye would be squeezed out. When the raccoon cries much on being struck [with a stick] the child will do the same when it is near death. When a woman who is with child eats trout, her child will faint whenever it cries and recover

BULL. $T=20-16$
only after a long time. This will happen every day, sometimes it may faint four times a day. When her husband singes a seal, the child's body will be burnt all over. It will have blisters. When she blows up a [seal] bladder, the child will always have winds. When she eats anything that was found and there is a hole in it [eaten by birds or other animals], the child will have a hole at the same place. When she sleeps outside of the house, and it is nearly time for her child to be born, her belly will be filled with blood and she dies. When she stays a long time in the doorway and looks out of the house, the child will do the same when it is being born. It will take long for the child to be born. Sometimes the woman will die; sometimes the child. When a woman who is with child stays in bed long, she will do the same when she gives birth to the child. When anybody stauds back of her the child will be born feet first.

When she gives birth to the child, she always heats five stones. She makes a hole in the ground and throws two stones into it. Then she ties her blanketaround herself and takes a steam-bath over these stones. Five days and nights she takes steam-baths all the time. When the stones get cold she takes them out of the hole and puts others into it. She does so day and night. After she has finished her steam•bath she takes the stones inland and places them in the hollow of a tree with her coat, her tongs and her cedar-bark belt. The after-birth receires presents-short dentalia and beads. If this is not done the child dies after a short time. Then the after-birth takes it back. A woman who is with child does not drink water that has been standing [in a vessel] a day. She drinks only water that has just been taken from the river, else she will be sick for a long time.

When a chieftainess gives birth to a child a woman is called to look after her. Sometimes two are called. They take the child when it is born and wash it in a large dish. They take a good knife and cut its navel-string. Then the two women are paid; sometimes it is ouly one woman. It is the same with a male and with a female child. When the child is a girl the taboos extend over ten days; if it is a boy, they extend over five days. When it is a boy the father and the mother may eat fresh food after five days. If it is a girl they may eat fresh food after ten days.

One month after the birth of the child the people are invited by the father of the child. Now they dance. Now a man who has a guardian spirit [who helps him to understand] children, is asked to practice his art on the child. Then its ears are perforated. This is the custom of the Katlamat. They finish perforating its ears. Two holes are made in each ear and presents are distributed among the people. They are paid for dancing [for the child]. After a year, when the child begins to stand and to walk, the father becomes again glad and invites all the people, who dance for the child. Its ears are again perforated. Now five holes are made in each ear. This is done with both boys
and girls. When the chief's child grows up and [first] catches fish with a hook, the father is gladdened again and invites the people. They dance, and all are paid for dancing. When the child becomes really large and shoots [the first] bird, he again invites the people. He gives a potlatch, and the people dance. Again all are paid for dancing for the child.

## Notes.

Other tabons and beliefs.-When a woman gives birth to a child out of doors, this will be a reproach to her child throughout life. Her husband is allowed to be present during her confinement.

The father must not go fishing for ten cays nor do any work that requires his going out on the water. He must not gochunting, but he may gather wood. If the child is a boy this rule holds for five days only. If a sick person is in a house where a woman is about to be confined, his bed is surrounded with mats so that he cannot see the woman.

There is a certain guardian spirit which enables its possessor to understand the cries and the cooing of babies. The child may tell him where it came from. It may say: After four days I shall go home; then it will die after four days. This spirit informed us that the land of the children is in sunrise. If a child in a family dies and another one is born later on to the same family, it may be the same child which returned. Sometimes, if it died after its ears had been perforated, the new-born child will have its ears perforated. Old people cannot return as new-born infants.

## PUBERTY.

 When agirl hischild achief, when always his sickness thechiof
 then thus [about its large- his child the chief, an immature girl his child a chief,
 then potlatch he makes, she is pretended to be menstruant for the

5 aqawigè qxo-imx.
they are paid for dencing.
 When she is menstruating his daughter a chief, now she is hidden. for the first time
7 Lā'mkXa LēXā'tka Lē̄ágil algilgenáoxoē. Kiau'kjau aqLe'telax Only one only woman looks after her. Tied it is to her
 cedarbark to her arm, to herleg, it is tied around cedar bark. Sometimes
 five times hersleeps, sometimes tentimes her sleeps, sometimes fourtimes
10 aLā'o-ix, $\bar{e}$ 'XtEmaē txā'mē aládo-ix niket alxlxe'lemax. A'lta her sleeps, sumetimes sixtimes her sleeps not she eats. Now they are invited the people. Potlatch is made for her theonemenstru. Five times ating for the first time.
12 aLā'o-ix aqL $\bar{o}^{\prime} p c u t x$. A'lta Lāq aqLāx, $a^{\prime} l t a \bar{a}^{\prime} q L a q$ aqLE'Lxax her sleeps she is hidden. Now take out she is done, now take off it is done

 they are to them at her arms and at her legs. Now a buckskin strap is tied arnoud her wais!.
 If now always it is tied around a hundred days, then taken off her waist nḗlxax qix it!ā̃leqama. A'lta alklomènagıx Lqjē ēóqrut. A'lta it is that buckskinstripp. Now she washes her face an old woman. Now
 aqLe'ltcamx ; Lq; eyō'qxut alkle'ltcamx. AqLés Lgoljex ka'nauwē. she is combed; an old woman .combs her. It is finished all.
9 Aqawigékxo-imx qō'tac télx•Em. A'lta aqāgumgés ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ tix qū'tac They are paid for danc'ng those people. Now they are paid
 old ones women. Now again she is putaway that onemenstruant
 Another one her door. At far creek and there she bathes.
 Fifty her sleeps not she eats fresh food. Again she is menstruant, iLáámoket alk; elā'wulax. WiNt it'ka aqLā́x. WiNt ik;uanóm the sceond time she is menstruant. Again thus it is done. Again a potlatel

# aLgiā'x lā'mama. Näkct qa'nsix alxckō'mitx lqiēlia'wulX. Nēkct 

 he makes her father. Not anyhow she warms herself the one menstru- Not 1 ant for the tirsttime.


 for the first time, on it
 for the first time,

 tcx•ī alktō'pialxax tgōqoḕma, tcx•ī alxckō'mitx. 8 then she gathers berries, then she warms herself.

| Ma'nix | $q \bar{a}^{\prime} \times \bar{x} w a$ | nōgolā'yax, | $a q L \bar{o}^{\prime} k^{u}{ }^{\text {a }}$ S | Lq; ēlā'wulX. | Näkct |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| When | somewhere | they move, | she is carried | the one menstruant for the first time. | No |


and she is carried on into the canoe. Not shostands in water the back
 bathe for the first time.
Alguxōgō'kux tElalā’xukc, ka'nauwē L\&alā'ma-y- ē'ka. Ma'nix 12 She is superior to the birts, all days thus. When
tā'newatikc telalā'xuke noxo-eō'lEgulx, aqLxga'legulx Lqjē ēa'wulx, they first the birds rise, they are superior to ber the one whomenstruates for the first time,

 she does the one who menstru. now she gets, then she dies. them ates for the first time,

Twice she is menstruant then shefinished. Now when she is menstrufor the first time ant,
 at once shegoes. Fivetimes her sleeps she is men- then again
aLō'p!x. Ka'nauwe lklmēna'kc é'ka alklā'Xitx nau'i aLō'pax. 18 she enters. months thus she is menstruant at once she goes out.

Ma'nix échate!a LgōléleXEmk, gō kulā'yi t!ōL alktā'x LkLā'Xit. 20 When hissickness a person, at far ahouse shemakes themenstru-
 for the first time. for the first time.
LkLā'Xit algiā'x itā'k; ētenax nauwā'itk, a'lta pāx noxō'x; 22 a menstruant eats whathe caught [in] net, now unlucky itbecomes;
 intending Ma'nix successful the net behold! unlucky it gets. Thus
a hook.
 she eats it sturgeon a menstruant intending successful the hook woman
tatça pāx nēxā'x. Qiā'x qui'nemi alā'oix lklā'Xit tcx•ī algiā́x behold! unlucky it gets. If five days menstruant then she eats ixgē'wal. Ma'nix iLā'k; ēwulal lklá'Xit näkct ilxételax lkiāckc; éka fresh food. If the berries which the menstru not iteats them a child; thas she picked ating woman
 a sick person if the berries which the menstru- not he eats them the sick one. she picked ating woman,
 algē'lgax. Anā lā'mōtX ik;oanō'm algē'Lgax; anā $\bar{a}^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ Lak he makes it for Some- herfather's a potlatch he maizes it for her; some- her father's her.
$\mathrm{ik}_{i}$ oanō'm times brother aLgē'Lgax; ana $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lā'qiotxa ik;oanō'm aLgé'Lgax a potlatch she makes it for someher mother's a potlatch
she makes it sister for her
 the one menstruating When not many dentalia now for the first time.
cka alktugō'lemamx tê'lx'Em. Näkct niox $\overline{0}-$ wā'yutckux. cka and they fetch them the people. Not and aqLī'qamitx Lqjēlāa'wulS. Aqawémakıx kanauméc qō'tac télx'Em they look at her the one menstruating Presents are distrib- all those people the first time. uted among them
 who looked at her that theonemenstruating Not many dentalia are distributed. for the first time.
$\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} k a$ wiXt mô'kctē aLqieláa'wulX, mô'kctē aqawémakux tê'lx•Em. Thus also twice she is menstruant twice $\begin{gathered}\text { presents are distrib the people. } \\ \text { for the first time, }\end{gathered}$

## Translation.

When a chief who is continually sick has a daughter about ten years old and not yet mature, he makes a potlatch and pretends that she is menstruant for the first time. The people dance five days and are paid for dancing.

When a chief's daughter is menstruating for the first time, she is hidden [from the view of the people]. Only an [old] woman takes care of her. Cedar bark is tied to her arms [above the elbows and at the wrists], to her legs, and around her waist. She fasts sometimes five days, sometimes ten days, or four or six days. Now the people are invited and a potlatch is made for the girl. She remains hidden five days. Now she is taken out [of her hiding place] and the cedar bark which is tied around her [arms, legs, and waist] is taken off. Then strings of dentalia are tied around her arms and legs, and a buckskin strap is tied around her waist. This remains tied around her for one hundred days, then it is taken off. Now an old woman washes her face. Another old woman paints her; still another one combs her. When this is finished the people are paid for dancing for her. Now these old women are paid and the girl is hidden again. She has a separate door. She bathes in a creek far [from the village]. For fifty days she does not eat fresh food. When she is menstruant for the second time her father gives another potlatch. She must not warm herself. She must never look at the people. She must not look at the sky, she must not pick berries. It is forbidden. When she looks at the sky it becomes
bad weather. When she picks berries it will rain. She hangs up her [towel of] cedar bark on [a certain] spruce tree. The tree dries up at once. After one hundred days she may eat fresh food, she may pick berries and warm herself.

