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# CHINOOK TEXTS 

BY

> FRANZBOAS


W ASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1894

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PORTRAITS OF CHARLES CULTEE.
Lax

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY: J. W. POWELL, DIRECTOR

# CHINOOK TEXTS 

BY

FRANZBOAS


W ASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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Plate I. Portraits of Charles Cultee


## CHINOOK TEXTS

Told by
Charles Cultee
Recorded and translated by
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 Chino a 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 ok. 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 have forgotten their myths and traditions, and could not or would not give me any connected 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 assursd 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 coricinued 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 Nebelim. The ouly individuals who spoke Chinook were Charles Cultee and Catherine. While I was unable to obtain anything from the latter, Cultee (or more properly $\mathbf{Q}_{i}$ Eltē') proved to be a veritable storehouse of information. His mother's mother was a Katlamat, and his mother's father a Quila' pax ; his fatber's mother was a Clatsop, and his father's father a Tinneh of the interior. His wife is a Chehalis, and at presem 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 bank of Columbia river, his mother's town, and for this reason speaks the Katlamat 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 rarely when conversing with Catherine, who lives a few 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 on 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 contain 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.
a, e,
$\overline{\mathrm{a}}, \overline{\mathrm{e}}$,
A, E, 1
a, e,
a, e, i, o, u have their continental sounds (short).
$\overline{\mathrm{a}}, \overline{\mathrm{e}}, \overline{\mathrm{i}}, \overline{\mathrm{o}}, \overline{\mathrm{u}}$ long vowels.
A, E, I, O, U obscure vowels.
$a,{ }^{a},{ }^{i},{ }^{o}$, u vowels not articulated but indicated by position of the mouth.
in German Bär.
aw in law.
$o$ in German voll.
e in bell.
separates vowels which do not form diphthongs.
$i$ in island.
ow in how.
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 t).
the same with very great stress of explosion.
velar $k$.
English k.
palatized $k$ (Lepsius's $k^{\prime}$ ), almost $k y$.
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 and might be written s. or c•, both being palatized; e (English sh) is pronounced with open teeth, the tongue almost touching the palate immediately behind the alveoli; $s$ is modified in the same manner.
as in English, but surd and sonant are difficult to distinguish.
as in English.
as in year.
as in English.
is pronounced with semiclausure of the nose and with very slight compression of the lips; it partakes, therefore, of the character of $b$ and $w$.
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 designate excessive length of vowels, representing approximately 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'TA ICTA KXANAM.

Cikta their Myth.
 sister first time.
A.tcunkō'mit icā'yim. $\overline{\mathrm{E} X t}$ iqēétak niket lap ale'kxax. $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime}$ yō

He carried her thegrizzlybear. One year not find he didit. He went away

its elder He went to search his younger for her fisent alittle far. Find
brother. fister.

with it; up.


Lg'a'cgc. "O'quaqet, tā'ta," take lékim. Take atclṑ'skam, take the child. "Louseme, uncle," then it said. Then he took it, then


 cmôket ceā ${ }^{\circ}$ kil ckulā'pamam tā́lalX. two women theytwowent gamass.
A'lta Lela'ktikcka txè'lā-it. Take nē'ktcuktē. An'ta wext é'Xat Now four only remained. Then it got day. No $x$ more one $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o ̄$. À'yō 4. Take weXt lap i'tcax oni'ctXuic. Take itcā̀'mas he went. He went. Then again find he did her a pheasant. Then hitting her 13
 weXt. Take lap atci'tax $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{i}}$ 'ōL. Take atcixā́laqtē. A'lta lūe again. Then find he did them a house. Then he opened the Now there to
 Take lap átcax ó'yuqct. Take $L_{i} k_{i}^{\prime} \bar{o} p \bar{a}^{\prime}$ tcax $\bar{o}^{\prime} y u q{ }^{\prime}$ ct. Take Then find he did her his louse. Then squeeze he did her his louse. Then 17
 $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ a Liā̀mama. Take acgiṑpcut gō mā'Lxôlē. Take bauld him and his father. Then they two hid him at inland. Then nake emid: "Tea txgō'ya! lgūlē'1Xemk gō te'lxaoql aLté'mam." Take "Come, let us two go! A person at our house has arrived." Then
agō'lXam Lgā'naa: "Ālqē tcax." Lēte ka acíxkō k.a she spoke to
ber
2 Lgā'naa. her mother.
her mother:
" ĀLqē
"Later on
A'lta akLiLia'kex come." lleng time then whey two
went home $L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ owilkt gō wés'wuLe . A'lta

3 naXe $L$ Xa. A lta $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} l \mathrm{EptckiX}$ agacge'ltcim. she becameangry. Now [with] firebrand she hit them two.
 5 weXt nō'ya!" TakE $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o} 4$, ku${ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{i} \overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime} \jmath \overline{0}$. TakE weXt Lap $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ teax also I shall go!" Then he went, far hewent. Then again find he didher
6 ōni'ctXuic. Take iteā'má atciä'lax. Atcupō'nit weXt ia'xka. a pheasant. Then hitting her he did her with He hangher up also he. it.
7 Take weXt à yō, kulā'2i áyō. Take Lap atci'tax t!oL. TakE Then also hewent, far he went. Then find he did them a house. Then
 ie opened the there was an oidman and a child. Then be entered. door:
9 .. [as above] .. Take nā'k•im kaX ök'ō'sks: "Tea txgō'ya! ALtémam LgōcélXemk gō te'lxaôqu." TakE agō'lXam Lgā́naa: It arrived a person at our house." Then she spoke to her mother;
" $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime}$ Lqē, tcax! $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lqē, teax!" TakE agō'lXam: "Nēkct na LEmä'icX ?"" Later on, cone! Later on, come!" Then she spoke to "Not [interrog. thy relative?"
her:
ative particle] Take
Then
she spoke to her: $\quad$ "Lqui'numiks LEmē'tata-iks." TakE aci'xkō $\quad$ the ancles." $\quad$ Then they two
 and her mother. Then she became angry; then she struck them two herfather
$14 \mathrm{k} ; \mathrm{a}$ Lg $\bar{a}^{\prime} w u \mathrm{X}$. and her younger brother.

A'lta weXt nēktcuktē. Alta weXt $e^{\prime}$ Xat niXe'ltXuitck. AtcNow again it got day. Now again one he made himself ready. He 16 to ckam tiā'xalaitanEma. TakE $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o}$ weXt. Kula'i $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o} 4, \bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o}$. TakE took them his arrows. Then hewent also. Far hewent, hewent. Then
17 Lap áteax ōni'ctXuic. TakE itca'mas atci 'lax. TakE ateupónit find hedidher a pheasant. Then hitting her he did her Then hehung her up
$18 \begin{gathered}i \bar{a}^{\prime} x k a t \bar{e} \text { weXt. Take } \bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o} \text { weXt. Kulā }{ }^{\prime} 4 i \bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{y} \text {. TakE Lap atei'tax } \\ \text { also. Then he went also. }\end{gathered}$ t!ṑ. Take ateixā'laq̌ē. Lōe Lqi'ēуóqxut kja Lg'āege. Take a bouse. Then he opened the door. There an oldman and achild. Then


 squeezed it was. Then he bit him his uncle at his neck. Take acgiō'Lata ma'Lxolē; acgiópeut. TakE
23 atce did his neek. Then they two hauled him inland; they two hid him. Then
24 nä'k•im qaX ok'ō'sks: "Ai'aq, ai'aq, txgō'ya!" TakE: "ALtē'mam she said that girl: "Quiek, quick. let us two go!" Then: "It came
25 LgōeélXEmk gō te'lxaôkL." Take agō'lXam Lgā'naa: "A'Lqē, a person to our house." Then she said to her her mother: "Later on,
 later on." Then they two went then they two opened Then its smell blood. home; the door.
 Now she becameangry. Now she struck ber father and her younger $\begin{gathered}\text { brother. } \\ \text { them two }\end{gathered}$
 A'lta ēXátka ayukō'ētiXt. A'lta nige'tsax, nige'tsax, nige'tsax 2 Now one only he was left. Now he cried, he cried, he cried ka'nauwē ō'pull. Qioā'p iktcō'ktiya, take ayaō'ptit. Take 3 all night. Nearly it was going to get day, then he fell asteep. Then niXgé'qauwakō: "Manix lap mā'xō ōni'ctXuic, nē'ket itcā'má $\ddagger$ he dreamt: "When find you will do her a pheasant, not hitting her
 you will do her A monster he carried her away your younger sister and he
with him with him
atctōtē'na ka'nauwē LEmē'xk'uniks. Manix mō'ya, lap mtā'xō he isilled them all your elder brothers. When you will go, find you will d them t!ōl. Nēket $\mathrm{ai}^{\prime} \mathrm{aq} \mathrm{amō}^{\prime} \mathrm{p}$ !'a! Manix mōike'ā̀'ya amô'ketike 7 a house. Not quick enter! When you will see them two persons
 being there stay at the doorway!" Now it got day. He awoke.
$\bar{O}, a^{\prime} l t a$ weXt nige'tsax. Take atctō'ckam tiā'xalaitan, take à'yō. 9 Oh, now more he cried. Then he took them his arrows, then he went. Āyō4, kulā'i à yō. Take lap ā'tcax ōni'ctXuic. Nēkct itcā'mą 10 He went, far hewent. Then find he didher a pheasant. Not hitting her
 he did her with one. Now he went, he went, he went, tar he went. Find he did them t!ōL. Take atcixā'laktē. A'lta Lōc Lq;'ëyō'qxut k;a Lg'à'ege. 12 a honse. Then he opened the door. Then there was an old man and a child. Take ayō'La-it gō-y - iqḗp!al. Lē'2lē take ayō'La-it gō-y iqéc p!al. Then he stayed in the doorway. Long then he stayed in the doorway Take nā'k ēm ōk'o'sks; take agō'lXam Lga'naa: "Ai'aq, ai'aq, 14 Then she spoke the girl; then she said to her to her mot'ser: "Quick, quick, tXgṑya. Take aLtē'mam Lgōlē'lXemk gō ce'lxaôkl." Take 15
 she said to her her mother: "Come, let us turn back!" Then they two went home.

Lōc. Take áctōp!. A'lta naXe'LXa kaX ōk'o'sks. A'lta 18 there was. Then they two entered. Now sbe grew angry that girl. Now

 elder they came." Now she told her to her daaghter: "Your uncles 20 brothers



Take nē'krim èq;'ēyō'qxut: "I'kta milgelā'x̄̄ LaLkckuīq" "A'Lqē Then he said the old man: "What will you do with it its pitchwood?" "Later on
 nixē'llkulill lḗ'lē. Q;oā'p ikteō'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 atcō'lXam Liā̄'wuX: "Mxā̄latck! Ai'āq álta cilxElgē̄́lxaē!" to his younger "Rise! Quiek now we will burn them
sister:


1 a'lta nō'pa. A'lta tuwā'x atei'Lax Lkekuī́. A'lta ayō'pa. A'lta now she went out. Now light bedid it the pitchwood. Now he went out. Now
 it [they] burnt those house. Then hesaid: "Heh! brother-in-law! Rise
3 éqqiX! lxıXa!" A'lta nixā'latck ēq; 'ēyō'qxut, a'lta ixpō'te. A'lta brother- We burn!" Now he rose the old one, now it was locked. Now in-law!
4 aci'xLXa, iā'Xa k;a ia'xka.
they two burnt, his son and he.
A'lta aklō'Xtkin Lgā'tata-iks. A'lta Lap age'lax gō mā'lxôle,
Now she searched tor them her uncles. Now. filad she did them at inland,
 now she carried them to water. Now she blew she did them on the water.
7 A'lta ka'nauwè alxulā'yutck. A'lta aLi'xkō; kulā'i $\bar{a}^{\prime} L o ̄$. Lap Now all they rose. Now they wenthome; far they went. Find

 Now she dived that woman: "Ha! good dinter- if lifive?" $\underset{\substack{\text { rogative } \\ \text { particle] }}}{ }$
 water
 it fits you in
water." Again she dived. "Ha! good $\begin{gathered}\text { finter. } \\ \text { rogative }\end{gathered}$ particle]
 mkō's suit." A'lta weXt nakl;'ēmen. Lō'ni nakL;'e'men; a'la itfits you in water." Now again she dived. Three times shedived; now íteaqcō ayaxālax. "TcuX nikō's suit ikak; 'o'sitX?" " $\bar{A}, k \cdot!\bar{e}$ niket herhair began to grow "Ha! does it fitme the lake?" "Ah!no! not
 qui'numè nakli'e'men, a'lta kwā'nisum nō'ya. A'lta aLE'kXuk't five times shedived now for always she went. Now they carried her
 only her their niece. Now they arrived at at their house. Now they staged.
 LēXat lkā'nax algōmzl. A'lta ia'xkati nō'La-it. one chief he boughther. Now there she stayed.
A'lta ka'nauwē L'alā'ma iqiè ésqēs niket it ${ }_{i}^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kti a'yamxte, qēwa niket qā'ntsix hē'hē nā'xax. A'lta lē'lē, ka na'k'im: " $\hat{A}$, take tell never laugh she did. Now a long then she said: "Ah, then tired nē'xax étcamxtc. Tget; 'ō'kti mō' ya kulā'i; a'lta hē'hē nxā'xō." gets my heart. Good yougo far; ${ }^{\text {now }}$, langh I shall do."
 take tell nés xax étcamxte." Take atcō'lXam itcák $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} k$ ikala: "GEt; 'o'kti a'lta hē hē mxā'xo." A'lta agiō'lXam: "GEt, ${ }^{\prime} \bar{o}$ 'kti a'lta

mā'2lxôlē gō. MEci'n'̛̄yā'yai; tEmē'ntiks metōckā'mai!" Ai'aq inland there. Lie down on knees and your ear elbows;
kawē'X nax'ótam. Aklō'skam Lqē'tcamētē. A'lta alaxa'ltciam; early she went to bathe. She took it a comb. Now she combed herself:
 now she went Now she said: "Where are you, blue-jay; out.
hē'hē nxā̄ xō. Hahahē! iq $q_{i} \bar{e}^{\prime} s q_{i}$ ēs." A'lta aktā'wile kanaúwē'4 langh I shall do. Hahahé! blue-jay." Now she ate them all
 people, hispeople herhusband's. Now there thesun, now recovered nā'xax, a'lta nage'm'aa. Aktō'm'a ka'nauwę̄ tgā'Xamōkuk. A'lta she got, now she vomited. She vomited them all Now their bones. N agiō'Xtkinema itcá $k \cdot i k a$. A'lta $k \cdot j e \bar{e}$, niket lap agá'yax. A'lta 7 she searched for him her husband. Now nothing, not find she did him. Now
 for him
 uptohere nothing his legs. Now she puthim in abasket. Now shemoved
mank kulíi. $A^{\prime}$ lta t; or age'tax. A'lta ia'xkatinṓLa-it.
a little far. Now ahouse shemadethem. Now there shostayed.

amô'kstiks thā'la-uks. A'lta teqoā'-iLa nō'xôx tga'a. A'lta two males. Now large they got herchildren. Now
akcō'lXam: "Nēkct yau'a mtō'iX! Iā'ma yau'ā2 mai'ēmē mto'iX!",
she said to them "Not there youtwo go! Only there down river youtwo go!" two:
A'lta nau'itka. Ctā́qoa-il aci'xôx. A'lta atciō'lXam Lia'wuX:
Now indeed. Large [dual] they two got. Now he sad to him to his younger brother
 15
 Now find they did them people their bones where they were "Oh, quick
 come, let us two go home!" $\begin{gathered}\text { They reached } \\ \text { their house }\end{gathered}$ at bouse. Now he spoke to him to his younger17
"O, Lgā'xauyamtiks qṑtac télXim. Qa'dalx nuxṓla-it?" 18 Oh! the poor ones those people. How may be they died?"

Lqētcamē'te. "Ō, áu! Lō'nas gō Lqētcamètē Lkēx gō qiX 20 a comb. "Oh, my younger perhaps there a comb it is in that brother!
 basket." "Oh, quick take out we will do that basket." Now take out


aperson find theytwodidit in this basket. "O mytwoehil- $O$
cge'Xa! Lemta'naa itcā̀' $q^{\prime}$ 'atsal. Mtgenā'gamit a'lta nei'tkum
my twochil- Your mother her badness. Youtwosceme now I am half
dren!

1 k $\because е$ e. Ai'aq, ai'aq, mtgenupō'nit! A'Lqī Ltémama LEmtà'naa, nothing. Quick, quick, youtwohang meup! Later on she will come your two selves' 2 gelxawi/leaya."
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ lta acgiō'ckam Leta'mama, $a^{\prime}$ lta ackupōnit. Pō'lakli Now they two took him their two selves' father, now they two hung him up. At dark
4 naxatkō'ma letánaa. A'lta egā'Xa aciXe'LXa. A'la she came home their mother. Now her two children they two were angry. Now
у cq; ${ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} l i p X$ aci'xax egā ${ }^{\prime} X a$. A 1 ta acgiōlXam leta'mama: two youths they two got hertwo they two said to their two
 curing by super- we do you." Now he said: "Ah, good!" natural means
7 A'lta acgiō'skam Letā'mama, acgā'yuk'T gō Lteuq ${ }^{\circ}$. A'lta Now they two took him their father, they two carried him to the water. Now
8 Li'Eli'p acgā̀yax. A'lta acgō'skam Letā'naa. Lkē'wucX under water they two did him. Now they two took her their two selves' mother. A dog 9 aci'kxax.
they two made her.

$\begin{aligned} & \text { shooting I do him with that swan." "Oh! not shooting youdohim } \\ & \text { him one }\end{aligned}$ $\bar{O}^{\prime}$ xuit tqctxéla'wuks gō $\mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{ix} \cdot \mathrm{ikak}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ LitX." ${ }^{\prime}$ 'lta atcto'skam his arrows, now shooting him he did him with one. ${ }^{\text {TgEt, }}{ }^{\text {Good }}{ }^{\prime}$ kti nukuéAa niugō'lemama." A'lta atci'Lxaluketgō Liā'ok. A'lta ayō'kuēXa, I shall go to take him." Now he threw it off his blanket. Now he swam, a'lta atciu'skam qix. iqēlō'q. A'lta $L_{i}$ Ela'p áyō. A'lta nige'teax now he took him that swan. Now under water he went. Now he eried iā̄'xk'un. A'lta lō'Elō atrícax Lqā̄'nakc. A'lta na-ixélgilx. his elder brother. Now pile up he did them stones. Now he made a fire. A'Ita alē'Xeltuq. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ lta aco's-ko-it Lqā'nake. A'lta atciō'teXem 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: "Adē'! ō'xuit tqetxēLā'wuks!" A'lta atcō'ckain ōyā́qēwiqē. A'lta LE'xLEX atci'tax tgā'wanaks. Aow he took her his knife. Now cut he did them their bellies. Now all cut he did them tgā'wanaks. A'Ita atciō'lXam: "O2, qx $\bar{a}$ 'oqalx lap ni $\bar{a} \prime x \bar{o}$ their bellies. Now he said to him: "Oh, I cannot may be find I shall
 my younger Now hc.ried. Oh, now one only small monster. A'Ita LEx atcā'yax iā'wan ianu'kstX iqctxē'lau. A'lta lap atcā́'yax Now cut he did him his belly small monster. Now find he did him his younger He held him in hand hisswan. Now he carried him his younger
brother. gō Ltcuq ${ }^{\circ}$. A'lta pō'pō atcā'yax Liā̀wuX. A'lta nixā $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ latck to water. Now blow he did him his younger brother. Now he rose Liā'wuX: "Ō, ayāmō'lXam niket mukuē'Xa! Qamāwu'leaya!" his younger "Oh! 1 said to you not swim! You will be swallowed!"
brother. brother:


LgōléleXfamk. Algiōktcan i'lasiki. A'Ita ală'owil. "Ō, íkta2
mxē'lxalō?" "Ō2, temé'n'a ntā'owil." "NiXua me'te! Ōmè'tso-itk are you going "Oh, flounders I eateh." "Well, come! Your dipnet
3
to do?


 [interro- there is ?" gative
 stand here! Well, drive do them those Hounders! Here $\mathrm{mE}^{\prime}$ tXuit! $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{i}}$ Ela'p a'pa-y ōmē'tsō-itk." $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Ita $\mathrm{L}_{i}$ Eli'p $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime}$ 'tcax. stand! Under water do her thy dipnet." Now under water hedid her. 6

 his dipnet. "Oh, thus thus always they will be caught flounders." 8




 niket qctomáquta $\begin{gathered}\text { for him. } \\ \text { césésxatet." }\end{gathered}$
not they two will be rain [dual]."
A'lta weXt a'ctō. Kulā'i a'ctō. A'lta lap acgā'yax ilē̄ée. A'lta Now again they two Far they two Now find the two a conn- Now $\begin{gathered}\text { thent. } \\ \text { went. } \\ \text { did him }\end{gathered}$

 hese. Now blow he did them. Oh, they stood ap people.

o'tsōyēha qōpiālxa."
blue-back sal.. she will be caught.'
 Now again they two Far went. $\begin{gathered}\text { they two Find they wo did } \begin{array}{c}\text { it } \\ \text { went. }\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { a person. }\end{array} \\ 20\end{gathered}$




"WeXt aēXt $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tkTa!" Take ātcutX weXt. "NiXua lá'Xo me'xax!" "Again one carry her Then he gave her again. "Well head side. do!" 25

LaX ${ }^{0}$ néxax; aqa-ēlgā'mit a'ēXt. "Ni'Xua weNt lāXo me'xax!" Head he did; she was fastened one. "Well, again head side- do!"
sideways
 Head he did, again one was fastened
sideways
aqtilgā'mit; gō iā́putc ēxt aqilgā'mit. "Ni'Xua se'pena!" they were fag. at his backside one was fastened to him. "Well jump!" aqiō'lXam; atcō'pena. Aqiō'lXam: "NıXua mēxē'Lxēgo! Ēmā'cen was said to him; he jumped. It was said to him: "Well, turn round! Deer
5 ēmē'xal. Nēket qa'ntsiX mtōtē'nax tê'lXem." thy name. Never you will kill people."
 went. reached her she will eat her my bitch." "How her name your bitch?" "Oh, her name tqtqake iteā'LxalEmax. Qa'da itcā́'xal ōmtā'xamuke $\bar{q}^{\prime}$ " "Ō, iteā'xal heads eater. How her name your two selves' bitch?" "Oh, her name סguéleXtent itcā'LxalEmax." Alta acXélkayū takE. 14 Alta Lqi'ōp aqē̄̄'xax itcā'tuk qi $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ nexōn ōgō'xōmuke. TakE Now cut it was done herneek Uq;'önexon her bitch. Then 5 atcó'lxam qiX $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Kat: "Tea alta menxaluketgō'ya." TakE atetō'lXam ta $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ sōsiniks: "Mani genexaluketgō'ya a down megē'ma: he said to them the boys: When she throws me down now you will say
MXata'kōmX wēlX! Megèma." A'lta agiō'skam, alta Return to land!" You will say so." Now she took him, now
 upright flint-pieces [f.].

Now

$$
58
$$

Qui'numī gō'yē ag $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a x$. TakE agéxalukctgö. Take agtō'lXam tqm $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ sōsiniks: "Mxiqi 'EmLEmā'̄ $\bar{X}$ We lX"" TakE she said to them to the boys: "Go and stay always away [in] land!" Then he said to them
 24 Lap atci'tax tqā'cōciniks.
$\overline{0}$, pal gḕkXulē. Alta atclṑ'skam Lteuq ${ }^{\circ}$. AnIta pṑ pō atci'tax 0 , full below. Now he took it water. Now blow he did them 26 ka'nauwē. Alta nōxo-ina'Xit ka'nauwè alta. Take atctō'lXam: all. Now they stood up all now. Then he said to them: 27 "Tget; 'oókti megiekenā'oi." AnIta alklō'skam lqā́nakc. Alta "Good you watch her:" Now they took them stones. Now
 gā'Lak, daL nēket $\bar{o} \mathrm{X} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ La-it tike tê'lXem, ēka mtāx. Nxē lutcX 2 aunt, look! not they are dead those people, thus you did I saw them gó gḗkXulē, ếka a'lta lḗlē gḕkXulē nkäx. OXuiwā'yul at below, thes now long below I was. They dance ka'nauwē, ōkulālam; è enkuma ōxusgāllil; iqā’lexal ōxusgālil. all, they sing; itlakum they play; disks they play.
Tca, a'lta mai'ka yamxalukctgō'ya!" A'lta atcā'xēna ia'koa
Well, now you 1 throw you down!" Now he placed them there upright [f.]
oyā̀kXilXtcutk. A'lta atcō'skam gō Le'kxakcō. A'lta qui'nemī his flint-pieces. Now he took her at her hair. Now five times gō'yē ā'tcax. A'lta Lax ${ }^{a}$ nē $x a x$ itceā'wan. A'lta atcā'xaluketgō. thus he did her. Now break did her belly. Now he threw her down.
 Now she went and lay below. Now they took them stones.

 every where. It was thrownaway her leg here [to] Nehelim; it was thrown away LE'kxakcō, aqōXō'kXuē tqā’lēwanmma iaua' $\mathrm{k}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cāla} a^{\prime}$. her hair, they were thrown ber ribs there up river. away

## 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 daughter 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 and 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 hid 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 pheasBULL $T=20-2$
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 neck 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 vill 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 pitchwood into the house. Then the old man said: "What do you intend to do with that pitchwood?" "We sball 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 neariy 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 old man said: "Heh! 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. (io far away, then I shall langh." "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. Hanaheh! Blue jay!" Then she devoured all her husband's people. In the afternoon she came to herself and vomited 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 found 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 blauket. Now they
found a person in that basket. [The person said:] " $O$ my children! Your mother is bad. You see me. I am only 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] raveled 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. He 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 catch flounders." [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 held the net under water a very long time. "Now lift it." It was neariy full. "Thus people shall always eateh flounders."

Now they went on. They met a person who always made wa'̄'wa $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ ! "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 [of the dirt that they rubbed from their skin]. They blew upon 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 manq" 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 $\mathrm{U} q_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} n e x \bar{o} n$. "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 Cirla's bitch cat off the head of $U q_{i}{ }^{\prime} \bar{o}$ '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 dowh 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 $\mathrm{Uq}_{i}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ '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 $\mathrm{Uq}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ 'nexōn: " 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].
2. $\bar{O} K U L \bar{A}{ }^{\prime} M$ ITCĀ $\quad$ KXANAM.

OKUL. $\bar{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{M}$ HER MYTH.
 There were fivemen. Every they lefthim their younger brother. They always 2 wawākuX; imō'lekuma aLkiā'wul. Pā2L tE ${ }^{\prime}$ aqqu L!ōlē'ma, pāL 2 went hunting; elks they [hunted] Full their house meats, full
 brother.
4 nē'k•im: "Anā'! lō'yam ta'yax nēkct gilā'qctit $k ;$ a lgōxoē'lax he arrive oh! that not the one satiated and he eats then tik L!ōlē'ma." A'lta la'kti ayā'qxoya nē'k $\cdot \mathrm{im}$; kā iō'c ka cix
5 these meats." Now four times his sleeps he said; where he is then noise of
rattles

 elks his blanket his curried elkskins. Tied was to it hoofs.
8 A'Ita aLō'p!'am Lgōlè'leXEmk. Alṓla-it. "Ō qāe! ō'lō gena'xt." Now he entered the person. He remained. "Oh, grand hungry I am.'

 meat; grease he gave it to him He remained. He looked, long ago nothing
11 qō'ta ktcle'feèm. WeXt atcle'feèm, a'lta mank $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xuit. WeXt that what he had given Again begave him to now a little much. Again nē'kXiket, $\bar{a} ' n q a t e ̄ ~ k \cdot e \bar{e}$; weXt acktā'wils. Atclelsḗmenil aēXt belooked, longago nothing; again he ate it all. Hegave him to eat one
13 ō $\bar{q}^{\prime}$ 'Lax. A Ata tsṑyustē nē xauē. A lta aLXkō'mam Liā́xkunikc. day. Now evening it got. Now they got home his elder brothers.
 LTā'wux: "Qa'da ame'k•im? Qa'daqa L'Elxgā'tōm LqetxḗLau?" their younger "How did you say? Whence it came to us the monster?" brother:
 "Ah! my heart lonesome it got and I said not oh! that theonesatiated
 he would ar- and he would eat them meats. I said." "Oh, you fool, Lkelxuwi'lsaya Lqctxē'Lau!" A'lta aLkleēmenil cka wāx nḕktcuktē. he will eat us the monster!" Now they gave him and next it got day A'lta alkl'ē'menil eka nō'pōnem. Take nōxō'tetXum Liṑ $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ ma. Now they gave him and it got dark. Then they were at an end the meats.

 22
s'kumak'; hey always

X. Take ager Then gyōxoē’lax he eats then c ka cix is then noise rattles
lta môkst
 hoofs. gena'xt." I am.'
$\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xuit much
jatē $k \cdot \bar{e}$ ago nothing
t. WeXt Again
iil $a \bar{e} X t$
'xkunike. der brothers. gio'lXam y said to him xē'Lau?" monster?"
̧iLā'qctit sone satiated $\mathrm{nE}^{\prime} \mathrm{L}_{i}$ ala, you fool,
'ktcuktē. it got day
¿ōlē'ma.
the meats.
gacgac? indfather?

## $i^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{mk}$ Xa

only

 Lgiā'x ${ }^{\prime}$ Lnte $\bar{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{x g a c g a c} "$ [etc., as above five times]. 3
he will eat it our grandfather" [etc., as above five times].

| A'lta | asklxteā'maa. | ALgiō'tcXem | $\overline{e s}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{co}^{\prime} \mathrm{ma}$. | Augisémenil |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Now | they understood him. | They boiled them |  | They gave them |


 arrowwood. Now they placed it at where theylay down Now they there
Xigō nalxoa'p algā'yax ilē'ē. Qā'xē gō kulā'i ka lāx alxā́xō.
where hole they made it ground. Where at far and visible they became.

óLä'xēwicX: "Manix tcimuā'amtcxōkō, wṑ mxā'xoyē." Take 9
their bitch: "When he asks you, wō, do." Then
ala'xuwa.
they ran away.



 their bitch: "Whither went thy masters?" Then wó she didi


LEmé'Xanaxḗmet!" Take weXt wṑ nit̀xax. Iá'xkēwa nḗxankō. 17 thy masters?" Then again wö she did. Then heran.
Näkct lap átcax ōlā'ēXatk. Lō'ni nétxankō. TakE lap ā'teax Not find he did them their tracks. Three times heran. Then find he did 18
 them, them
 he reached him the eldest one. He killed him. Again he ran. Again one atcikta'ōm. WeXt atciā'wa ${ }^{\prime}$. WeXt nē ${ }^{\prime} x a n k o ̄, ~ w e ̄ X t ~ \bar{e}^{\prime} X a t ~ a t c i k t a ' o ̄ m . ~$ he reached him. Again he killed him. Again he ran, again one he reached him. 21

 beran. Then hearrived at water. Now find he did him an old man
 he fished with "Pour do me there to otherside; the monster it pursues me. dipnet.
Ai'aq, qā'qacqac." "Hōhū! qā'xēwal amEnā'qacqac?" "Ai'aq, 25
Quick, grandfather." "Höhù! where may be I your grandfather?" "Quick.
wax nā'xa, gā'tata!" "Ō, qā'xēwal amEnā'tataq" "Wāx nā'xa 26 peur do me, uncle!" "Oh, where may be I your uncle?" "Pour do me

1
 elder brother!" "Höhú! where may be I your elder bro- Instern of cane there a woman
2 gō qiX ēq;'ēyō'qxut. Pāl tepôqe ílala. "Â wuska' wãx na'xa at that old man. Full boils her body. "Â [exclamation] pour do me

4 atcā'yax iau'a ē'natai lkenuwakcō'm. "Ai'aq māya gō te'kXuqL. he did him there to other side the thunderer. "Quick go to my house.
5 Iā'xkati mō'p !aya!" Take ā'yup!, ka mánXi aléLxam qōla There enter!" Then he entered, then a little it arrived at water that
 Well! did you see him the one whom I together old men!"
7 "Näket ane'Lérlkel." "Ai'aq, wāx nā'xa iau'a ē'natai! "Not I saw him." "Quick, pour do me then the other side!
8 Lamgemō'ktia Lge'ciapōL." "E E'kta nilgelā'xō Lciā́pōl?" I shall pay it to you my hat!". "What shall I do with it a hat?"

 pay it to you this my blanket." "What shall 1 do with it a blanket?" "Well, camkemō'ktià x $\cdot$ itik clá'nict." A'lta atciē'lōt clā́nict. A'lta gō'yē 11 I pay it to you this twine." Now he gave it the twine. Now thus
 he did it his leg. Straight he made it his leg. Now he said to him:
13 "Nekct mankō'tXumita Xak ōmē'Xolē." A'Ita né'katē ia'sauwit. Not make stand on me that your cane." Now he came walk his leg.
14 Ka'tsêk qiX $\bar{e}^{\prime} q x \bar{e} l$ álta atca-ikō'tXumit uy $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Xolē gō i $\bar{a}^{\prime} \varepsilon a u w i t$. Middle that creek now he made itstand on him his cane on his leg.
15 Take atce'xumqjoyya iā'sauwit. A'lta ayō'Xunē ēqctxés Lau iau'a
 down stream. It drifted his hat. "Oknlä'm [waves] will be yoar There

igō'cax, ka LEmē'siapōL qLtcE'mlētima. the sky, then your hat will be heard.


