

Fig. 70 is another house-painting of the Kwakiutl, representing the raven. The same principle has been adhered to by the artist who made this painting. The central portion of the figure is occupied by the head of the raven split from its lower side upward so that the two halves cohere along the upper edge of the beak. Then the two halves of the head have been folded



Fig. 70. Painting from a house-front representing a raven Tribe, Kwakiutl. (1) Lower jaw; (2) tongue; (3) chest; (4) feet; (5) legs; (6) wings.

upward, so that the two halves of the tongues and the two lower jaws appear on each side of the central line. The two halves of the lower side of the body are shown extending in a curved line from the corners of the mouth towards the tail, which latter has not been cut. The wings have been considerably reduced in size, and pulled upward so that they appear over each upper corner of the head. The legs occupy the right and left lower parts of the painting, the feet being disconnected from the thin legs.

In Fig. 71, which is a painting on the margin of a blanket, the sea-monster described in Fig. 24 is represented. The animal is shown here as split in two along its back; but all its parts, except the head, the paws, and the tail, are much reduced in size. The two enormous eyes, and between them the nose, will readily