If the people move from one place to another, she is carried into the canoe. She must not paddle and is carried on the back into the canoe. She must not step into salt water. When it is night she must go to bathe. She must rise earlier than the birds. If the birds should rise first she will not live long. If she does everything in the right way she will get old before she dies. After her second menses [these customs] are finished. Later on, when she is menstruaut, she goes out of the house and comes back after five days. Erery month when she is menstruating she goes out at once. Sometimes she stays outside four days. No sick person must see her. When a person is sick she makes a house for herself far away. The same is done by a girl menstruaut for the first time. The latter must not look at children.

When a menstruant woman eats fish that was caught in a net, the net becomes unlucky. If the people try to catch fish in the net, they find that it has become unlucky. It is the same with a hook. When she eats sturgeon, and the people try to catch sturgeon with that hook, they find that it has become unlucky. After five days she may eat fresh food. Berries which she has picked must not be eaten by children or sick persons.

When a girl who is menstruant for the first time has no father, then her mother's brother gives a potlatch for her. Sometimes her father's brother, or her father's sister or her mother's sister will make a potlatch for her. If anybody has not many dentalia the people are invited. They do not dance, but look at the girl. Presents are distributed among them. Not many dentalia are distributed. In the same way presents are distributed among the people when she has her second menses.

## MARRIAGE.

 When one people of a town like they do it a woman in one town, ka atktō'cgam tgā'Xamōta ka'nauwē Lā'cōlal LE'k•ala, ka atgē'x then they take it their property all his relatives the man, then they go $\bar{e}^{\prime} k \cdot i t$ atgiā'xomx. AqLō'kux LEunā'yucX. Aqtō'tgex tgā'ktēma buying they do. They are sent messengers. They are kept their dentalia a wife
têllx•Em; ka nuxō'gux. Nuxō'gux gā'tamel. A'lta pā'apa atctā'x the people; then they go home. They go home they who went Now diride he does it ē'tcam qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l ~ q \bar{o}$ 'ta tkamō'ta ka'nauwe gō tiā'colal. her father that woman that property all to his relatives. A'lta t!ayā aktā'x tga'ktéma qaX ō'kXua ō $\quad$ ókuil. A'lta Now good she makes them her dentalia that her mother woman. Now nōxuétXuitcgux. A'lta aqō'ktx gō èXt élexam qigō they make themselves ready. Now she is brought to one town where
 she was bought. Ther bring the bride to the She is brought as bride that woman.
 wiXt aqlō'kXux Lemnā'yucX. WiXt aqagilgé'x•iwa-y- ō'mel. again they are sent messengers. Again it is added to it purchase A'lta wiNt atktō'tx tgāàktēma tê'lx•Em. A'lta ā'yip!ē. WiNt Now again they give their dentalia the people. Now it is right. Again aqtō'tx atcésikē t!éltkēu. A'lta noxoéla-itx têlx'Em ku ${ }^{\mathbf{u}} \bar{a}^{\prime} x a n e \bar{e}$. they are several slaves. Now they stay the people outside. givenaway
AtuXulx $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ nakôx tgā'okkc. A'lta nuxuiwé'yutckux tgā cōlal qaX They put them on their blaukets. Now they dance her relatives that
 woman. They sing conjurers' Now they run the people thus [to] those énatai ōxoēlā'itx: Aqugugē'Latatckō. Lā'qlaq aqtō'xôx ka'nauwe ou the they are. They are taken off [their Take off they are done all other side blankets].
tg'ā'okkc. Lō'nē aqugugē'Latatckux, éNtEmaē la'ktē their blankets. Three times they are taken off, sometimes four times aqug'ugēlatatckux. A'lta uē'Natk aqā'x. Tktéma uésatk they are taken off. Now a road it is made. Dentalia a road
 is mate. A road is made thus this the man his relatives. It is finished qaN uésatk. A'lta aqō'ctxôx qaX $\bar{o}^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l$. Aqank; ${ }^{\prime}$ Litcax, that road. Now she is carried that woman. A blanket is pulle näkct cíqōcx•ī cgā́xôct. Aqtōtcē'naôx t!ōkkc. Lōn aqtōtcē'naôx. not it is seen her face. They are laid down blankets. Three are laid down.
 Sometimes two are laid down. She carries her on a woman that back

| A ${ }^{\text {l }}$ ta | aqLgumgeskntix | qō'La | qLgéctxôx. | Aqta'telutxax | tlite'ma. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Now | she 2s paid | that | the one who carried her ou her back. | They are paid to her | dentalia. |


 up she makesher. Much property is given to her that the one who carback.
Tcx•ī algōlā'ētamitx gō qō'ta t!ōkke, kncaxala'. A'lta aqtô'qux Just she putsher down on those blankets, up. Now they are car
 4 to her done

 aqtō'kuiptckax tk!é'wulelql. Aluxupō'nax tgā́cōlal qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \overline{0} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l . ~ 7$ it is carried up to her food. They carry it to her her relatives that woman.
 They those they help, they they are fed that food
 that it is brought to her. Divide it is done that what is brought to Now
 they return the pur- her relatives that woman. When ten blankets chase money
uyā'wa, kstä'xtkin alx $\cdot \mathrm{mo}^{\prime}$ 'yamitx. Ma'nix qoā'nem myā'wa iLā'kit, her expend eight they refund them. When tive her expend. her price iture, iture of purchase

 wife
nuxumayā'yamitx. they return it.
Lāxka lā́qôkcin, Those are $\begin{gathered}\text { relatives of a } \\ \text { married couple, }\end{gathered}$
Lā̄xka $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ k.it algételax. Ma'nix $L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ 'kil they buying wife they did it to them. When a woman 15
Lā'qôkcin, kanamô'kctike tā'nEmcke Lā'qôqcin La'xka ék•it 16 married couple's relative,

Ma'nix alékxtōx Lgā'cinema-il; ma'nix aqlō'meqt lā'Xa,
When she gives birth to their relative married when it dies her child, 18 a child in a foreign village;
atcllō'tx qaX óō'kuil étcam lelā'ētix. Ma'nix nēkct lelā'ētix 19 he gives him that woman her father a slave. When not a slave to him
ka ikanī'm
atcin̄ ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{tx}$ Lkā'nix $\bar{e} \quad \operatorname{atcL} \bar{a}^{\prime} x$.
Ma'nix aLō'ix 20 then a canoe he gives it. Paying indemnity he does him. When she goes for the loss of a child
aLxElk; $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ wulalemamx aLXgō'mamx, $a^{\prime}$ lta ka'nauwe $\cdot$ algiō'makux she goes to gather roots or berries she reaches her now all she gives food in house,
iLā'kiērula. Tā’cka q̄̄'tac tklumelállemx, tā'cka ka'nauwē 22 what she had gathered.
aLgauwēèmx. Ka'nauwē Lqitā'kēma-y- ē'ka, ma'nix alxelk; és'wulasho leeds them.

All years
thus, when she goes to gather roots
23

#  

 2 aqLō'cgam qō La Le'̄'gil. Ma'nix näket LiáwuX qix' $\bar{e}^{\prime} k \cdot a l a$, ka go she istaken that woman. When not his younger that man, then to hisfather she istaken the woman. When no hisfather that man, then
 to his relative she is taken that woman. Then right his relatives their heart. Ma'nix $\bar{e}^{\prime} k \cdot i t \quad a L g i \bar{a}^{\prime} x \quad L q ; \bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{lip} X \quad a q L^{\prime} l a g u \bar{e}^{\prime} g u x \quad$ Láa'xamōta. When buying wedoesit a youth it is refused his property.
 Twice trying buying a hedoes it it is refused hisproperty. Sometimes
7 L $\bar{o}^{\prime} n \bar{e} q \bar{e}^{\prime} x t c \bar{e}-y-\bar{e}^{\prime k} \cdot i t$ aLgi $\bar{a}^{\prime} x . ~ A L x a L k ; E m L u w \bar{a}{ }^{\prime} k u t c g u x . ~ T c \ddot{a} / 2 x \bar{e} L$ three trying buying a he doesit. He hides for her in the woods. Several times times wife
8 ka L;ap aLkLā'x gō k $\bar{o}^{\prime} l x \cdot \overline{\mathrm{e}} . \quad \mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ lta aLkLungō mitx. ALaLgE'ldax, and find he doesher in in the woods. Now he carriesher away. She leares them for naxE ${ }^{\prime l d a x} q a X \bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l$. AqLōn̄̄áxLatcgux Lés'kil. AtkLōn $\bar{a}^{\prime} x L a t c g u x$ sheleaves that woman. She is lost the woman. They lost her
 her relatives. They learn abouther that woman she left. They go her relatives.
 When her elderbrothers, they go all. They gototakeher Ther arrive
 her relatives at where she is. She is taken back. She is carried. They go home
 her relatives. She is brought home. Several days, already again sholeaves. WiXt ia'xka na-igE'ltax. WiXt aqoL̄́d'tamx, atoséix tgā'cōlal. Again to him she leaves for his Again they gotocarryher they go her relatives. Tcä'xец aya-ō'ixe, wixt. nane'ldax. A'lta iā́c aqéx. $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime}$ 'XtEmaè Soveral days, again she leaves. Now let alone she is Sometimes
 three sheleaves the woman and let alone she is done. Now not much times a wife wife
$\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil. they are married.