21 qa'nsix alā'qxōya, a'lta kawē'X naxā'latek. Nāx'ō'tōm. Qē'xtcē how many their sleeps, now early she arose. She went to bathe. Intend
22 aklq;'ā’x lctā'ok. ALixania'kuX. lēXt liā'ok, lēXt Lga'ok she pulled it their two's blanket. He rolled it around One his blanket, one her blanket

 woman. Now they two stayed. It got dark. Now intend he pulled it
 their two's Now not she gave it to him. She took revenge on him. Now a long time
blanket.
26 t'ayā' atxḗla-it. A'lta tq ${ }^{\prime}$ ēx agā'yax itcā'k ${ }^{\prime}$ ikala. good they stayed. Now like she did him her husband.

[BUREAU OF BUREAU OF
ETHNOLOGY Lkēe $\mathrm{L}^{\delta_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{kil}}$ there a woman was
wâx náx xa poar do me Alta wax Now pour ; te'kXuqL. my house. xam qōLa at water that 'êyō'quat?' ther old men!"
énatai! the other side! Lciā́pōl ?" a hat?"
" Iamge"I shall
"TcōXoa "Well, A'lta gō'yē Now thus itciō1Xam: he said to him: iásauwit. ilk. his leg.
ia'sauwit. his leg.
${ }^{\prime}$ Lau ian'a ister there

Ia'xkēwa There
ll ixelá ${ }^{\prime}$ xō it will get
$\mathrm{m}, \quad \mathbf{a}^{\prime}$ lta
sed now
Ita Lōnas iw ${ }_{\substack{\text { I do not } \\ \text { know }}}^{\text {den }}$

Qéxtcē
e. Intend
t Lga'ok
her blanket
$\underset{\text { h, }}{2,} \quad \mathrm{t}_{\mathbf{i}} \overline{\mathrm{o}}_{\text {pretty }} \mathrm{kti}$ atcLq $;^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{x}$ he pulled it
ta lēlē
v a long time

Nḕ $\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{im}$ :
Hesaid:
"Nixēlō'texa $\begin{gathered}\text { ētciqsiXll look at him } \\ \text { my father-in-law." }\end{gathered} \quad$ "Näkct, $\underset{\text { no }}{\text { no }}$ not, näket $\underset{\text { never }}{q a^{\prime} \text { nsix }} 1$
aqixélōtexax."
lie is looked at."

Kalā'lkuilē nē'xax. "Qā'toXui nixēlō'texa!" A'lta 2 Scold hadid. "Must I look at him!" Now ayō'La-it; atcixē'lōtex, ska ma'nx•i ka atcē'sElkEl ēXt é'kolē. 3 hestayed; helooked at him, and a little then hesawhim one whale. A'Ita aya-i'La-it uyā'nXcin, ska ma'nx ${ }^{\prime}$ i qè'xtcē atciō'latck, take 4 Now he went intonet his dipnet, and a little intend he lifted it, then
 he jumped that whale, he jumped out of it his dipuet. He looked iau'a mā́lxolē. Nau'i-y-1’gilget nḗxax. AlōitXuā'yutcō lqā́kxul. 6 there inland. At once lightning it got. It rained down bail.
WeXt ékun nē'tē é'kolē. Take weXt atciō'tipa. Take weXt 7 Again one more came whale. Then again he dipped him up. Then again qés'xtcē atciō latck. Take weXt atcā'kpEnakō uyā́nXcin. A'lta 8
 he grewangry, now hail it did. Now he went home, he reached his
Nau'i atcā'xaluketgō nyā'nXcin. Atcō'pa iā'qsiX, atcō'skam 10 At once he threw it down his dipnet. He went out his son in law, he took it 10 uqō'LXatsX. A'lta a $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o \bar{o}$ gō tqā'nakc. A'lta Lēel $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ 'teax 11 ōyā'tspux. A'lta itcxā'x nē'xax, ikā'amtq, nē'xax. Ā2lta 12 hisforehead. Now wind it got, sonthwest wind it got. Now 12
 e blew them hishouse the oldman's. Intend he fastened them on long ago
away roof, roof,
atctupē'XoXoē. "Ō, āc, $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xtkinemam imē'k'ikal. Miōlā'ma 14 he had blown them away. "O, daughter, go and look for your husband. Tell him
 ter.
 in-law
wu'xē a'lta mixēlā'texaya.", A'lta atclō'skam ltcuq ${ }^{\circ}$, nixemē'nakō. 17 to-morrow now you shall look at him." Now he took it water, he washed his face.
A'Ita lō nē'xauē. A'lta aci'xkō - y-uyā̀kXikal. A'Ita acklukō̄ākṑ 18 Now calm it got. Now they two his wife. Now they two fastened $\begin{gathered}\text { tent home } \\ \text { bearrs on roof }\end{gathered}$

Menxēlō'toxaiē." 19 You shall look at me.
Né'ktcuktē, take à'yulx ēiā'qsiX, ska ma'nx•i ka né'tē ēXt 20 Itgot day, then he went to his son-in- and a little then he came one
è'kolē. Take ayayi'La-it uyä'nXcin. A'lta atciō'latck. A'lta 21
whale. Then he went into net his dipnet. Now he lifted him. Now
atcē'xalukctgō mā'lxôlē qiX ē'kolē. "Höhō'! itci'qsiX, t'ā'qēa 22 he threw him down inland that whale. "Höhō! my son-inilaw, just as
 ka à'nqatē ngolè'leXemk." home in law Mus a
then long ago I got a person." [when]
A'lta aga' ${ }^{\prime}$ wan naxā'lax uyā'kXikal. Lē'lē ka nakxa'tē. Smôkst 25 Now pregnant she got his wife. Long then she gave birth. To two
 she gave birth Now he said to him his father "Quick, quick, go to take them
to two. Llēq;'am; ka nitsenō'kstX atge'yēmōcXam."
wolves: when I small they played with me."
$\bar{A}^{\prime} 2$ yōptck 27 He went inland
 he went to take them two wolves. He carried them two wolves. two two here
 Hecarried them to his house, he threw them down that
before hini
3 acgià'qcimenīl, acgixk;ayō'kux. "Atgenxle'lXta-it! ai'aq, ai'aq, they two bit him much, they two pulled him "They forgot me! quick, quick,
 arry them
two!"
he went and carried
them two back.
Now again
5 alxē'la-it. Iūlqtē alxē'la-it. "Ai'aq, ai'aq, skā'lemam s'i'sxut he stayed. A long time he stayed. "Quick, quick, go and take them two two black
6 sge'xēmusXEma." Take ā'yū iā́qsiX. Take atci'ktam ēi'tsxut. my two playfellows." Then hewent his son in-law. Then he carried the black bim bear.
7 A'yup!, atcilX $\bar{a}^{\prime} k X u \overline{\text { B }}$. Take atciū'cgam ēqi'ēyō'qxut qōcta He entered, he threw him down. Then he took him the oldman those

8 si'tsxut. A'lta tE'qtEq asga'yax iau'a, acgixa'juketgux, iau'a two black Now clap they two did there, they two threw him there bears.
9 acgixa'luketgux. "Ai'aq, $\mathrm{ci}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{Ta}$, ci'kuta; ${ }^{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ lta ckinXE'LELuX." down. wwo threw him "Quick, earry them carry them two; now they two do not know down. two,
10 A'lta atcalō'ketxam iā'qsiX atci'ctuku ${ }^{\prime}$. NiXkō'mam iā'qsiX. Now he carried them two his son- he carried them He arrived at his his son-in-
 Now again they stayed. Now he said to him to his son. "Qnick,
$12 \mathrm{ai}^{\prime} \mathrm{aq}$, skā́lemam scā'yim." A'lta $a^{\prime} y o ̄ ~ i a ̄{ }^{\prime} q s i X$ atcikō'lemam quick, go and take them two twogrizzly Now he went hisson-in he went and took law them two
13 scā'yim. A'lta á'yō iā'qsiX: "Ayamtga'lemam!" A'lta two grizzly bears. Now he went his son-in-law: "I come to fetch yon two!" Now
 he carried them two he carried them to hishouse. He entered. Then
to the house
 be threw them his father- $\hat{A}$ ! now they two scratched his father. Full all
down to down to in-law. him in law.

Take $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o}$ iá'qsiX. Ayū́2ptek, take atcō'lXam: "Iamtkā'lemam!," Then he went his son. He went inland, then he said to them "I caune to take you
 Now he carried them he carried them to his house. He opened the door, he entered. two to house
 down to in-law. him.
 blood his father- his body. " $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$, carry them $\begin{gathered}\text { in-law } \\ \text { two, }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { son-in. } \\ \text { law. }\end{gathered}$ Now they two do not
 Now he carried them his son-in He carried them on
two his back. his back.
iā'q:
his sol
aci't

Ayi ${ }^{\prime}$ Sit dov
Takı
Then
Ayal $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{y}$. he wen kaX that
tE'La their $h$ iā'qsi his fatl in-lav
alxe $^{\prime}$ they st

## Tal

$i^{\prime}$ LE
superna being
A'lta Now
gō qō th he jump $A^{\prime}$ lta Now
kulā'i
cgā'X her two
acktō
they two
aLxEl§
ake
Then
nēXat he can $A^{\prime} 1 t$
'Ai'ac "Quick,

Xuitek himself ready.

## $c L \overline{e x}^{\prime} q_{i}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{am}$. <br> wolves.

1t. A'lta
$i^{\prime} a q, ~ a i^{\prime} a q$, nick, quick, 'lta weXt sow again
$\mathrm{s}^{\prime} \mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ esxut two two black bears

 his son-in-law. Now split theytwodid it a tree. Split they two did it a tree aci'tkum. Atciō' 1 Xam iā́qsiX : half. Hesaid to him to his son-in-law :
" Ni'Xua mxal'ā'yakō. "Well, put yourself between them.
 there
Take atctā'wilx•t ctā'xatcaôx. Take lu'XluX atci'tax ka'nauwē. Then he pushed aside thetwowedges. Then break hedidthem all.

 he went. Now thus he did them his arms. Then break hodidit it for him
 te'taqle, take ateā'xkalukctgō. Gṑm nḗ'xau. Take ayō'pa their hoose, then he threv; 1 d down. Gum it made. Then he went out ${ }^{9}$
 his father- "Oho! my son-in-law, just as I my son-in-law." Now
in-law : aLxéla-it. TakE ctī́qo-iL aci'xax ciā́xa. they stayed. Then large [dual] they two histwo sons.
Take atciō'IXam iā'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

beings
 circle people. to and fro
gō qō'tac tê'lXem. A'lta ayō'la-it, texap nē'xax. Nâpōnem. Take at those people. Now he stayed, hesitating he was. It grew dark. Then atcikpāna; qxuL atcē $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ lax $i \bar{a}^{\prime} p \bar{p} t \bar{e}$. A A'lta né xenako atciunk $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ mit. 16 he jumped at it; hang he did it on it his arm. Now he ran, he carried it away. A'lta atige'ta ka'nauwé; a'lta tk;ēwaXe'ma atge'tax. Qaxé'Ltxa Now they pursued all; now torches they made them. How 17
kulā'i aqige'ta, take naxa'nkikena uyā̄k ${ }^{\prime}$ ikal. Take akcōl ${ }^{\prime}$ IXam 18 far hewas pursued, then she thought his wife. Then she said to them cgā ${ }^{-1} \mathrm{Xa}$ :
hertwo children: "Ai'aq, Lā'qLāq mtge'Lax LEmtā'xqacqac." A'lta 1 acktō'cgam te'méex, a'lta lá quāq acge'ctax lstā'xqacqac. A'lta 20 they two took them sticks, now strike they did him their grandfather. Now alxelgḗlxal lectā'xqacqac. Alā̀xti alxa'wiyuc. A'lta actā'auwilxt. 21 he cried their two's grandfather. Then he urinated. Now it rained.
Take teXe'pteXep nōxôx tiō ${ }^{\prime}$ Lema tgā ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ èwaXema. Take 22 Ther
nēXatgō'mam. extinguished he came home.
A'lta weXt alxēla-it iō ${ }^{\prime}$ Lqte. A'lta weXt nē'k $\cdot \mathrm{im}$ iq;'éyō'qxut: 24 Now again they stayed long. Now again he said the old man:
"Ai'aq, ai'aq, tkā'lemam tiō'LEma tE'gaq;pas." A lta nixa'lt- 25
"Quick, quick, go to take them the supernatu- their targets." Now he made
Xuitck. A'lta à'yō. A'yō2; ayō'yam gō tiō'lema. A'lta wā'q; pas himself Now he went. He went; he arrived at supernatural Now target beings.

1 ugṑkXuiX. A'Ita tcXep nē̉xax. Nâpōnem ka atctō'cgam. they played. Now hesitating be got. It got dark then he took them.
2 Nixa'tenkō. A'lta atgētaa tiō'lema. Wax atge'tax tgā̄ $\mathbf{k}_{i}$ ēwaXema. He came running. Now they pur- the supernat. Light they did
sued him ural beings.
3 A'Ita nixate'nkō hēi2! A'lta aqḗtuwa. Qaxếz ka naxa'nkikena.yNow he came running beí! Now he was pursued. Sometime then she thought
 his wife. She said to them her two children: "Quick, strike $70 u$ two do

6 Lceāà'xqacqac. A'Ita acixelgḕ Lxala Lctā̀xqacqac. A'Ita akcelgē'cgam

 mother.
8 TcXe'ptexep nō'xôx tgā'k;ēwaXema tiṑ Lema. A'lta Extinguished they got their torehes the supernatural beings. Now
9 nixatenkō'mam. Atcte'tkur ${ }^{\mathbf{u}} \mathrm{tE}^{\prime} \mathrm{gaq}_{i}$ pas.
he came home. He carried them the targets.
 Now he stayed long time. He said to her to his wife: "Now I shall go. ishaligo, far I shall go." Now he made himself ready. He took them his ornaments Atixā́lax ka'nauwē2. Atctō' cgam tiā'xalaitan mô'kcti nauwē'kje. He put them all. He took them bis arrows two [quivers] ful.
on himself on himself


 its blocks town. He entered the last at having smalliness house. Now

 (ant once more he unhappy te'ctaqL." Take à'yō iq!ē'sqēs nigè'kctam. A'lta nau'itka their [daall Then he went bluejay he went to see him. Now indeed! house."
 he wishes to play
with you our chief.


 Lgmā'xo-ill kā'nax"" Take atctō'cgam tiáxalaitanEma iqi ${ }^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ 'sqēs he said often to the chief." Then he took them bis arrows blue.jay yon

## atctō'cgam.

he took them. $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ēwaXEma. their torches.
a'nkikEna-y. she thought
1 mtE'qxax 7ou two do
kcelgē'cgam she helped them [dual]
cta'auwilXt. it rained.
 tiā'ktēma. his ornaments. nauwē'k; c. [quivers] ]u!

$\underset{\text { at }}{\text { gō }}$| qōcta |
| :---: |
| thooes |
| [taal] |

tax." Take
j-y-ukō'1Xul mice
a nau'itka indeed!
atciō ${ }^{\prime}$ IXam he said to him LEmgétiam. He came to play with you.
i'sqēs: "Ā 1e.jay: "Ah, $\begin{array}{cc}\text { na." TakE } \\ \text { iil." } & \text { Then }\end{array}$ ill
rr." \& nē'k.im: he said:
$\underset{\mathbf{k},}{\mathrm{q},} \underset{\text { goto the }}{\text { mö }}$ beach

 his chief.

Then he went to blue-jay
his chief.
Then again
 heran blue-jay: "Ah then he went to our chief." Then he went to
 that chief. Now theytwo played target. Now it was won that one together from him

They were won his ornaments from him
ka'nauwḕ2. Aqtê'xol tiā'xalaitanema. Aqlë'xol lā'yaqsō, aqeé'xol all. They were won his arrows. It was won his hair, it was won from him from him from him
$\bar{a}^{\prime} y a q t q, ~ a q \bar{e}^{\prime} x o L$ i $\bar{a}^{\prime} p o t \bar{e}, ~ k \bar{a}^{\prime} n a m o k s t ~ t i \bar{a}^{\prime} p \bar{o} t \bar{e}$ aqtée'xoL. Aqtée'xoL
his head, it was won his arm, both his arms were won from They were won from him hisarm, both him. from him
tiā ${ }^{\prime}$ wit ka'namôkst. A'lta aqiX gō'mit. Laq ${ }^{\circ}$ aqlē'xax lä'yaqsō. his legs both. Now he was made mnhappy. Cut off it was done bis hair.
A'lta aqiupō'nit gō tXut. A'lta pō'lakli actō'iX qō cta ckō'lXṑl. Now hewashung in smoke. Now dark they went those mice [dual].
Acklḗlök'txax ltcuq. Acgilcē'mamx ka'nauwē-y ō'pol ê'ka.
They two brought it to water. They two gave him every night thus. him

Ace'k $\operatorname{im}$ ciā'xa: "Qōi 10 trōe giō'xtkinemam i'txam." A'lt
we two go to look for him our[dual]father." Now
They two said his two sons: "Let us acxāltXuitck. Acktō'cgam 11 they two made them- They two took selves ready.
them
tctā'ktēma. Acktō'cgam te'ctaq; pas. Acktō'cgam ctā'xalaitan. A'lta their [dual] orna- They two took their targets. They two took their [dual] arrows. Now ments.
them
 went. went, went

that town. "Perhaps there our [dual] father is." They two at that [pi.]
 having smallness house. Now two there were old ones.

 - him." unhappy ${ }^{-}$, X .

happy; up.
 happy we two; we two give it to him water; we two give it to
 food. Now nothing his eyes; suak theygot." Some
nixa'nkikena
he thought
iquejésqēs:
buejay "TThen altémam lkā'nax gō-y-ukō'lXul 21 te'ctaqL." Take nē'xankō, nigē'kctam iqi ē'sqēs. A'Ita amô'kctike 22 their [duaal] Then heran, he went to see blue.jay. Now two house" heran, he went to see bluejay. Now two tkanā'xēmct ōxoēla'itX. Take nē'Xtakō iqē'sqēs. Take atciō'lXam chiefs there were. Then he returned blue jay. Then he said to him iā'Xak ${ }^{\prime}$ Emana: "Amô'ketike ōxoēlā'itX tkanā'xēmet gō ckō'lXul to his chief:
"Two there are chiefs23

1 tectaql. Cogē'tiam." "O," nē'k'im iā'xak; Emana iq;ésqēs. Take heir [dual] $\begin{gathered}\text { They two came } \\ \text { hense. }\end{gathered}$ Oh," said his chief blue-jay's. honse. to play.'
 W-r youtwo

 $4^{1}$ be ran $\underset{\text { blue jay. }}{\substack{\text { iqē's } \\ \text { blēs. }}}$ $\underset{\text { He said to him }}{\text { Atció }}$
 ka ateā́yuket qiX iXe'serax then he looked at him that youngestone. He was,looked at blae.jay.
 At once it caught fire all his hair. He returned he told him
8 iä'xak; Emana: "A, ōxoē'ma tkanā'ximct tgatē'mam. Aqā'nuket his chief: "Ah, others the chiefs they came. I was looked at
 that there, all it eaught fire my hair. Go |dual| they twosaid to me."
 Some now theytwowent Now they stood in the histargets: How bad
time thebeach. Hround tik téqipas!" lu'XluX acge'tax qō'ta téqipas. Acguxō'kXué. these targets!" Pullout they two did those targets. They two threw
 "These our [dual] targets our [dual] good." $\begin{aligned} & \text { They two placed their [duat] tar- } \\ & \text { them in ground } \\ & \text { gets. }\end{aligned}$

 it was won blue-jay hischief. They were won bischief blue-jay
from him from him
tiā'ktēma ka'nauwe. A'lta aqtḗxol tiā'lXama ka'nauwē2. Aegā́yul his ornaments all. Now they were won his people all. Theytwo won
16 Letā'mama. Aqā'yui. iqè'sqēs. A'lta aliX $\bar{a}^{\prime} m o ̄ t k ~ L a ̄ ' y a q s o ̄$. their [dual] father. He was won bluejay. Now he betted it his hair.
 It was won his hair. He betted it hishead, hebetted him [them] his arms.
from him
18 Aqtē'xol tiā́pōtē. AtiXā'mōtk tiā'sōwit. Aqtē'xol ka'nauwē. They were won his arms. They betted them from lim
19 A'lta aqō'egam lakt ukjunātan. Aqa-ilā'wit gō-y-uyā'ts; puX Now they weretaken four potentillaroots. They were put at his forchead
uk; unā'tan. Aq $\bar{o}^{\prime} c g a m$ uguē'luXtcutk, aqa-ila'wit ya'kwa ka'nauwē the potentilla Theywere taken pieces of tiint, they were put here all
roots.
$21 \bar{a}^{\prime} y a a^{〔} a$. AqLō'cgam pteiX LéLuwelkluwelk. PtciX aqā́yax his body. It was taken green mud. Green it was made
22 iā'wan; pteiX aqā'yax ia'kōteX.
his belly; green it was made his back.
A'Ita aqiuXtkē'mit: "Ikalē'nax imē'xala. Nä'kct muXugō'mita Now he was thrown into "Green sturgeon your name Not you will make them

[BUREAU OF $\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { BUREAU OF } \\ \text { ETHNOLOGY }\end{array}\right.$ sqeēs. Take 'xak; Emana. our chief.

Cake weXt Then again

Lxa!" Lō'ni e beach!" Three i nē'Xtakō mes he returned
iqqē'sqēs.
ixilk ${ }^{-1}{ }^{\prime}$ tcko he told him
Aqā'nuket I was looked at EnōlXam." twosaid to me."

## "Q'axteílex

How bad
guxō $k$ Xué. ey two threw them away.
E'ctaq; pas. :heir [dual) targets.
pas. A'lta a $i q ; e e^{\prime} s q e \bar{s}$ blue.jay
Acgā̀yul Theytwo won from him
Lā'yaqsō. his hair.
tiā'pōtē.
1] his arms.
ka'nauwē. all.
ıyā'ts; puX his forethead ka'nauwē all aqā̀yax it was made


## 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 would 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 they 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 sunrise. 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 only 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 dawn the monster awoke and made a jump at where he believed the brothers to be; then he fell on the sharp sticks which pierced his belly. He pulled them out of his body, broke them, and saw that the brothers had escaped through the hole. He followed them, and when he came to the outlet 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 fou sdest srothers. 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 dipnet. 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 scabs. 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: "Walk 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 cane. Then the Thunderer bent his leg, the monster fell into the water and drifted down toward the sea. His hat fell down, and drifted down after him. Then the Thunderer said: "O$k u l \bar{k} ' \mathbf{m}$
they placed ved through 3 they came te hole and have gone, n they ran ade a jump harp sticks roke them, Ie followed
the bitch. ed: "Wo," aken. He r tracks, he way went I in a direclid not find m , then he a long disn. He ran an on and t irothers. iver where a a dipnet. ick, quick, ick, quick, "Take me ?" In the was full of , father-intook him he entered le monster ee the one take me do with a 1 a cane?" blanket?" Thunderer er my leg, Now the $f$ the river re monster fell down, "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 trolled his blanket abont 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 tonch 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 him." 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 honse, 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 unable 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 fasteat 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: atl "Oh they have forgotten me; quick, quick, carry them back." The BULL $\mathrm{T}=20-3$
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. Again after awhile the Thunderer said: "Go quick 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 forgotten me." Then his son-in-law carried them back. Then after some time the old man said: "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 house. He opened the door, entered, and threw them at his father-in-law's feet, Then they scratched him all over, and his whole body was full of blood. "Oh," cried he, "carry them back, carry 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 remained 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 country 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
e the Thunwith them t two black and threw 1 with their 'carry them ng man caro quick and vas young." the grizzly wo of them $t$ the feet of so that his m back, my arried them : and catch Then the anthers] he them to his threw them ver, and his back, carry young man st us go and , his son-inThe young the wedges He left him n , however, ed it home ront of the yut and [on e just as I te children
ipernatural a long time aral people. fro in the tood aside. te hoop by g the hoop. bim. They m and told
her children, "Now whip your grandfather." They took a stick and whipped him; then he cried and urinated. 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 ready and went. After a long time he reached the country of the superuatural 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 thought of him and told her children, "Now whip your grandfather." Tbey 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 BlueJay'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 sball 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." "Oh, 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 $\mid:$ "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 little 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. ' ey staked his legs; they won it all. Then they took four potentilia 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 and 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 home.
irrived at wo chiefs. arrived; ith you." se of the with you g. Then , beach!" to him. looked at to burn. are more ught fire. hile they ground. led them They put g. Then 1 his denn. They it. They 1 and his took four r's chief]. 'hey took rey threw or name; Blue-Jay, enceforth tsetsetse mice and ood. You im to the hen they
3. ANĒKTCXŌ'LEMIX ITCĀ KXANAI. AnéktcXō lemiX her Myth.
Cxēlá'itX ēXt ilálXam. Ayō'maqt iLā'xak ${ }^{\prime}$ Emana. Takelarge [dual] his two one a girl, one a boy. Every sea-otterschildren,tgiā'wul tê'lXem.
they always did the people. In stern of canoe hits younger always. At dark 3
then they two arrived Five times they two sea ward then foggy it became. I

| Akluwā luqu <br> She swallowed it | $\underset{\text { that }}{q \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{La}}$ | Ltcuq. <br> water. | $\underset{\text { Wet }}{\text { MeL }_{i}}$ | $\underset{\text { it got }}{\operatorname{aLE}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xax}}$ | LE'kxaksō her hair |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




 sister.
 You make them [dual] ashamed our two chiefs. "Don't l he 10
 the eldest one. First then every, he will know." $\begin{gathered}\text { Some. then largo } \\ \text { time }\end{gathered} \quad 11$

anxemā'tcta-itck. Take agā'wan atcā̄lax itcā'lē. Lxkc'itā'qta, 1 got ashamed. Then her pregnancy he made it her brother. We will leave them 13
 we will move." Then all indeed he was believed blue-jay.




 when foggy it was. then I swallowed it that water. That this qualmish 19
 he made me." Then theytwo searched fire. All water 20

 their [dual] aunt the crow then her then also nothing her house. Then 22
 walked about
2 nā'xax?" atcō'lXam Liā’wuX. Lä2 ka weXt Liäk nā'xax. Môkcti it does?" be said to her his younger Some then again crackle it did. Twice 3 Liäk nā'xax ō $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ leptckiX. A'lta LE'klek acgáy yax ilēée. A'Ita crackie it the fire. Now burrow they two the ground. Now 4 Lap ace'kxax ō'otcō. A'lta k $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tsek gō-y or otcō y akē'x

 A'lta acge'tax t!ōl. Alksō'kxōL! t!'ol, itanū'kstX t!ōl. A'lta Now they two a house. They finished it, the house, its smallness house. Now
ia'xkati asxē'la-it. Lä2 asxē'la-it ia'xkatē; ka nē'katxa, malnā' there they two stayed. Some they two stayed there; then it grew windy, from sea

 tge'xEniptcget; itca'LEElam kaX ōmā'p; iLā'LELXame'mtga they drifted ashore; ten these planks; ten each
Lgā'neXama. A'yōptck. Atcō'lXam Liā'wuX: "Lap ane'tax fathoms. He went up He said to her his younger sister: "Find I did them
 boards, ten each fathoms." Now they two went his younger

| $\overline{\text { a }}^{\prime} \mathrm{lta}$ | acktōLā'taptek, | Wē | acktōLā'taptek. | $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ 'lta | acge'tax |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Now | they [dual] pulled them ashore | all | they [dualj pulled them ashore. | Now | they two |

tā́qoa-il t!ōL. A'lta acxē'la-it ia'xkate. A'lta étcate!a ayaxā'lax a large [pl.] house. Now they two stayed there. Now her sickness came on her Liā'wuX. A'lta nakxa'tōm; LE'kXala aklaxô'tom.
his younger Now she gave birth; a male she gave birth to it.
sister.
 Now hesaid her elder brother: "What may blanket sh, will make Early
 Lā'xauyam
$\underset{\text { my nephew }}{\text { LgE }^{\prime} \text { LatXEn }}$ my nephew
ē̄̄'k Lgiā'xō." Atcio'keteptck blanket she will make it." He carried them up from the beach
 $k_{i} w a^{\prime} n k ;$ wan $n \bar{a}^{\prime} x a x$ Liā $\bar{a}^{\prime} w u X$. glad she became his younger
 $\bar{A}^{\prime} y o ̄ l x$. A'Ita igé'pix•L iuqunā'itX. Atcá'yaxc, hē! ka'nauwē He went Now a sea-lion it lay there. He cut it, heh! ali
the beach. N the beach. ateā'yaxc. A'lta acgiutcXā'mal. A'lta ka'nauwē l'qalā'ma ayṓlx, he cutit. Now they two boiled it. Now all days he went to he went to
the beach,

CHiNOO
x•iau $L_{i} a ̈ k$ this crackle ax. Môkcti id. Twice ilēee. A'Ita he ground. Now
tcō $y \quad a^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} x$ kXotk Xak e put into that
t!'ole A'Ita honse. Now
itxa, maLnā windy, from sea
itik tE'cgan rere ocedar 1Xame'mtga ten each
apd $\underset{\text { I did them }}{\operatorname{an}}$
Liā'wuX. ent his younger sister.
ta acge'tax they two made it
la ayaxā'lax
sss came on her
?" Kawē̄'X
$\begin{array}{lc}\text { s'tEma. } & \text { " } \bar{O} \\ \text { otters. } & \text { "Oh, } \\ \text { tEptck } & \text { go } \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { them up } \\ \text { beach }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { to } \\ e^{\prime} \text { tEma." } \\ \text { otters." }\end{array} \\ \bar{O} \\ \text { Oh, }\end{array}$
nixā'latck. he rose.
ka'nauwē ati
 ēlagē'tema. Wāx nēktcuktē $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o ̄ L x$.

yuqunā'•itX!" "Ō, aqtxēt!'émam pōlakli. E'wa ē'natai x•ik lies there!" "Oh, food is sent to us at night. Thus on the other side this
 ocean this food is sent to us. There look! those love I amdone thus
 the supernatural beings. He came his father this boy. Quick eat it

 her elder brother. Then they two pulled it ashore. All they two palled it ashore.


 she saw it a honse. She saw it smoke. She wemi, she wi.it, she went. Nearls naxā' ikelai. K"cā'xali Lōe Lkā'nax gō tÉLaqL Lō'kōc. "O 12 she landed. Above there was a chief on his trouse he was on it. "O. lgā̀ xauyam Ltxā'Lak." Take naigā'tctamē. Ayaxalgu'Litck 13 pitiful [f.] our [dual] aunt." Then she came across. He told her
 his younger Then shesaw it the whale the crow, a whale its meats.
 Then shewent the crow. She pulled it now themeat. "Come," then atcō'lXam itcā'tgeu. "Mä'tptega, mä'tptega. I'kta migelā'x he said to her her nephew. "Come iniand, come inland. What are you going to do with it
iā'atceke?" Take nāk•im: "Ō kā̄ltac niō kuman." Take nṑptega its stench?" Then sbe said: "O, to no pur- I look at it." Then she went inpose



 Then she washed her face. Then again intending she took him. Again 21

Lteuq, agā'yutckte íteacql. WeXt aklō'cgam, weXt alge'teax. 23 water, she washed inside her mouth. Again she took him, again he cried. 23 Take agō'lXam ugō'tgēu: "Mxä'LōX na LgōléleXEmk? 24 Then shesaid to her her niece: "You think [int. part.] a person?
Ewa taLi tiō'LEma Lk'āsks. Ia'xkēwa weXt aqēntālot, 2 as


 "Oh!" It was boiled for the crow. She was given she ate. She finished. to eat.