Ka'nauwē
tgī'colal atg- $\bar{e}^{\prime} i x ~ q a x$
woman. Aqaxiktegō'mam. Ma'nix nēket Líd'xamota LE'k•ala cka k'̄'ltac She is marricd. When not hisproperty the man and only. $a \bar{o}^{\prime} p!x$ gō Lā'qcix. A'lta aLgiōgonā́oxoē t!ō gō Lā́qsix. they enter at hisfather- Now helooks after it the house at hisfather in-law. in-law.
ALgiagena'ox $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} l \mathrm{Ep}$ tckix. ALxelalā'guya-itx gō ka'nauwée Lā́colal He looks after it the fire. He always catches samon to all her relatives Lā'k•ikal.
his wife.
Ma'nix aquE'Lcgamx Lā́k•ikal LoōLéleNEmk, a'Ita-y- $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Nues $^{\prime}$ When she is carried away hiswife a man, now many
 slaves payingin- it is done, and good gets hisheart. When demnity
 not payingin- it is done and he killshim. When not fiud he does him demnity


## Translation.

When a man of one town likes a girl of another town his relatives take [part of] their property and go to buy her. They send messengers. The [girl's relatives] keep the dentalia [which have been sent them] and the messengers go home. Now the girl's father divides that property among all his relatives. Now her mother prepares her dentalia and the people make themselves ready. They bring her to the town where the people live who have bought her. They bring the bride to the groom. When they had given a small amount only in payment, they add to the purchase money, giving more dentalia and several slaves to her father. Now the [amount paid] is sufficient. The relatives of the girl stand outside the house. They put on their blankets, dance, and sing conjurer's songs. Now the man's relatives run to the other party and take off their blankets. This is done three or four times. Now a road is strewn with dentalia by the man's relatives. When it is finished a woman carries the girl over it on her back. A blanket is pulled over her head, so that her face can not be seen. Two or three blankets are laid down. The woman who carries her receives a payment of dentalia. When she lifts her load again, she receives blankets in payment. She lifts her once more. She receives much property for carrying her on her back. At last she puts her down on those blankets. Now the relatives of the girl bring her dentalia. They are torn over her head, and [they feign to] louse her. Dentalia are also strewn on the man's head by his relatives and they feign to louse him. Now the girl's relatives bring her food. This food is divided among those who helped [in the ceremonies]. Then the woman's relatives return the purchase money. When ten blankets are paid, they refund eight. When five were paid, four are refunded. When much food is brought to her, the man's relatives pay once more, and this purchase money is also returned.

The relatives of the married couple transact the purchase. [Male and] female relatives of a married couple are [called] Lā'qoqcin.

When the relative of a family who is married in another village gives birth to a child and the child dies, the woman's father gives a slave or a canoe. He pays indemnity. When [the young wife] gathers roots or berries, she distributes them among the people who bought
her. This is done every year when she goes to gather berries. When her husband dies she is taken to his younger brother. If he has no younger brother, she is taken to his father. If he has no father, she is taken to one of his relatives. Then the relatives of her husband feel satisfied.

When a youth tries to buy a wife and his property is refused, he may try twice or three times. If he is still refused, he hides in the woods in order to wait for the girl. Often he meets her there and carries her away. She goes to him. Then her relatives have lost her. Her relatives learn where she is. If she has elder brothers, they all go to take her back. They arrive at the place where she is and carry her back home. After several days she leaves again and goes to the young man. Her relatives go again and carry her back. When she leaves a third time they let her go. Sometimes she is allowed [to stay with the man] after she bas left three times. Now she is bought for a small amount of property. They are married. All her relatives go to [attend the marriage]. If the man has no property, they live with his father-in-law. He looks after his father-in-law's house. He looks after his fire and catches salmon for his wife's relatives.

If a man's wife is carried away, many slaves are paid to him as an indemnity, and he is satisfied. If he is not paid indemnity he kills [the abductor]. If he does not find him he kills one of his relatives. Then a family feud arises. It is the same when the wife of a man's deceased brother is takeu away. Then, also, indemnity is paid and he is satisfied.

## DEATH.





When good his canoe then it he is putinto it and it is put up

that canoe up. Paint it is done that canoe. Twice
 selves,




 'lta aqtā'maquq Lā'qtēma q $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ La Lō'meqtx. Ka'nauwē atktō'cgam
Now they aredistrib. his dentalia that dead one. All they take them 12



alktō'leXamx. A'lta iā'xkati aqtō'cgamx Lā'nEmcke gō Lā'cōlal.
he speaks to them. Now there they are taken the women to his relatives. 16




his widow, then to him they take'her. Thus a man, thns a woman. 20



 they are given those they name him name. Thus aman, thus a woman, $\bar{e}^{\prime} k a \quad L k_{i} \bar{a} s k s, \quad m a^{\prime} n i x$ aqiup; Ena $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$ éqxal.
thus achild, when he is named name.
Nēxeltā'kōmxēa wiXt $t_{j}$ ay $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ aqLáa'x Lmémeluct. Amôkctikc After one year again good it is made the corpse. Two aqtō'kux $\cdot t q i u l i p x \cdot E n \bar{a}^{\prime} y u . ~ T!a y \bar{a}^{\prime}$ atkLā'x ka qix ikanı̄'m wiXt are hired young men. Good they make it and that canoe also t!ayā' aqiā́x. Ōnuā'LEma aqā'ilax.

## good it is made. Paint it is done to it.

Ma'nix gilā'Xawôk aLō'meqtx aqō'tXEmitk uLā'XEmatk gō When a manhavinga guar dies it is placed bis baton dian spirit at ,
 that eanoe. When a shaman dies it is placed his baton
 at that canoe. Hang up it is done his bear-cla




 it is carried his baton. Thus also his rattle far intothe it is carried.
 When a brave dies it is put on top of a stick his head-dress at igés ${ }^{\prime} m a t k$. Mánix iLā'gilx•EmalalEma $L_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ xoyal, quL aqā'wix gō canoe burial. When his shell rattle the brare, hang up it is done at
 canoe. When a woman dies, only hercoat hang up aqa $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ wix gō igés ${ }^{\prime} m$ Xatk.
it is done at the canoe burial.
Ma'nix Laq aqtE'Lxax Lāxigéx xo-il, LgōLē'leXEmk Lāq aLkte'Lxax, When take it is done the corpse's den- a person talia, take he did them,
aqLā'wåôx LgōLe $\bar{e}^{\prime} l E X E m k$. Ma'nix aqix $\cdot E n E m \overline{o n}^{\prime} s X E m x$ iL $\bar{a}^{\prime} k \cdot e m X a t k$ he is killed the person. When it is made fun of it his canoe burial
 a deadone, he learns about it, if not hegivesthem his dentalia that away
 aLktō'tx Lā'ktēma ka näkct aqLā'máóx.
hegives dentalia then not he is killed.
them away
Mánix aLō'meqtx Lā'Xa Lkā’nax, a'lta Liā'xauyam aLéselax When it dies hischild a chief, now its poverty comes to be on it
ésamxtc. A'lta aLktō'lXamx Lā'cōlal: "Tea lxō'ya gō-y ext hisheart. Now he says to them his relatives: "Come we will go to one
 town to one ehief." His heart good it will be made. Now thergo
 people to one town. Three are given him slaves, eanves aqátelōtx. Tktéma aqte'telotx. $\bar{O}^{\prime}$ Xine tktéma aqtételōtr. are givenhm. Dentaha aregivenhim. Many dentalia are given hm. Ka'nauwe alktā'witx Lī̀'cōlal qō'ta tktéma, qaN ōknním. Cmôkct All hedistributesthem hisrela. thoso dentalia, those eanoes. Two among them tives

ēXt élXam ka a'lta nōxō'maqtx. $\bar{O}^{\prime}$ 'Xuitike aqtōté'nax tê'lx em, one town and now they fight. Many are killed people, ka a'lta ōkomā'La-it naxā'x. Ma'nix alō'meqtx lā'icX qō'La and now feud it is. When he dies lis relative that 2 klktō'tx tktē'ma, algō'xuptct!ax lā'cōlal, alō'ix wiXt gō qigō the one who dentalia, he calls thenin together his relatives, he goes again to where 3 gives away
$\bar{a}^{\prime}$ nqatē alkte'telōtx tktē'ma. A'lta wiXt éka aqLā̀ ${ }^{\prime} x$. Aqte'telōt before he gave them to him dentalia. Now again thus it is done. They are given
 slaves, they are given dentalia, canoes aregiventohim. Good gets 5
étamxtc. his heart.
 When he dies aclief. Now his sickness is on it his heart.
 Now they tell his relatives. They go to war. He is killed a chief gō-y- ēXt itā́lXam.

#  When he has killed one a person, it is said to <br> 10 

giLa'̃'Xawôk Lqi éyō'qxut: "Mai'ka miaxō'tckia." A'lta alkLō'cgamlaving a guard- an old man: "You work over him." Now he takes it 11

 13
 Hers [at his legs tied it is done celar bark, here [un- also tied, at 14 ankles]
 [wrists] also hed he drinks

Pō'lakli aLgō'cgēwalEmx; aLkciLō'tElkEma-itx céqoalala aqcē'Lōtelk;
At night he walks about; he whistles much bone whistles he whistles;
é'nxēaxul algiā'xolema-itx gaLā'k ${ }_{\mathfrak{j}}$ aukiau. Cka wāx nélktcuktē. he says $\mathrm{a}_{\text {ä }}$ ä he always says the murderer. And on the next it gets day.
Qoä'nemi alā'o-ix niket alxeménagux. A'lta tex ${ }^{\prime} \bar{i}$ alklōménagux Five his sleeps not he washes his face. Now then he washes his face19

 his blackened face the murderer. It is put on him red paint the murderer.
 A little coal is mixed. That again that old man 22
 he puts it on lim red paint. Sometimes man old person, sometimes woman23
 old person. Take off it is done that cedar bark, that tied
 being to him. Now buckskin straps tied they are to his arm and25


 is burned

1 agile'lqēmx. LōtX ka ālgiā’x. Qoä'nemi algiā'wulax ka kape't. he is given it to He then heeats. Fivetimes heswallows and enough.
2 Lömlā'li alā'o-ix, ka wiNt ā'gon ōnuwā'LEma aqā'telax. A'lta Thirty his sleeps, and again another redpaint isputon him. Now
 good red paint. Now he carries it his heal ring and lis bucket
 to on top of a spruce tree. Hang he does it on top of spruce. Not
 anylow the people eat in the murderer, when he eats. Not his company alxlxe'lemax. Ma'nix alō'La-itx ka èXt ilãásowit alcxtcawā'txu-itx he eats. When hesits and one his leg he kneels on one leg
 the murderer. Not anyhow he looks at it a child the murderer.
9 Näkct qansi'x alktā'qamitx tê'lx-Em noxo-ilexe'lemax. Not anylow he ses them people they eat.
 When he dies a woman her husband a widow she becomes. Nort
 He will take you your dead husband's now she puts it on bood her blat. Ma'nix näkct iō'Lqte lépl'au, ka guā’nesum hē'hē alxā ${ }^{\prime} x$ ka When not long widow, and always langh she does and
nēkct it!ō'kti nē'xax é'tamxte Lā'pl'ōnan. Ma'nix ai'aq not good get theirhearts herdeadlusband's When Whes
 shemarries awidow then he is asked a shaman, sending is dune to disease ber the widow. She dies. $f$ her child a widow, its smallness her child,
 relative:
$\bar{e}^{\prime}$ mēmxte;" nau'itka t!ayā' nē'xax échamxtc. your heart;" indeed good gets her heart.

## Translation.

When a person dies who has many relatives, much property, and many slaves, his relatives tie [dentalia] to his body. Two young men are selected to prepare the corpse. If [the deceased] had a good canoe,
he is placed into it and it is put up. It is painted and two holes are made in its stern. The people go down to the beach and wash and comb themselves. They cut their hair-men, women, and children. After they have cut their hair, they take other names. Women, men, and children change their names. Then the dentalia of the deceased are distributed. His relatives take them as well as his slaves and canoes. If the deceased liked one of his relatives [particularly] he would say: "He shall take my wife after I am dead." If he had two wives he speaks in this way to two persons. Now the women are taken to his relatives. When a woman loves her husband and she is near her death, she will say to her elder sister: "Your brother-in-law shall marry you;" or she may say so to her younger sister. When an old man dies and his widow is young, she is taken to his younger brother. In the same way [when and old woman dies and her widower is young, he is given his wife's younger sister].

When there is a chief, he takes the [deceased chief's name a long time after the death of the latter]. His relative takes his name. Two people are told to name him. Now two people give him the name. They are given much property [for performing this service]. This is done when a man, a woman, or a child is named. After a year the corpse is cleaned. Two young men are hired, who also rearrange the canoe and paint it.

When a man dies who has a guardian spirit, his baton is placed next to the canoe. When a shaman dies, his baton is placed next to the canoe. His rattle of bear claws is hung on to the stern of the canoe. When he had a rattle made of shells, it is hung in the same place. When a shaman has many children, his baton is carried far into the woods. His rattle is carried there also. When a brave dies, his headdress is placed on top of a pole near his canoe burial. When he had a shell rattle, it is hung on to the canoe. When a woman dies, only her coat is hung on the canoe burial.

When anybody takes the dentalia away from a corpse, the person who took them is killed. When anybody makes fun of a canoe burial, and [the relatives of the deceased] learn about it, he must give away many dentalia, else he is killed. If he gives away many dentalia he is not killed.

When the child of a chief dies, he becomes very sad. He says to his: relatives: "Let us go to the chief of that town." The chief tries to please him. Now the people go to another town. Then he is given three slaves, canoes, and dentalia by the chief whom he visits. He receives many dentalia. He distributes all these dentalia and canoes among his relatives. He keeps only two slaves. If [the chief of] that town does not give him any dentalia they fight. Many people are killed, and now a feud originates. When a relative [of the chief] who has given dentalia dies, he assembles all his relatives and goes to the
man whom he had given dentalia. Now the same is done [as before]. They give him slaves, dentalia, and canoes. His heart becomes glad.

When a chief dies, his relatives are sad. They speak to each other and go to war. They kill the chief of another town.

When a person has been killed, an old man who has a guardian spirit is asked to work over the murderer. The old man takes coal and mixes it with grease. He puts it on to the face [of the murderer]. He gives him a head ring of cedar bark. Cedar bark is also tied around his ankles and knees and around his wrists. For five days he does not drink water. He does not sleep, and does not lie down. He always stands. At night he walks about and whistles on boue whistles. He always says $\ddot{a} \ddot{a} \ddot{a}$. For five days he does not wash his face. Then on the next morning the old man washes his face. He takes off that coal. He removes the black paint from his face. He puts red paint on his face. A little coal is mixed with the red paint. The old man puts this again on to his face. Sometimes this is done by an old man, sometimes by an old woman. The cedar bark which was tied to his legs and arms is taken off and buckskin straps are tied around his arms and his legs. Now, after five days he is given water. He is given a bucket, out of which he drinks. Now food is roasted for him, until it is burned. When it is burned black it is given to him. He eats standing. He takes five mouthsful, and no more. After thirty days he is painted with new red paint. Good red paint is taken. Now he carries his head ring and his bucket to a spruce tree and hangs it on top of the tree. [Then the tree will dry up.] People never eat in company of a murderer. He never eats sitting, but always standing. When he sits down [to rest] he kneels on one leg. The murderer never looks at a child and must not see people while they are eating.

When a woman's husband dies sle becomes a widow. Then she goes up the river. [There she stays] sometimes one day, sometimes two days. She bathes. For thirty days she does not eat fresh food. She also does not look at a child or at a sick person. She bathes every day. She rubs her body with sweet-smelling herbs. She never wears a good blanket. Her blanket is always bad. For one year she must not langh. Then her dead husband's relatives tell her: "Now be glad; your brother-in-law will marry you;" then she puts on a good blanket. When she laughs shortly after becoming a widow, her husband's relatives are not pleased. When she marries again quiekly, they ask a shaman to send disease to her and she dies. When a widow has a child which is small, her dead husband's relatives say to her soon: "Now be glad," and, indeed, she gets glad.

## WHALING.


"Amxklétcgum." Ma'nix $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xoētikc Liap atgiā'x é'kolé: 2 "Go and tell them." When many find they do it a whale:
"Amxklētcgum gō ilxā'le Nam." Ma'nix ālák'ilau, aqlō'lXamx: 3 "Go and tell them at our town." When one having taboos, he is told:
"Uau'a mā Lna lā'qLaq amxigā'max." A'lta Lā'qlaq atxéxax iau'a 4
"There seaward going upand do." Now going up and they do there down down
 habited the preceding night,
down
Ma'nix nēkct Lā'qLaq aLxé'kEmax Lā’k•iLau, ka ayuXunéx. Näkct When not going up and he does the one having then it dirfts away. Not down taboos,
$\underset{\text { atgia }}{ }{ }^{\prime} x c x ~ q \bar{o}^{\prime} \operatorname{tac} L_{i} a p ~ q t g i \bar{a}^{\prime} x, ~ a q L g E^{\prime} m L a-i t x ~ L k \bar{a}^{\prime} n a x$. Atgā'yamx 7
they cut it, those find whodid it, they wait for him the chief. They arrive
ka'nauwē tềlx•Em gō qix é ékolē, ka algiō'cgamx ém\&ecX qō'La 8 all people at that whale, then hetakes it astick that
lkā'nax. A'lta aqigemgè'k•amita-ôx qix• ékólē ka'naumé, kopä't chief. Now it ismeasured that whale whole, enough
Lā'yaqteq, kōpä't cia'lict. A'lta $\underset{\text { its head }}{\text { aqtō'lXamx }}$, tê'lx'Em: "Iō'kuk 10 its head, enough [at] its tail. Now they are told the people: "Here
 you you will cut, here this one howill cut." All it is distributed among

ciā́lict atkcā'xc. Ka'nauwē aqiā'xc. A'Ita atgiō'kuix éswa 13
its tail they cutit. All it is cut. Now they carry it thus
itā'leXam qō'tac tê'lx $\cdot E m$. Ka'nauwē atgiō ${ }^{\prime} k^{\prime \prime} T a m x$ gō tgā'ulema 14 their town those people. All they carry it to their houses
qix. ékolē. Ē'ka(ōku) ā'yalqt émeecX, môkct ciā'kōtctk tagun 15
that whale. Thus long sion stick, others

aqigumgē'k•amita-ôx itā'kolē tê'lx•Em, ma'nix iā'qoa-il ilá'kolē. 17 it is measured their whale the people, when large their whale.

$K a^{\prime} n a u w e \bar{e} \overline{e n}^{\prime} k a$ aqiā'x itā'kolē. Ma'nix môkct cī̄'kōtctk taguni 19 All thus it is done their whale. When two spans others

 for $i$ t.
ka céula'l aci'xla-itx ma'nix aqiumelā'lemx.
and a ground- they exchange when it is bought.

| M $\mathrm{a}^{\prime} 11 \mathrm{ix}$ | gita'ckewal | Gitī'ts; xēEls | L; ap | atgi $\bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{X}$ | ékole, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| When | travelers | Chehalis | find | they do it | a whale, |

aqiox $\overline{0}^{\prime} \operatorname{cgamx}$, aqioxōXulā'tax. Ma'nix Wintciawu'ct $l_{i} a p$ aqéax it is taken from it is asked back from When at Oysterville found it is done ékolē, Lā'cka Gila'pcō-i ilá'kolē. Ma'nix menx• māeèma a whale, those the people at Sea- their whale. When a little down the river land
Wintciawu'ct ka GiLā'XuilapaX ilá'kolē. Ma'nix l•ap algiā'x Oysterville and the Willapa their whale. When find they do it Gilā'pcō-i mā'ema Wintciawn'ct ka aqilXalā'tax. Ma'nix the people of northward aysterville it is asked back. When Sealand
Gilā̄'XuilapaX ian'a knca'la Wintciawu'ct $L_{i} a p$ algiā'x ékolē the Willapa there upriversouth. Oysterville find they do it a whale ward of
aqiuXaLā'tax.
it is asked back.
Ma'nix algèe'lkelax qLā'k•iLau, $q_{i} o^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ iuxonéptcga, tatca When hesees it one havingtaboos, nearly it drifts ashore, behold
 again it goes sea- seaward it goes. Thus some one who thins a menstruating thins ward
has cohabited the last night,
wiXt $L q_{i} e^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} w u l X$, $\bar{e}^{\prime} k a$ wiNt gaLā'kjaukiau. Ma'nix $l^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} k \cdot i L a u$,
also a girlwhois men. thus also a murderer. When theirtaboo, struant for the first time,
nēkct lgā’tckēwal é'rwa tkamilā'leq. Ma'nix algō'cgè eralemx é'wa not they go beach. When they go much thus tkamilā'lEq, a'lta näkct $L_{i} a p$ aqeā'x ékolē. A ${ }^{\prime}$ lta ólō aktā'x beach, now not find it is done awhale. Now hunger comes to them
télx•Em.
the people.
 When at Chehalis find it is done a whale, all they go
têtx $\cdot E m$ GiLā'lēlam, GiLā'XuilapaS, atgiumlā'lEmamx $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ kolē. the people the Nisal, the Willapa, go to buy it the whale.
$\ddot{A}^{\prime} k a$ wiXt Lī'pco-i ma'nix L;ap aLoī́a'x ékolē, ka'naume Thus also Sealand when find they do it a whale, all
Gitáte; xēels atgiuml效lEmannx $\bar{e}^{\prime} k o l \bar{e}$. Chehalis they go to buy it whale.
 When hunger comesto the people, when his supernatural a person,
iau'a maLna' niō'Lema, a'lta aLgige'ltcxemx ékolē. Niikct there seaward wherehis supernat. now he sings for it a whale. Nol
aLṓp!x qLkLī'xElt, näkct aLóp!x Lq; $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime} \operatorname{lipX} \quad$ talla'lta she enters a not he enters woman, ayoungan, else
 he seesit he sings manwhocohab. Thus also a mature woman, else ited the last night.
 she getsmen- in the interior of the singer a woman. Only old people
 they helpsing, only boys they helpsing,
tqLapLxixenā́yu. Qoä́nemi aLī'o-ix kLE'ktcxenn. AqLónux girls. Fivo his sleeps singing. He is sent
Lqō̄'lipX: "Amgéketam ḡ ma'Lné" Qoä'nEnil aqLógux, a'lta a youth: "Go and look at seawarl." Fivetimes he is sent, now
 find hedoesit. Indeed it drifts awhalh. When aman whohas enters cohabited tho last night