4


[^1]

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26



7

1 A'Ita na'xkō. Age'tōk" môket tgité'texala
Agauwé'k ${ }^{\prime}$ itk gō Now she went home. shecarried them two pieces of blubber. She put them into in
 3 ē'lXam; a'lta nage'tsax. A'lta akcX Tā'tal cgātgèn.
he town; now she cried. Now she wailed for her sister's ehildren.
"Cegetgē'u, cegē'tgēu, cegē'tgēu! Lalā'Xuks nōxō ila'a'wulXLE'mX!
"My sister's chil. my sister's my sister's Birds dy up often! 5 Uteakteā'ktcinike nam‘é'mō!

Eagles
chew you!
 "Mys sister's chill Guy sister's chy dister's chew sou!
 "My sister's chil mysister's my sister's Ravens chew you!
8 Cegetgè́u, cegē'tgêu!"
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { My sister's } & \text { my sister's } \\ \text { children. } & \text { children!" }\end{array}$
 Nearly she arrived. There was blne-jay outside. Nearly she arrived
10 ka wiXt nage'tsax:
then again she cried:
"Cegetgè'u, cegē'tgēu, cegḕtgēu! Lalā'Xuks nōxō ila'wulXLE'mX! "My sister's chil my sister's my sister's Birds fly up often: dren, chiidren, children!
$12 \mathrm{Uk}_{i}^{\prime}$ ōnō'tcinike nā'msèmō'm!"
Crows chew you!

 jou notice? Ia! she named the crow!" Then she came home,
 shelanded. Then shewent up Now they entered the people all at the

 She said the crow: "I got across; full birds eatingt them my [dual! sis-

 He went around at bouse. There he stayed. Silent she became the crow.
 opposite sider band's brother
robin. Five her chil $\begin{gathered}\text { dren }\end{gathered}$ of fire
 she told him much
her cead has


3 tgāk"tca-it. A'lta lqō'plqōp agā'yax. Agilé'lsēm tga'a. Agēleēm the food she car. Now eut to pieces she did it. She fed them heme chil. She fed him
ried home. ried home.
 her dead has-
bands brother.

ékolē. Atciō'cgam iqē'sqēs. Ayō'pa iqē'sqēs: "Ī, nikct tcē
 nimeā'xaxomể? CEnE'lcẽm ok'unōyā'!" Atcixōnēman qōtac tê'lx•Em do you notice? She fer me the crow!" He showed it to those people qix E Ékolē. Tlō'nkXa t!ōlē'ma atcixō'nēma, ka atciā'owilc. Lä 2
that whale. Three only houses he showed it to then be ate it. Some nō'pōnem. $\overline{0}$ 'lo getā'xt kānauwē qōtac tê'lX'Em. A'lta nixkn'eél it got dark. Hungry they were all those people. Now he said much
 blne-jay: "Oh. ourchief' whale full hishouse. Thus look
 the supernat love they did his younger and heinvitedme our chief." ural heings her sister
Aqā't!'ēul ōki'unō' kia kāsa-it. A'lta nō'pōnem, ka me'nx•i ka Shewas invited crow and robin. Now it grew dark, then a little then Lāx nē'xax iqḕsqēs. Atciū kteav iā'lekōtitk. "Txō'kstitā kā'sa-it! visible be became blue-jay. He took in hand his quilt. "We two will sleep robin! Kwa'nesum tses ane'xax pō'laklì." Take nē'k•im kā'sa-it: "Yä2, Always cold 1 get at night." Then hesaid robin: "Yä, $\mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{ix} \cdot \mathrm{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{kik}$. Tex•ä nā'mkXa anxō'kstitX, ka wiXt aqangā't !ōm. this one. Then $I$ alone 1 sleep. then again people come home. 10
 tiā'ōwit, gō nuXumā'kXit tiā́ōwit kā'sa-it. A'lta nixEllk'ā́ta-it his feet, at their end [of] his feet robin. Now he was awake
 ikteō'ktiya ka iaō'ptit iqiés'sqēs. A'lta alā'kilôya ā'llta. Alktō'kuē it got daylight then be slept blue-jay. Now they went to now. They carried to14 Lā'xamōt. A'Ita atcō'cgam itsā ${ }^{\prime} k^{\prime}$ 'esil ōē ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{tEq}$ lix', atcō'cgam their property. Now he took it a sharp branch, he took it 15

 they went across robin and his deadbro- the crow. They left him blue-jay.17
 18

At once hole became his foot blue-jay's. He struck it that branch:
 nē' Xk रo iqé'sqēs gō tiā'à.
he went home blue jay to his children.
ALigō'tctamē ōk;'unō'. Nau'i à'Lōptek gō t!'ōL. "Ai'aq, They got across the crow. At once they went up to the house. "Quick, rom the beach

22
lxigō'tctaē," nē'k•im iqē'sqēs. A'ltā nōxuétXuitck tigō'tctaē we will goacross," he said blue-jay. Now they made themselves they wanted ka'nauwē. Take atē'kXōketē. Kātcek qix ḗmal ka nékatxa; all. Then they went across. Middle that bay then it grew windy; hemm. lēqs nuxṓla-it tê'lx•em. Take w•iXt nuXō'takō. humm. Almost they died the people. Then again they returned. Qoä'nEmi l'alā'ma nuXōtā'lEk' ka take atigō'tctamē. A'Ita Five times days they always turned and then they got across. Now 26
u agā'yax nat she did it - Agēlcēm 1. She fed him xō. TakE ghter. Then ${\underset{\text { out }}{\text { taxit }}}_{\substack{\text { qix. } \\ \text { that }}}$

3
ix cgā'tgēu.
tm my [dual] sis.
ès ayō'pa.
y went oat.
$\bar{n}^{\prime}$
row. Now
auwé'tsEtk
$\underset{\text { He listened }}{\text { auw }}$
-
atci'Lōtk, lkā'pa ali'xax. Alōgōtgē'kxo-it télx'Em; take tses
snow it became. They were covered the people; then cold 2 nō'xôx tê'lx'Em. AcLE'nk;'ēmenakō iLā'XakjEmãna. Take
 4 kā'sa-it. Take tses ane'xax. Nē't!'ēm, kā'sa-it; take ōlō robin. Then cold Igot. Bring mefood, robin; then hunger


IxElteXā'mal kā'sa-it. Ikolē' atciutcXā'mal. "Wu'ska, kā'saoit, He boiled much robin. Whale he boiled it much. "Oh! robin,

8 TakE $L_{i}{ }^{\prime} E m E ' n$ atci'ctax. Take atcō'ktpa. A'lta atsö'mēqL iqésqēs Then soft he made them Then he put them Now be licked them blue jay [dual].

 daughter.
imeä'xak; Emāna ūyā'xa x•au aqā̄uXuwā'kuX?" Take néxanko your chief his daughter that one she is demanded" Then he ran iqē'sqēs mā'ınē. Take atciō'lXam iLā'xak; Emāna: " ĀqāuXuwā'kuX blue-jay to the beach. Then he said to him their chief: "She is demanded
 qa'da nḗk'im iLā'Xak Emāna iqésqḕs. WēXt nē'xankō mā'Lxôlē anyhow spoke their chief blue-jay's. Again he ran upland iqē'sqēs: "Kā'sa-it! Tcinā'xo-il intsā'Xaki Emāna, tca-ilō'ota-y- vyā́xa." blue-jay: "Robin! He says our chief, he will give his her he him danghter
 Five times he always blue-jay. Then hespoke their chief. Now
17 atcō'tXuitck uyā'Xa. Atctā'lax tgā'ktēma ka'nauwēz. Atsō'tXuitck he made her his daughter. He put them her dentalia all. He made her ready ready on her uyā'Xa iqē'sqēs. Nē'xankō wiXt mā'Lxôlē iqé'sqēs: "Kā'sa-it, his danghter bine-jay. He ran again upland blue-jay: "Robin, take anō'tXnitck òmē'wulx." "Yä2," nē'k'im kā'sa-it, "Qādoxo-ythen I made her ready thy niece." "Yä," said robin, "Shall her chamber she will look after it." Then the carried her iLā'Xak; Emāna uyā'xa A'lta aqaLxā'laqt.
Now it was opened.
 23 aqatgā'lemam, éwa tiō'LEma kāx qōla Lkiāsks." Take alxlè'la-it, they came and took thas $\begin{gathered}\text { the super- where that child." Then they stayed, } \\ \text { natural beings }\end{gathered}$
24 t!ōē'ma alge'tax à'llta. houses they made them now.
 Then she gathered them potentilla the crow. Many she gathered them. Now
 she went across. Then she arrived at supernatural Then they went to ETHNOLOGY

LE'mōksin Là'ksiū Ljap aqLā'x iā'xkatix'; ka aqLElā'tcax. Take 1 [a plant] its root find it was done there; then it was eaten. Then wa'xwax aqā'yax itcā'k; Enatan ōk;'u'nō. Nōptcga-y-ōki'n'nö. A'lta 2 pour out they were her potentilla roots the crow's. She went up the crow. Now
 she said to ber her niece: "Youthme pint. people then you bring potentilla roots? Mlōpia'lxa lmō'ksin. Mōpiā'lxa ōguē'mskōtit tga'kciū. Ka'nauwé Gather it (a plant). Gather it
[a plant]
All
gētaqiessema mtōpiā’lxa. Manix weXt mitiā'ya itsanō'kstX 5
good smelling ones gatherthem. When again you will eome asmall [f.]

oyster basket me bring her $\{11\}$ potentilla root $\begin{gathered}\text { it is in in } \\ \text { it." me. }\end{gathered}$ Now she said to

 7

L iqḗsqēs ta bluejay
ak;Emāna, r chief,
:iēgelā'xō, 11 be done with her.
néxanko he rau
Suwa'kuX s demanded Näket Not
mā'Lxôē upland y-uyā'xa." his
daughter."
aa. A'lta
Now
; $\bar{\prime}^{\prime}$ tXuitck rade her ready
' Kä'sa-it, "Robin, Qädoxo-y. "Shall
иуа̄̄́xa. his daughter.
3. "TaLi ixléla-it, hey stayed,
x. A'lta em. Now ca'nauwè, all,
siū, LēXt
ékolē, Q; 'aci'nemiclx!" Nā'k•im ōk;'unō': " $\mathrm{Ha}^{\prime} \bar{o}$." Take nā'xkō-y 8

 Lgā'XēwisX: " $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime}$ 'gam ég'kole, Q:'aci'nEmiclx. Nau'itka na her dog: $\quad$ Take it a whale, $\quad$ Qiacinemicla. $\quad$ Indeed $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { int. } \\ \text { part.] }\end{gathered} 11$
imē'kickElēL ē'kolē?" Take alxālatck, ōgō'qxoiam Laqanā'itX. 12 you a catcher [of] whale?" Then it rose, in stern of canoe it stood.
Take lāxa nē'xax ékolē. Take algā'yaqs. A'Ita lā́xelax nē'xax 13 Then visible became a whale. Then it bithim. Now roll it did
 A'Ita kwac nā'xax ōk;'u'nō: "Yä2c é'xa ékolē, Q;'aci'nemiclx!" 15 Now afraid she became the crow: "Let alone do it the whale, Q'aci'nemicex!" A'Ita yāc algā'yax ékolē. A'lta alxagō'kctit. Naxā́ēgēlai 16 Now let alone it did it the whaie. Now it lay down to sleep. She landed ōk;'u'no. Take aklōnā'xlatck lgā'xēwisX. Naxe'nkōn, kā'nauwē 17 the crow. Then she lost it her dog. She ran about, all
t!'ōléma aklō'xtkin. Näkct L; à age'Lax. Näkct naxlxā'lem is houses she searched for it. Not Nou she did it. Not she ate ka nā̄'pōnem. Tqiēx agélax lgā'XēwisX. then it got dark. Like she did it her dog.

Qoä'nEmi tiayā̄'kXōyaē, a'lta weXt naxa'lk ēwul. Agōpā́yalx 20 Five times their sleeps, now again she dug many things. She gathered it ōguémskotit tgā'kcēu. Aklōpā'yalx LEmō'ktcin lán kcēu. Ka'nauwē 21 [a plant] its roots. She gathered it [a plant] its roots. all 2
 sie gathered good smelling ones. Now its smallness an oyster basket she put into
them
 potentilla roots. Again she crossed thns supernatural She arrived at the supernat-
beings.

 $\underset{\text { she carried tham. }}{\text { agā'yustX. }} \underset{\text { She saw it }}{g^{\prime} \mathbf{L}^{\varepsilon} E l k E l} \underset{\text { Lgā }}{\text { her dog. }}$. lkēx: "Mxä'LuX na tê'lx•Em lgā'XēwisX? Ale'xatgō, ale'xatgō," it was: "You think $\begin{aligned} & \text { [int. } \\ & \text { part.] }\end{aligned}$ people their dog? ${ }^{\text {It returned, }}$ it returned," 27

1
agotinam ugō'tgēu: "Qa'daqa amlō'LXam ka mā'Lnē ka she sald to her to her niece: "Why did yousay do it when at sea then 2 Lgiūsgā'ma ē'kolē? Gō'nitci kwac ame'xax. Qiā'X qioā'p ilēē tex•̄̄ it shall take it the whale? Therefore afraid you becane. If near land then
3 pōs amlō'lXam algiō'cgam. MxE'laX na guā'nesum aqlemā'lōt? [if] yousay to it it takes it. You think [int. part.] always it was given to yon?
 Itreturns, it returns. See! you searched for it. Again you will earry it mXgō'ya. Manēz amlōnā'xlategō, näket mLō'xtkinema. Kaltā'2c you will go When you havelost it you shallseareh for Only home.
6 aqame'lęm ka ame'Lok"t." Nā'k'im ok' ${ }^{\prime}$ 'nō: "Ha'ō." Take nā'xkō you were given then you carried it." She said the crow: "Yes." Then she went food
7 wiXt ōk; 'u'nō. AgE'Luk ${ }^{\prime}{ }_{T}$ qöLa Lgē'wisX. "Manix mLō'k" ${ }^{\prime}$ Ta again the crow. She carried it that dog. "When you will carry it
 if near land then yousay to it: 'Take it the whale, Qacinemjelx!'"
9 Take nā́xkō. Gō'qxôian aklaqā'na-it lqā̀xēwueX. $\bar{A}^{\prime} c t o ̄ 2 ; q_{i}{ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ Then she went Instern herdog. They two near ēlXam! "E E'cgam ékolē, Qiaci'nEmiclx!" Näkct algiō'cgam.
 She took it water. Pour she did it on it: "Take it the whale, Qiaci'nemiecx! Nau'itka na nēmē'kickelic?" Qioā'p iléée take wiXt aklo'lXam: Indeed [int. part.] you a catcher?" Near land then again she said to it:

 it took it the whale. Now again rock it did her cance.
 Q;'aci'nemiclx." E'XtEmaē ayā'xelemamakuX: "Yāc ē'xa é'kolē, Qiacinemicle" Sometimes she did notsay to it right: "Left do it the whale,
17 Q;'aci'nemiclx!" A'lta ayū'Xtkē ētkolé iau'a máncôlē. Tca! Qiacinemicex! Now itswam the whate then landward. Ah!


Atgā'yaxs tgā'cōlal ōki'u'no. A'lta aqiō'Xuiptck ka'nanwē ékolē. They cut it her relatives the crow's. Now it was carried up the whole the whale trom the shore
Iō'Lqtē aLxē'la it. TakE nē'k•im ilā'xak; Emāna: "Ā'inaxta nō'ya. A long time they stayed. Then he said their chief: "I desire I go.
21 Nō'ketama lgā'wuX." A lta nơxuitXuitek tiā'lXam, pāL ēXt I shall gotosee my younger Now theymade them. tris people. full one her sister. selves ready
iā́qoa-il ikani'm. A'lta a'tgē. Atigō'tetamē gō tiō'lema. Take large canoe. Now they went. They came across to the supernat Then nē'k•im iLā'xaki Emāna: "Qā't $\boldsymbol{t}_{i} u c$ XEm! qElxuk'uwa'keta." Nau'itka-y. hesaid theirchief: "Take care! we shall be tried." Indeed!
24 a'lta ikā'pa; pāL ikā'pa qīgō mā'Lnē. Atctō'lXam tiā'cōlal: "A'Lqī now ice; fall ice there at sea. He said to them bis relatives: "Later on 25 teaX lxaalō'Lxax." A'lta tses ikē'x iqē'sqēs. Nḗk $k$ im iqésqēs: we go up." Now coid he was blue.jay. He said blue.jay: "Ka näket tses nkā'tkēX. A'lta wiXt nakTā'-ita." Atcō'pena Then not cold I got. Now again I stay in the canoe." He jumped
oā́Lnē ka at sea then p ilēée tex ${ }^{-1}$ land then qqLEmā lōt? vas given to yon $\mathrm{mL}^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{T}$ a von will carry it a. Kaltà'2c only
akE nā'xkō [hen she went home
$m L \bar{o}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{T} \mathrm{a}$ you will carry it nemiclx! " :i'nemjelx! '

tō2; $q$; oā'p | Y twe |
| :--- | nt; ${ }^{\text {LLgiō }} \mathrm{cg}$ gam. it took it. i'nemiclx ! aci'nemiclx! kLo'lXam: she said to it: léé. A'lta eland. Now cā'xEnēma. her cance

$m \quad \bar{e}$ kolē, 'xa è'kolē, o it the whale, ôlē. Tca! ird. Ah! xs ē kolē. the whale. wē ēkolē. ole the whate.
ixta nṑya.
are I go
pāl ēXt
fall one
na. Take
ruat Then
ngs.
Tau'itka-y
Indeed!
al: "A'Lqī
ves: "Later on
iqésqēs:
blue-jay:
Atcō'pena
He jumped
éleXernk
person

CHINOOK
BOAS $]$
én $^{\prime}$ wa mā'Lxôlē
ANĒKTCXŌ'LEMIX MYTH.

## thus landward:

"Ē2hēhin̄! $\begin{gathered}\text { Lxuw } \bar{a}^{\prime \varepsilon} \\ \text { "Ehehiu! } \\ \text { he killed }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { ōécécēc. } \\ \text { himself } \\ \text { blue-jay." }\end{gathered}$
$\underset{\text { Then }}{\text { Take }} \underset{\text { he went up }}{\text { aja }}$
1
iLä'xak; Emāna. Atciū'cgam qix• ikā'pa ka atciXe'kXuē. "Ēhēhiū'4," 2 their chef. He took it that ice then be threw it away. "Ehehiu!,"
take nalxé'tqamX lgōlè leXemk, "qantsi'x tiō'lema itā'Xaqa 3 then it shouted a person, "how the supernatural their ice
 anuqunā'itix•it." A'lta á'Lōptck. Aclō'IXam iLā'xak''Emāna: 5 making me fall." Now they went up. He said to them their chief:
 igépixl $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}$ ē'nōl. A'lta ia'koa énatai igé piXl iōe. Alxēnā'xit 7 sealion and sea-cow ( ${ }^{( }$). Now here on one side sea-lion there was. They stood gō iqḗpal. A'lta tses ikē'x iqé'sqēs. Atcō'pena, nē'skōp! iqé'sqes. 8 in the doorway. Now cold be got bluejay. He jumped, he ran into blue-jay.
Wā4, acgā'yaqs; qalā'tex•i Laq aqē'cxax. A'lta aya'ckōp! 9 Wa, they two bit him; almost not take out ho was done. Now he entered
iLā'xak their chief. He took him here one. bere one in both hands.
Alta atcXe'kXuē. "Ëhehiñ'" nalxe'lqEmX LgōLè leXemk. 11
Now he threw them away, "Ehehin," it shouted a person.

 uyā'lē ilā'xak ${ }^{\prime}$ Emāna. "I'kta lx āqilxangē'wali'amita, kā'sa-it ${ }^{\prime}$ " 14
his sister their chief. "What may be given to us to eat, robin?" 1t
 "Don't! be quiet!" he said robin. Then he said blue-jay:
"Ä'kalx ntcā'xakj Emāna guā'nesum tumm uyā'q XaleptekiX." 16
"Thus may ourchief always noise hisfire." 16
 One only $\log$ therelay in the interior of Then it shouted
l.gōlè́le Xemk: "Sekemā'lx siā'mist asx Elā'qs." A'Ita ala'egemalx a person: "Come down to the his mouth splitting wood Now it came down to

its mouth long. Now split it did it that log.
"Ka'sa it," take nē'k $\cdot \mathrm{im}$ iqē'sqēs, "qē'wa itxā'qacqac $\mathrm{k}_{i} \mathrm{a}$ wiXt 20 "Robin," then hesaid blue-jay, "that our grandfather and again iā'qacqiac iā’laitix." "Tenlā'xo-ix na tge'eltgēn? Mā'mka 21 his grandfather his slave." "I know them [int. part.] my slaves? You only temē ltgēn." Take nacxe'lgilx. A'lta tXut nṑxôx. "Cikemā'Lx, your slaves." Then they made fire. Now smoke it got. "Come down to the 22

 ktemōptcā'lalema-itx." "Tenlā'xo-ix na tge'eltgēu? Mā'mka 25 he always led you by the hand." "I know [int. part.] my slaves? You only
 to the fire,
 is middle of the house. Then he did 1111, he ate it the smoke. Light it became
 the honse. Then itwastaken a small canoe. Now there lay one
 eut. "Robin," then be said blue-jay, "toolittle what
 this weshall eat. Later on shall not have
enough." Come down to bis mouth
 cutting meat." He went down a person. Sharp [m.] its mouth. Now to the fire
5 aLxa'lgixe, aLxa'lgixe, aLxa'lgixe. Pä2L acE'xax qöcta s'amē'keuc. it cut meat, it cut meat, it cut meat. Full got [dual] that [dual] small canoe.
6 TakE pō aqE'ctāx qöta scamékcuc. TakE ayugóLitx it iáqoa in
Then blown it was on that [dual] small canoe. Then he made it stay large Then blown it was on that [dual] small canoe. Then hemade it stay large
them [dual]
 ayo'kteikt $\bar{e}^{\prime} k o l \bar{e} . ~ T a k E ~ a L \bar{o} ' p a ~ k a ' n a u w \bar{e}, ~ t a k E ~ a t c o \bar{o}^{\prime} c o g a m ~ \bar{o}^{\prime} p a k u \bar{e}$. it was finished the whale. Then theywent all, then hetook them reeds.
 Then heputinto them in theirmouths thus theiranus out reeds
10 kanauwétiks k!a iq(̄̄'sqēs. TakE ǎo'p!"am, a'Lōp! weXt. İ̄'xkati all persons and bluejay. Then they camein, they entered again. There
 ALgi $\bar{a}^{\prime} w u l \varepsilon a x, ~ n a u ' i ~ y a w a ~ L \bar{a}{ }^{\prime} x a ~ n \bar{e}^{\prime} x a x ~ \overline{e w a-y-~ u L i \bar{a}^{\prime} p o ̄ t e, ~ k a ' n a u w \bar{e}-y-~}$ They swallowed it, immedi- there visible it became thas their anns, all y





16 A'lta wiXt a'ctōp! ī̄̄́xak; Emāna. Gönitsē Lōni atclo'tipa ka Now again theytwo bischief. Therefore [?] three hedipped and
went in times wentin times
 he wassatia- Now they ate those people. Little got that
ted. kolē. TakE atetō'ktepa tī̄̀leXam. A'lta Lu'XLuX atcṓxōx whale. Then he took them outside his people. Now pallout he did them
 cka $q i^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} L$ atge'qete, ka atgi's'wule ita'teXemal. TakE and in right way theybecame then they ate all what they had cooked. Then satiated, cooked.

mse'xatx. Lnxä/lax na? Ka'ltas nlō'kuman lik lécalx." yousay. Ieat int.part.]? only look at them these berries." "A
 mektē'menea. QamcavoétmōL." "TcXä2, antcktē'meňa-itx gō 4 you dive! It is desired a game with you." "Texä2, we always dive in
inteā'leXam," nē'k'im iqē'sqēs. "Ka'nauwē léalā'ma ourtown," be said blue-jay. "All days
anktctḗmenعa-itx." "Mxä'LuX na-y ē'ka gō ilxā'leXam?" aklō'LXam we always dive." "You think [int. thus as in our town?" she said to them uLā'cinema-iL, "mxä'цuX na-y- éka lxaika? Nōgulie émeneax their woman married "you think [int. part.] thus as we? They dive among a foreign tribe,
amô'kctiks, Lā'xka aLō'meqtx, Lā'xka aqLō'L'Ax." Take agiō'lXam two, that one is dead, that one be has lost." Then she said to him


|  | tla Xilkue | $g \overline{0}$ |  | A | cxumgétga |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | their bushes in the | into |  |  |  |

 [a bird; diver] and blue-jay. Now they two dived. He hid it his club

 bottom of the canoe:
weXt niktē'mens. Atcō'lXam ō'ki'ōnasi'si: "Mōc na?" "Nōc," again hedived. He said to her the diver: "You are fint.," "I am,"
agiō'lXam. Lēlē ka wiXt hē'ntctXōm. WiXt Lāxa néxax she said to him. Long then again his breath gaveout. Again visible he became gō qōta tLā'Xilkuē. Take la'kti Lāxa nēxax. A'lta tell at those their bushes in the Then four times visibie he became. Now tired né'xax iqé'sqēs. A'lta atcō'kctam ōki'ōnasi'si. A'lta agiā'qct ilē'ē, 17 he became blue-jay. Now he went to look the diver. Now she bit it the ther ther trond
 Kā ōxoēlá'-itix• têlx•Em ka aluXuā'nitck lgōLēleXemk: "La'xka Where they were people then it drifted a person: "That one ēecéce," nelxe'iqamX lgōlē'leXemk. Yâze gō tgēlekuē, Mank blue-jay," shouted a person. He was at the bushes in A little 20 the bottom of
lē'lē ka atcō'pena iqē'sqēs mā'Lxôlē "Ēhēhiū'2, qantsī'2x $\mathrm{L} x$ $\underset{\substack{\text { long } \\ \text { while }}}{ }$ then be jumped blue-jay ashore. "Ehehiu! how then

 yousay, then we dive in ourtown," he said blue-jay. Take wiXt lāx aLi'xax Lgōlē'leXemk. "Qamcaxoē'mōl, mcōThen again visible it became a person. "It is desired a game you


1 antcō- $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ walx tema-itx gō inteā'leXam." Take aklö'TXam we always climbup in our town." Then she said to them
2 ulā'cinema-iL: "Mcxä'Lax na -y-ē'ka natētanuē? Ikā'pa their woman married "You think [int. part.] thus as to a foreign tribe.
3 aqexénxax ka ya'xka aqikrXēwulXaX. is placed upright and that they climb it.
4 Lu'kluk alxā'x ka aqLō'L' $\bar{L}^{\prime} A x$." Take aqiō'lXam iqésqēs: broken hegets and he has lost." Then he was spoken to blue-jay:
5 "Qā'doXuē $1 q \bar{e}^{\prime} q e \bar{s}$ iō'iwulx•ta." Take aqiō'tXemt ikā'pa, gō "Must blue-jay he goes up." Then it was placed upright the ice, to
6 igō'cax qoä't $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a l q t$. Take nēXe'k $\cdot$ il iqés sqēs; nix $L x \cdot \bar{a}^{\prime} n a k o ̄$ sky thus long. Then hetied the blan- bluejay; he put it on

7 iā'itexōt. Take naxe'ltXuitek ō'ts; 'ikin. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ lta actōilxéwulx. his bearskin Then she madeherself the chipmunk. Now they [dual] went blanket. ready elimbing up.
 They they went, they went, they went. Far up they [dual] ar. Then tired [dual] went, rived.

21 "Tcx $\bar{i} \bar{i}^{\prime}$ na wā'q;pas ntsxcgālil gō intcā'leXam ka'nauwe Then [int. part.] target we always play nē'xax iqésqēs. Ayō'kux mank $k^{\prime \prime} s^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} x a l i ~ k a ~ w i X t ~ a t c i u c g a ̄ ' m a x e ̀ . ~$ he became blue jay. He flew a little up and again he took hold of it. Take tell nḗxax. Atciagenä'nakō-y- ōyā́tuwanXa. A'lta sā'npōt, Then tired he got. He looked back to her the one he was Now she closed guā'nesum ō'itet, ka niket tell agā'tkax. Atcō'gam take always she came, and not tired she became. He took it then uyā'tamq;'aL, yukpā' atcā'owilX. Take nōē'lukteū $\overline{\text { onts }}$ 'tikin. Ka his club, right here hestruck her. Then she fell down the chipmunik. And yukuguékxamt têlx'Em. Take aqā'LeElkel LgōLē lexemk they looked up the people. Then it was seen a person Lōéluktcūt. "Lā'xka éceéc. Take nalk"tcuwā'mam." Take falling down. "That one blue jay. Then she fell down." Then
 it shouted
a person:
"Ehehia! how then
the supernat-
$\bar{o}$ 'tats!'ikin aqaxā'tgagō." "'Ē2hēhiū',' msE'xatx. Tex•ī na their chipmunk is beaten." ".'Ehehiá!,' you say. Then [irt. antcukulxē ${ }^{\prime}$ wulx•La-itx gō inteā'leXan?" Take môkct ēlākētēma we climb always in our town?" Then two sea-otters ateā ${ }^{\prime} y u l$ ilā̄ ${ }^{\prime}$ Xak; Emāna. $^{\text {E }}$ he won them their chief.

 "It is desired a game with you.

Target it is desired a game with you." L'alā'ma," né'k•im iqésqēs. Take aklō'lXam ulácinema-il: days," he said blue-jay. Then she said to them their woman married "Mcxä'2luX na $y \cdot \bar{e} \overline{e ́}^{\prime} k a \quad n a t \overline{e n}^{\prime} t a n u e ̄ ? ~ T e ̂ l x \cdot a ̄ ' m ~ a q o ̄ x o e ̄ l a ̄ '-i t E m i t x ~$ "You think [int. part.] thus as Indians? People are placed amốketiks, éswa ē'natai lés Xat, ēwa ē'natai Lè'Xat. Lā'xka two, thus at one side one, thus at other side one. Thatone
 first dead, that one has lost." He was spoken to the beaver:
"Mai'ka qEmuLā'ētEmita." Aqō'cgam utcā'la, aqa-ige'kxōl " Jou you are made to stand up." It was taken a grindstene, it was put on him


## akLō' Xam

 he said to them Ikā’pa uēluktcax ne falls down iqè'sqēs: kā'pa, gō Lx $\cdot \bar{a}^{\prime}$ nakō he put it oniLxe ${ }^{\prime}$ wulx. [daal] went mbing ap. Take tell Then tired ook hold of it. ta sā'npōt, w she closed her eyes, gam takE it then 'ikin. Ka smunk. And e'leXEmk a person
." Take Theu
tiō ${ }^{\prime}$ LEma the supernatural beings
Tex•ī na
Then [int. ēlàkētēma sea-otters
actesmam it came axoémō ${ }^{\prime}$." esired a game rith you."
ka'nauwè all
cinEma-iL: woman married ; a foreign tribe:
ilā'-itEmitx re placed t. Lāáxka Thatone qoa-inénē: the beaver:
qa-ige'kx ${ }^{\prime}$ I
was put on him
an $\mathbf{a e}^{\prime} \mathbf{X t}$.
lly one.