 helper.
woman. woman
 nothing itgets the singer. Full down that singer.
 He places upright a stick at the ocean, a long stick. He says:
"Yukpā' iuXuné'ptcga ésolē.", Nau'itka ia'xkati ayō'Xuniptckax, 5 "Here it will drift ashore the whale." Indeed .there it drifts ashore,
 iaua' mā'Lna gilā'Xawôk.
there seaward having a guardian spirit.

aLgiā'x, $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ an algā'elax $\bar{o}^{\prime} k u e ̄ m a ; ~ m a ' n i x ~ n e ̄ k c t ~ \bar{o} ' k u e ̄ n a ~ k a-y-~ 9 ~$
 kelp. As many his relatives, as many tie he doesit. Now they cut it
$\bar{e}^{\prime} k o l e \bar{e}$. $\bar{E}^{\prime} x a u w e \bar{e}$ atgiā'xc. A'lta aqlō'gux Lé'Xat, alxklétcgōmx 11
the whale. Much they cut it. Now they send him one. he goes to tell them
éswa-y- ē'lXam. A'lta atgē'ix télx•Em. A'lta atgiā'xcx ka'nauwe 12 thus the town. Now they go the people. Now they cut it all
 people. When tied it is a strap at that whale, not anyhow
 him,
 then he cuts at that strap tied it is. When cut it is

tê'lx $\cdot$ Em. Tā'cga uXumā'cgapXitc, tā'cga qix• $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ gigula étkolē 17
the people. Those they come too late, those that under it the whale
 all they cut it the people. All those people sell

they do it their whale. Large, enough large; not cut it is done.
Ianu'kstX, ka ianu'kstX. Ma'nix ianu'kstX a'lta näkct pāt 20 Small, then small. When small then not very aqiumelálemx. Ma'nix iā'qoa il ka LäXt Lpaci'ci aci'xla-itx. 21 Mane $\overline{e n}^{\prime} x$ Lctā'xēlalak Lēákil ka tcēx uyā'giLqup ésolē 22 When strong a woman then several itscuts whale
 she is paid she.carries them. To three people she helps them;

sometimes four people when strong a woman. Thus

uyā'giLq; up ékolē aqiLgemō'ktiX. Kawī'X Lā'kjēlak á'nqatē 26
nuxo-ilxe'lemax. Ma'nix gatelō'pamè LgōLē'leXemk 27 they eat.

When
jejune
nä a person
 qū'La kLō'pame he gets faint.

ALxace ${ }^{\prime} l u$ waqu'ax.
They leave him behind. $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ xauē iLā'kolē. Aqiō'tetXumx, tex'ī aLō'yamx. much his whale. It is finished, then he arrives.

4 kja Lā'ckuic Lā'kjēlak. Ka'nauwētikc éka.
and theirmat the Clatsop.

All thus.

## Translation.

When the people of Sealand find a whale they tell a youth to go to the town and to inform the people. A person who has to observe taboos is asked to go up and down [in his canoe] below the whale. Then he goes up and down below the whale. Thus also a person who cohabited the preceding night goes up and down below the whale. If no person who has to observe taboos would go up and down, it would drift away. Those who found the whale do not cut it; they wait for the chief. All the people reach the whale. Then the chief takes a stick and measures the whale from the head to the tail. Then he tells the people: "You will cut here; you will cut there." It is distributed among those people. The common people cut from the tail end. When it is all cut, it is carried to the town into the houses. When the whale is measured, the chief tells the people to make the [measuring] sticks two spans and one hand width long, if the whale is large [; two spans wide if the whale is smaller]. The people are told: "You cut here," and they cut the whale. Everything is done this way. A cuttwo spans and one hand width large is exchanged for one blanket, or for a string of dentalia five shells longer than a fathom. When a cut two spans large is sold it is exchanged for a ground-hog blanket.

When travelers from Chehalis find a whale it is taken back from them. If it is found at Oysterville, it belongs to the people of Sealand; when it is found north of Oysterville, it belongs to the Willapa. When the people of Sealand find a whale north of Oysterville, it is claimed by the Willapa. If the Willapa find one south of Oysterville, it is claimed by the people of Sealand.

When a person who has taboos sees a whale nearly drifting ashore, it will drift out to sea again. This happens with one who has cohabited the preceding night, with a menstruating woman, with a girl who is omenstruant for the first time, and with a murderer. People who have taboos do not go to the beach. When they go often to the beach, no whate will be found and the people get hungry.

When a whale is found in Chehalis all the Nisal and Willapa go to buy whale meat. When a whale is found in Sealand, all the Chehalis go to buy its meat.

When the people are starving, a person who has a supernatural helper of the sea sings to bring a whale. No woman who has her regular menses enters, no young man; else a person might see the singing
who has cohabited the preceding night. Therefore, also, no woman must enter, as she might become menstruant in the house where they sing. Only old people, boys, and young girls help sing. For five days he sings. Then a youth is sent and told to look seaward. Five times he is sent; then, indeed, he fiuds a whale adrift. When a man who has cohabited the preceding night enters the house in which the singing goes on, the supernatural helper vanishes at once. Thus also when a menstruant woman enters. The singer is covered with down. He places a pole upright on the beach and says: "Here a whale will drift ashore," and, indeed, it drifts ashore there after he has sang five days. The name of the supernatural helper of the sea is Ike'tal.

When the Clatsop find a whale, and there are two people, they make holes [in the skin] and tie their straps to it. If they have no strap they take kelp. Each ties as many straps to it as he has relatives. Then they cut the whale. They cut much. Now they send one man to bring word to the town. Then the people go and all cut it. They will not cut where a strap has been tied to it. When the man arrives for whom the strap has been tied to the whale, he cuts at that place. If one man cuts at the strap of another one, they will fight. Those who come last take the lower side of the whale. All those people sell their whale meat. The pieces are not cut-when they are large they are left large, when they are small they are left small. Small ones are not expensive. Large ones are exchanged for a blanket. If there is a strong woman who can carry several cuts, she does so and is paid [for her services]. Sometimes she helps three people; when she is strong she may help four people. Thus also is a youth paid who helps the people carrying several cuts of meat. The Clatsop always eat very early. When a person has not yet eaten and they learn [that a whale has stranded] and they run there, he gets faint and is left behind. He comes too late to the whale and finds that only little is left. He may not arrive until the cutting is finished. The Clatsop always carry their straps and knives, which are tied together, and their mats. All do thus.

## ELK HUNTING.

 atgiugō'lemamX. Ma'nix éréskil imō'lak algiā’wåôx, akstuNtkēnike they go to fetch it. When female elk he has killed it, eight
atgiōgō'lemamx. Ma'nix môkct algiutē'nax là'xēklax ka they go to fetch it. When two he has killed them a hunter then
 many they go, they go to fetch it the elk. When many algiutḗnax lā'xēklax ka iā́xka gō aqiō'kcemx mā'Lxôlē he las killed them the hunter then that there it is dried inland.
 It is dry, then they go home. All it is distributed among those
tê'lx•Em. Algiṑmagux ilā'kiētēnax klā'xēklax. people. He distributes it what he has killed the hunter.
 When menstruating a woman, not shetakes it itshead, it is her taboo.
Näkct ilxételax iā'memkunematk Léā g'll, lā'mkXa le'k•ala Not she eats it its tongue a roman, only a man
aLgiā’x. Näket cā'ca lktetx gō tiā̄ pōtē tiā'XamōkXuk. Gō2 kulā'yi he eats it. Not break they do it at its forelegs its bones. There far aqtō'kTx tkamō'kXuk, taua'lta algoē'kElax LkLa'xit tkamō'kXuk. they arecar- the bones, else she sees them a menstruating the bones. Manés alktā'x tqc'ō'cutk LkLā'xit, pāx alxā'x klà'xēqlax. Ma'nix When hle eats hoofs $\begin{gathered}\text { a menstru- unlucky he gets the hunter. When } \\ \text { them }\end{gathered}$ aLkcikLkānanuklx imō'lak $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a q t q$ LqLa'xit, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Laaliqct nā'Lxalax. she steps across it often an elk its head a menstruating dropsy comes to be on woman. her
$\ddot{A}^{\prime} k a \quad$ Lqjēlā'wulX. Näkct Lgē'tqaint imō'lak, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Laaliqet nā'Lxalax. Thus a girl who is menstru- Not shelooks at it the elk, dropsy comes to be on ant for the first time.
 the hunter, not [ans]how it goes to

Ma'nix alxugōmā'qiaumôx ka cgape't nōxōx làaa kia When he goes lunting then motionless thes are his children and

 they make hoise one its sickness comes to be on it his child ma'nix alx•ce'mgenax.
when he is mnsuccessful.

## Translation.

When a hunter has killed a male elk far array, then twelre men go to fetch it. When he has killed a female elk, eight go to fetch it. When
a hunter has killed two elks, many people go to fetch it. When he has killed many, then it is dried in the woods [it is not carried away]. The people go home when it is dry, and the hunter distributes the meat among all the people.

A menstruating woman must not take the head of an elk. Women do not eat the tongue; only men eat it. They do not break the bones of the forelegs. These are carried far away, else a menstruating woman might see them. When such a woman eats the feet and hoofs, the hunter will be unlucky. When she steps over an elk's head, she will be sick with dropsy. Just so a girl who has just reached maturity. She does not look at an elk, else she will be sick with dropsy. When a hunter is unsuccessful, his child must not go near the water. When it goes near water, it will fall sick and die at once. When he goes lunting, his wife and children sit motionless. His wife must not go anywhere. When his children make noise, one of them will fall sick if the hunter is unsuccessful.

## THE POTLATCH.

 When potlatch hemakes it a chief, then they go, they are sent $\bar{a}^{\prime} k_{j}$ alaktikc, $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ XtEma $\bar{e}-y-\bar{a}^{\prime} k_{i}$ aquinumike, $\bar{e}^{\prime} X t E m a \bar{e}-y-\bar{a}^{\prime} k_{i}$ atxEmikc. fonr in a canoe, sometimes five in a canoe, sometimes six in a canoe.
 guardian spirit,
qō'tac aqtō'kux, aLE'ktcxemx qō'La gıLa'Xawôk. Noxo-éteEmā̄x those whoaresent, hesings that one having a guardian They hear it spirit.
gitā'lXam: " $\bar{O}$ qElXtg'̄ $\bar{a}^{\prime} l$ Emam," nugō'go-imx. Atxigēlá'mamxē the people of "Oh, people come to fetch us," they say. They land the town.
 those people those who came to fetch They tell to one town, them.
a'lta wiXt atge'ix gō-y-̄̄Xt éleXam; ka'nauwe télx'anēma. A'lta now again they go to one town; all Nowns. Now nuXō'gux. A'lta nuXuét Xuitcgux têlx•am. Tā'cka qō'tac kulā'yi they go home. Now they make themselves ready the people. They those far git $\bar{a}^{\prime} l$ Xam, tāa cka aqugumā̄'La-itx. Qiā́x atg'ā'yamx, a'lta ka'nauwē people of a town, they are waited for. If they arrive, now all atge'tctcax télx•am. $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} k a$ wiXt iau'a atge'tetōlax, ma'nix go they godown the people. Thus also there they gouptheriver, when at the river
$k^{u} c a^{\prime} l a \quad i k j o a n \bar{o}^{\prime} m$ algiā́x Lkā́nax. Atgā́yamx gō qigō aqtugō'lemamx. Qioā'p atgiā'xoē-y- $\bar{e}^{\prime} l$ Xam, ka aqax'ō'yuL; Ex they are fetched. Near they arrive the town, and they are put side
 the canoes. In middle planks are laid on top of thus they lay them across those them,
ōomā'p. Ka'nauwe -y- ē'ka gō qaX ōkunī'm. A'lta iā'xkatē planks. All thus on those eanoes. Now there nōxuēnā'Xitx, ale'ktcxemx a'lta gilás'Xawôk, akuapä'tike they dance, they sing now those having guardian as many spirits,
gitā'Xawôk, akapä'tike mogō'texemx. Atklilg'ī'mitaxoē aqtō'lNamx. havingguardian as many sing. They sing in the eanoe they are told. spirits,
NuXuiwāyutckux gō qaX ōomā́p. Ka'nauwē-y ōt̄̄'uuwalema They dance on those planks. All their painted faces
 those people; all their down. The women all full
 dentalia their ear their lair ornaments, their neeklaces. All goorl
tga'oke. Ma'nix Lt! ${ }^{\prime}$ 'xoyal Lék•ala ka Lā'2kjēekElal, é Lameuukt. their When abrave a man then hisheadornament, hisblackened face. blaukets.
 Nugō'tcxemx cka atxigela'xe. AqLō'lXamx Leā'gil: "Maika They sing and they land. She is told a roman: "Yon ia'mitstkEnEma mxelā'xī." ALE'k•imx Leā'gil: "Kie texep nkēx." you head daneer be." she silys the woman: "No not daring 1 am." 266

 one who under. a man, theu he a head dancer he gets.
stands it well Now 2

they enter the house When bent hher gets a woman, she goes one woman dancing. head]
 good it is made her head. Now sle pays her, good it is made
$\bar{\Xi}^{\prime}$ Laqtq. Ma'nix nalkEmkj $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ pax LgōLéleXemk, aqLō'cgamx 5 her liead. When he gets out of rhythm a person, le is taken
 up tu the sides
of the honse, he is placed up there. As many those having guardian as many
spirits, of the honse,
nugō'tcxemx. Alō'Xuli'Ex ēXt gilā'leXam, a'lta wiXt tgō'nike sing. They finish one people of a town, now again others ēXt gitā'leXam wiXt éka. Ma'nix nēkct $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xuē tê'lx•Em ka môkct one people of a town again thus. When not many people' then two tgā́leXamema atgiuxtā'max. Nux•ix $a u w \bar{a}^{\prime}$ Xitx. Ma'nix tā́qoa-il towns they enter the house

They come together.
When large
t!ṑ Lōn tgā̄ leXamema nux•ix•auwā'Xitx, é Xti atgiuxtā'max.
house three towns they enter together, at one they enter the house time dancing.




A'lta aLktō'kux Lā'ki ēwōlelqu qō'La aqLxEmānemamx. 15 Now they bring it to them food those who were sent to bring food.
 They bring it to his relatives all; they bring it to food.

## them

 dancing
axuxoma $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ nemamx.
who were sent to bring food. $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { When } \\ \text { and }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\bar{o}^{\prime} \text { leXkul } \\ \text { dry salmon }\end{gathered} \quad$ aquxōmánemamx, 18
qui'nemike Lkā'lamukc atgā'qcx $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ leXkul. Atgiuxtā'max tgā qcit
five men theyholditin the drysal. Theyenter dancing they hold it $19 \begin{gathered}\text { mon } \\ \text { in their } \\ \text { their mouths mouths }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { mon }\end{gathered}$
qaX $\bar{o}$ 'leXkul. Manē'x tcaxalē'at, aqui'nemike itā'ctxtcōl that drysalmon. When fible roots, they carry it
atgiuxtā'max. Qoä'nEmi atga' ${ }^{\prime}$-ix uuXuiwā'yutckuX tē'lx•am, 21 they enter dancing. Five times their sleeps they dance the people,
a'lta aqauwigé'qxo-imx. Lā'nēwa Lkā'nax aqLōp!ena'x. 22

tê'lx $a m$." Gō ēXt itā́leXam Lé'Xat Lkā̄nax aqLōp!enā'x. Ma'nix 24
the people." At one their town one chief he is named. When
 liberal hisheart, ablanket he gives it to him that the one who names 25

the people. Long dentalia he is given that the one who names the people. 26
 One their town is tinished is givenpresents, again onemore town
 is given presents. First the chief is called, heis named.
Ma'nix algiulā'tax La'àgeqo-im, a'lta môketi aqaLE'lgemax. hedrags it his present, then twice be is called. Ka'nauwē-y- éka; $\bar{e}^{\prime} k a \quad$ tā'nEmekc, $\bar{e}^{\prime} k a \quad$ tkā'lamukc.

Nugōgo-imx gitā'k;oanEmEm: "Nēket Lá'kcta LguLā'ta-y. They say those at the potlatch: "Not anyborly Lot shoot
ōkulai'tan." Ma'nix émaqt atctā'x ext gitā'leXam, algulā'tax his arrow." When a fight he makes to one people of a town, heshoots it

| laital $0 W$ | $\underset{\text { then }}{\text { tha }}$ | nuxo maqtx | te $1 x \cdot a m$. | $\underset{\text { Several }}{\text { Atcá Xikc }}$ | tōténax are killed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 'p aqēauwè | makux t | F |  |

A fathom to short dentalia they are given as presents the women. Only they each hem
 ēkupku'p aqiauwé'makıx. Ma'nix $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xoè lā'ktēma Lkā'nax ka short dentalia they are given as pres. When many his dentalia a chief then môkcte'mtga Liā'nx•ama ēkupku'p aLgiō'magux.
two to each fathoms to each short dentalia he gives it to them as a present

## Translation.

When a chief intends to give a potlatch, four, five, or six men are sent out in a canoc [to invite the guests]. One man who has a guardian spirit is sent among them. When they approach a town the man who has the guardian spirit sings. The people of that town hear him and say, "Oh, we are going to be invited." The messengers land and tell the people to come. Then they go to the next town. After having visited all the towns they go home. Now the people make themselves ready. They wait for those who live farthest away. When they arrive they all go down the river together. Thus they do also when a chief on the upper part of the river has sent an invitation. They go up the river together. When they reach the town to which they were iuvited they put their canoes side by side and lay planks across. This is done with all their canoes. Now they dance, and those who have guardian spirits sing. The people dance on the planks. Their faces are painted red, their hair is strewn with down. All the women wear their dentalia, their ear and hair ornaments, and their necklaces. They wear good blankets. Braves wear their head ornaments and their faces are blackened. Shamans carry their batons. They sing and finally land. Then they tell a woman, "You shall be our head dancer." She replies, "No; I do not dare to do it." One who knows how to dance well is made head dancer, a man or a woman. Now they enter the house dancing. When a woman [while dancing] bends her head, another one goes and raises it. Then she pays her for having made her head straight. When a person gets out of rhythm, he is taken to the side of the house and must sit down there. All those who have
guardian spirits sing. When the people of one town have finished, those of another town enter dancing. When there are not many people of one town, those of two towns enter together. When the house is large, the people of three towns will enter together.

If the host has too little food, two youths are sent and told, "Go and ask my relatives to bring food." The youths go to a town and ask the [host's relatives] to bring food. They all come and bring food. They also dance on the canoes and land. They enter the house dancing. When they bring dry salmon, five men hold it in their mouths while they enter the house dancing. When they bring roots, five men carry them on their backs when they enter the house dancing. After the people have danced five days they receive presents. One man is asked [to stand near the host and] to name the people. First he names the chief of one town. When the host is liberal, he gives the man who calls out the names a blanket. Or he is given long dentalia. After one town is finished, another one receives presents. Again first the chief is called. When he drags his present he is called back. Men as well as women are thus given presents.

The people are forbidden to shoot with arrows during the potlatch. If a man should want to fight against the people of a town and shoot an arrow, then the people would fight and several would be killed.

The women receive each a fathom of short dentalia. Only men are given long dentalia. Common men receive short dentalia. If a chief has many dentalia, then every one receives two fathoms of short dentalia.