HINOOK

He was made tostand up thus on one side loon. Now they two took them
ct $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ xalaitan. I $\bar{a}^{\prime} m a{ }^{\varepsilon}$ aqe $\bar{e}^{\prime} l a x$ iqoa-inéénē. LuX nuLā́tax it ōkulai'tan. their [dual] ar. Shooting he was the beaver. Broken it fell down the arrow. 2 rows. him done
 Shooting he was done theloon. Uhü'2 he made. Again shooting him
 he was done the beaver. Hä he made. Broken it fell down that arrow. Iã'ma ${ }^{\prime}$ aqé'lax iqṑ'Lqōlalē. Ūhū'2 nē'xax. Iā'xkēwa ka nicilgā'kxo-it Shooting hewas theloon. Uhú2 hemade. There then hefellon his


 7
ntsxsgāa'lic g$\overline{0}$ inte $\bar{a} \bar{x}^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{Exam}$ ?"
we always play in our town?
A'lta wiXt aLxéla-it, mank iō'Lqtē aLxēla-it. TakE wiXt Lāx
Now again they stayed, a little long they stayed. Then again come
aLi'xax LgōéteXEmk. TakE, " $\quad$ Aqameaxo $\bar{e}^{\prime} m \overline{o L, ~ m e x a l o ̄ ' t g a t ~} 10$ it did a person. Then, It is desired a game you will sweat
oqolō'tqan." Take nēk•im iqés'sqēs: "Ka'nauwée Leatáma 11 antexal̄̄teElxëma-itx gō inteā'leXam.". TakE akLólXam wealways sweat in our town." Then shesaid to them
uL $\bar{a}^{\prime} c i n E m a-i L: \quad " T q \overline{a n} \bar{a}^{\prime k s}$ aqauw $\bar{e}^{\prime} k i L X a X$. AtgE'ck $\bar{o}-$ itxax ka their woman married are heated. Theys Tet warm and 13 among a foreign tribe:
ya'xkati atge'p!x. Ta'cka nuxō'La-itx tácka aqtō'Lعax." A']ta 14 nēe'im iL̄̄'xak;Emāna: "QádoXū lx $\bar{o}^{\prime} L x a i \bar{o} . "$ A'lta aqauwē'kiLX he said their chief: "Mast we go into the Now they were heated 15 qō't̄̄ tqánaks. TakE atqE'cko-itx. Mokct Lxoa'p qo'ta tqánaks.
those
rocks. Then they gotwarm.
 tiō'LEma. A'lta aqī̄'xōpō. TakE atciōcgam ik̄̄a'pa atciōtcéna gō the supernat- Now it was shat. Then hetook it ice helaid it under in 18 qō'ta tqānaks. A'lta ia'xka aLig'ála-it. Cka ma'nxi ka dell, dEll, those rocks. Now it they stood on it. And a little and noise of burst. 19



 antsxalō$' t E l k E m a-i t x ~ g o ̄ o ~ i n t e \bar{a} ' l E X a m, " ~$ we always sweat in our town." BULL. $T=20-4$

Take atciō'lXam iä'kxix: "Tea! ikolèma wax lxligelā'xō." Then hesaid to him tohis brother "Come! whales pour we will do them." in-law:
2 Take aklō'lXam uLà'cinema-iL:
Then she said to them their woman married among
"Qā̀d’ōeXem, meXena'oi. a foreign tribe
 You will make him ashamed your chief and you do the last now."
4 Agiō'lXam itceā'xk; 'un: "A ${ }^{\prime}$ 'lta pō'2lakli, wāx aqE'Lax." Iō'kuk
$5^{\text {agā'yutk }}$ iqē'sqēs gō itcā'Xemalap!iX. Ia'koa ē'natai agā̀'yutk she put him bluejay in her armpit: There on other side sle put him
6 kā'sa-it, ia'koa te iqiqink; ēama agā'yutk. "Nēkct qa'nsix robin, there on right side she put him. "Not [any] how
7 mgḕma 'Ēhēhiū'!" Manix yamō'tga, nēkct qa'nsix mtgē'kcta

$8 \begin{gathered}\text { both of you." }\end{gathered}$
9 AgiṓlXam itcā'xk;'un: "La'kt ēkolē'ma iō'ya, näkct milkē'k"ca.
 The fifth whale goes, then harpoon him." Then they stood
 1 the supernatural beings. Sho took it a torch that his sister, she helped him
itceā'xk' 'un. Take nelxélgamX lgōlé'leXEmk: "Yāyayūyā'4! herelder brother. Then it shouted a person: "Yayayuya!
 [ $\mathbf{A}$ fish] whale that he goes," one that person shouted.



 nelxe'lqamX lgōléleXemk: "Yuyayuyā', èmō'lak ékolē it shouted a person: "Yuyayuya', elk whale
 20 Lgōlē'lexemk: "Yūyayuyā', imō'k"tXi-y- é'kolē x $\cdot$ iau iōyā'.
 "Qā't'ócXem! A'lta ia'xka itià'ya." Take wiXt nelxe'lqamx "Look out! Now he be will come." Then again it shouted
 a person: 'Yayayuya, $\begin{gathered}\text { the supernat } \\ \text { ural beings }\end{gathered}$


 "Yuyayuyā; the sapernat

agā'yutk , slie put him
$\qquad$
[any] how mtge'keta yon [dual] look
émal. bay.
nilkē ${ }^{\mathrm{k}} \mathrm{ca}$. harpoon them. jxuina ${ }^{\prime}$ Xit
they stood
Elgécgam , helped him
|yayūyā'4!
Yayayuya!
xelqamX. thouted.
tā'mela-y-
albatross
; nék $k$ ikst he looked
La' $\mathrm{k}_{j}$ ēwax.
the torch.
is weXt
on again
k ékolē
xE'lqamX it shouted
au iōyā'. lat he goes! uyã'lè: his elder sister:
Lxe'lqamx it shouted
a iōyā'!"
p aLE'xax it did 5wax ka eh and éleXEmk: person:
Agiō 1 Xam
She said to him
teā ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{xk}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathbf{u n .}$ er eider brother.


## Translation.

There was a town the chief of which had died. His two chidren 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 huuting 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 son?" 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 glad. 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 ocean 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 nephew 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 honse. [The latter said to his sister, when he saw the Crow coming:] "Our aunt whe 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 house. 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 you, 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, birdsflew 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 bouse. They asked her how she had found her sister's children. She replied and told much. "I went across and I found their bodies 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 ont, 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 twn: "O, chief, the house fof 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: "Yow, 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], bnt 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. Then 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 him 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 a ks for your daughter and for my daughter." The chief did not reply, and Blue Jay ran back to the house and said: "Robin, the chief says he will give him his danghter." 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 honse 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 super natural 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 canoe] and crossed the sea. When she arrived at the country of the supernatural beings they all came down to the beach. They se: ched among her roots and found one ōguémeskōtit and one LE'mōksin among them. These they ate, and threw away the Crow's potentilla roots. Then she went up to the house and met her niece, who said: "Do you think they are men, that you bring them potentilla roots? Gather öguē'meskōtit and Le'möksin. 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, QiacínemiclX." "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, $Q_{i}$ acī'nemicl. $X$. 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, $Q_{i} a c^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} n E m i c L X$." Then the Crow became afraid and said: "Let go, let go, Q;acī'nemiclX." Then she let go the whale and lay down to sleep. The Crow landed [and when she arrived], she had v it began to ne very cold. $y$ went up to 0 was in the Robin, I am gs and put Then he took ed the tongs 3) licked the chief that I , the door." , wants your o the beach hter and for back to the s daughter." ouse. Then ter dentalia, e and said: Robin; "She f's daughter
! The superle remained
is [put them the country sach. They it and one the Crow's : her niece, n potentilla come again 11 basket of sitch along; shore say: nd then she said to the zed how to boat arose. I violently. afraid and 3 whale and 1], 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, $Q_{i}$ aci'nemiclX.'" 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, $Q_{i}$ acínemiclX." 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, $Q_{i}$ acínemiclX." Then she arose and caught a whale. Again the canoe rocked. She said: "Hold it fast, $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{i}}$ aci'nemicl.X." Sometimes she did not say it right and cried: "Let go the whale, $Q_{i}$ aci'nemicl $X$." Then the whale drifted ashore. The people went down to the beach and cut the whale. 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 into 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: "Ehehiu, 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"]. "'Ehehin', 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 was full of smoke. The person 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 shonted: "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 cat 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 moaths [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 down. 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 inere!" 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; le 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 continued to eat. Now they ate in the right way and finished all they had boiled. Then a person cried: "Ehehin, how they eat all the meat of the supernatural beings!" Then Blue-Jay said: "Did you think I could not finisb 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-
e sea moned the peral people". 1 Blue-Jay. vere no peohis brother , be quiet," s noise just on the perod with his blong beak rreat-great; you alone was full of roke-eater." mdfather's) the hand." es." Then d an enorswallowed ht a small y, "that is all not get re you who with a very the whole canoe full sy all went ouths [and ; the anus. 1 sat down. They swalJay arose lown right out of the f and Bluetgh. Then ; and less. r continued had boiled. the supercould not
was overrries. He the excre-
ments of the supernatural people;" whereupon Blue-Jay said: "'Ehehin', 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." "'Ehehin', 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] chipmunk 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 shat. 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 yon." Blue-Jay said: "We have shooting matches every day in our country." The young woman said: "Do you think they are like Indians? 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. "Uhū," he said, then fell on his back and died. "Ehehiu! 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 went 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 supernatural 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 catch 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 them]: "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, bat do not throw your harpoon; when the fifth comes, then harpoon it." Now the supernatural people stood there. The young woman took a torch in order to help her brother.

After a while a person shouied: "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 hicing place]. Then the torch of the young woman began to flicker and was almost extinguished. The people said: "Why does AnēktcXō'lemiX'storch always flicker?" The person shouted once more: "Yuyayuya, the whale of the supernatural people comes." Then AnēkteXō'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. AnēkteXō'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. AnēteXo'semiX 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. IGUA'NAT I $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ KXANAM

The Salmon his Myth.
 was

3 Liā́atcam: "Ma'nix La'ksta te; Ex LkLā'x $\overline{0}$ Lik L'E'team, Lguegā'ma its antlers: "When who break he will do it these antlers, he shall take her
4 ōgu'Xa." A'Ita aqō'xōqte têlXEm, tā'nēwatike ōxōwā'yōl. my danghter." Now they were invited the people, first the walkers. Ka'nauwe aqóxōqte. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ 'telaxtike $k t g E^{\prime} k a l$. Ka'nauwē 2 aq $\bar{o}^{\prime} x \bar{o} q t e$ All they were in- Then they the fliers. All they were in
6 ktge kal. Take aqō'Xam ōts!Emō'ēkXan. "Mā'nēwa ts; Ex 7 LE'xa!" Nō'ya ōts!Emē'nkXan. Qē'xtcē akLō'cgam. Nēket ts; Ex do it!" She went the suail. Intending she took it. Not break
 A ${ }^{\prime}$ lta tcjex atcíLax $i k_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime} \bar{o} t E n$ cka mEnK aLxEle'l. Aqiō'lXam ēnana'muks: " $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime}$ melaxta tej Ex LE'xa!" $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime} \mathrm{yuLx}$ ēnanā'muks. the otter: "You uext break do it!" Hewent to the the otter.
NaxLō'lexa-it kaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l: ~ " \hat{A}, ~ q \bar{o}$ iā'xka tc ${ }^{\prime} E x$ tcletx!", $Q_{i} a ̄ t$ agā'yax. Atclō'cgam, qē'xtcē te; Ex atci'Lax. Näket te; Ex ale'x. 12 she did him. He took it, intending break he didit. Not break it did. Ayō'ptek weXt. A'lta a'ēlaxta écéna ā'yulx. Gōyä'2 iā́qa-iL He went up again. Now he next the beaver be went to Thus large the middle of
iā'wan. Take nē $k \cdot i m$ iqē'sqēs: "LE ia'xka $x \cdot i x \cdot \bar{l}^{\prime} x$. gi $\bar{a}^{\prime} t s ; a x a n$ his belly. Then he said blue-jay: "Le he this with large belly
 break he will do it." He took them the beaver those antlers. Almost break hedid and again tired heget. Hewent up the beaver. Next $\bar{e} \bar{e}^{\prime} q ;$ am $\bar{a}^{\prime} y u L x$. Atclō'egam, Lēqs tsjEx aLE'xax. TakE the wolf went to the mid- He tookit, almost break it did. Then wiXt tEll nē'xax. $\bar{A}^{\prime} y u p t c k ~ \bar{l} \bar{e}^{\prime} q ; a m . ~ \bar{A}^{\prime} \bar{e} l a x t a ~ i$
ii'texōt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y u L x$. the bear went to the middle of the house.

néxax ii'tsxot.
he got the bear.
Gṑ Lē Xat Lōc
 a person; all sore his body;
lélaqcō ka'nauwē lṑ $\mathrm{l}_{i}$ aqla. Take nē'k.im iqésqēs: "Ē'kta his hair all sore. Then he said bluejay: "What qteē'tuwa $x \cdot i x \cdot i^{\prime} x$. ka'nauwé á'yaLea giā'tcike?" A'lta a'elaxta 2 icā'yim à'yulx. léqs pus te Ex atci'Lax. Ā'lta weXt tä2ll nê'xax. the grizzly he went to Almost break he did it. Now again tired he got. 3 bear the middle of
the house.
A'Ita ilā'xak emāna a'ēlaxta ā'yulx ikjoayawa'. A'lta ka'nauwē Now their chief he next he went to the panther. Now all the midace
qe $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ xtcē intending t imōlak elk Lguçā̀ma Ie stall take her ōxōwā'yōl. the walkers aqō ${ }^{\text {orōqte }}$ they were in-
vited wa ts; Ex st break
elket ts. Ex Not break LE'xa!" do it!"' Aqiō'lXam He was told 1anā'muks. the otter,
tx!" $Q_{i}$ āt EX aLE'X eak it did.
2 iā́qa-iL $\underset{\text { large }}{ }$
ria $^{\prime} \mathrm{ts}_{j}$ axan vith large belly ēqs te; Ex imost break

A'ēlaxta Next
x. TakE
jt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y$ ulx. r went to the middle of
the house.
x TäQll
ax. Tä2l
hem. Tired his body;
 they were at an end the walkers. Now next they the fliers. Now he went yā'nēwa-y- ēnts ${ }^{\prime} X$. Qē'xtcē atccō'cgam. Lēqs ts; Ex atci'Lax. A'lta 6 first Ēts"X. Intending he took it. Almost break be did it. Now wiXt täll nē̄xax. A'lta āēlaXta ipō $\bar{e}^{\prime} p o \bar{e} \vec{a}^{\prime} y u L x$. NxL $\bar{o}^{\prime} l$ exa-it again tired hegot. Now he next ipóepoé he went to she thought the middle
qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l: ~ " \bar{O}$ ia'xka taya'x ts; Ex tsLEtx." A'Ita ateLō'cgam; 8 that woman: "Oh, he if break he would do it." Now he took it; näket qa'da aLE'x. $\bar{A}^{\prime} y o p p t c k . ~ \bar{A}^{\prime} c E l a X t a ~ c E^{\prime} n q e ̄ t q e ̄ t ~ \bar{a}^{\prime} c t o ̄ L x$. not [any] how it did. He went up. Next he [dual] the sparrow be went hawk [dual] [dual] to the 9 middle of
the house.
 went up hawk.
it'ēe't'ē $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o} L x$. Lēqs te; Ex ateE'Lax, ka weXt tell néxax. A'lta 11 the hawk he went Almost break hedidit, and also tired he got. Now down.
álaxta $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ npite $n^{\prime}$ Lxa. Qéxteē te; Ex agE'Lax. Näket aLEle'll. next she the chick- she went to Intending break she didit. Not it moved. en hawk the middle of the house
$\bar{A}^{\prime} e ̄ l a x t a ~ i q o \bar{e} ' l q o e ̄ l ~ \bar{a}^{\prime} y u L x . ~ N a ̈ k c t ~ a L x E l E ' l l . ~ \bar{A}^{\prime} y o ̄ p t c k ~ i q o e ̄ ' l q o e ̄ l . ~$ Next he theowl he went down. Not itmoved. He went up the owl. A'lta $\bar{a}^{\prime \varepsilon}$ laxta $\bar{u} t c a k t e \bar{a}^{\prime} k$ nō'Lxa. AkLō'cgam, Lēqs ts; Ex as ${ }^{\prime \prime} \uparrow$,ax. Now nextsbe the eagle she went down. She took it, aimost break she wid. it. 14 A'lta ka'nauwē qtge'kal nōxō'tetXōm; ka'nauwē ōXōwā́yul 15 Now all the fiers they were at an end; all walkers nōx $\overline{0}$ 'tctXōm.
they were at an end.



ateLō'cgam, tc弓Ex atce'Lax. Qoä'nEmī tejEx ateE'Lax, ka 25

atclXe'kXuē. Take nḗxankō cka nuguguéqxamt tê'lx.Em, he threw them down. Then he ran and they leoked at him the people.
2 Atgiā'qamt. Mank iō'Lqtē ka nē'k'im iqē'sqēs: "A2, Lōwatskā' They looked at A little long and hesaid blue.jay: "Ab, they pursue
him.
3 Lkā'nax ā̀kē." Take aktō'cgam tgā'ktēma. Na'xanko. A'lta the chief's niece." Then she took them her dentalia. She ran. Now
 sued. pur people now pursued them. Far they were
5 E'mal atcā'yax. Take atiga'ōm ēmal. Iawā'2 iā'qoa-il émal. Take atiga'ōm émal têtx ${ }^{\prime}$ Em. A'nqaté iau'a é'natai actō'yam.
6 Then they reached it the bay the people. Long ago there on the otber they [dual]
Cka mä'2nx•i ka wiXt atigō'ptckam émal. Take wiXt aqcge'ta.
And a little and again they came land the bay. Tben again they were $\begin{gathered}\text { pard of } \\ \text { pursued. }\end{gathered}$
Kula'2i weXt aqcege'ta. Gō'yi nḗxax, nix'enā'nakō. A'Ita weXt they were Thus he did. he looked back. Now again pursued.
9 qi'oáp theāxt té'lx•Em. WeXt émal atcā'yax. A'Ita mank near they over. the people. Again a bay he made it. Now a) ittle

1 Take kulá'i weXt actōē'taq'. WeXt ka'nauwē atigō'ptekam Then far again they two left them. Again all they eame landward télx•Em. WeXt aqcáwa. Qoä'nema lemā'lema atci'lax ka the people. Again tbeywere Five bays he made them and

 kēamt ${ }_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ koā'nsum. Take atciṑ 1 Xam iā'cike. "TakE tell after always. Then hesaid to him to his friend: "Then tired
 ōgu'Xalaitan."

Ta'ke nék ${ }^{\prime}$ im épenpen them on her
my arrow." "
 19 mō'ya!" Lō'ni atcō'lXam uyā'Xalaitan: "Gō iā'yaqtq mō'ya!" go!" Three times he said to it his arrow: "At his head go!"' Five times pō'pó a'tcax иу $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ Xalai

TakE
atcō'Lat
$\mathrm{K}^{\text {"cā'xalē }}$ atcō'Lata. Take nō'ya uyā'Xalaitan ha'lelelelelele,




Righthere shooting he didhim in his sape. There hefell down.

bay.
actō'yam they [dual] arrived.
aqcge'ta. they were pursued.
Ita weXt
fow again
Ita mank
ow a) ittle
télx Em . the people.

## gō'ptekam

 came landward 'i'Lax ka ade them andqoā'nEm
i'penpen badger [ake tell Then tired ; XaXā'k : that kE pō'pō hen blow iā'yaqtq his bead mō'ya!" Xalaitan. is arrow. elelelele. telelelele. unā'ētix't. fell down.
gam kaX $k$ her that itgiā'wuls. rhey ate all. at. Take ou's. Then viä'yakuit il into a hole
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { CHINOOK } \\ \text { BOAS }\end{array}\right]$
THE SALMON MYTH.
Lia'apta gō Lqā'naks. Take nō'Xukō têlx'Em, ka'nauwe 1
his egg
no $\bar{\sigma}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xuk} \bar{\sigma}$
they went hey went
home
the people, and
ēmētgēu." Nō'ya-y- ōk• 'иno', ayaxa'nex•Enēmai nage'tsax. A'lta your nephew." Sbe went the crow, she cried while walking she cried. Now nō'yam qīgō kaXē aqiā'wa ${ }^{\prime}$. A'lta Lā́qLāq agéLax Lqā́naks. 4 she arrived where where he was killed. Now turnover she did them stones.
A'qxulqt. Lá'qLaq klāxt Lqā'nake, klik;'elā'leplē. TakE Lap $\overline{\text { A }}$ she cried. Turnover sbe did stones, she turned themover Then find them stones, she often.
$a g E^{\prime} L a x$ LēXt LgEmák'iket. Take agE'Luk ${ }^{\prime} T$ gō-y éqxél. 6 she did it one salmonegg. Then she carried it to a creek. LE'keEk ag $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a u$. Take aklaLeEnqa $\bar{a}^{\prime} n a-i t$ gō iteuq. Tsṑyustè 7 Dig she didit. Then she putitinto in water. Evening
ka nā́Xkō. NaXkō'mam gō te'kXaqL.
and she went home. She got home to her house.
 Now large that salmonegg, a little long. Now dig she did it mank iā́qoa-iLe. Tsō'yustē weXt náa'Xkō. NaXkō'mam. Näket 11 a little large. Evening again she went home. She got home. Not nā̄'ptit ka nä'kteuktē. KawīX ka weXt nō'ya. A'qxulqt, nō'ya. 12
 Shearrived at that salmon egg. Now a small tront thereswam. Now glad alittle nā'xax. A'Itā iā qoa-iL LE'kLEk agā'yau. Tsō'yustē nā'Xkṑ. ME'nx'i she became. Now large dig she didit. Evening she went home. A little naö́ptit ka nḗkteuktē. WiXt nō'ya ilā́lakt. Take nō'yam gō qṓla she slept and it got day. Again she went the fourth Then she arrived at that L'ā'pta. A'lta-y ōp!ā'lo yuXtke'l. Take kwa'nkwan nā'xax salmonegg. Now a trout swam there. Then happy she became 16 $\overline{o k ;}{ }^{\prime} u^{\prime} n \bar{o}!L E \prime k L E k$ agā'yau, iā'2qo-iL iLE'kLEk agā'yau. Cka menx 17 dug hole she made it. And a little
 stan she got home. just it grew dark, ka nā̄ptit. Kawíx
then
she slept. $\underset{\text { Early }}{\text { naxe } l^{\prime} o k o ̄}$ she awoke. Naxā'latek. Nō'ya wiXt; 19 ayōkctam kaX ōp!'ā'lo. No'2yam. A'lta ianō'kstX iguā'nat 20 he went to seeit that trout. yuXtké'l. A'lta LE'kLEk agā'yau, iā'2qoa-iL LE'kLEk agā'yau. 21 WiXt naiē ${ }^{\prime}$ taqt. Pāt $\bar{o}^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ Lax ka nā $\bar{y}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xk}$. NaXkō'mam. Iā́miaXkēwa Again sheleft him. Noon sun and she went She got home. Only of that
tgā XatakôX. Nō'pönem. Kawī'X ka nō'ya. Nō'yam, a'lta iáqoa-iL 23 her thoughts. It grew dark. Early then she went. She arrived, now a large iguā'nat yuXtkē'l. Agī̄'cgam, agéx xalnkctgō mā́lxolé. A'lta 24 salmon swam there. She took bim, she threw him down on shore. Now
 $\bar{o} k j^{\prime} \mathbf{u}^{\prime} n \bar{o} . \quad \mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{l}$ ta $\mathrm{aci}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xkō}$. AcXkō'mam. Take agiō'lXam iteā'kXēn 26 the crow. Now they [dual] They [dual] got Then she said to him her grandson 26
 the crow: "Bathe. Supernatural youshall seethem." Now he bathed, 27
 he bathed, he bathed. The first time in water he bathed. He finished, in
 bay be bathed. All nights he bathed. He finished he bathed
 3 nétrax. $^{-1}$.
he became.

| $A^{\prime}$ Ita | naxa-iyi'lk ${ }^{\text {n }}$ Tē ${ }^{\text {l }}$ | uyā'ki ${ }^{\text {ik }}$ | Agiō'lXam: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | she told him mach | bis |  |  | 5 atciā'wa ${ }^{\prime}$ LEmē'mama, iā̄ cike épenpen. Qia näkct kaX $\bar{o}^{\prime} \bar{\sigma}^{\prime}$ kuil they uwo yourfather, his friend badger. If not that woman 6 pōc näkct aqiā'war Gō Lläq;am aLgṑcgam kaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil." 7 Take atcō 1 Xam uyā $\mathrm{a}_{i} i k_{i} \bar{e}:$ "Nō'ya. Niō'Xtkinemama Then he s.id to her his grandmother: "I shall go. I shall go and search for him 8 it ${ }^{\text {ä'lapas." "Näket mō'ya, taua'lta aqema'wôôx." Take wiXt }}$ coyote." "Not go. else you will be killed." Then again acxē'la-it uyā' $k_{i} i k_{j} e \overline{\text { en }}$. Iō'Lqtē acxē'la-it, ka weXt naxa-ilgu'Litck: theytwo hisgrand- Longtime theytwo then again shetold him: stayed mother. stayed,

10 "Go it ${ }^{\text {an'lapas }}$ aqō'cgam uyā'pLi$L_{i} i k \bar{e}$ LEmé'mama." "Â, nō'yaya 11 Nin'XtkinEma $\mathrm{t}_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. Take $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xuit tiō'LEma anō'ikEl." 11 I shall seareh for him coyote. Then many supernatural I saw them."
12 "Ni'Xua amxānitgu'Litck, ē'kta imē'yōLEma?" Take ateō'lXam 'Well, tellme, what yoursupernatural Then he said to her beings?
13 uyā' $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{ik} \mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$ : "Ni'Xua me'tpa!" Take nō'pa-y- ōki'u'nō. Atcō'Lata-yto his grand- "Well, come outside." Then she went out the crow. He shot it mother:
14 पyā'xalaitan iau'a mā'lxôlē. Ia'xkēwa nē xlx•aē. Atcō'lata hisarrow then inland. There it caught fire. He shot it
15 uyā́xalaitan ḗwa temqā ēma. Ia'xkēwa nēXlXaē. Take nā'k'im
$16 \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \mathbf{u}^{\prime} \mathrm{no}: ~ " \bar{O}$ nau'itka taLi iō'LEma amē'ElkEl." Agio'lXam: the crow: "Oh indeed lo!" supernatu- yousaw it." salbeing said to him: supernatu- you saw it. She said to him:
ral being

18 nixe'ltXuitck. Atctō'cgam tiā'ktēma, atixā'lax ka'nauwè. Atcto'cgam he made himself He took them his dentalia, he put them all. He took them
ready.
on to himself ready.
tiā'xalaitanEma. A'lta acxē'lagux igō'cax. A'lta ā'yō. Ayō'ēpa his arrows. Now $\begin{gathered}\text { it thandered } \\ \text { from clear sky }\end{gathered}$ the sky. Now he went. He went out
20 temª̄́ēma. Qoā'nEm temª̄'ēma ayō'ēpa. to a prairie. Five prairies he went out to them.

22 A'Ita icXgulā'magux lgōLḕleXemk. Ayō'tXuit gō $\mathrm{k}^{u} \mathrm{La}^{\prime}$ xanē t ${ }^{\prime}$ 'ōl. Now singing song of vic- a person. Hestood at the outside of the the



26 te $^{\prime} k X E q L$. Tcintuwa ${ }^{\prime}$ ōmx." Lqa $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ LXate lē̄lauit gō ciā́xôct. Take in house. He will kill me." Coal it was put on his face. Then

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rati nix'ötor Nei hoo itater y. iqq'oálipx a youth
"It ${ }^{\text {aj}}$ Capas Coyote $\mathrm{kaX} \bar{o}^{c} \bar{\sigma}$ 'kuil that woman ¿X $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil." jat woman." 'Xtkinemama and search for him Take wiXt Then again xa-ilgu'Litek: she told him
"Â, nō'yaya " À, I shall go. ₹ anō'ikel."
1 saw them.
E atcō'lXam he said to her

Atcō ${ }^{\prime}$ Lata- $y$ He shot it

## © Atcō'Lata 'akE nā'k $\cdot \mathrm{m}$ Then she said <br> Agio'1Xam: she said to him: <br> $\bar{o}^{\leftarrow} \overline{o ̄}^{\prime} \mathrm{Lax} \mathrm{ka}$ more day and Atcto' cgam He took them <br> Tō. ont. Ayowentōpa He wentout ont. He went out

ei'tax t!ōL. got to it a house. $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ xanē t !ṑ L . putside of $\begin{gathered}\text { the } \\ \text { hoose }\end{gathered}$ atcixā laqué, he openeed the yuk ayō'yam he arrived
1ā'nanma-itx jump inside
'xôct. TakE
face. Then
$\bar{a}^{\prime}$ yamenuk"t. E'penpen wiXt ā̀yamenuk"t. $Q_{i}{ }^{\prime}$ é nē'xax iqamō'tē. 1 his face was black- Badger also his face was black. Squeak did the door. ened. ened.
 Helooked at thus the door-way coyote. Now he he was, whom he had 2

 my dear; " coyote said, "Hewas killed that my dear.
Nexōwā'yulema-itx klxelgā'yutsXa." Take ā'yup!. Take ā'yup, 5
They go from place to place t.ose looking just like Then heentered. Then he entered,
 the salmon his son. He stayed at the settee. $\hat{A}$, and silent become


 Now his face rub he did $i$ t. "Give it my father his bow," nḕk•im iguā'uat iā'xa. Nē̄ $k \cdot i m$ it ${ }_{i}$ 'ā lapas: "Iamelō'ta qēstamX!" he said the salmon his son. He said coyote: "I shall give it my dear!"
 Then hestoodup coyote. Take hedidit one bow. He took it,
 thus he did it. Break it dia. He struek him, he was hit with it the bow
 He fell down head.long. Qul qul qui qul his legs they shook. He rose
 tome,
 Then he said cogote: "I shall give it my dear." Take he did it one 15
 bow more. He gave it to him. Again he was struck on his face. Falling 16 nīeilgākXo-it it ${ }^{\prime}$ álapas. Qul qul qul qul tiā'swit nō'xôx. WiXt he fellon his back "- coyote. Qul qui qul qul his legs they did. Again
 he rose. "Give it to my father his bow, why
 iak;'ō'yul jema qaX ōpl; ikē̄'. Take gôyē ${ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ teax ; näkct lekn nā'xax. 20
 Here thus he did it right hand, break it did. He was struck 21



 his left hand, three times thas he did it; then here his right hand 25
 BULL. T=20 -5
tE'ctaqL.
their house.
Take wiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o \overline{\text {. }}$. Ayō'ēpa wiXt tēXt tEḿa'ēma. Ateō'ēkEl Then again hewent. He went out to again one prairie. He saw it atctā'xom t! ōL. A'lta Lā'qXulqt Léa'kil. Atcixā'laqT Lawā́4. he reached it ahouse. Now it cried a woman. He opened the door slowly. $Q_{i}{ }^{\prime} \bar{e} \quad n \bar{e}^{\prime} x a x$ iqam $\bar{e}^{\prime} t \bar{e}$. Nā'k'ikst qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l$. AgételkEl, ia'xka squeak it did thedoor. Sbelooked that woman. She saw him, he
 " $\bar{A}$, iametXtki'nEmam; tXgō'ya. Nai'ka LgE'mama qiau aqitā'wá." 6 "Ah, I came to search for you; we two will My my father that he was killed." go home.
Take agiō'lXam: "TqetxēLā'wuks tgemuwa'£ō." "QádoXoē Then she said to him: "Monsters they will kill you." "Shall
 they shall kill me." NixLxā'
 atci'Lax. Atcuxuk' 'té'niyanuk't qō'ta tiā'Lwulē. A'Ita ā'tcax kaX an old man
bureau of ethiology
' $\bar{A}$ cka $k_{i}^{\prime} \cdot \bar{a}$ Ah. and quiet q" Nē'k'im He said
aqēnālax." was made me." qeXelteim. they were struck together.
it ${ }^{\prime}$ 'a'lapas: coyote:
${ }^{\bar{e}}$ xalukctgō was thrown away éna. I'mka ill kill Only m . éleXemk." a person.
10̄xō'LXama it was burnt

Atcō'ēkEl
He saw it 'yō. $Q_{i}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ went. Nearly qT Lawā'4. door slowly. lkel, ia'xka him, he qō'ta t! !ol. that house. aqitā'wå." he was killed.'
"Qā'doXoē "Shall
j $\overline{o ̛}^{\prime}$ Lax, lāx the sun, after$\operatorname{mmi}_{\text {mes }} q_{j}$ up $\begin{array}{ll}\text { mes cut } \\ \bar{a}^{\prime} \text { teax } & \text { kaX }\end{array}$ he ate it that aX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil that woman
ama, ēXt ome, one $x \cdot i t \bar{e}^{\prime} k$, ka this, then o'ta." A'lta , them." Now
ôm néxax; he got;

THE SALMON MYTH.