WAR.

| Ma'ıix | ugue'saq;oamX | ka | aluXuilālamX. | Ma'n |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| When | they go to war | then | they sing. | When | aqLē'kelax Léa'wulqt, Lā'xka aqLā'wåôx qigō noxō'maqtx. Ma'nix it is seen blood, that one iskilled where they fight. When

 those two arekilled. They finish it LōXuilā'lam. Ma'nix aLó'Xuilā'lamx aqá'xteqoax oōmā'p, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Lqta-y- ō̄mā'p môkct inā'xEmo-ix. Akōpä́tikc t'ōxulā'yuwima, long planks two parallel. Asmany warriors,

| kopä'tike as many |  | Atkcīntenā'xē. They kneel. | A'lta <br> Now | $\begin{aligned} & \text { atge } \bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{x} \\ & \text { they go } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | nugugéstaqioamx. A'lta nuxō'maqt. Ma'nix kanā́mtemax they go to war. Now they fight. When both parties

aqtoténax têtx $1 \times \mathrm{am}$ ka aLō'xoL;ax. Iō'Lqtē ka iqagéniak they are killed people then they finish. Sometimes then exchange of pres-
 it is. Both exchange of pres- it is, then peaceful they become.
 When not good they make it a feud, the awoman it is give
$\bar{e} X t$ itā $\ln \mathrm{E}$ am ka t!ayā naxā'x ōkumā'La-it.
one their town and good they make it the feud.

## Translation.

Before the people go to war they sing. If one of them sees blood, he will be killed in battle. When two see blood, they will be killed. They finish their singing. When they sing, two long planks are put down parallel to each other. All the warriors sing. They knee] [on the planks]. Now they go to war and fight. When people of both parties have been killed, they stop. After some time the two parties exchange presents and make peace. When a feud has not yet been settled, they marry a woman to a man of the other town and they make peace.

## Historical Tales.

## WAR BETWEEN THE QUILEUTE AND CLATSOP.

## 

 Nakötia ${ }^{\prime}$ 't. Five times his sleeps and he returned. He returned, seaward 2





Now they followed people and full the beach people. He looked 7

thus where he will go. Now also they went down people. Cut off they did him. 8

Now they surrounded those people. He he he now they sur. 9




 above. Agaiu they sail to lim those people: "Hahia'!" Now he jumped 14
kā'tsek gō qō'tac tê'lx $\cdot E m$. Ayō'ipa q $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ tac tê'lx $\cdot E m$. A'lta atige'ta middle at those people. He went those people. Now they fol. 15




T!ilémukc; oXuiwā'yutckō. "I'kta mcx $\bar{e}$ 'lex•alem? Mckti'ckam 20 the Tillamook; they danced. "What are you doing? Take them
 your arrows. War is made on us. People full it is on land.

$x \cdot i t \bar{a}^{\prime} c$ tqjēx tciqtxīgelā'xō. Ayōxōtuma'xit." Ta'kE atciō'lXām these like he found them. He became afraid." Then he said to him Liā̃qasqas: "㘹'cgam ēméck. Txō'ptegaya txpcō't'ama!" Ta'ke his grandfather: "Take your blanket. Let us go inland let us hide!" Then $\bar{a}^{\prime} c t o ̄ p t c k$ iā́qasqas. Acxpcō'tam. A'lta nuXuiw'̄'yul T!ilē'mukc. they went his grandfather. They went to hide. Now they danced the Tillamouk. inland
 Middle night and they lay down the Tillamook. Nearly dawn then staqi akE'tax. Aqtō'tēna-y- a'lta T!ilē'mukc gō $k^{u} L \bar{a}^{\prime} x a n \overline{1}-y$. attack they drd them. They were killed now the Tillamook at nutside $\bar{o} g^{\prime} \bar{L}^{\ell} a i \bar{o}$. Aqtō'tēna ka'nauwe q $\bar{o}^{\prime} \operatorname{tac} \bar{o} g^{\prime} \bar{L}^{\varepsilon} a i \bar{o}$. A'lta stāqjo sleeping. They werekilled all those sleepers. Now attack
 they did the houses. Few only were killed there at the town them
and they awoke all people. Now they took them tgā'xalaitanema Lākjēlak. A'lta aqtā'ktuq tkā́cōcinikc. their arrows the Clatsop. Now they were carried the boys.
$\bar{O}^{\prime}$ Yuitike tkā'cōcinikc aqtā'ktuq, Tkulē'yut!kc atktā'ktuq. A'lta Many boys werecarried away, the Quileute carried them away. Now aLE'xangō LgōLē'leXEmk aLxkLétcgōm iau'a kuca'la gō-y- $\bar{e} X t$ heran a berson be informed them there upriver at one éleXam Kōnōpè. A'lta alxawigu'Litck têtroem. A'lta town Kōnō'pē. Now he told them Now atktō'cgam tgā́xalaitanEma ka'nauwe. A'lta nōxō'tua qō'tac they took them all. Noir arrows they ran those tê'lx ${ }^{\prime}$ Em ia'koa mai'ēme. Atktō'cgam nauā'itgema; atktō'cgam people here down the river. They took them the nets; they took them Tkulēy $\bar{u}^{\prime} t!k c . ~ A{ }^{\prime} l t a \quad n o x \bar{o}^{\prime} m a q t ~ q \bar{o}^{\prime} t a c ~ t e e^{\prime} l x \cdot E m$. A'lta aqtā'ma the Quilente. Now they fought those people. Now ther were Tkulēȳ̄ıt!kc. Aqtō'tēna tcē'2tkum. Ta'ke aqtōkuriam gō-y. the Quileute. They were killed half. Then they were carried into utā'xanim. Atgū $\bar{u}^{\prime} c i l x$ ntā'xanim Tkulyē̄̄̀'t!kc, qāmx i $\bar{a}^{\prime} x k a t \bar{e}$ their canoes. They hauled them their canoes the Quileute part there mā'Lxolē ataétaqu. Atgō'cgam qaX ōkunī'm Lā'k; ēlak, ta'kE iuland they left them. They took them those canoes the Clatsop, then atgō'cgilx. Atagā'la-it La'k; ēlak qaX ōkunīm; Tkulēyū't!kc they hauled them They were in the Clatsop those canoes; . the Quileute into the water. the eanoes
utā'xanima. A'lta aqté'ua-y- émal T'kulēyū't!kc. Lap, Lap, Lap, Lap, their canoes. Now they were pur- the sea the Quileute. Shoot, shoot, shoot, shoot, sued on the water
tgā'mas aqtā'wix. Ta'ke aqa'Lxaluketgo Lk; āckc. AqLā'omilX shooting they were done. Then he was thrown into the a boy. He was struck them
gō-y- $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Laqtq. I行’kate LiEla'p $\bar{a}{ }^{\prime}$ Lo. WiXt LE gun on hishead. There under water he went. Again one more aqE'Lxalukctgō. AqLā̀owilX ka LuXunén. AqLg'ā'ōm, aqLṑcgam he was thrown into the He was struck and he floated. He was reached, he was taken, water.
aqLaQā'na-it.
he was put into the $\bar{O}^{\prime}$ Yuitike tkī́cōcinike Many boys aqto-alguilx.
were thrown into the water.
 theirlife, part underwater they went. There it was passed
Wale'mlem. Aqte'tua Thuleyn̄t!ke. E'maL aqtī'yitoa. A'lta Port Canby.

They were pursued
the Quileute. Sea they were pursued Now towards here.

Qāme part

three un a canoe in one canoe. Four in one canoe.


 them." home
 Pāl tmēmelō'ctikc ūtā'xauīm. A'lta atktagelai'tamit qō'tac



| Nōxo-iLxā'lem | Tkulēyū't!kc. | $\bar{A}^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{la}$ | $\mathrm{tk}^{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{tca}^{\prime}$ - it | atktaj'wix | $q \bar{o}^{\prime}$ tac |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| They ate | the Quileute. |  | carrying food | they did it to | those |


aqtō'tēna.
they were killed.

## Translation.

A youth at Clatsop was sent to bathe at Nakōti $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ t. After five days he returned, going along the beach. In the evening he approached Clatsop and came around the point. Then he looked landward and saw many canoes lying side by side. "Where did these canoes come from?" he thought; "I will turn back." He was going to turn back, then many people pursued him. The beach was full of people. He looked in the direction where he wanted to go. Now there also the people went down to the beach. They cut him off and he was surrounded. They all held spears in their hands. They threw the spears at him. He jumped up and they missed him, the spears passing below him. "Ha, ha!" said the people. They threw their spears again and aimed higher. He stooped and they missed him, the spears passing above him. Again the people said "На, ha!" Now he jumped right through them and escaped. They pursued him. They threw spears at him, but he jumped high. He escaped and arrived at Clatsop. The youth had no mother and no father; they were dead. He lived with his grandfather. Now it was evening when he came back to Clatsop. The Tillamook stood there and were dancing. "What are you doing?" he said. "Take your arrows. We shall be attacked. The beach is full of people. Make yourselves ready." "Eia, he lies," said the people. "He wanted to see the ghosts and became frightened." Then the youth said to his grandfather, "Take your blanket. Let us go inland and hide ourselves." Then he and his grandfather went inland to hide. Now the Tillamook danced. At midnight they lay down. When the dawn of the day approached, an attack was made on the village. The
BULL. $\mathrm{T}=20-18$

Tillamook who slept outside were all killed. Now they attacked the houses. Only a few were killed in the upper half of the town, when the people awoke. The Clatsop awoke. Now the [enemy retired and] carried away the children. The Quilente carried away many boys. Now a person ran up the river to inform the people at Konō'pe. Now he told them what had happened; they took their arrows and ran down the river. The Quileute took away the nets. Now the people fought, and the Quilente were driven away. One half of them were killed. Then [the dead ones] were carried into the canoes and they launched their canoes. Part they left on the shore.

The Clatsop took those canoes and launched them. They went into the canoes of the Quilente and pursued them. They shot their arrows at them. Then the Quileute threw a boy into the water. They struck him on his head and he was drowned. They threw another one into the water and struck him on his head. He swam, and the Clatsop took him into their canoe when they reached him. Thus many boys were thrown into the water. Part survived and part were drowned. Now they passed Point Canby. The Clatsop pursued them on the open sea. Now ouly three or four men survived in each canoe, and a few canoes only were left. Then the chief of the Clatsop said, "We will return. We have killed a great many." Now the Clatsop returned and the Quileute went home. They arrived at Quenaiult. Their canoes were full of corpses. They placed them upright and put on their hats. Then the survivors went ashore, where they were fed by the Quenaiult. The Quileute ate. Now the Quenainlt carried food to their relatives to the canoes. Behold, they were dead! The Quileute had lied because they were ashamed [that so many of their number had been lilled].