## Tsō'yustē ka qull nē̄xau. Alā'cgatp! LgōLē'leXEmk. Kã'tsEk Evening and noise of became. It entered a person. In middle of falling objects <br> t!ōl ale'tē. "Hômm, iguā'nat ēnilā'kux; iguā'nat ēnilā'kux; 2 house he came. "Hômm, salmon I smell it; salmon I smell it;

 $\bar{e}^{\prime} x a u w i t e ̄ ~ a q e ̄ e ́ k l t u q . ~ W a ̄ x ~ a L i ' x a x ~ L^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} o w i l q t ~ g o ̄ ~ i a ̄ ̀ y a c q L . ~ T a k e ~ 4 ~$ often be was kicked. Pour out it came the blood in his month. Then
 she stood up the woman. Take out she did it one bundle. " 1 am a person
 I am. Do youthink not my relative? This he brought it this Lq;ēyō'qxōt." "Hō! itci'kōkcin! Qā'daqa nēket ánqatē amiō'lXam? 7 old man." "Hō! Mysister-in-law's Why not longago you toldme?
TsE'xtsEx anE ${ }^{\prime}$ Lax lge'kōkcin." WiXt qul nē'xau. WiXt $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xat 8 Hurt I did him mysister-in-law's Again noise of therewas. Again one $\begin{gathered}\text { falling } \\ \text { relative. }\end{gathered}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { relative. } & \text { falling } \\ \text { objects }\end{array}$
 visible hebecame. He came in. There near middle of house: "Hemm, salmon iā'tseks inilā'kux. Hemm, iguā'nat inilà'kux." Ēwa' atci'lqltuq. 10 his smell I smell. Hemm, salmon I smell." Thus he kicked him. 10

 the blood thus his mouth. "I am a person I am. Do you think not 12
 my relative? This he brought it this old man." $\begin{gathered}\text { She gave it one } \\ \text { to him }\end{gathered} 13$


| TsE ${ }^{\prime}$ xtsex | $\underset{\text { ane }}{\text { a }}$ Lax | LgE'kōksin." | WiXt | f | nē'xau. | WiXt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hurt | I did him | my sister-in-law's relative." | Again | noise of falling object | became. | Again |

 kà'tsek né'k•im: "Hemm, iguā'nat iā'tseks inilà'kux. Hemm, 17 in middle he said: "HEmm, salmon his smell I smell it. HEmm,

 he flew about he was kicked. Blood pour out it did thus his mouth at

 bundle. She gave it her brother-in- "Ohō! mysister-in. the poor one!

 relative." Agat Again one visible became $\begin{aligned} & \text { falling or was } \\ & \text { objects }\end{aligned}$
Lgōlē'leXemk. Cka menx cka nē'cgatp! ka nā'yila: "Hemin, 24 a person. And a little and he entered and he smelied it: "Hemm, iguā'nat iā'tseks inilá'kux. Hemm, iguā'nat inilā'kux." Ēwā' 25 salmon his smell I smell. Hemm, salmon I smell." Thus
 he kicked him. Thus be flew about, much he flew about he was kieked.
I.
 Pour but bldid thus hismouth. Long time he stood up.
 "I am a person I am. Do you not my relative? This he brought it
$\overline{\mathrm{e}} \quad \mathrm{n} \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{tX}$ uit.
be stood up. aLgétk ${ }^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{Iam}$ he brought it
$i^{\prime}$ itci'qōqcin! my sister-inlaw s relative! LgE'qōqcin." my sister-inlaw's relative." a me'nx•i ka a little and while
m , iguā'nat
im, salmon
atci'LqLtuq. he kicked him. Wāx $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lxax sur out it did yLqLtu'qo-im e was kicked much :ōLä'lEXEmk L am a person
${ }^{u} \operatorname{Tam} x \cdot i L a$ ght it this siX, qa'daqa ther
siX."
ter-in-law.'
ta $q \bar{e}^{\prime} \mathbf{x t c e}$ intending akE $n a{ }^{\prime} k \cdot i m$ Chen she said $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ lēwanEma, his ribs,
KawíX ka Early and
b nixā'latck he rose

5'kuil. A'lta oman. Now ¿ō ilEmétk. bed.
$\underset{\text { Then }}{\text { TakE }} \underset{\text { again }}{\text { wiXt }}$ anauwétike all ta näket ralaitanEma. his arrows.
akE nē'k•im then he said
mtEnlā ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{x} \bar{o}!$ you make them for me'

THE SALMON MYTH
 You will make a flint arrow head." "Your your mind. Sometimes it for me
mâket LEmE'nLEmEn nix $\bar{a}^{\prime} n \overline{e x a x}, \bar{e}^{\prime} X t E m a \bar{e}$ ēXt LEmE'nLEmEn two broken they get, sometimes one broken 2
nixā'nèxax." T'ake atcayā'lōt ōguḗluXtcutk, qoā'nEm nats; $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$ it gets." Then he gave them to flint pieces, five pieces
ōguēluXtentk.
flint.

Néskteuktē a'lta. Kawī'X wiXt ā'Lo Llēq; $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ muks. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ Lo ka wiXt It got day now. Early again they the wolves. They and again 5
 he went to the salmon his son. He worked on them the arrow heads. He finished them 6 bathe
ka'nauwē'2, atciā'xōtck qiX igē'luXtentk. EXXt Lāqu atcā'yax, all, he made them these arrow heads. One take out he did it, 7
nixilē'má. Tsō'yustē ka wiXt alXatgö'mam skanauwétiks. he kept it. Evening and again they arrived at home all.
Algḗlk ${ }^{\prime}$ тam imō'lekuma. Algā'yaxe ka'nauwē imō'lekuma. A'lta They brought home elks. They eut them all the elks. Now 9 algiókuman qix igē'luXtcutk. $\overline{\mathrm{O}}$, iti $\bar{\sigma}^{\prime} k t i \quad x \cdot i k$ igéluXteutk. 10
 "Formerly and I was a man," he said the old one, "I a good worker 11 igéluXtcutk." "Wuxī̀k $\bar{a}^{\prime} n l a x t a \bar{a} m i n l \bar{a}^{\prime} x \bar{o}, "$ atciō'lXam é Xat: arrow heads." "To-morrow menext you will make he said to him one: 12
"Maika imētXakamit." Take wiXt $\underset{\text { again }}{\text { "Mayi'ltatke }}$ woātnem 13 ōgué $l^{\mathrm{a}}$ Xtcutk.
flint-pieces.
Kawī $\bar{l}^{\prime} \mathrm{X}$ wiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} L \bar{o}$ Llḗqiam. ALxō'kumakjaua. 15 Early and again theywent the wolves. They went hunting.
 time
$\operatorname{atcLe} \bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{kXo} L_{i}$. ĒXt nixelē $\bar{m}^{\prime} \mathrm{ma}^{\varepsilon}$. Tsō'yustē aLXatgō'mam. Náānnem. 17 he finished them. One he kept. In the evening they arrived at home. It grew dark.
Algiōkuman igés luXteutk iā'xōtskin qix. iqiēyōqxōt. La'ktka 18 They looked at them the arrow heads his work that old man. Four only
 he gave them to him. One he kept. He said again one: "To-morrow
 me next he willmake my sister-in-law's Again heleft them to five times 20


 he kept. In the evening they arrived at home. It grew dark. They looked at it iā'xōtckin qix iqiēyōqxōt. $\overline{\mathrm{O}}$ it ${ }_{i}^{\prime} \bar{o} k t i \quad x \cdot i g$ igē'luXteutk. "WuXí 24 his work this oldman. Oh, good these arrowheads. "To-morrow

$\overline{0} g{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} l u X t e u t k$. flint.

# $\underset{\text { Early }}{\text { KawíX ka aLxE Xntek Lléq;am. A'lta aLX } \bar{o}^{\prime} k u m a k j a n w a . ~}$ Early and they nums nem- the wolves. Now they went hunting. 


3 AtclḗkXōli ka'nauwē qix• igē'luXtcutk. ĒXt nigilē'mar. Tsō'yustē He finished them all these arrow heads. One hekept. In the evening
4 aLXatgō'mam. NápōnEm. Ateilā̃ot la'ktka, éXt nixilémás. they arrived at home. It grew dark. He gave them four only, one he kept. to him

 he will make he said that youngest one, her husband that woman. "Your them for me,"
 pieces
8 ōguéluXteatk.

Kawi'X ka
Early and
aLXE ${ }^{\prime}$ ltXuitek
they made themselves ready
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ lta atcia' $\mathrm{Xotck} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$ Llēq;'a'muke.
the wolves.



Nixālatck He rose them

ĒXt nixēlē'mac.
nixē̄̄̄'m
he sept. he finished them. One he kept. In the evering they arrived at home.
12 Algè'tk ${ }^{\mathrm{u}}$ tam ēmō'lekuma. Pā2L take te'LaqL imōlekuma. They brought home elks. Full then their house elks.
13 Pō'laklī alXatgṓmam. A'lta algiṑkuman iā'xōtckin qix. At dark they arrived at home. Now they looked at it his work those
14 igēéluXtcutk: "O, itsi'qsiX! Masā'tsilx igééluXtcutk, it ${ }_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} k t i$ arrow heads: "Oh, my brother-in-law'" Pretty arrow heads, good
 Early and again they rose. They


18 "Qā't; ōeXem!" atcō'lXam. Take acxéltXuitck.
Take care!" be said to her. Then they made themselves ready.
 Five those wolves, tive those their wells.
 wife.
 his bow. Thus he made it his arrow thus mountains. Now hot

 youngest one his well a little there was that water. Ka igō'cgêwal ilaà xk'un. Take léku nā́xax uyā'pljikē. and he went much the eldest one. Then break it did his bow.
25 Take atcixe'llqleelx: "TaLi ia'xka, tali ia'xka igua'nat iā'xa Then he cried much: "Lo he, to he, the salmon his son
 he disguised himself
before us." $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { He went to } \\ \text { the water, }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { he went } \\ \text { home. }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { He went to- } \\ \text { ward the } \\ \text { beach, }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { he went to- } \\ \text { ward the } \\ \text { beach, }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { he went to- } \\ \text { ward the } \\ \text { beach. }\end{gathered}$
'kumak;auwa. $y$ went hunting.
igē'luXtcutk. arrow heads.
na $\varepsilon$. Tsō'yustē
t. In the evening
t nixilē'má. he kept.
itei'qciX my brother. in-law
tuil. "Mai'ka
nats; $E^{\prime} x$

Nixā'latck He rose
Ka'nauwè All

LXatgō'mam. sy arrived at home. imō'lekuma. òtckin qix s work those 1tk, it ${ }^{\circ} \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{kti}$ tek. $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime} \mathrm{Lo}$ They ;'1Xam qaX d to her that 1aX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil. that woman.

Lā'plxuma. their wells.
Atcā'Eltē
He spanned it
$A^{\prime}$ lta $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ tōl Now hot $\underset{\text { Only }}{\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime} \text { mka }} \underset{\text { that }}{\text { qix• }}$
uyā'plikē. his bow.
$a^{\prime}$ nat $i \bar{a}^{\prime} x a$ salmon his son
$x$, ā'yulx. to- he went toward the beach.

THE SALMON MYTH.
 ōyā́plx. Nék hiswell. He looked, he looked his well. Now dry, it was empty.

He looked the next one his younger biswell. Dry, it was empty.
downinto brother
 The middle his younger he looked
one brother
down into
 youngest one the next one bis younger his well he looked it was empty. He looked $\begin{gathered}\text { brother }\end{gathered}$
 the youngest hiswell. Now alittle was in it. Hejumped then down. brother
 Hedrank, hedrank, hedrank. Full got his belly.
 Shooting he did him thesalmon hisson; shooting he was the wolf, and there him
ayuqunā'ētix: Acgiō'lata, acgiō'peut.
he fell down. They hanled him they hid him.
out,
Ka igō'cgēwal weXt $\mathbb{e}^{\prime}$ Xat [etc., as before]. . . . A'lta menx 10 And he went much more one [ete., as before]. . . . Now a little
Lā'lōe. Atci'luket qō'La Ltcuq. Nigē'kxamt, nigē'kxamt, nigē'kxamt. 11 was in it. He looked at it that water. He looked, he looked, he looked.
Näket i'kta atcē'elkel. Take ayō'itcō gō qaX oplx. A'lta 12
 hedrank, Full got his belly. shooting he did him 13 iguā'nat iā̃'xa. Ia'xkatē ayuqunā'ētix. Acgiō'Lata, atciō'pcut. the salmon his son. There he fell down. They hanled he hid him. himout,
Ka igō'cgēwal wiXt é'Xat [etc., as before]. . . . A A'Ita menx. 10 And he went much more one [etc., as before]. .... Now a little
 ho looker,
A'lta wiXt nigé'kxamt, nigē'kxamt, nigékxamt. Ayā'xlakō qaX 17 Now again helooked, he looked, he looked. He went around it that

 menx atctākXamet, ka wiXt nigésxamt. WiXt atctā'kXamet, 19 a little he drank, and again he looked. Again he drank,


Iā'xkatē ayuqunā'ētix. Acgiō'Lata, acgiō'pcut.
There he fell down. They hauled they hid him.
 And he went much more one [etc., as before]..... Now a little


 well. At last and $\begin{gathered}\text { he went } \\ \text { down, }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { a long } \\ \text { time }\end{gathered} \quad$ and $\begin{gathered}\text { he went } \\ \text { down. }\end{gathered} \quad$ He drank, $\quad 25$

1 menx aterā̄kXamet, wiXt ayō-icxéwulx. Alā'Xti ayō'itco wiXt a little hedrank, again hewent up. Atlast hewent down again 2 ka atcrā̄'kXamet, atcrā̄kXamet, atcrā́kXamet. PāL nés xax iā'wan. and hedrank, he drank, Full got his belly. Iā'má atcē'lax iguâ'nat iā’xa. Iá’xkaté ayuqunā'étix. Acgiólata, 3 Shooting be did him the salmon hisson. There hefell down. They bauled him
4 acgiópeut.
Ka igō'egēwal ixgéscax. Take leku nā'xax uyã'pli'ikē. And he went much the youngest one. Then break it did hlsbow.
6 Take atcixe'llqēlx: "TaLi iä'xka, tali iä'xka iguā'nat iā'xa Then he cried mnch: "Lo he, to be, the salmon hisson

 brother.
9 Liā'xk; uniks lxálotX láplxoake. A'lta-y-āmka-y uyáplx menx. his elder urothers were empty their wells. Now only biswell a little
 11 uyä́plx, ayaxLä'nukl uyā'plx. A'lta atcō'Xtkin, nik;'éx'tkin. his well, he went often around his well. Now hesearched for them, he looked about.
12 Légspas ategō'tXuitX. Ateō'pena kē'kXulē. Atetā'kXamet, Almost he stepped on them. He jumped down. He drank,
13 atce $\bar{a}^{\prime} k$ Xamet, ater $\bar{a}^{\prime} k$ Xamet. Take wiXt ateō'pena $k^{n}{ }^{\prime} a^{\prime}$ xalī. A'lta he drank, he drank. Then again he jamped up. Now
14 wiXt nik; é $x \cdot$ tkin, nik; ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} x \cdot t k i n$, nik; $\bar{e}^{\prime} x \cdot t k i n$. WiXt ateō'pena again helooked abont, he looked about, be looked about. Again he jumped
15 ké'kXulē. Qoä'nēmi ateō'pena ké'kXulé. A'lta aterã́kxamet. down Fivetimes bejomped down hew drank.
16 Pa2L néx xax iā'wan. Iā'ma ${ }^{\prime}$ atcélax. Atciā́k ${ }^{\prime}$ Lematsk atciā'war. Full got his belly. Shooting he did. His last one he killed him.

> A'lta a'ctōlx. AtcōxṓlXam te'laqL. A'lta a'ctō, aci'xko. $\begin{gathered}\text { Now they went down He burnt it theirlrouse. Now they went, they went } \\ \text { to the water. }\end{gathered}$
 He carried that woman. Theyreached a canoe. Now they went down

 Ishall lie down in fow five days not you will awake
canoe.
21 Ayiaxagóketit. A'lta $\bar{a}^{\prime} k ; a y a \quad$ nṓya qaX ócókuil. Aya'qxoye,


 he slept and theymoved much his maggots. Now she awoke him. She shook him,
25 agiṑlel. Nixa'llokō. Atcō'cgam: "Qa'daqa amēnā'qxōte!?


27 Näkct Lmēk'ika! à́lqē Lkā'nax. Manix teā́ko-i ka mxteā'xa-itx." Not yourhusband later on chief. When summer and you will erymuch."
bcreat of ethnotogy
yö'iteo wiXt went dowu again巨̄'xax iā'wan. got his belly,

Acgiólata, They bauled hin out,

иуāpLi’ke. hls bow. uā'nat iá'xa salmon his son egun éXat

1 Llä'ktiks four
$\bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{pLx}$ menx well a little lyaxLā'nukL went often around lik;' $\bar{e}^{\prime} x \cdot t k i n$. be looked about. गă'k Xamet, He drank,
$\bar{a}^{\prime}$ xalī. A'lta up.
atcópena he jumped
धTã'kxamet. he drank.
< ateiā'was. he killed him.
tō, aci'xko. went, they went home.
actō'tetcō.
they went down the river. teina'xt. 1 get.
iEna'öte !a.? rou will awake Ayáqxoyé, He slept. iā'yacqL. his mouth.
(1. La'kti Four times

- Agiō'lel, She shook him,
náqxote!?
on awake me?
in iméxal. your name.
teā'xa-itx."
will ery much."

THE SALMON MYTH.
Take nikl' 'émen iguā'nat. Nō'xunitak ō'omen, qaxésx ka Then hedivel the salmon. She drifted away the pigeon, where may be and nuXnā'niptck. A'lta $L_{i}$ ap aci'kxax cmôkst ckoaléx $x \cdot o a$. Nés $k \cdot i m$ she drifted ashore. Now find they didher two ravens. He said qix. éXat: "ĒXt itcāxotk, ext itcámelqtan. Ka'tsek Lq;up 3
 herintestines, wecut them in He said that one: "No, no, no,
 no; I both hereyes and one her cheek, and middle Lqiop tgā'amcuke tqcauwè'xa." "Ime'melaXaqamé," atciō'1Xam; ent her intestines, we cut them intwo." "You are wrong." he said to him: "EXt itcā'xot mai'ka, éXt itcá'xot nai'ka. EXt iteámelqtan 7 "One hereye you, one hereye I. One hercheek nai'ka, ext iteä'melgtan maika. Kátsek Lqiop tgáameuke." 8 KayeX ackéx ka naxa'latck. Nóko, ake'étaql. Thus they did and sherose. She flew she left them.
A'lta á'yo, nik ${ }^{u} L_{i} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ men iguá'nat. Ayú'Xtki a'lta. Nigō'ptegam 10
Now he went. hedived the almon. Heswam now. He came ashore 10
 one land. Then he went inland. He went far. Then be reached it a creek.
Take ateo'ikel tXut iau'a e'natai. TakE niXxagö'mit. Take



 nister.

 come down to carry me on back.
the water."
nā̄'Xtakō. Naxalengu'Litck Lgā̀meXutetiks: " $\bar{A}$, Lq; èyō'qxot, 18 she returned. She told them her sisters: "Ab. an old man,


Ka'nauwē'2 pãL LEmō'ckike ēLaL'a." Nā'k'im kex ${ }^{\prime}$ IEmā't: "Nai'ka 20 nlugō'lemam. Olxā'qxalptekix. LgiakEnā'oi." Take nai'kuteté 21 go to fetch him. Gur fire he shall look after." Then she crossed $\underset{\text { she went to fetch him. "Ah, }}{\text { aklugólemam. }}$ I came to fetcin yon," akeōlXam. " $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$, cka 22


 home. at iLā'potē. Nau'i Lá'qxauwilqt wāx aLi'xax." TakE agō'lXam 26


1 Naigótctam. " $\bar{A}$ iamtgálemam, me'Lxa." " $\bar{A}$, cka aqanōetxō'x." She got acroas. "Ah, I came to fotch you, come down." "Ah, and earry me on your
Take nō'ptcga. Agiṑegam iLä'pōtitk, aklṑlatck. Ka'nauwē'2 wăx Then she went up. Shetook it hisforearm, she iffedhim. All pour

4 nä'k•im qioã'p oxge'sax kex'LEmā't: "K'e nai'ka nlugō'lemam;
shesad bear tF youngeat thenext: And I gotofeteb bim;
5 olxa'qxalptekix. Lgiakena'oi." Take nai'kotcte. Naigo'tetam. ourfire beshall look after it," Then she croased. She came acrosa.
 godown to old man; I came to fetch you" "Ah, and carry mat your back.
the water.
7 TakE no'pte\&a. A'lta ayaxalo'etxamt. Mank kula'yi agayuk"t. Then ahewentup. Now she carried him on her A little far she carried him. back.

 TakE ие LáwuX cka kja ka nótXuit. Naket qa'da nák'im. TakE Then there their younger and ailent and bhestood Not [anybhow she apoke. Then
was siater
 sister:
 and sho will carry They looked at their younger and she got across. Then shes said
bim."
 sister: canoe.
14 néxax. Cell iã'ok, tali lelákē iā'ok. Ayage'la-it. Actigṓtetamé. hedid. Kattling his lo! seatotter bis blanket. Hewas in the eanog. They bwo came
 16 口yā'tcinkikala na-exālax. Atclö'mitckis Lkanauwétike, Liánemeke his head wife she was to him. He took them hil. his wives
17 aLixa'lax. Altā'2 ā'mka ōxgē's'ax tyiex átcax. hemarle them Now only the youngent like be did her. to him. one A'Ita alxéla-it iáxkate. Ka'nauwe Laláma alk'ola'leprâ-itx. Now hestayed there. All days they went alwayn digging
 Himalose they left him. Several days they left him, and she went
20 a'newa-y nLa'xk'un. NaXko'mam. A'Ita k;e go Lácoimatk. No'Lxa first sho the eldent one. She came home. Now aothing at their camp. Shewent to
21 mā'Lnē. A'Ita iā'qxoyō go iláxanima. Iakqanā'itx: Lawa'
22 agiótetemt ilã'xanima. Malxola'y ékxát. A'lta atcio'pewe she pushed it their canoe. Fromland wind. Now it drifted

24 ilē'e. Nēkct atcé'EikEl. WeXt nixk; ényakō. Ayā'qxoya, môkcti land. Not be naw it. Again he tied blanket Heslept, twice
25


# Néelkéelakō. A lta gŏ lux iugṓóX. Ayēálolx. AtciusgéwulX Hetook off bis Now at island it wason the He went anhore. He hunded it up blanket. besach. <br> 1 

iā'xanim. Lãx atcā́yax iā'xanīm. A'lta iá'xkaté kê'kXulé nixō'kcté. his canoe. Tarned he made it hincanoe. Now there below helay down.

Kawi'X ka lgöléleXemk ale'tē gó lkamẽláleq, tex tex tex tex 3 gö Lkameláleq. Nā'wi aLigáluptck qaxé' qigó nikéx. Take 4 on thenand. Immeliately she went ap where there where he was. Then
 she said to him: "Rise, let uago" Then berone They puiled up
 biecanse and broak theydidit. Now they went They arrived at at that t!oL. A'lta pā̃ elagètema qō'ta t"oL. A'lta agiṓpeut. Läz house Now that house Now she hid him. Some sime
ka naxatgō'mam ugō'xk'un. Môket itcā̀ctxōl clagétema. Kawi'X 8 and she came home her elder ainter. Two her load sea-ottors. Karly ka wiXt a'ctō. A'néwa naxatgo'mam qaX uXgés'ax. EXtka 9 and again they went. Firat she came home that youngest one. One only Ca'ke Ljap agã'yax. Take agóTXam Lgā'wuX qaX uxke'kxun: 10 aeaotter find shedid. Then abenaidtober heryonnger that eideatone:
"A'nqaté tal; amxatgómam." "Aia'q ane'Xatko qe'wa niket ékta Long ago, tol you came home." "Quick I returned an not anything Ljap anā'yax." Take naxlōnxa-it ugo'xk'un: "Qa'da ā'Lqe nakéx, 12 find I did it." Then she thonght her elder siater: "How later on she will he ka niket é'kta liap aga'yax, axā'xo-il." Wāx kawi'X ka a'ctō, and not anything had shedirtit, shealways Nextmorn early and they fays." went
ilàmóketé ácto. Actáckta, actuxoláákux qō la lux. la'kwa nō'ix the second time they They mearched they went around that island. Hero alwayn qaX áeXat, iau'a ta'nata qō'ta Lux nō'ix qaX $\bar{a}^{\prime} e X a t ~ q a X$ that one, there tothoother that issland always that one that
oxgi'cax. Gō ku'mk•ite qō'ta lux ka acXa'omX. A'lta kuláyi 16 youngentone. At the end of that feland and they met. Now far qígo acXáomenilx, a'lta naxta'kox qaX uxge'c'ax. A'lta xax 17 where theyalways met, now she returned that youngestone. Now observe a'kxax qaX lgáwuX qaX oxge'kXun. Ānewa qaX uqge'c'ax she did her that ber younger that eldestone. First that yomngest one
 morning where

oXutākot tgáxatk. Take pât xāx ākxax. Náxkō, Lōn Liap 21 they turned her tracka. Then really observe she did She went thone ind back her. home.
agāyax êlagē'tema. AgE'trkct ctà'Xti. A'lta oxoē'Lkiik tgā'Xti 22 shedid them seaoturs. She naw it their nmoke. Sow crooked ber amoke
qaX Lga'wuX. AgE'tuke áxka tgáXti. A'lta wukj qota tga'Xti that ber younger she saw it her own her amoke. Now straight that ber amoke 23
a'xka. A'lta pât xãx ákxax. Wäx ila'laktè áctõ, cka mank 24 ber. Now really observe she did The next the fourth they and a little kuláyi nō'ya qaX uxge'c'ax ka naXa'takó. Nō'ya qaX oxge'kXun 25 far bhe wont that youngent one and sheturned back. She went that eldest one
a'xanim. his canoe.
noxólakó qota luX. A'lta kulà yi, a'la aXlákot, tgā kiplaXat she wentaromat that istand. Now far, now she had returned, her tracks uxōtākot. WiXt age'tōket ctáXti. A'láa pat oxuél Lkik ctā'Xti. hat returned. Again she anw it their amoke. Now really crooked theiramoke. Take nā'xkō qaX oxge'kXun. Naxgō'mam. A'nqatē iō'e ugā'wuX. Then she went that eldestone. Shearrived at Aiready there ber younger 4 Ago'lXam: "X'nqaté tal, amXatgo'mam." "Näkct ékta Liap sho said to her: "Already behold you came bome." "Not anything find ${ }_{5}$ anä'yax ka aiā'q ane'Xatkō." Wax kawíX ka wiXt áctō Ididit and quick I returned." Thenext early and again they morning went 6 étaquinemé. A'néwa no'ya qaX oxXe'kXun. Naxā́peut, the fifth time. First ahe went that eldest one. She hid herself, agā'qxamt Lgà'wuX. Kimtā' ka nō'ya. Na'Xtako. Nak; ée Xtkin 7 she watcheed her her younger Atterward and she went. She retursed. She searched go Lga'waX iteā'leXamitk. L;ap age'Lax LE'kXala, Lö'ktik. it her youpger her bed. Find she did him a man, be lay down. mister
 10 agemupeō'lit?" NaXkō'mam Lgā'wuX. A lta iō'c itcāk'ikal. did she hide you?" She came home her younger sister. Now there was her husband. 11 A'Ita agō'lXam $u g \bar{o}^{\prime} X k u n: ~ " O \quad$ nau'itka mE'Liala, néket temé'Xatakux. Qa'daqa amiupeō'lit itxák'ikala? Qée nai'ka Liap your mind. Why did you bide bim our hasband? If I and anā'yax, pōc niket aiamxa'pcut." A'lta atco'cgam; ckanacmóket Tdd him, [if] not I hidhim." Now he took her; together ioth
 his wives they becane. A long time there bestayed. Now he said: "ika'kXul tcinā'xt." A'lta acgiō'lXam ciā'k•ikal cé'iuwall. A'lta "Homesick I get." Now they two spoke his wives [birds). Now acgiō'tXuitck. Qoā'uEm ételōc agē'lot a'eXat; 亏̄'xqun'a, wiXt 16 they made him ready. Five basketsfall shogave the one; the eldeat one, also quā'nEm ételōc agè'lot; oxge'c'ax wiXt qoā'nEm ètelōc agè'lōt. five basketsfull shegave the youngest also five baskets full she gave
them to him; them to him.
8 Take acgiō'lXam: "Wu'xi a'lta qamō'kurai." Näkteukté, a'lta Then they anid to him: "To morrow now you will be carried." It got day, now yuqunā'itX go mā'Lnē
there lay
en there lay on the beach a whale, a red whale. Now they were carried Eelagétema. A'lta aqiō'lXam: "Amxō'ketit! Nēkct mgẽ'kcta!" Qoä'nemi ayáqxoyé ka nézlgē'lako. A'lta mā'Lxolē yuqunā'-itX 21 Fivetimen hissleeps and he took off his Now onshore it lay qix. ékole. $L q_{i} \overline{o p}$ atcā'yax qoä'nEmi iā'kilqip. A'Ita atciō'kXuiptck 23 that whale, Cat hedid it five times its ents. Now be carried them from 23 qix. Celagétema. A'Ita wiXt nés'Xtakō qix. ékōle.
 time was him ateach. herson. hat iā'kōlē, ige'lxac éelagétema. Take atclö'lXam lgōé'leXemk: 25 his whale, they lay near his sea-ottera. Then he said to bim to that person:
 sister. she hid herself, rakj $^{\prime} \mathrm{e}^{\prime}$ Xtkin she noarched
la, Lō'ktik. be lay down. $\underset{\text { onliah. } \mathrm{Qa}^{\prime} \text { daga }}{\text { Why }}$ itcā'k•ikal. a her huaband. ala, néket wlish, not $\underset{\mathrm{I}}{\text { aaika }} \underset{\text { Liap }}{\text { hind }}$
tanaemóket together ioth ta né'k'im: wall. A'lta (ds).
un'a, wiXt eat one, alao
lōc agē 10 òt. a full she gave
them to him . sukté, a'lta day, now aqeā 'kelkoe hey were carried to the canoe mgẽ'kcta!" look!" yuqunā'-itX it lay
iō'kXuiptek arried them from eshore upward
e. Ige'Ixac It lay mear éle EEmk: that person:
"Ai'aq amlôā'ma lélexa"
"Ai'aq ambölá'ma $\begin{gathered}\text { LE'Lxa." } \\ \text { tell them } \\ \text { they come to } \\ \text { the heach. }\end{gathered}$
Take áloptck qṓLa mgóléleXEmk. Then be went up that person.
from the beach
"Ā imeāk ikal iXatgō'mam. TeEmeà'xo-il meō'lxa." Qöcta "Ah. your huaband he has come home.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { He says to you you come to } \\
& \text { beach. }
\end{aligned}
$$

emôket nēket LE'etaqcō. Lqi'Op aLge'ctax LE'etaqeō. Ale'Lxam They came down to the beach
 now four only. Not their elder nister, not she came down it wascarrith up qix. ēkole. Aqiō'Xuptek qix. èlagétema. "Ai'aq megola'ma s that whale. They were carried thone seabters. Quick tell her
umcä'xk'un átxa. Gitgā'lemama x•ix ékōlé." AlgólXam your elder sister she shall come Shesthall fetch it this whale." They said tober to the beach.
uLā'xk'un: "Me'Lxa, me'lxa, igā'lemam x•ian ékole." A'lta their elder sister: "Goto the goto the fetchit this whale." Now 7 alaxel'e'team, aklö'egam Leátcau, alaxa'lltigō. Agóegam 8 she combed herself, she took it grease. she greased herself. She took it unuà'Lema. A'lta naxgématsk. A'lta nō'lxa. Take no'yam. paint. Now she painted her face. Now she went to the Then sho arrived.
Take atciōlatck qix ékole. Naxélxēkō ian'a mã'lxole. "Ian'a Then helifted it that whale. Sheturned round here landward. "Here
 seaward turn," hemaid to her. She turned romed here seaward. Aqēalō'etxant qix. ékole. Naui yukpä't natlō'tXuit Lteuq. WiXt It was put on her that whale. At once up tobere ahestood in the water. Agnin 12 aqiō'latek
it was lifted $\begin{gathered}\text { qix. } \\ \text { that }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { ékole. } \\ \text { whale. }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Nani } \\ \text { At once }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { yukpä't } \\ \text { np to here }\end{gathered}$ natlo'tXuit. $\begin{gathered}\text { Qheä'nEmi stood in the } \\ \text { Five times }\end{gathered} 13$ aqiō'latek. Take nō'kuiXa. Take nō'ya, gō'yé age'tax tgă'potée. 14 it was lifted. Then sheswam. Then she went, thus she did them her arras.
 Now she tlow. "Coatch your name. When calm it getn

 Now he went up, now be came tome to his wives. He gave each food, kanauwé atciLE'lEmak, qix éelagétema, ext iákiLqip ékole 18 Lé ${ }^{\prime}$ Xat Liā' $k \cdot i k a l$ LkanEmelō'ktike Li á'nemeke.
one his wife all his wives.

## Translation.

Once upon a time there was a thief who had a daughter. Many people wanted to marry her, but he was unwilling to part with her. [Finally he arranged for a contest.] h put [a pair of] elk antlers [in the middle of the house and said]: "Wh soever breaks these antlers shall have my daughter." He invited all t. a people. First the quadrupeds, then the birds. [When all were asses bled] 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 ant'ers, 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." Sho 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 succeefed in breaking the antlers, but he grew tired and went up. Then the bear went down and almost succeeded in break. ing the antiers.

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 de, 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'epoe went 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 fuil 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 continued 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 mididle-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 continued their pursuit.
them." The hem. Then sen the otter them." She rem, but did down. He is big belly, ucceeded in te wolf went , grew tired ed in break.
full of sores de, the one went down. anther, the 'epoé went " He took or that the st up; then on he grew d to move

They did
He bent and all the
is full of iven it up. on accomhat person : his hair. lia, and he in he went them. He ran away. 1: "Let us ran also. ople went an created is already eer side of sued them were near a the peo. e. Again r 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 Coyotesaid 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 arow went "Halulululululuin." 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 satmon. They gave coyote the salmon's bow. Then an egg fell down from him into a bole 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 in.to 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 fand 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 tront 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 in 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. Sbe thought ouly 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 yon." 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 on 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. " , my dear, my dear!" said Coyote, " tbey 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 $\operatorname{man}]$ 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 sou 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 muderer; 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. Healmost 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 fall 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 yon." "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 he 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 cach 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 hoase 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: "I 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 homan 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

[^2]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 salmon; 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 waited a long time. Then she said: "1 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 salmon and said: "I smell saimon; I smell salmon." When he saw the old man he kicked him many times, so that he flew about and blood came from his month. The woman hesitated, and the old man was kicked much. Then she arose and said: "I am a human 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 skinned 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 brought 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 arrowhead," said the eldest brother. The young salmon replied: "Willingly; but sometimes I will break a piece or two of flint." Then he gave him five pieces of flint. Early the next morning the wolves went honting 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. After 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 second wolf said: "Tomorrow you must make some for me." "Willingly." Then he gave him five pieces of flint. Early the next morning the wolves went hunting. After some time he arose and made the arrowheads. He
lative, poor have hurt id one more , when he aw the old ae from his : ${ }^{4} 1$ am a is old man meat. "O, so, I should he piece of fter a little

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ive some of oman said: at." Early y and went The woman they went hat he was ; the wolves t kick him. How pretty 1: "I made ead," said ingly; but n he gave olves went in went to 1 them all. the wolves I them they lese arrow. as a young said: "Toien he gave olves went heads. He
fivished 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 hanting. 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 young. est 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 house was full of elk meat. When it grew dark they looked at the arrowheads which he had made: "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 had 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 thece he found a little water. He jumped down and began to drink. He drank, and drank, and drank until he had enough. 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 he did not

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IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)


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.

And 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 had 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 he jumped down 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 distance 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 afraid] and awoke him. She shook him. He awoke, took hold of her and said: "Why did you awake me? Did I tell you' iwake me?" He flung her into the water and said: "Your name wilh Pigeon; henceforth you will not be $t$ t... wife of a chief. Your cry will be heard in summer." Then the salmon jumped into the water. The pi eor drifted away and somewhere she drifted ashore. After awhile :.. - ravens found her. One of them said: "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

He drank, almon's son ut the body sund a little to go down, t he jumped $n$ he drank ugh. Then tood. They
little water Ie observed around the down. He , and drank, n's son shot
ke his bow. ." Then he ler brothers. others were little blood. - them. He ed down and and looked p and down. ot him. He
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They came d gone a dis. n the canoe; down in the 1 the woman that he was ts crawling : him. She Thy did you to the water 11 not be $t \ldots$ n the salmon mewhere she One of them ' her cheeks; rill 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 sone 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 heawoke; 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 hoase. 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 ber younger sister. [She went 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 q" 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
, covered his elt as though that he was his canoe up, he heard the She stepped ." He arose. ow they went rs. She hid ed the house. ing morning e the other. ,her: "Lo! Yes I came ter thought: ot find anytime. They e one always $t$ the farther one returned

The elder e next morn) where they She went on ed her more s. She saw ise straight, it something arted again. eldest went ick far from saw that her anger sister "Yes," she e fifth morne hid herself he had left| a man lying Vhy did she $r$ [sister had ed, you are r husband ! aarried both
ick." Then rets. 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 house and said: "Oh, your husband has come home; be tells you to come down to the beach." Two of the women had cui 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 sle turued 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.
5. IKOALE $\bar{E}^{\prime} X \cdot O A K$ A IQONE $\bar{E}^{\prime} Q O N E$ ICTA ${ }^{\prime} K X A N A M$.

RAvex AND GULL THEIR MYTH.
them

Nè'Xkō,
He went home,
Néktcuktē It got day a'giplaxa his tracks k kulā'yi Ka sala
ip atci'tax d he did them Xa. Cka e angry. And iXkō'mam. e came home.
:amēlā'lEq. beach. lā'yi $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o ̄$. néxax he did;
ila -y $-\bar{y} y a^{\prime}$ led his xgā'lukL.' always before me.
ka ā ${ }^{\prime} y \overline{0}$. and he went. $\overline{3}^{\prime}$ le XEmk. a person.
koalé' $x$ roa. the raven.
. ${ }^{6} \overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} \mathrm{kta}$ "What
aâyöyucX b's claws ciō'l ${ }^{\prime}$ Xam: e said to him:

## "Tknā'pa

atciggē lqтa. Iā'xkati ayuqunā'itix $\cdot i t$ ikoalér $x \cdot o a . ~ A y o ̄ ' m e q t . ~$ he stabbed him. Right there hefell down the raven. He was dead.
Atclō'cgam liā́ckuic ikoalē'x $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathrm{a}$. Wax atci'tax iqonēqōné'. A'la He took it hismat the raven's. Pour out he did them the gull. Now 2
 tela'ta-is. Atcawḗk $\bar{j}^{\prime}$ tk gō Liācguc. A'lta né'Xko. "Kuc! ta'kE 4 codish. He put them into in his mat. Now he went home. "Well! then

I killed ki.n that one who always went first." He came home the gull. L; ap aqā'yax ikoalē'x•oa. A'lta iō'meqtet. "Ai'aq amexalkLētcgōm 6 Find he was done the raven. Now he was tead. "Qnick tell her

his youngersis. Then he went a youth. He ran hereached her house
ter!"

tie crow's. He entered that youth. Now she was working the crow;

a large mat sle was work- "He is killed your brother, crow!" No noise, not (any) how ing at it.
nā́k•im. "Iqonēqonē' atciā'was ēmē'lē." K;ômm nēket qa'da 10 she spoke. "The gnil he killed him your brother." No noise not (any) how nā'k'im. WeXt aqō'lXam: "Qiā'wa ${ }^{\prime}$ emēlē, Laqi' $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ "" Qoä'nemi 11 she spoke. Again she was told: "He killed your brother, crow!" Five times
 she was told. She stood up the crow. Take out she did it cedar bark. Tie
aLExä'lax, gō-y- i'teaqtq, ōkuk; ētik agE'Lax. ALExE'llgēl LéuḗlōL. 13 she did it to it to herhead, cedar bark she madeit. She tied around cedar bark.
Agiō'cgam itcā̄kilx Emalālema. A'lta alax 1 iá $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ lama. A'lta 14 She took them her shells [rattle]. Now she sang and shook rattle. Now
 she called hertown, these inland birds; she called them
together
Ltcaqteā'qke; agE'LXaqte; Lqoēlqo- $\bar{e}^{\prime} l \mathrm{Eke} ;$ agō'xuqte; tqoacqoá'eEke; 16 the eagles; she called them the owls; she called them the cranes;
 she called them the chicken hawks; she called them the fish-hawks; she called them
together
together
 the duck hawks all strong people her town. He called them
tiā'leXam iqonēqonē $\bar{e}^{\prime}$. Tgoēxoē'xoke, temônts'ikts'ée'kuks, 19 his town the gull. The ducks, the tail ducks,



"Aniō'goatuwā' wu tē'acgetē', Tacmō'L. Tacmō'L, hē, hē, hā, hé 23 "I shall make them on the sand, Gull, Gull, heh, heh, heh, heh. frighten him away
"Aniō'goatuwā' wu tés acgetē', Tacmō'L, Macmō'L hē, hē, hē, hē. 24 frighten himaway on Guil, Guil, heb, beh, beh, heh.
 She was jumped the tail duck [?], long ago tear off it was done her head.
AckeEkpā'na cénqētqēt. A Ita aqtō'tēna tiā'leXam iqonéqonē̄ $\cdot 26$
He jumped on her the duck hawk [?]. Now they were killed his people the gull's.

1 Aqā́mXike aqtō'tena tiā'leXam iqonēqonē', ta'ke k; wac nō'xôx Part of them were killed bis people the gull's, then afraid they got
 niktcō'ktixē." "Ya'xkē agēowā'kux ōk; unō'. Q;ul niktcōktixē it gets day." "This she asks for it the crow. Low water it gets daylight $\mathrm{k}_{;}$a Lā'witckut. $\bar{O}^{\prime}$ Xuit tā'nEma atgemē'ptega-itx." Aqēā'lòt 4 and it beginsto be flood. Many things drift ashore." It was given
 $\sigma$ intending it will low it gets day. Not like she didit. Then afraid nō'xôx tiā́leXam iqoneqoné'. "Iā'lōt, iā lōt ka'nauwe gelxōtēna." 6 they became his people the gall's. "Give it give it all she will kill us." Atciā'lot qéx xtcé qōq mank $q_{i}$ ul nikteō'ktixē. Teētkum tiā'leXam He gave it intending it will a little
to her
low
water it gets daylight. One half his people agiō'egam. Atgiō'leXam tiā ${ }^{\prime}$ leXam iqonéqonē': "Tgt!' $\bar{\prime}$ 'kti mialō'ta. she took it. They said to him his people the gall's: "Good you give it

| GElxōtē'nai. | Itea'xiquatEna. | Mā'nēwa | mxEleölakuLx, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| She will kill us! | She is one whe cannot | You first | ou will probably |

se will kill us!
She is one who cannot rise early.

Yon first
you will probably
awake,
 she will probably You first you will go to search later she she will go to
on the beach.
12 Ta'ke nék•im iqonēqoné": "Amcgā'lXam ta'kE aniā'lōt." Ta'kE Then hesaid the gull: "Tell her then I give it to her." Then aqō'lXam $\overline{o k j}{ }^{\prime} u n \bar{\sigma}^{\prime}: ~ " \bar{A}, \operatorname{take}$ atcimā'lōt ya'xka qix amiXuwá'kok." 13 she was told the crow: "Ah, then he gave it to you he that what you asked for."
 14 Then bood became herheart the crow's. Then they went the crow k;a tgā'leXam.
15 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 found tracks of a person who had already returned home [before he came to the beach]. He grew angry. He went some distance, but did not find anything. Then he went home. Hie 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 scolded. He returned home, sharpened his knife, and said: "To-morrow I will discover who is always earlier than I." 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 las ge 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 knife]. He fell down and tied. 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 mat and went 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 killed, 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 hé [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 atraid 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, but she did not accept it. Then the grll's people said: "Give her what she wants, eise 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 ber people went home.

Coyote His Myth.

He came coyote, he came to Göt;'a't. Now large surf there was. 2 Nō'ptegex nau'i gō temā'ktcXema. A'Ita $\mathbf{k}_{\boldsymbol{j}} \mathbf{o a}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ nérxax it ${ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas He went up at once to spruce trees. Now afraid he became coyote
3 yuXunā ${ }^{\prime}$ ya. $\overline{l o}^{\prime}$ Lqtē ayō'La-it Goti 'ā't. Atclō'cgam lkamilā'leq, he might drift Long time he stayed at Got;'a't. He took it sand away.
4 atclXe'kXuē gō qaX ugō'lal. "Tem\&ā'ēma ōxō'xō, näket ugō'lal he threw it on that surf. "Prairie it shall be, not surf
 it will be. Generations people they will walk on this

7 nō'xôx qaX ugōlal.
 Now a creek became Niä xaqce. He went, a house he made it coyote
 môket $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ owun; atclē'luke iguā'nat, atclésluke éqqalema.
two silver-side he speared it a salmon, he speared it a fall salmon.
salmon;
Atcē'xaluketgó qix. iguā'nat: atcééxaluketgō qix. éqalema. He threw it away that salmon; he threw it away that fall salmon.

Näkct aqā'opgux. Qiā'x gō $\mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{ca}^{\prime}$ la t !'a'LEma nō'ix, tex'i aqā'opgux." Not it is steamed. If at up river creeks they go, then they are steaned."

He went coyote. It got day. Again he went. He speared them three. home
Né'Xko; atci'tax Lön t!Emtk. Atcō'lekte ctēXt cga'amtket ā'ẽt Hewent hemade three spits. He roastedit one spit one 3 aX óowun. Lōn qaX óowun, Lōn tga'antk. Néktcukté, wiXt
that silver-side Three those silver-side three their spits. It got day, again
$\bar{a}^{\prime} y o ̄$, nixō'tXuitamē. Nēket $i^{\prime} k t a \quad$ atcē'elkel ka actuwē'tegōm. he went, he went and stood there. Not (any) thing he saw it and it became flood tide. $\mathrm{Ne}^{\prime} \mathrm{X}^{\prime} k o ̄, ~ n i X e^{\prime} \mathrm{LXa}$. Atcla'anwiteXa. Atciō ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{XXam}$, atciwa'amtexōkō He went he was angry. Hedefecated. He said to them, be asked them home,
iā'êlitk: "Qa'da nā'xax qaX ō'owun?" AtciōlXam, nē'k•im iā'élitk: his excre- How became these silver-side They said to him, they spoke his excrements: salmon?" ments:
 q $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ wåox $\bar{o}^{\prime} o w i n$, ctext cga'amtket ugo'k'ultein, cteXt cga'amtket they are killed silver-side one its spit its head, one its spit salmor
ugō'kōtcX, ctēXt clā'amtket lga'apta, ctēXt cga'amtket ō'gōLea. 10
its back, one its spit its roe, one its spit its meat
Ogō'qxoēmōpa nacxélgiLxax." Nē'k•im it; 'a'lapas: haō ${ }^{\prime}$ !
Its gills are burnt." He said coyote: yes!
Néktcnktē, wiXt à'yō. Atcō'tēna wiXt lōn ō'owun. Atclā́lukc. It got day, again he went. Hekilled them again three silver side Hespearedthem. salmon.
 atci'tax. $\bar{O}^{\prime}$ xau-it $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{i}}{ }^{\prime}$ 'emtk atci'tax. A'Ita atcō'lekte, ka'nauwe he made them. Many spits he made them. Now he roasted it, all tEnō'Xuma tga'amtk. Kulā'yi $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ gö̀ La cga'amtket, kulā'yi ugṑ ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ 'ultcin, 15 apart their spits. Far its flesh its spit, far its head,

 He roasted it coyote. It got day again. He went. He speared thera ten
 Qā'mxka ā́tcaxc, nā́qxoya. QaX qāmx axgētwal nā́qxoya. 19 Partonly he cut it, heslept. That part fresh heslept.
20
 Not anything he saw. It became flood-tide. He went home. Again it got day, wiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o \overline{\text {. WiXt näket } i^{\prime} k t a ~ a t c e ̄ e c l k e l . ~ N e ̄ ́ X k o ~ n i X e ' r X a . ~}$ again he went. Again not anything he saw it. Hewent home, he became 22
 $k_{j} \bar{a}^{\prime} y a \quad n a \bar{a}^{\prime} x a x ~ q a X ~ \bar{o}^{\prime} o w u n q "$ Atciō'mēla iā́ēlitk. Aqiō'mēla 2 nothing became these silver-side They scolded him his excre. He was scolded 24
 salmon,
näkct aqaō'yamitx auwe $\bar{\prime}^{\prime} \varepsilon$; ka'nauwē aqō'ktciktamitx. Qéxtcē
26
nixelq̧āta-it, ka'nauwe ateólktcktamit he was awake, all he made them (roasted) those what he had caught. Now
ka'nauwē atci'tō ${ }_{i}$ tgē'Lau, tgā'k'ilau ō'owun qiatsE'ı nō'yamx gō all hefinished taboos, their taboos the silver first they arrive at them
Ia'xkatē ayō ${ }^{\prime}$ La-it, Nē $k \cdot i m$ it $\bar{a}^{\prime} l a p$
 Niā́xaqcê. Then bestayed. Hesaid coyote: Thns they will do Natē'tanuē, manix Lmémelōst klklōegā'lic. Lgā'xō-y ō'owun, nau'i
7 the Indians, when corpses whotakesthem (pre- he eats them silver-side at once
 nothing theywill When a marderer he eats them silver-side at once
 nothing they will get. Thus a girlmenstruating thus a menstruati
the first time,
10 a'la tell ane'xax."
even tired I beeame."

12 Atctuwa'amtexōkō: "Ē'kta amegiā'wul?" "A tālalX ntcktā'wul." He asked them: "What are you doing?" "Ah gamass we make."
 iq;alxō̄'ma kia ēcanā'taus, iā'mkXa qiupià'Lxa gō x $\quad$ ik ilē'ē. beets (?) and thistles (?), only they will be dag in this land. Nēkct tā'lalX qte'tpialxax." A'lta atgiupā'yalx iofalxoé'ma $\mathrm{k}_{i}$ a
 thistles (?). He left them those women. He made poor that gamass. Lésélpatē nō'xôx qō'ta tā'lalX.

Scylla became that gamass.
Nitḗmam Tiā'k; ēlakē. A'lta teā'ēpaē. $L_{i}$ ap atcā'yax liā'wuX He came to Claisop. Now it was spring. Find he did him his younger


[^3] material for Now they were paid the frog and the newt. They span.
twine. A'lta nixelā'ya-itx,
Now

he always cleaned, $\underset{\text { he cleaned it muest }}{\text { atclagela'ya-itx }} \begin{gathered}\bar{m} m \bar{o}^{\prime} \text { tan. } \\ \text { the material }\end{gathered} \underset{\text { Now }}{\text { A'Ita }}$ itcā'yau cka Now healways cleaned, he cleaned it much the material Now the snake and
 A 1 Ita
Now
he said to him
he
 days and you always, he was told the suake. He said to him coyote:

| "Mai'ka | tánata |  |  |  | né ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathrm{im}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| You | one side | you will make | , | the other | he said | coyote. |

$\underset{\text { It was finished }}{\text { AqLō'kXuli }}$ Lanéctuke, tiā'Lanēctuke it $\overline{\mathrm{a}}_{\text {a'lapas: }}^{\text {his twine }}$ "Ai'aq, ai'aq, It was, inished the twine, his twine coyote's: "Quick, quick,
 quick!" he was told the snake. You let me wait, make net." He said
itcā'yau: "Mai'ka amcinguwā'kōt," aqiō'lXam it; $\overline{\text { and }}$, lapas. A'lta

 he made net coyote. He finishea it all he made net. Rope
 they twomade those twowomen. Hemadeit net-buoy coyote. There 5
 he crawled abont much the snake. He said conote: "Net-baoy make!"
aqiō'lXam iteā'yau. "Amcinguwā'kōt." Nētk•im iteá'yau: "Ai'aq, he was told
the snake.




AcXkō'mam. $\left.\bar{A}^{\prime} y o ̄ ~ t E^{\prime} k c e ̄ u ~ i t ~ i a^{\prime}\right] a p a s, ~ a y o ̄{ }^{\prime} k u i y a ~ t E^{\prime} k c e ̄ u . ~ N i x E ~ l t o ̄ m ~$ They arrived at Hewent spruce roots coyote, he went to get sprace root. He accompa- 12 home.
them itca' ${ }^{\prime}$ yan

 crawled about They went home. much.
"Wu'ska me'kxōtckē," aqiō'lXam itcā'yau, "amcinguwā'kōt." Nē'k•im "Go on, work," he was told the snake, "you let me wait." He said iteā'yau: "Ai'aq, ai'aq, me'kxōtckē!" aqiō'lXam it; $\bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s$, the snake: "Quick, quick, work!" he was told coyote, 16 "amcinguwā'kōt." A'lta atclauwé'xēteq tiā'nauwa-itk it ${ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s$. "you lêt me wait." Now he tied it to the buoys his net coyote.
Wuk; atcā'yax icō ${ }^{\prime}$ Eltc. A'lta iā'xkati atclanwé'xētEq tiā'nauwa-itk. Straight he made it a mat. Now there he tied it to the buoys his net. 18
Ia'xkatē nikTxē'lalema-itx iteā'yau. AtelṑkXuLi tiā'nauwa-itk There he crawled around much the snake. He finished it his net
 - coyote. Hang up he did it outside. Early he wentout coyote. 20
 Already hang up it did the snake his net. "Eh younger bro- 21

 Lktā'xō LgōLē'lex Emk, a'lta tä2ll Lxā́xo-ilEmx, tex•ī alkLō'kōlax. makes a person, now tired he shallalways get, then he shall tnishit. 24
 "Ayamō'lXom good wher not get." Hesaid the snake: 25

atce'La-it. Nau'i ateugō'pena tet $\bar{a}^{\prime} n a u w a-i t k$ it $\bar{a}^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. A'lta qe $\bar{e}^{\prime} x t c \bar{e}$ they caught. At once he jumped their net coyote Now intending across it
$\operatorname{aci}^{\prime} x e ̄ n a u a ̄-i t g e ̄ ; ~ a L t u w a ̈ a^{\prime} t c g o ̄ m$. Tā'mka môkct ka ictā'k;ētēnax. A'lta their net;
3 aLtuw $\ddot{a}^{\prime}$ tegōm. A'lta aci'Xkō. $\bar{O}^{\prime} l o ̄ ~ g i a ' x t ~ i t ; ~ a ̀ ~ a p a s . ~ N e ̄ ́ k ~ i m, ~ n a u ' i ~$ it got flood-tide. Now theywent Hun he got coyote. He spoke, at once
 $\bar{o} q i o \bar{s} \bar{a}^{\prime} n a$ ctā'lē. Néktcuktē, wiXt alxēnauwā'itgēma. Itcā'paēt their newt It got day, digain they went to catch salmon Looking after
in the net. $\bar{o} q i \bar{s} \bar{a}^{\prime} n a ;$ táy yacaxala iteā'yau, ayáckuilx it $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. the newt : the one at the upper the snake, the one at the lower coyote. end of the net end of the net
Ale'xēnauw-āitgē qē'xtcē, acuwā'tka ka altuwä'tcgōm. ALi'Xkō. They canght salmon in intending, they did not get and it became flood-tide. They went
the net
anything
 8 He was angry coyote. He defecated. He asked therm his excre
 They said his excrements coyote: "youlied." "This his legs
 bandy. When they catch it salmon, not they jump
11 nā'kux La'nauwa-itk. Nïket meugō'tkakō temē'nauwa-itk. Manix acrossit, theirnet. Not youstepacross your net. When
 first they are killed salmon, thus the sun then they arecut." Hesaid it; $\bar{a}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{iapas:} \quad " 6 \overline{\mathrm{O}}$, ta'ke kope't amxanlgu'Litck." Nétktcuktē wiXt aLxēnauwa'itgēmam. Ma'niч algiāwåox igua'nat, näket atcugōpethey went to catch salmon in When they killed him a salmon, not he jumped nā'kux tiā'nauwa-itk. Mó'keti aLe'xana kopä'ti aLé'L;a-it tgū́at. across it hisnec. Twice they laid that many went into the salmon. Atcō'kō qaX ōqjōsā'na: "La'xt̄̄wa, take pās nē'xax Lteuq x'iau He ordered that newt. "Bailout, then foll it got water that
 canoe. She bailed it out the newt. Intending they caught sal $\begin{gathered}\text { the net, }\end{gathered}$ aLuwétcgōm. ALE'Xkō. ALgō'xōtEq iLā'k; ētēnax gō wē wuLē. it became flood-tide. They went home. They put it down what they had caught in the interior of Gō nō'yam $\bar{v}^{〔} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ Lax ka nixE lgixe it; $\bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s . ~ A ̈ z k a ~ q a X ~ o ̄ o ̄ w E n ~$ -'teaxe, $\quad$ / he cut it, thus he cut them those salmon. Far its head cga'amtket, kulā'yi-y- uyā'kōteX, kulā'yi-y- à'yaL\& ciā́amtket, ar its meat its spit,


[^4] row intending ēnax. A'lta tch
' $\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{im}, ~ n a u ' i$
spoke, at once
${ }^{3}$ 'ēē $\quad k_{i} a \cdot y$ and
Itcā́ paēt Looking after the rope
$\mathrm{it}_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. coyote.
 They went home.
zō iā'èlitk. his excrements.
ik tiā ${ }^{\prime}$ swit is bis legs Lkengupethey jump k. Manix When
" Nés $k \cdot i m$ t." He said uktē wiXt lay again atcugōpehe jumped
t tguā'nat. salmon.
teuq x-iau water that nauwä-itgē tght salmon in the net,
wé'wulē. the interio of the house.
X ō'ōwEn tat silver-side salmon
Fā ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{k}_{j}$ Eltcin its head
;ia'amtket, its spit,
¿tē, wiXt $y$, again $\mathbf{x} \cdot$ EmgEna. got nothing. iā'ēlitk: his excrements:
Atciō'mēla
They scolded him

COYOTE MYTH
 hisexcre- $\quad$ Youthink [int. thas as those silver-side others its taboos
malmon? ments: part.] salmon?
о̄ōwun; ixElôi'ma igua'nat tiā'k'iLan. Manix mexēnauwa'-itgēmama,
the silver- other the salmon its taboo. When you goont to catch salmon in net, side salmon:
ma'nix ēauwirā́'-ita temcā'nauwa-itk, Lö́ni mexēnā'ya; kopä́t when he goes into the net your net, threetimes youlaynet; enough mcérā'ita iguā'nat. Kopä't; nēkct qa'nsix mekLextēw $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a$. Manix youwill take in salmon. Enough; never bailout your canoe. When
. $g^{\prime} \vec{o}^{\prime}$ mama ka miā́xea igua'nat, yukpā́ te; Ex mi $\bar{a}^{\prime} x \bar{o}$, kulà'y yougethome and voucntit salmon, here[atsides] cat do it, far iā'wan ciā'antket, kulā'yi iā'kōtcX ciā'amtket; a'lta te'mecX 6 its belly, its spit, far its back its spit; now sticks mōxo inā'ya lakt. A'lta cteē'lequ meā'xo. A'lta ia'xkati 7 place them in the four. Now two parallelsticks do. Now there ground vertically over the others
LgākōtcX mLōkōXut; $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ ya ka-y- uyā'k; Eltcin $k_{i}$ au gō-y-uyākōtcX 8
its back lay [m.obj] ] on top of it and itshead last to its back

kope't amxanElgu'Litck." Né'ktcuktē alxēnauwā'itgēmam, 10 enough you told me." It got day they went to catch salmon in the net,
alktō'tēna lōn tguā'nat. Näket alklā'xtēwa. Atcō'lXam ōqjosā'na: they killed them three salmon. Not they bailed it out. He said to her the newt:
"Igā'lemam ē'm‘eeX mā'Lxolē. Oqōgu'nkrat lxgiā'xo." Nō'ya-y"Go and take it a stick inland. A clab we shall make it." She went oqịōsā'na, agiōgō'lemam émémeX wiXt ale'xana. WiXt ēXt the newt, she took it a stick again they laid the net. Again. one 13 nilés La-it, atclixe'gunk. Qē'xtcē aLixēnauwa'itgē, aLixēnauwa'-itgé; was in there, he clubbed it. Intending they caught salmon in they caught salmon in 14
altuwē'tegōm, la'ktka ilā'ki ${ }^{\prime}$ ētēnax. Algō'xuteq Lá'kunat. it became fiood-tide, four only what they had caught. They put them down their salmon. 15 Gō nō'yam $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} 0{ }^{\prime}$ Lax ka nixe'lgixe $\mathrm{it}_{\mathrm{i}} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. A'lta atcō'xo-ina There he arrived the sun and he split them coyote. Now he placed in 16


LE'kXuteX qix• it; ä'lapas. Néktcuktē alxēnauwa'itgēmam. Näkct 19 backbone that coyote. It got day they went to catch salmon in Not the net.
$i^{\prime} k t a \quad$ algiā'wa ka altuwe ${ }^{\prime}$ tcgōm. Ale ${ }^{\prime}$ Xko. NiXE ${ }^{\prime}$ LXa it ${ }_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas; 20 any. they killed it and it became tlood tide. They went home. He was angry coyote thing
atcláauwitcXa. "Qa'daqa k'iāya nō'xom tik tguā'nat?" 21 he defecated. Why nothing they became these salmon?

 they said to him his excre. "You think [int.part.] thus as silver-side their taboo? 23

 [any] how [with a] stick youstrike it. If it is steamed, then (with a) stick


Näket LE ${ }^{\prime}$ kLEk $^{u}$ qLetxt liā'kōteX iguā'nat $q_{i}$ atse'n ayō'yamx.