## THE FIRST SHIP SEEN BY THE CLATSOP.

Ayō'maqt qaX $\bar{a}^{\prime} e X a t$ ōqoēyō'qXut itcā'xa. Goā'nesum It was dead that one oldwoman her son. Always ..... 1naktcā'xa-it. $\bar{E} X t$ iqétax go $\bar{a}^{\prime} n s u m$ naktcē${ }^{\prime} x a-i t, k a k_{j} \bar{a} n \bar{a}^{\prime} x a x$.she wailed. One year always she wailed, and silent she se.
A'lta lē’lē ka nṑya. Iau'a Niā́xakci nō'ya. Iā'xkatē naō'yenil gō Now a long and she went. There to the slough she went. There she stayed at 3 time at Seaside always
Niā'xakci ka nā'xatgō. Nā'tē, nā'tē, nā'tē, nā'xatgō ian'a 4 Niā'xakci and she returned. She came, she came, she came, she returued there

 She thought a whale. Nearly she reacherl it. Now two spruce trees
 near her.
Naigā't!ōm qix. ē'kta yuqunā'itX. A'lta iā́woxomē ka'nauwē éswa She reached it that some- it lay there. Now its copper all thus 8
 outside. Now ropes tied they were all at those 9
 its spruce trees and full Then come it did abear. 10

He was on on that some that some- lay there. Just like a bear it looked like 11
Tate!a LgōLē'leXemk gō ciā́xōct. Ta'ke nā'xkō no'ya. Ta'ke Behold! aperson in hisface. Then she went she went. 12
 she remembered herson. Now shecried. She said: "Oh! that my son. him
 14 He is dead that mysoi: and what is told landed." Nearly slie reached it

$\bar{e}^{\prime}$ xax." Nōxuī'tXuitck tê'lx•Em. Atktō'cgam tgā'xalaitanema. be is." They made themselves the people. They took them their arrows. ready
Ka'nauwē atktō'egam tgā'xalaitanEma. "Ni'Xua amcxageluwe'tcatk," 17
All they took them their arrows. "Well, listen,"
aLE'k•im Lqiēyóqxut. Ta'kE nōxuwi'tcatk télx•Em. A'lta x $\bar{a}^{\prime} x o-i l:$ he said an old man. Then they listened the people. Now she said 18
"Ayō'meqt qēau itce'xa ka txē'gela-it tqigā'Lxôl." Ta'ke "He is dead that myson and it landed what is told about in tales." Then 19
nugō'kXuim têlx'am: "E E'kta Lx $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} x a x$ ?" Ta'kE acxalge'taqtamé; 20 nō'Xua qō'tac tê'lx'Em. Aqō'leXam: "I'kta $\bar{e}^{\prime} x a x$ ?" "A, i'kta they ran those people. She was spoken to: "What is it?" "Ah! some- 21

teu tếlx'em na." Tã'ke nō̃'Xua tê'lx.Em. Ta'ke aqigā̄ōm or people [int. part.]." Then they ran the people. Then it was reached
 3 this some- laythere. Now they held them people [int.

aqLeā'lōt qō'La Ltege'nema. Lā'SEmileks qō'La Ltcge'nema. they were given those buckets. They had lids those buckets.
Gōyé aqe'ctax alxe'ntciyakutē iau'a mā'Lxolē. Ltcuq aqcō'kō. Thus it was done to they pointed there inland. Water they were them
Ta'ke aci'Xaua mā'Lxôlē qō'ctac egōlē'leXemk. Gō Le'méncX Then they ran inland those two persons. At a log ka alkcō'pcōt. WiXt aci'Xtakō, aci'Xaua iau'a mā'Lnē. and they hid themselves. Again they returned; they ran there seaward.
 He ascended one, he entered it. He went that ship. He looked about down
gō wéwwulè, leqcā'nuke pāL qix. ici'p. Lap atcā'yax é'tceltcel, in interior of ship, boxes full that ship. Find he did them brass buttons,
 that long lhalf strings. He went out outside. Intending he called them a fathom]
tiā'cōlal, $\bar{a}$ 'nqatē wax aq'ā'yax qix $\bar{e}^{\prime} k t a \operatorname{iuqu} \bar{a}^{\prime} i t x . ~ A t c o ̄ ' p e n a$ his relatives, already set fire it was done that something lay there. He juuped
 cgōlé'leXemk. Néstya qix• étkta ka acge'tcax. Aqéxlx•ama-ypersons. It burned that some. and they cried. It was burned
 now all. It burned that something just as fat it burned. Ia'xkatē atgiupā'yalx qix iqēwēkéma. Atgiupā'yalx qix. There they gathered it that iron. They gathered it that
 copper, they gatinered it the brass the Clatsop. Then they learned about it
 all the people. Then they were taken those two persons
 to their ehief the clatsop. Then he said at one their town
 their chief, "At me I shall keephim one." Almost they fonght tếlx•em. A'lta aqiō'cgam gō-y- èXt éleXam éxat. A'2lta
 good became hisheart that one chief. Then theylearned about it
Tkwinain̄'Luke, ta'ke noxoésxiNt Gitā'tsjxēels, ta'ke noxoésiNt the Quenaint, then they learned abont it the Chehalis, then they learned about it
Gilā'xicatck ta'ke noxoérxiNt Gitāqamēlitsk, ta'ke noxoésiNt the Cascade, then they learned about it the Cowhtz, then theylearned about it


Tiā'ki ēlake é ${ }^{\prime}$ Xat ne'kō aqā'yax.
Clatsop one keep he was done.

## Translation.

The son of an old woman had died. She wailed for him a whole year and then she stopped. Now one day she went to Seaside. There she used to stop, and she returned. She returned walking along the beach. She nearly reached Clatsop; now she saw something. She thought it was a whale. When she came near it she saw two spruce trees standing upright on it. She thought, "Behold! it is no whale. It is a monster." She reached the thing that lay there. Now she saw that its outer side was all covered with copper. Ropes were tied to those spruce trees and it was full of iron. Then a bear came out of it. He stood on the thing that lay there. He looked just like a bear, but his face was that of a human being. Then she went home. Now she thought of her son, and cried, saying, "Oh, my son is dead and the thing about which we heard in tales is on shore." When she nearly reached the town she continued to cry. [The people said,] "Oh, a person comes crying. Perhaps somebody struck her." The people made themselves ready. They took their arrows. An old man said, "Listen!" Then the people listened. Now she said all the time, "Oh, my son is dead, and the thing about which we heard in tales is on shore." The people said,
"What may it be?" They went running to meet her. They said, "What is it?" "Ah, something lies there and it is thus. There are two bears on it, or maybe they are people." Then the people ran. They reached the thing that lay there. Now the people, or what else they might be, held two copper kettles in their hands. Now the first one reached there. Annther one arrived. Now the persons took their hands to their mouths and gave the people their kettles. They had lids. The men pointed inland and asked for water. Then two people ran inland. They hid themselves behind a log. They returned again and ran to the beach. One man climbed up and entered the thing. He went down into the ship. He looked about in the interior of the ship; it was full of boxes. He found brass buttons in strings half a fathom long. He went out again to call his relatives, but they had already set fire to the ship. He jumped down. Those two persons had also gone down. It burnt just like fat. Then the Clatsop gathered the iron, the copper, and the brass. Then all the people learned about it. The two persons were taken to the chief of the Clatsop. Then the chief of the one town said, "I want to keep one of the men with me." The people almost began to fight. Now one of them was taken to one town. Then the chief was satisfied. Now the Quenaiult, the Chehalis, the Cascades, the Cowlitz, and the Klickatat learued about it and they all went to Clatsop. The Quenaiult, the Chehalis, and the Willapa went. The people of all the towns went there. The Cascades, the Cowlitz, and the Klickatat came down the river. All those of the upper part of the riyer came down to Clatsop. Strips of copper two fingers wide and going around the arm were exchanged for one slave each. A piece of iron as long as one-half the forearm was exchanged for one slave. A piece of brass two fingers wide was exchanged for one slave. A nail was sold for a good curried deerskin. Several nails were given for long dentalia. The people bought this and the Clatsop became rich. Theu iron and brass were seen for the first time. Now they kept these two persons. One was kept by each chief; one was at the Clatsop town at the cape.



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ His house had no roof, and he protected himself by shooting at the rain.

[^1]:     "Ob!" It was boiled for the crow. She was given she ate. She finished. her to eat,

[^2]:    éwalx•tEina."
    Take $n \bar{e}$ 'k•im
    $i q e{ }^{\prime}$ sqēes

[^3]:    66 Ȳ̄y،yuyā';
    "Yuyayuyã;

[^4]:    *In fact he was expectorating the juice of the alder bark which he hal chewed.
    BULL T $=20-6$

[^5]:    k"eaxala' tiā́qjoxlema ka na-igénkakō. Lāqo nā́exax. Wixt above hisknees and it was too small. Take off he did it. Again
     he went, agaiu one eagle he met it. Shooting it hedidit.
     It fell down. White itshead the eagle. Skin hedid it, put on he did it on

[^6]:     hediditmuch those Howers. Atonce halffull it became this his bucket one. [on]

[^7]:    aqtE'Lxax qō'ta môkct, i勾'xkatē ka aLō'mEqtx. it is done those two, there and hedies.27

[^8]:    Lt! ${ }^{\prime}$ 'xoyal
    "Tgt! $\overline{0}$ 'kti milméctxa imé'Xawôk." A'lta nau'itka a strong man. "Good you loan hm your guardian spirit." Now indeed wāx alklélgax ltcuq gilā'má. A'lta al'éllpax léā qauwilqt, pour out he does it water on the one who Now it squirts out his blood, water on is shot.
    
     he willget, then thunder it will do." Indeed and a little quiet

[^9]:    ogutgemā'ya-itx. Agagelō'kux lē'Xat LgōléleXemk agā'telax she always spun it.

    She was hired one person she made for

[^10]:    
    He sang his con-
    they went.
    He said to them
    "Ma'nix
    "When

[^11]:    Nuxuiw $\bar{a}^{\prime} y u t c k u x$ tê'lx'Em. WiXt aqawig'éqxo-imx ka'naumē.
    They dance the people. Again they are paid for dancing all.