2 Manix aqiā'wa ${ }^{8} 0 x$ iguā'nat ka lkamilā'leq aqlō'cgamx. AqLik ${ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ tqoax

## 2 When it is killed the salmon and sand it is taken. It is strewn

 gō iā'xot ka aqixtcésna ox gō iā́xot. Nēkct aqLḗxkungux." Né $k \cdot i m$ 3 on his eye and it is pressed with on hiseye. Not it is clubbed." He said4 it; ${ }^{\text {a/lapas: }}$ "Ta'ke kape't amxanclgu'Litck." Alxēnauwa'itgēmam, coyote: "Then enough yra told me." They went to catch salmon in net. nē’ktcuktē. Alē’la-it tguānâ. Nau'i lōn alēta-it. Ka'nauwē it got day. They were in the salmon. Immedi- three were in the all net a ately tores were net.
6 Lkamilā'leq atclekuXōtéqo-imx, atcuXōtcé'nan'emx. $\bar{O}^{\prime} \mathbf{x}^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ sand he strewed on each, he pressed with his fist on each. Many
7 alktō'tēna tguā'nat. Ale'Xko ka ale'xēluktc. Alxgē'ktcikt. A'lta he killed them salmon. They went home and they roasted them. They got done. Now
 he distributed it to upstreara town. Now dried salmon they made.
Nä'ktcuktē, alxēnauwā'itgemam. Qē'xtcē alixēnauā'-itgē, acuwá'tka; Nä'ktcuktē, alxēnauwā'itgemam. Qē'xtcē alixēnauā $\bar{a}^{\prime}$-itgē, acuwā'tka;
It got day,
they went to catch salmon in the net. in net,
ing;
altuwé'tegōm, ale ${ }^{\prime} X k o ̄ . \quad N i X E^{\prime} l X a \quad i t ; a^{\prime} l a p a s . ~ A t c l a ̄ ' a u w i t e X a . ~$ it became flood-tide, they went He became angry coyote. He defecated. home.
11 "Qa'daqa $k \cdot{ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} y a \quad n o ̄ ' x o ̂ x ~ t i k ~ t g u a ̄ ' n a t . " ~ " A y a m o ̄ ' l X a m ~ x \cdot i g ~$
 lean one, his legs bandy. Many their taboos ${ }_{\text {those }}$
aLi'cXumgena. Máketi qè'xtcè alxēnauwa'itgēmam kawi'X, they did not get anything. Twice intending they went to catch salmon in early,

ayō yamx
it arrives
Lik•ā'tqoax It is strewn :." $\mathrm{Ne}^{-1} \mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{im}$ He said
a'itgēmam, h salmon in net, Ka'nauwē All
x. $\bar{\sigma}^{\prime} \mathbf{x} \boldsymbol{e}$ each. Many cikt. A'lta one. Now aLE'kxax they made. acuwä'tka; they got nothing 'auwiteXa. lefecated.

## Xam x'ig

 un qētwa os those qa'nsix [anyl how Ma'nixten. When
 made. if tciolXam: e said to them;
'itgēmam, atch salmon in net,
Lktō'lEkte ey roasted them $\mathrm{aq}^{\prime} \mathrm{g}$ gō- y she was sent $\mathrm{Alo}^{\prime}$ XoL; They finished A'Ita•yت̌è, nēket algiā'wa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$; they killed it;
> early. itciō'lXam He said to them
> it $_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas: coyote:
 "Itoldyou this leanone, many their taboo those salmon.
 If low water in the yougoto catchsalmon in the if out comes the sun, morning net,
tex:ī amxe'nXax. Näkct mxenXā'ya manix ka niket láx ố $\bar{\sigma}^{\prime}$ tax. 3 then laynet. Not laynet when then not ont thesun. Näket qiutetpā'ya igua'nat. Qiā $x$ ō;u'nō gīuktep $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a \quad$ tex' $\bar{\imath}$ Not they are carried out salmon. If a crow she will carry it out then
 it is carried out, then it is distributed raw Not [any] how it will get day
 fire, not [any] how it is eaten its breast, if they sleep then
 it is eaten. When it is roasted salmon at the fire, it gets done,
 immedi- pour it is done water that tire." He said to them his excre
"Kape't ta'ke amxanelgu'Litck. $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} \mathrm{ka}-\mathrm{y}$ - ōxō'xō Natē'tancuē, Thus they will do the Indians,
uxōnā'Xenitema Natē'tanuē. E'ka tga'k ilau. A'la nai'ka tell the generations of Indians. Thus their taboo. Even I tired anE'xax," nē'k•im it $\bar{a}^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas gō Tiā'kiēlake tgā'k•ilau. Atckeō'LXam I became," he said coyote at Clatsop their taboos. He said to them ctālē: "lxk'ā'yuwa iau'a énatai." Naxe'ltXuitcgō ōqjōsā'na. his cousins: "We will move there to the other side." She made herself ready the newt.
$\bar{A}^{\prime}$ tenket itca'yau ōcuē'ēē. A'lta a'xLXaōt, cā'uca-u agē̄x. Ayaga'óm He looked the suake [at] the frog. Now she [the frog] growling with shedid. He reached at her was angry, closed mouth her
itcā'yau, a'lta atcā'wa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. Aqā̄'wa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ öcuē'ēē; iteā'yau atcā'wa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$.
the snake, now he killed her. She was killed the frog; the snake killed her.

$\bar{E}^{\prime} k a \quad$ atci'tax Tiā $k_{j}$ ēlak, Lkamilà $1 \mathbf{E q}$ atclē'kXatq gō iā'xōt qix.
Thus as theymade Clatsop. sand he strewed on them in his eye that 16
iguā'nat. Gōyē' atcā yax, atcix•tcē'na. Qē'xtcē ale'xēnaua-itgē salmon. Thus he did him, he pressed him with Intending they canght salmor
wiXt, näkct algiā'wǻ. Ale ${ }^{\prime}$ Xkō. Nḗktcuktē. Alxēnanā ${ }^{\prime}$-itgēmam, again, not they killed him. They went It got day. They went to eatch sal.
näkct $i^{\prime} k t a \operatorname{lgiā} \not{ }^{\prime} w a^{\varepsilon}$. Nḗktcuktē wiXt, aLixē'naua-itk. Nēkct not anything they killed it. It got day again, they caught salmon in Not 15
i'kta algià'wa ${ }_{\text {anything they killed it. Kalā'lkuilē }}^{\text {Scolld }}$ nē'xax. Atela'auwiteX: "Qa'daqa 20
 nothing they be these salmon?" "Oh, you fool, coyote. When 21

 itgēmam. Ale'xāna. Môket alktō'tēna tguā'ret. WiXt ale'xana, salmon in the They laid the Two they killed them salmon. Again they laid net, 24
net. net. net.
Lōn aLktō'tēna tguā'nat. Atcē'xalukctgō ēXt mā'Lxolē. Nēlga'Xit three they killed them salmon. He threw it ashore one upland. He fell down
 his mouth in the sand that satmon. Intending again helaid the net. 26
$\mathbf{K}_{i} \bar{e}$ nēket i'kta algiā'wå. Alixē'naua-itgē qē'stcē cka Al Xkō. Tsō'yustē nixe'lgixe it; $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. Ale'xēlukte, alxgē'ktcekt. They went In the even- he split them coyote. They roasted them, they were done. home. ing
4 Nē’ktcuktē alxēnauwa'itgēmam, näkct i'kta algiā'wa ${ }^{〔}$. Kalā’lkuilē It got day they went to catch salmon in not anything they killed it. Scold
 he did coyote. Hedefecated: "Why uothing they be these
 salmon?" "Oh, you fool, coyote! You think [int. part.] thus as

8 à'yaqtq, tgä'k'ilau. Manix mēwa'so iguā'nat, a'lta amlgelō'ya his head, it is their taboo. When you kill him a salmon, now go and take them
9 Lálēlē, ma'nix ō'xoē tguā'nat amtōtē'na, ka'nauwé amlauwéqcamita salmon- when many salmon you have killed all you put into their mouths Lā'lēlē." "Ō, takE kope't amxanElgu'Litck," atciō'lXam iā'ēlitk. salmon-ber- "Oh, then enough you told me," he said to them his excre-
ries.
ments Nē'ktcuktē. WiXt alxēnauwa'itgēmam. $\bar{O}^{\prime} x o \bar{e}$ alktō'tēna tguā'nat. It got day. Again they went to catch salmon in Many they killed them salmon. the net.
 He sent ber thenewt, salmon- she shall go to take she brought them salmon-
 the newt. Now they were putintotheir those salmon- those berries salmon.
Néstcuktē, wiXt alxēnaua'itgēmam. It got day, again they went to catch salmon
Alōgṑōm ōxoēnauwā́ ${ }^{\prime}$-itgē gō mā́lnē. Mank mā'ēma aléxana, They met men fishing salmou at on water. A little seaward they laid net.
 $\begin{gathered}\text { several they laid the net, and they ascended the a little up the river. They passed that } \\ \text { river, }\end{gathered}$
it ikanī'm, itā́xēnim qṑtac ōxoēnauā'itgē. Ale'xana. Alexē'naua-itgē canoe, their canoe these men fishing salmon They laid their They caught salmon in canoe, therr canoe these men with net. net.
 intending, not anything they killed it. They did not catch anything. They went

 iguā'nat, iā'xkatē mxenxā'ya. WiXt ēXt mēwa'ধo, wiXt iā'xkatē a salmon, there you lay net. Again one you kill him, again there mxenxā'ya. Näket mxgō'ya ikanī'm, ma'nix ōxoēnauā'itgē tê'lx•Em.



 a murderes, thus corpses who takes [them] thas girl first men
 thus menstruated thus widowand All thus their taboo people woman. widower.
generations of people.

## Translation

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 s prairie. The surf became a prairie.

At Niā'xaqcē a creek originated. He went and built a house at Niā'xaqcè. He went out and stayed at the mouth of Nia'xaqcé. 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 small. 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 man shall die." Now he cartied only the silver-side salmon to his honse. When he arrived there he cut it at once, steamed it and ate it. On the next day he took his harpoon and went again to the month 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 bome 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 cat 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 morning he 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 $\mathrm{Nia}^{\prime}$ 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 [?| 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 snake. Coyote continued: "You shall make one side of the net, I make the other." Coyote finished his twine and said 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 Tongue point. The snake crawled about among the stones, while Coyote carried them down. They went home. te was very ler part he d the rest. He did not On the next

He went - Why have olded him: ot left raw. I be roasted $t$ and stood lany double ad caught. side salmon and said: 10 prepares once. If a ear. They ity or when
r of women ou doing?" t Clatsop? is country. i, species?! ; land. He

Then he st us make at material ow Coyote ling about. is younger is he spoke of the net, the snake: ke replied: e made his yote made d: "Make lake. The nished his companied vled about rent home.

After they reached home Coyote went to gather spruce roots. The snake accompanied him. Coyote dug up the ground and the snake urav led 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 buoys 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 yoar 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 ont. Then they intended to fish again, but the flood-tide set in. They went 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 not kill 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 invo 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 $t$ 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 enough." On the next morning they went fishing and killed three salmon. They did not bail out their canoe. Then he said to the newt: "Fotch a stick from the woods. We will make a club." She went and brought a stick. Then they land their net again. As ain 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 never 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. You 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 out. 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 catch 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 many 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 mast be made 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 mad\& herself ready. Then the snake looked at the frog, who was growling. The suake 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 morning 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 canght three salmon. He threw one ashore. It fell down head first, so that the mouth struck the sand. 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 kili anything. Coyote scolded. He defecated: "Why have these salmon disappeared?" "Oh, you foolish Coyote. Do you think it is the sane here as at Clatsop? Do not throw salmon ashore so that the hesd is downward. It is taboo. When you kill a salmon go and pick salmonberries. When you have canght many salmen 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 went 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."

The Crane his Myth.



 coyote: "How many Oqió'xṑ are your sweethearts?" He said the crane: 3

"Two canoes full and part afoot." He said coyote: 4




a prairie. Sleppy he madehim the crane. He rose coyote:
" $\overline{0} q q_{j} \bar{o}^{\prime} x o \bar{L}$ XaXaw $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Lxat." Atcixelqe $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Lxalem iqoā'cqoac; ayoō ${ }^{\prime}$ ptitx.
"Óqio'xōb she comes downto He shouted the beach." crane; he had slept.
Nē'k im iti $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas: "Ka'ltas lā'xlax aiamtā'x." E'xoēti là'xlax atcā'x. Hesaid coyote: "Only deceive Ididyou." Often deceive hedidhim.
 Now they fell asleep. She came Oqió'xōL, she put them into below he was [basket] put

 the heron. Inland she arrived carrying them. He awoke the heron.
Atcō'cgamx ōē'k ${ }^{u}$ teqtix. I $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ xkatē nixpō'nitx. Kulā'yi nō'yamx He took it There he hung. Far she arrived
 the monster. He awoke coyote. He looked [? ? quiet he was. He awoke




 straight huckleberry sticks." She went her daughter. He said to him to his friend
it; $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas: "MixEnLki $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o ̄ g \bar{o}$ imé'tuk ma'nix aqEmō'lektca." coyote: $\quad$ Bend yourneck when it is intended to roast $\begin{gathered}\text { you. }\end{gathered}$
 It was brought
 She said to her her daughter: "Bring a crooked 23
 He said coyote: it is brought
a crooked one. straight make

1 imétuk." Agétk ${ }^{\prime}$ tam ugō'xō ixEnLk; $\bar{a}^{\prime} y u k t a$. Wuk; atcā'yax your neck." She brought it her daughter a crooked one. Straight he made it
2 iátuk. Qoä'nEmi nōya qaX uk'ō'cke ugō'xō-y $\bar{O}_{q} ; \bar{o}^{\prime} x \overline{o l}$ ka aLā'x his neck. Five times she went that girl her daughter Oqiónõl's and she be-

lazy. She said Oq óxol: "And slaves we will make them." Half a fathom
 long his tail crane. Hesaid coyote, he was told the crane:

5 Look out! deceive we will do I shall sing my con you will help me sing.

6 They gathered it pitchwood full that house, and hesang the con- coyote.
7 O'kuk;'uētik atcā'yax itcē'yau. Qē'xtcē atciō'lXam iqoā'eqoac: Headband he put on him the snake. Intending he said to him [to] the crane:
8 "Okuk!uēttik iamelā'xo x•ik iteā'yau." Acixelqē'Lxal iqoā'cqoac, Headband I shall put on you this snake." He shouted the crane.
 afraid he was. Now he sang the con
 he remained awake, the fifth night and she slept $\bar{O}_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} x \operatorname{xol}$ and her chil-

11 Atciō'cgam ēlq. Atcilgā'mētē gō-y- ilḗe. Āmka uyā'makul He took it a digging He placed it upright in the ground. Only its handle
 visible. Tie hedidit theirhair at that digging tie he did them
 13 those herchildren $\overline{0} q i o ̄ ं x o ̈ l$. They went out. Light they did it, light that house. $\mathrm{Ne}^{\prime} x l X a$ iqoā'eqoac gō Liā'iteX. Atciō'lXam: "ME'La-it gō x•ita
14 He burnt the crane at his tail. He said to him: "stay in this

15 prairie." He stayed the crane. It burnt at that prairie.
6 "MéLa-it gō Xau ūeā'qca!" Ayō'La-it gō qaX ucā́qca. Nā'xLXa "stay in this Pteris aquilina." He stayed at that Pteris aquilina. It burnt 7 qaX ucā'qca. "ME'La-it gō Xiau é Xea-ōt én'meed !" Ayō'La-it. that Pteris aquilina. "Stay at this dry wood!" Hestayed.
 Liā'iteX iqoa'eqoac. Tex•ī atciō'lXam: "ME'La-it gō x'ila Lteuq,"
19 his tail the crane's. Then he said to him: "Star in this water", nixlō'leXa-it it $\bar{j}^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s . ~ T a^{\prime} k E$ aLXE'teXōm Liā'iteX iqoā'cqoac. he thought coyote. Then it was finished his tail the crane's.

2 Aktō'lXam tga'a "Mexelá'yutek: Teñxō'LElama te'lxaqL it $\bar{a}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} l a p a s . "$ She said to them her chil- "Rise! He will burn it our house coyote."
 Intending she rose. It palled her. They burnt all and her chil $\begin{gathered}\text { dren. }\end{gathered}$
 Now they two coyote thus Nix'kelāx. Upriver they to its cataract went $T!\overline{o l}$ acge'tax. Lxoa'p atci'tax tqa'nake it. $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas

 "Perhaps they willjump the fall where the hole; silver-side willjump salmon salmon
27 qigō nalxoā'pē: ō'la-ateX ksōpEnā'ya qigō nalxoā́pē; ka'nauwē where the hole; calicosalmon willjump where the hole; all
[bureau of Ethnology
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { CHINOOK } \\ \text { BOAS }\end{array}\right]$
THE CRANE MYTH.

 the crane, hemade it a harpoon. He always stood at toward the the crane. water
 If a male fall salmon, then hespeared it; if a male silver-side 3
 then hespeared it. Many he gathered them tish crane


ṓơ'kuil ṑowum, tex•ī aksṑ penax qigō nalxoā'pè. Ä2'Xtemaē tex•í
a female silver-side then it jumped where the hole. Sometimes then 7


his dry salmon the erane. He looked up to his dry salmon coyote; all

 Ishall takethem these hisdrysalmon." how janghis con- juror's song coyote.
Nix.ēnō'tēnemx iqoā'eqoac. Ā'qoa-ii, uyā'xōlē itia ā'lapas. Ayōpḗlax He belped lim sing the crane. Large his baton coyote s. He streteched it
iā'tuk iqoā́cqoac. Nix•ēnō'tēnemx. Atciā’ōwilX gō iā̀tuk, 13 his neck the crane. He helped himsinging. He struck him at his neek,
 he bent it his neck the crane. Ho was missed and the was ashaned
 coyote. He put them into his fish the crane, all that
 his diry salmon. He put them into coyote his dry salmon. Now they were angry $\begin{gathered}\text { [basket }] \\ \text { against each other. }\end{gathered}$


his dry salmon the crane. Several times he turned and all he finished them. 18 may be back
 Lazy he was coyote hecarriedthem He placed them those his fish. on back. in a row
 thed trail to Nix'kelà'x. He thought coyote:

tiā'xalaitanema nauē'gic, ate'xlxō tiā'xalaitanema. A'lta ātcō'Xuwa nis arrows where they he hung them his arrows. Now he drove them

 did that trail where it cane down. Now he drove them, he drove them those 24


Qioā'p atge'lxam, a'Ita tcippāk atkxtā'mXit. Ayō'Lxam qix• iā'nēwa Nearly they came to the now really they rolled. Hearrived at that first
 bater water,


 he went. Take he did them those arrows. He went ashore. Noth. ail
 ōxō'xō tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$. Ma'nix ōgōlā'yuwa ka cka tgōXuwā'ya tgā'cxēlax;
$w u^{\prime} x i \quad i c k a g a ̈ ' p$.
10 to mor- it is fair weather.

## Translation.

Crane, Coyote, and Heron lived together. Every day they went digging clams until the flood-tide set in. One day Coyote said: "How many $\mathrm{Oq}_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ xōl 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 and eried: "An Oq' ${ }^{\prime}$ 'xol comes down to the beach!" Crane shouted; he had fallen asleep. Then Coyote said: "I have only deceived you." He did so often. Now they fell asleep. Then Oq'ō'xōL came to the beach and 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 neek when she is about to roast you." When the spit was brought Crane bent his neek. Then she said to her daughter: "Bring a crooked spit." Coyote said: "When a crooked spit is brought stretch out your neck." The girl brought a crooked spit, then Orane stretched out his neck." Five times the girl, the daughter of $O q_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} x \bar{o} L$, went; then she became tired. $O q_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathbf{x} \overline{\mathrm{L}}$ said: "We will make them our
ley went dig. said: "How plied: "Two sweethearts
, Heron rets they slept cried: "An e had fallen He did so 3 beach and m , Crane in Now Heron en the monaround but loyote said: ought them she said to ght hucklesaid to his When the r daughter: t is brought then Orane f $\mathrm{Oq}_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{x} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { o }} \mathrm{L}$, se 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 snake 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 $\mathrm{Oq}_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathbf{x} \overline{\mathrm{o} L}$ 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 tjed the hair of $\mathrm{Oq}^{\prime} \mathbf{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{x} \overline{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{L}$ 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: "Pise, Coyote will burn our house." She wanted to rise, but her hair pulled her back. She and her children were all burnt.

Now Coyote and 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 barpoon 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 iuto 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 heiped him. Ooyote had a large baton. Crane stretched out his neek when he helped Coyote. Then he struck at his neek, but Crane bent it. 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 lazv 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 thought: "I shall try to divive 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. When 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. Tl en he said: "I think the people shall do thus: When they move from onc 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 ve good weather.

## 8. ENTS ${ }_{i} X$ IA'KXANAM. <br> Entsix his Myth.

 EntsiX his grandmother Opéqcinc. Now she always said elk he shall go and 1
 Every intending he went; only chipmunks he killed them; only squirrels morning
 he killed them; sometimes mice . he killed them. Several times maybe he went.

often hewent and he stayed on the prairie. Heshouted:
"Ok; uitkapā'2-y. imōlā'2k. Atxelkā'yö walale'muX, atxEluwé'yō
"Come down to the prairie, elk. We will fight, we will dance."


I called him, his ears just as spoonswith long Then it cried
iskḗepXoa, take $\bar{a}^{\prime} y u p t s k$. Nige'tsax. WiXt nā-ixe'lqamx:
the rabbit, then it went into It cried. Again he shouted:
"Ok; uitkapā'${ }^{\prime 2}-y^{-}$imōlā'2k. AtxElkā'yō walale'muX, atxeluwē ${ }^{\prime} y \bar{o}$
"Come down to the prairie, elk. We will fight, we will dance!"


ēmàeEn. $\bar{A}^{\prime} y u p t c k$. WeXt na-ixe'lqamx :
the deer. It went into the Again he shouted: woods.

"Comedown to the prairie, elk. We will fight. We will dance!"
14

a female elk. "Her this one I called her." Again he shouted:
"Ok; uitkapā'2-y-imōlā'2k. AtxElkā'yō walalemā'mm. AtxEluwē'yō
"Come down to the prairie, elk. We will fight. We will
wä'lalema'mm!" Take wiXt $L_{i}$ äq, $L_{i}$ äq, $L_{i}$ äq nē'xau; Lāxa nḗxax 17

"Qa'xpa yā'2mEllk;'apkā'? Lō̄'nas gō-y- é'micqL yā'milk;'apkā'! "Where shall I go into you? Perhaps in your month I will gointo you! 19

$x, x, x$, you wilmake; come.


Ishall become. Perhaps in your ear I shall go into you. Shake you will do. Falling 2

1 nulā＇taXita．Lōnas gō－y－ōmē＇pute yā＇milk；apqā＇．Mlawē＇teXa，pāl I shall fall．Perhaps in your anus I shall go into you！You will defecate，full $2 \bar{e}^{\prime} x a l i t k$ nxā́xo．＂Lä2 ka nḗlkXay！gō－y－uyãpute．A lta excrements I shall be Sometime and he entered him at hisanus．Now
 cut to pieces hedid it his stomach．Some－and hefelldown and he was dead．

 off he madethem its forelegs；off he made it its head；its neck off he made it；

 he went．He arrived at home．＂An elk Ikilled it，＂grandmother！＂＂Certainly
home．
8 ukō＇lXul．＂＂Liā＇ateam，Liā＇atcam，imō＇lak．＂＂Atcuwa＇d＇y－utsemē＇nxan．＂ a mouse．＂＂It has horns，it has horns，an elk．＂＂Certainly＂a anail．＂

 an elk，I killed it．＂＂Certainly a squirrel．＂Now tired he made her．Now
 grand－Its head you will carry it．＂＂It pulls medown headlong，grandson！＂＂What amiō＇ctxō？Tcuxō iā＇tuk miō＇ctxo．＂＂Acē＇nk $\mathrm{k}_{\mathfrak{i}}$ amuklpax，kā＇ēkaē！＂ will you carry it？Then its neck will you carry it．＂＂It pulls me down headlong，grandson！＂ 14 ＂Tcuxō ōpō＇titk mō＇ctxō．＂＂Acē＇nk；amuklpax．＂＂Tcuxō iā $\varepsilon^{\prime}$ owit ＂Then the forelegs you will carry＂They pullme down headlong．＂＂Then ．its leg miō＇ctxo．＂＂Acē＇nk；amuklpax．＂．＂I＇ktalx
you will carry
（＂It will pull me down headlong．＂＂What may you will carry＂It will pull me down headlong．＂＂What may you will carry be
it．＂Then iā＇atcX miō＇ctXō．＂＂Acē＇nk；amuklpax．＂＂I＇ktalx miō＇ctxō？Tcuxō its breast will youcarry it．＂＂Itpulls medown headlong．＂＂What may will you carry Then tElēwā＇nEma mtō＇ctXō＂．＂Acē＇nkjamuklpax．＂＂Tcuxō iā̀kutcX the ribs you will carry them．＂＂They pull me down head－＂Then its back miō＇ctXō．＂．＂Acē＇nk；amuklpax．＂，＂Teuxō
you will carry ＂It pulls me down headlong．＂＂Then $\underset{\text { its rump bone }}{\text { cquanictX }}$ miō＇ctxō．＂ you will carry＂It pulls me down headlong．＂＂Then its rump bone you will carry ＂Cici＇lax，cici＇lax，kā＇ēkaē！Cici＇lax，cici＇lax，kā＇ēkaē！＂A＇lta atceā＇lax，a＇ltā age＇ctuctx．Nā＇xankō à＇nēu．Nō＇ya，à＇nēu nō＇ya． he tied it up，now she carried it cit She ran ahead．She went，ahead she went．
1 A＇lta atctō＇cgam，ka＇nauwē atci＇tōctx．$\overline{\mathbf{A}}^{\prime} \mathbf{y} \bar{u} a^{\prime}$ lta nē ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{X k o ̄}$ ．Qaxä＇L Now he took them，all he carried them He went now，be went Somewhere on his oack． home．
 he reached her his grandmother．Now kneeling on her load he pushed it to and
 TakE ayaga＇ōm．＂Qa＇da ame＇xax gā＇kiē？＂＂Acē＇nk；amuklpax， 25 kā＇ékae．＂Take wiXt atcalō＇teXam，take nā＇xankō．A＇yō， $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{y}$ ， grandson．＂Then again he carried it on his then sheran．He went，be went， back，cut it Now
"A teuw ${ }^{\text {Certainly }}$ - ${ }^{\text {- }}$
itsEmē'nxan." a snail."
${ }^{6}$ Imōlā'2k, "An elk,
a'tcax. A'lta e made her. Now ta amiō ${ }^{\prime}$ ctx $\overline{0}$, it will you carry
โaē!" " $\overline{\mathbf{E}}^{\prime} \mathrm{kta}$ ison!" "What
ıx, kā'ēkaē!" mg, grandson!" uxo iā ${ }^{\varepsilon^{\prime}}$ owit rhen its leg

ธō? Teuxṑ arry Then
'ctxō? Teuxō ou carry Then it?
xō iā'kuteX its back

I miō'ctxō." you will carry taē!" A'lta son!" Now j̀nēu nō'ya. ahead she went.
kō. Qaxä'L eut Somewhere e.
nalt: " $\overline{\mathbf{E}}^{\prime} \mathrm{X}^{\prime}$
to and "One
nö'yEmōyē." [!]."
iamuklpax, ie down headlong $\mathbf{A}^{\prime} \mathbf{y} \overline{\mathbf{o}}, \quad \overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime} \mathbf{y} \overline{\mathbf{0}}$, le went, be went
$\underset{\text { BOAS }}{\text { CHINOOK }}$
ENTS;X MYTH.

itcā'ctxul. "Qa'da amE'xax gā'k; eq?" WiXt akēx:
hor load. "How are you doing, grandmother?" Again she made
 "One [?], one [?]; one [?], one [?]."
 "How are youdoing, $\begin{gathered}\text { grand- } \\ \text { mother?" }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { It pulledme down head- long, }\end{gathered}$
ayaga'ōm ka acXgō'mam.
he reached her and they arrived at home.
 uy $\bar{a}^{\prime} k_{i} i k ; \bar{e}$. AkLō'cgam quā'nEm Lcgénema. Nō'ya mank kulā'yi. 7
 she urinated, all full she made them herbuckets. Now
 sho went She arrived at house. Then he said to her, his grand. "Where this
mome.

atcō'cgam ugō'cgan. "Qaxē x $\cdot$ iLik Lteuq, nEgā'kiē ${ }^{\prime}$ " "Ikj $\mathrm{Emo}^{\prime} \mathrm{ik}{ }^{u} t i X 11$ be took it her bucket. "Where this water, grandmother?" "Upper fork of Bear 11
Lteuq." Qoä'nEm Lgā'egenEma atcLö́cgam. creek 12
A'lta ace'xeltexEm. Take naxa'Lxēkō iau'a mā́Lxolē. A'lta 13
Now they cooked. Then she turned round there from fire. Now

 and wooden spoons holes she made into and mountain- holes sheep horn dishes,
age'Lax. Take acxgé ${ }^{\prime} k t c i k t$. Take acgiō ${ }^{\prime} k X u i p t c k ~ i c t a ̄ ' t c X e m a l . ~$
she made in. Then their food was done. Then they hauled out of fire what they had to them.
"A'tk"ra-y ō'kuk ōgoa'namua. Qā'xqēa nitsenō'ketX nāga'amua?" "Bring me that myshell-spoon. Where I was young my shell-spoon?
"Itca'ē nalxoa'p kā̀ēka-ē!" "Qāx itce'tsj Emenō qēa nitsEnō'kstX 18 It has a hole, grandson!" "Where my wooden spoon when I was young nētsE'tsj EmEnō?" "Iā'ē nalxoa'p kā'ē-ka-e." Qā'xqēa ī'tcic'ō qēa my wooden-spoon?" "It has a hole, grandson. Where my mount- when 19
horn dish

stasge'xenim qēa nǐsEnō'kstX asge'Xenim; cka qēa nitsenō ${ }^{\prime}$ kstX my toy canoe when I was young my toy canoe; and when I was young
asga'amik ôs." "Icta'ē naLxoa'p, ka'ēka-ē." "Tā'mka teī stā'2ē my toy canoe [of "They have holes, grandson." "Only [int. part.] they my toy canoe
another shape]."
nalxoa'p?" Take atciō'cgam ictā'teXEmal, wax atciā́kXax. TakE 23

 their elk's. Then he threw her into She drifted $\begin{gathered}\text { down the where they fished in } \\ \text { the water. }\end{gathered}$
$k \bar{a}^{\prime} s a-i t \quad k_{i}$ a iqiē'sqiēs. robin and blue-jay.

Take atcéselkel imō'lak kā'sa-it. YuXunētt: "A itsumō'lak Then he saw it an elk robin. It drifted: "Ah, my elk

Quä'nemī né'k•im ka'sa-it, ka tak atcixteā'ma: "Ā, iteumō'lak Fivetimes hesaid robin, and then heheardit: "Ah, my elk itgatsuwa'4," wiXt nē'k•im kā'sa-it. Ta'kE nē'k•im iqiés sqiē és: "A is coming down again hesaid robin. Then he said blue-jay: "Ab, stream,"
itsumō'lak itgatsuwā'4." "Qā'xēyaX, qā'xēyaX?" "AXiXū'yaX, my elk is coming down stream." "Where, where?' "Here,

 canoo.

 our crying we shail make, robin?" Then hesaid robin:
"Tsā'ntxawa, tsāntxawā', ān'xaxa, ānxaxā', a'ntalak, āntaLā'k."

 aci'xax?" Cxē'nim kā'sa-it:
they do?" They cry robin:
"Tsā'ntxawa, tsāntxawā', ā'nxaxa, anxaxā', ā'ntalak, antalā'k." "Hekilled her, hekilled her, Entsix, Ents $\mathbf{x}_{1}$ our aunt, ${ }_{\text {curaunt." }}$
 They landed. Now the people went Ah, now she was carried up inland. to them.

 What [which way did you place it]? "Peckan she said: "He is named iLi‘alḗ'xqEkun." "Amcgā'cgilx uyā'xEnima." WiXt aqanwā'amtexōko. the eldest one." "Pull down to water his,eanoes." Again she was asked.
 he was named blue-jay. Now they were pulled his canoes blue-jay's. Now

$\overline{\text { İ }}$ itsumō'lak th, my elk Eltca'maana? do you hear?
i itsumō'lak h, my elk
, itcumō'lak h, my elk iés $\mathrm{s} q_{i} \mathrm{e} s:$ " $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$ blue-jay: "Ah,
'AXiXū'yaX, " Here, gam. Take wok it. Then E stu $^{\prime}$ XstuX untie
'k." "Qa'da
k, āntaLā'k."

t, our aunt." со. $Q \cdot{ }^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{p}$ home. Nearly
'am. Qā'da
ones. How
, antaLā'k." sur aunt." k mā'Lxôlē. up inland.
tāamtexoko: ${ }_{3}$ was asked:
"Aqiō'p!Ena
"He is named
vā'amtcxōko. o was asiked. an," nē'k•im
imta $\bar{x}^{\prime}, \quad a^{\prime}$ lta Last now $\underset{\text { 'sqeēs. }}{\text { riays. }} \underset{\text { Now }}{\text { A/lta }}$ $k^{k} n^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} m$ pāl. anoes fall.

ENTSjX MYTH.



 he went blue-jay. He took him at his there in his righthand, he took her
ashore head
 that woman then in his left hand. He carried them to the canoe. Then atciaktā'item. Take wiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{tgi}$ tê'lx $\cdot E m$. Kulā'yi $\bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{tgi}$, ka be made them his Then again they went the people. Far
slares. $\begin{gathered}\substack{\text { they } \\ \text { went, }}\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { kien } \\ 5\end{gathered}$

 qsgemō'stxula'lema-itx $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ a mai'ka qsgemōptcā̄lalema-itx. Qé'au they carried me always on their and you they always led you by the hand. Those 8
itxā'qacqac $k_{j} a$ wiXt $\bar{e}^{\prime} w a \quad i \bar{a}^{\prime} q a c q a c ~ c i a ̄ ̄ l a i t i x \cdot "$ " $I \ddot{a}^{\prime}, \quad x \cdot i x \cdot i^{\prime} k$ our grandfather and again thus his grandfather his slaves." "Iä, thisone
 skā'sa-it. "Hō'ntcin, ia'xka ikta ēla'xō-iX $x \cdot i x \cdot i ̄ k$ ili ${ }^{\prime}$ alē'xqEkun!" robin. "Oh, he what he knows this the eldest one!" A'lta $a^{\prime}$ ctō, $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tgī, qō'tac tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}, \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ lta acXeluwä'yutck: Now theywent, theywent, those people, now they danced:





Then hesaid blue-jay: "Near this land this they always
"Ï̈',", nē'k•im skā'sa-it, "iä' x•ix"" ékta! kawatka cimxp! $\bar{e}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ Xaiyaii'ta.",
"Ia,", said robin, "iä this thing! soon they will run away from you." 16

 them.
Mä́lxôlē nēxantkō'mam. Take atcixalqē'tqal iqé'sqēs: Anā'2, anā'2. 19 Inland he arrived running. Then he called much blue-jay: Anah, anah.
Take nitē'mam, nē'Lxam iqē'sqeès. Lā'mka $L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ owilkt ia'sōwit.
Then he came, he came to the bluejay. Only blood his leg.
"Qa'daqa niket à'mōptck kā'sa-it? CkEna'sowa. AtcLnE'nxōkti 21
"Why not you went inland robin! They struck me. He took hold of my head





1 iqēe'sqēs. "TFkEmē'ctx." "Masā'tsiLx imē'ski, āt." "TEkEmèctx." blue jay. "They loaned it to me." "Pretty $\begin{gathered}\text { your } \\ \text { paddle, }\end{gathered}$ nephew." "They loane

 your dipnet, nephew." "They loaned it to me."
" Pretty your mat in your
4 āt." "TEkEmē'ctx." "TāmokXā'tsit tä'2kEmēctx." TakE nephew." "They loaned it to me." "Your things they loaned them to you." Then atclē'nxokti. Take atcē'xaluktegō gō iná'xanīm. "Mcktā'nit x•i'ta 5 he took hold of his Then he threw him down in their canoe. "Give me this head.
6 tE'pa-it! kiau'kjau niā'xō." "TēnXpēqLā'!" "Mcktā'nit x•i'ta rope! tie I shall do him." "I shall scratch it.' "Give me these 7 tpḗnaLX." "TēnXpēqца̄'." "K;a éstalx aqēlā'xo? Mcktā'nit sprace twigs." "I shall scratch them." "And what may be is done with him? Give me
8 x $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ ta tqōqoā'-iLax." TēnXpēqLā'!" "Hä, hä, hä," takE nige'tsax; these short dentalia." "I shall seratch them." "Hä, hä, hä," then he cried; " ${ }^{\prime}$ 'qômôm ōqômä'm."
 "Quick, robin, bring that seagrass." Now tie he did him
11 go tiā'kcia gō tiā'\&owit. A'lta atcialésmaLx. A'lta lep néxax at bishands at his legs. Now he threw himinto Now boiling itbecame

 14 "Ia'xka qialē'malxa kā'sa-it ka hē'hē ixā'xō." "He is throwninto the robin and laugh he does."
water
 Now again they went the people. Some time he was seen a person.
16 Lktō'ktean tkalai'tan. "Sau'atsa, sau'atsā', iqés sqēs!" "Ēkta Lx He held in his arrows. "The news, the news, blue-jay!" "What may
hand
 is told to you? Only down stream our rela- I threw him into "Am tive the water."

19 I look! that, he said that person.
19 ia'xka $x \cdot i x \cdot{ }^{\prime} i^{\prime} x \cdot$ amialä ${ }^{\prime} m a L x$ !"
he this one you threw him inte the water!',
A'lta wiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} L \bar{o}$, $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lo gō tā $\bar{x}^{\prime} y a q L \quad \bar{E} \operatorname{nts}_{i} X$. Take aqōx $\bar{o}^{\prime} L a k \bar{o}$ Now again they they to hishouse EntsiX's. Then it was surrounded
 his house Ents;X's. Then he set fire to it. Then it burnt his house

23 tā'yaqu, ka'nauwē tā'yaqu. Take lap atcā'yax ēqtq iqē'sqēs. "Ō,

25 A'nqatē ayō'pa." A'lta nō'xōkō têlx $\cdot \mathbf{E m}$, aqēē'taql Ents; X. Already he went ont." Now they went the people, he was left Ents; $\mathbf{X}$.
'TekEmē'ctx." "They loaned it to me.
" Masä'tsiLx Pretty LEmés'x'ilkue, your mat in your canoe, ctx." TakE n to you." Then ktā'nit $\quad x \cdot i^{\prime}$ ta Give me this ktā'nit $\quad x \cdot i^{\prime}$ ta give me these o? Mcktā'nit him? Give me kE nige'tsax; en he cried;
b lep nētxax boiling it became
ikalā'lkuilē, scolds.
'nim $x \cdot \lg \bar{o}^{\prime} \cdot "$ at you here.
gōLē leXemk. a person.
" "ĒEta Lx " What may
̈'maLx." "Tō whim into "Am water."
${ }^{\prime}, \underset{\text { this one }}{x \cdot i x} \cdot{ }^{\prime} k \quad \mathrm{k}_{i} \mathrm{a}$

3 aqōx $\bar{x}^{\prime}$ Lakō
it was surrounded
Xa tā'yaqu nt hishouse
$\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{N o}^{\prime} \mathbf{x} \overline{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{LXa}$ It burnt iqés'sqēs. "Ō, [ä', $x \cdot i x \cdot{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} k i k!$ Iä, this one. its $X$. ats ${ }^{\prime} X$.

## Translation.

Entsi x's grandmother was Upéqciuc. 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 cailed!" He called again: "Come down from the woods, elk! we will fight, we will dance." Then a male elk came down. Now Entsx 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, grandmother? Do you want to carry its neck?" "It will pull me down headlong, grandson." "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 vant to carry, grandmother ; Do you want to carry its back?" "It will pull me down headlong, grandson." "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 cbild." "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 thein, 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 doubied up. Then he rolled her up in the elk skin, threw her into the river and she drifted down to a place where Winter 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 understood 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, Robinq" Then Robin sung: "O, Ēntsx, Entsx, 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
cbureau of $\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { bureau of } \\ \text { ethenology }\end{array}\right.$ st of the elk. grandmother, d fro, singing there, grandThen she took saw her again ng [page 115, randmother?" 3 he overtook
other, we will ent ont. She ts. Then she ;et that water, nother bucket er? "This I us she named
back toward I spoons, and from the fire. when I was a e my wooden e in it, grandsheep horn." canoes which 1, grandson." ling food and uer legs and k skin, threw Vinter Robin
an elk comes or? they call
Then Bluein elk comes 1 and called is it come?" lll directions ok it. They $\gamma$ unfastened at!" "How ntsx, Ēntsx, good song," e near their
town they began to wail. "Oh, the poor ones, how they do wail?" said the people. They sang: "Entsx, Ēntsx, 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; 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 cane 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 calied anah, anah. When he came back to the canoe his legs 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 chipmonk whom you caught."

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:] "Iä, he is laughing at you here." "Pshaw, a man does not laugh 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. "Iä," cried Robin, "that is the one whom you threw into the water."

They went on to Ents; x's house. 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 Entsi x's head!" he shonted. But Robin said: "Iä, he went out already." Now the people went home and left Ents; x.
ratch them to sss!" "Give ied the hands water. The 1. [Blue Jay ew." [Robin , a man does ay).
person who s, Blue-Jay!" e down there cried Robin,
and set it on a knothole. aink's head. "Iä, he went
9. $\bar{O} K ; U N \bar{O}^{\prime}$ ITCA'KXANAM.
the Crow her Story.
ixē̄ā’itiX ōk; unō' lqui'numike tga'a. Gōlata' gō iṑ c ikoalēx‘oa There was thecrow five her At the end there there the raven
 Na'ckta.
She searched on the beach.
"NE'cxatk; a' ē'maL ciā'xak'agō'x. Qulquiqulqul ēquiqul
"I haul them [dual] the bay its [?]. [Noise of empty vessels being struck] tcinō' Lawatekut." Liap age'xax ōkulXtE'mX. Agā́kltEq. WiXt
he [?]. me." Find she didit a poggy. She kicked it. Again nō'ya kulā'yi. WiXt aktō'pena tgā'ēwam.
she went far. Again she named it her song.
"NE'cxatkj $\bar{a}^{\prime} \quad e^{\prime} m a L \quad \operatorname{cia}^{\prime} x a k^{\prime} a g \bar{o}^{\prime} x$. Qulquiqulqul équlqul 7
'I hanl them [dnal] the bay its [?] [Noise of empty vessels being struck] teinō'Lawatckut." Liap akxā'x upkī́cX. Aga'klteq. WiXt nō'ya. he [?]. me." Find she did it a flounder. She kicked it. Again she went
 Again she named it hersong [as above]. Find she did it a porpoise.

 Find shedidit a seal. She kickedit. Again she went, again she took it
 nā'ixlakō. Agiē'taql, agē'kltEq. WiXt nō'ya, hē4. Aktō'cgam she wentaround it. She left it, she kicked it. Again she went, hē. She took it
 her song [as above]. Find she did it a sealion. She went around it, three age $\bar{e}^{\prime} x L a k o ̄$. Agē ${ }^{\prime} k L t E q$; agie'ltaqL. WiXt aktō'cgam tgāēēwam she went around it. She kickedit; she lert it. Again she took it her song [as above]. Nṑya kulā'i, Liap agā'yax ékolē. AgexLā́nukL; [as above]. She went far, find she did it a whale. She went often around it;
la'ktē agē'xleko. Agē'klteq. WiXt agē'klteq, wiXt agè'klteq. four times she went around it. She kicked it. Again she kicked it, again she kicked it. LEk ${ }^{n} \overline{n e}^{\prime} x a x$ itca ${ }^{\prime}$ owit. "Anā'3, itcuwitā'3!" acaxa'lqiLx. Nō'ptega-yBreak it did her leg. "Anah, my leg!" she cried. She went inland 18



 She putitinto in her mat. Now she went home, Nearly she arrived at house and 22
 taLj!" Lä nagā'tōm. " $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} \mathrm{kta}$ amiō'ctxul?" " $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$, iguā'nat." behold!" sometime she met her. "What do you carry?" "Ah, a salmon." utama-ē Lqi'ēLxā'pukc." "K;a teōxō, iamElō'ta igica'ōk."
 "What shall I do with it blanket. Many my blankets." "Well, I shall give you 4 itce'metaa." "E E'kta nigElā'x $\overline{0}$ iE'metaa. Lō'nas $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime}$ xaui $y$ - $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ miqetit my hat." "What shall 1 do with it a hat. Perhaps many your lice
5 gō imé'mcta." "Tcux, tamelō'ta tge'kcia." "E E'kta anigukuéxa in your bat." "Weil, I shall give them my hands." "What shall I do with them 6 tEmétkeia. x'itē'k nai'ka wiXt tgékcia." "Ni'xua, ádixja XaX
 7 opach of grass!: She went utce the eagle, she pulled it out that bunch of grass. At once 8 Läq $\bar{a}^{\prime} q x a x . ~ " T c a!\bar{a}^{\prime} m$ elaxta $\vec{a}^{\prime} x k_{;}$ax." Nō'ya-y- ok; unō', qēéxtcē; comeont it did. "Now younest pullitout." She went the crow intending; $q \bar{e}^{\prime} x t c e \bar{e}$ ayā'xk; N. Näket Lāq ā'qxax. "Teōxō, cge'xōst etamelō'ta; intending shepulled it out. Not come out it did. "Well, my eyes I shall give them to you;
 11 x'ictétk wiXt nai'ka cge'xōket." " $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{j}}$ a tcōxō, mLEngḗqsta." Näqi These also I myeyes." "And well, louseme." Näqi ō'qXuketi Lgā'qamē. "Tcōx mai'ka Lamgḗqsta." A'lta Lage'kXēqst her lice her plate full. "Well yon Ilouse you." Now she loused her the crow. Now sleepy she became the crow. At last she fell asleep. It was taken itcā'kunat ōk; unō'. Agiō'cgam ute;akte; $\bar{a}^{\prime} k$. Aqā'legitk upā'owil gō her salmon the crow's. She took it the eagle. It was put into a bunch of in
 her mat. It was carried her salmon up on spruce tree. She awoke, a'lta $k^{u} c \bar{a}^{\prime} x a ̄ l \bar{e}$ itc $\bar{a}^{\prime} k u n a t ~ a q i x \bar{e}^{\prime} l a x . ~ I a^{\prime} x k a t i ~ k a ~ n u q u n a \bar{a}^{\prime}$-itix. now up hersalmon itwas eaten. There then she fell down. "Qānā'xtcī ōē'mōp!a manit' $\bar{o}^{\prime} L a, "$ ka acilga'ox. AqaqLiuwā'ēma "Please the gills throw them down to and she lay on her They were thrown [soft

 She arrived at at their house. Shecamein. There were her chil- She roasted it that home "dren.
LgEmā'kiket: "Ai'aq mā'ya Lteuq," axgE'qxun ugō'xo. "Ōmē'xa-y- ōe," roe: "Quick, go for water," the eldest one her "The next is there." WiXt agō'lXam a $\bar{e}^{\prime} X a t$ ugō'xō: "Mā'ya Ltcuq." "Omē'хa-y ōc." Again she said to her one her daughter: "Gofor water." "The next one is there." Again she said to her one her daughter: "Go for water." "The next one is there." LEla'ktike akLō'lXam qē'xtcē. A'lta qaX ōguē's'ax ugō'xō nō'ya Four shesaid to them intending. Now that youngestone her she went Lteuq. AkLE'tk ${ }^{u}$ Iam Lteuq. A'lta $q ; 0^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ Lō'kteikta iteā'lekteala. water. She arrived bringing water. Now nearly it was done what she roasted.

26 WiXt naxEmē̄nakō. WiXt akluwa'amtexōkō tga'a. ALgō'lXam: Again she washed her face. Again she asked them her children. They said to her:
27 "ēka Läl." TakE ateō'pEna ikoalē'x'oa, atelō'egam iteā'lekteal. "Thus black." Then he jumped the raven, he took it what she roasted.
 a igica'ôk." 'ou my blanket." :ō, iamelō'ta I shall give you ii. $y$ - $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ miqctit anigukué'xa shall I do with them $\bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{k}} \mathrm{a} \mathrm{a} \mathrm{XaX}$ pull it out this i'owil. Nau'i h of grass. At once mṑ, qē'xtcē; row intending; t ctamelō'ta;
I shall give them to you;
iàxo cqōct. with them eyes. 'qusta." Näqi Lage'kXēqst she loused her
t. Aqiū'cgam op. It was taken upā'owil gō a banch of in grass
: Naxe'lökō, She awoke, uquana' ${ }^{\prime}$ itix $\cdot$. she fell down. aqLíawā'ēma were thrown [soft 1gsi down to her ;ax ōki ${ }^{\text {unō'. }}$ a the crow. 'IEkte qṑLa asted it that
mé'xa-y-ōc." re next is there." one
 ext one is there." 'ē'xa - y - $\overline{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}$." xt one is there." |gō'xō nō'ya $\underset{\substack{\text { her } \\ \text { anghter } \\ \text { she went } \\ \text { for }}}{ }$ tcā'IEktcala. what she roasted. 'Ē'ka Läl." "Thus black."
Algō'lXam: They said to her: itcālekteal. what she roasted.

Atciaxe'cgam, atclā'wils ka'nauwē. Ā'lta wixt nage'tsax öki unō'.
He took it away, he ate it ail. Now again she cried the crow. A'lta nixṑketi ikoalē'x.oa. Nixemā'tsta-itck. Nâ'pōnEm ka take Now he lay down the raven. He was asbamed of himself. It grew dark and then $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a^{\prime} c_{i} a \quad$ nixā'lax ikoalé'x.oa. A'lta nē'ktexam: bis sickness came to be the raven. Now he sang his conjuror's song
 "A brass pin qau hit it my eyo qail its pupil bee.
Qoä'qoaxqoä', qoā'qoaxqoä', qоā'qоахqоä'."
qoá'qoaxqoà', qoáqqaxqoì', qqä'qaaxquà',"
Lä2, aqLugō'lemam ōqōlxéla. Ka'nauwè aqlugō'lemam ka Some time, the people went to the crabs. All the people went to and fetch them fetch them
tga'a ōqōxéla. A'lta aLéxEltEq ikoaléx'oa. TakE aLócko-it their the crabs'. Now he heated stones the raven. Then they were hot Lq(̄'nakc. A'lta aq'ixpoē. Take aLxLólexa-it LqaLxéla: the stones. Now the doorwas Then he thought a crab:
 "It is cooked for us." Now theywerethrown all and their They weresteamed ālta. Anō'ktcikt òquuxē la: "Āi'aq melxā'lem," aqLō'lXam now. They got done the crabs: "Quick eat," they were tolid
 Ālxlxā́lem $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}$ tgáa. They ate and her children.

## Translation.

There were the Crow and her five children. At the end of their house 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. Again she sang her song. Then she found a seal; she kicked it and went on. 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 had 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 about 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: "Gu aind get some water." [She replied:] "The next younger one is there." She asked another one of her daughters: "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 "ace wite 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 raven 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, qoāqoaxqoä', qoäqoaxqoä', qoãqoaxqoä'!"

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 shat 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.
ads? I have gle went and e. Then she ied to pull it vill be able to
I have eyes found a plate $\checkmark$ I will louse y fell asleep.
in her mat. w awoke she her salmon.

She asked on her back v went home - She came 1] her eldest "The next ;hters: "Go me is there." brought her washed her q" "No, it 1 once more: ven jumped 1 ate it all. as ashamed urer's song: оа̄qоaxqоä',
ung ones to he shut the they threw ed. When Come eat!"
10. $\mathrm{CA}^{\prime} \mathbf{X A L} I \bar{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{KXANAM}$.

Cäxal his Myth.


 seaward they reached the Nearly they reachedthero they turned over each other, there 4
 they turned over each o ther. Nearly they reached him and thiey let it fall. A round thing nicxe'luktcō. Ayuqunā'ētix•t gō Lkamilāleq. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ yōlx atciugō'lemam. they let it fall. It lay there on the sand. He went he went to take it.
Atciṑcgam, a'lta iktēlōwa itk. Tsō yustē ka nē'Xkō. Take atcō 1 Xam He took it, now an abalone shell. in the evening and he went Then he said to her
uyā'k-ikala: "Uguexē'mam qọ̀'tac tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$ ka'nauwê." Take his wife: "Invite them those people all." Then 8

 Then they went his people all. Then they entered in his house all. 10
 "Ah. this they bronght it ap to the shore This you will see it. Just there 11

 iqē'sqēē. "Ai'aq, ai'aq, ai'aq amexelā'yutck." Take nuxulà'yutck bluejay. "Quick, quick, quick rise."
 the people all. Then $\begin{aligned} & \text { they haled two canoes. Now they } \\ & \text { down to the }\end{aligned} 15$
mā́lnē tềlx.em a'lta. Take kulài à àtgé. A'lta cka lell
seaward the people now. Then they went. Now and almost 16
 "Ia'xkati taL iktḕluwa-itk nē'xanē." Lä atxigēlā'mamē. A'lta




 and be gathered them. Then be went; he left them their chief,
2 Ayuxō'Lakō qō'ta LEX. Qiā'x iā'qoa-iL, tex $\bar{i}$ atciō'cgamx, qiā ${ }^{\prime} x$ He went around it that island. If a large one, then he took it, if
3 pảt qptciX tex•i atciō'cgam. Take algiulá'win ilā'Xaki Emana. really green then he took it. Then they waited for him their chief.
4 Take ō'lō agā'yax iqé'sqēs. "Wu'ska lxēelō'qla." Nugō'kXōm Then hunger acteu upon him blue jay. "Heh! we will leave him." They said
5 aqā'mXike: "Kjē, qā'doXoē lxēgumLā'ita. Lō'nas ayukō'om tê'lx ${ }^{\prime}$ Em." part of them: "No, must we wait for him. Perhaps he met them people."

7 ate $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ taql tiā́cōlal. Iqē'sqḕs iā'Xaqamt. Nō'Xōkō tiā'cōla. Tsō'yustē they left him his relatives. Blue jay his mind. They went his relatives. In the evening home
8 ka ayōxō'lakō LEX. A'lta kjē tiā'cōla; atEē'taqu. Ia'xkati and he went around the island. Now nothing his relatives; they left him. There
9 kē'kXulē $\cdot y-\bar{e}^{\prime} m^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{Ec} X$ nixō'kctē. A'lta nige'tsax: "Ektā'2 atgēnē lōtk
 my people, where they left me my people." Now there he was
11 iṑ Lqatē. A'lta atciṑkoē $k^{\prime}$ nauwē $x \cdot i x i^{\prime} x \cdot$ iktē'lauwa-itk. Qāxlxaa long time. Now he carried them all those abalone shells. The often
 next day an otter find he didit. Thenext day early he awoke.
13 A'lta oxoī'tcōt tê'lx Em gō Liā'malna. Atciō'latek iā'ōk. Nés $k \cdot i k s t$ Now they talked people at seaward from him. He lifted it his blanket. He looked
14 mā'Lnē. Tā́mka tqonēqonēt ōxoēlā'itX. WiXt nēxenk; ē'Litso. seaward. Only guhs there were. Again he pulled his blanket
 gōning mā́luē. Gōyḗ atci'Lax, atclṓlatck. A'lta tā'mka ltamilā'ike at seaward. Thus he did it, he lifted it. Now only albatross
17 Lxēlā'itX. Qoä'nemi ayā'qoyaē atcawitce'melē tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$. Kawí'X there were. Five times his sleeps he heard them people. Early
18 ka aLigemō'tXu-it Lgōlē'leXEmk. AqLō'latck Liā'ōk. "Wu'Xē and it stood near him a person. It was lifted his blanket. "To-morrow
19 a'lta qamō' ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\mathbf{u}} \mathrm{T} a$; qam'alō'ketxama." Wāx nē'kteuktē. Take wiXt now you will be carried; you will be carried The next it got day. Then again on back." morning
20 algemō'tXu-it LgōLē'leXemk. Algiō'lXam: "Mxā'latck! A'lta it stood near hum a person. He said to him: "Arise! Now
 you will be carried." He looked there seaward. Now a whale there lay.
A lta atciō'kXuilx iā́ktelauwa-itk. A'lta lxoa'p ikē'x kā'tsek qiX Now he carried to the bis abalone shells. Now a bole was in middle that
23 ē'kolē. A'lta ia'xkatē aqēilā'ētamit: "Nēkct mgē'kctaiē, ma'nix
whale. Now theu he was put into it: "Not open your eyes, when
 you are carried." Now he lay down, now he was carried. Now they carried him
25 tê'lx•Em ka'nauwē. A'lta nuguqLé'watck. AqLō'lXam Ltamilā'yike, the people all. Now they paddled. They were told the allatross,


27 the gulls: "Up your paddles." They were told the snipes: "Up
 your paddles. And at sea part of them nothing became those people.
$\bar{i}^{\prime}$ xaki Emana. their chief. cgamx, qiá'x ok it, 'Xak Emana. their chief

## Nugö'kXōm

 They said om tê'lx $\cdot$ Em." bem people.' i'xauē, take became then la. Tsō'yustē ves. In the evening(L. Ia'xkat 2 atgēnē lōtk they deserted me katē nēxax ere he was tk. QāxlxaThe
nēxe'l'ōkō. he awoke.
k. Né' $k \cdot i k s t$ :et. He looked
xEnk; ${ }^{-1}$ Litso. pulled his blanket over his head.
in oxoī'tcōt they talked

Ltamilā'ike albatross
sm. Kawī'X Early
ik. "Wu'Xē iket. "To-morrow
Take wiXt Then again latck! A'lta se: Now yuqunā'itX. there lay.
kā'tsek qiX in middle that
staiē, ma'nix reyes, when $\operatorname{atg}^{-}{ }^{\prime}$ yuk $^{\mathbf{w}} \boldsymbol{T}$ they carried him Ltamilā'yike, the albatross, AqLō'lXam They were told
: "K"cā́xali " Op
ac têlx.Em. 1e people.


 they became thoso people all and helifted it his blanket. Now there



 Lgölé'lXemk. A'lta wiXt nē'Xtakō qix• ékolē. A'lta à àyōptek person. Now again he turned back that whale. Now he went up
 near at his house and he stayed. A long time he stayed and he saw it Lkiāáckc. Ale'tē, qion'p algḕtxam.
a child. It came, near it came to him.

 aLi'kXaxa ulā'xalaitan ka alge'tcax: "Atcuwa', mai'kXa iqē'sqēs 13 it did it its arrow and it cried: "Oh, you blue.jay,

 again you tease me always. Giveme my arrow." Nothing not
 its hair that child. Now sunken its eyes. Deer
áyāqsō iláàõq. Take atclō'cgam ilá'pōtē. Take atclō'lXam: 17 its skin its blanket. Then he took it at its arm. Then he said to it:
"La'kstama?" "A, nai'kXa," algiō'lXam. "AqēLā'taqL Lge'mama. 18 "Who are sou?" "Ah, I," it said to him. "He was left my father.

Take atclōmè'nakō. A'lta pō'pō atci'Lax gō letā'xôs. A'lta 20
Then he washed its face. Now blow hedid it on its eyes. Now
aLe'k'ikst. A'lta atelō'LXam: "Nai'ka, nai'ka aqX. Take 21 it saw Now he said to it: "I, I, child. Then
anXatgō'mam." TakE atcē'xaluketgō ilā̄ōk qō'La Liā'xa. 22 I came home." Then he threw it away its blauket that his child's.
AtcilklXā'nakō ēlā'kē. "Ai'aq mxanē'tk tēl t!ayā'na mexēlā'itix•?" 23 He put around it the sea otter. "Quick, tell me good [int. part.] you are?"
 "He made us poor blue.jay. Those two your wives
 both now his wives blue-jay's. When wanting to defecate he does 20
atclānwé'tcxamx gō téntcaql ka ia'xka itcááok ka aniyé'nanlxax. 26 he goes to defecate in our honse and this my blanket and I wipe him with it.

nēket ictā'kēqamt, Lki $\bar{o}^{\prime} \mathbf{p L k}_{i} \bar{o} p$ ctā'xôs." A'Ita nē ${ }^{\prime}$ Xko iā'xa, 28 not they seeing, sunken their eyes." Now he went home his son
atciós'kō. Atcugō'lemam 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
Lge'mama niXatgō'mam." Take nage'tsax Liā'naa. Acxē'nim 30 my father he came home." Then she eried his mother. Thay two wailed BULL. T. $=20-9$
 that one woman. "Bluejay always fools you. Deceive
2 atcimā'xo-itx." "Nau'itka, nau'itka, Lge'mama actē'mam. A'lta he always does yon." "Indeed, indeed, my father he came. Now 3 itei'kēqamt Xōk. Atene'tōkō ayamtgā'lemam. Ni'Xua i'skam I seeing now. He sent me I came to fetch you. Well take 4 x•ik iteā́ōk." Agiō'sgam Liā́naa. A'lta LEmE'n qix $i \bar{a}^{\prime} o \bar{k}$. this my blanket." She took it his mother. Now soft that his blanket.
5 "T $\bar{a}^{\prime} t c_{j} a!$ meEnE'luat." Take atci'ctnk ${ }^{\prime} \tau$ Liā'naa qaX áēXat "Look! you did not believeme." Then he brought them to his father that one
 woman. He led them. He arrived bringing at his father. Now he washed their
A'lta ce'k'ikst. A'lta ateō'lXam: "Ai'aq, mektūguéxēyam tE'lxaqu. Now theysaw. Now he said to them: "Quick, go and sweep our house.
8 Ka'nauwḕ mektūguḕxēya. TakE $\bar{a}^{\prime} L o ̄$. A'lta aLktō'guaxē téLaqL, The whole sweepit. Then they went. Now they swept it their house,
9 ka'nauwē alktō'guēxē. A'lta aLgiō'kuē ka'nauwē wē'wulē. Algiō'kuē the whole they swept it. Now they carried all into interior They carried
 that whale all into theinterior They carried those sea-otters into the inte-
11 Take aya'ckōp!, Cā̀xal take aya'ckop!. Ayā́qxôiē; kawíX atcixā'laqL Then heentered, Cáxal then The entered. One sleep; early he opened
12 iqés'p !al iqē'sqēs. A'lta atclā'auwiteXa gō iqē'p!al iqḗsqēs. "Ai'aq the door blue-jay. Now he defecated in the door-way blue-jay. "Quick
 Ama-ilō'ktgute gō-y- ūy $\bar{a}^{\prime} p u t c . "$ Take ateō'cgam qix• ik; $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ sks. A'lta Push him in his anus." Then he took it that boy. Now
 "Anā'! tenxe'Lelama. Take Lx nigā't!ōm à'yam ka atenxE'Lama." 'Anan! they burnt me. Then may be he arrived his father and he burnt me." Ne $\bar{e}^{\prime} k \cdot i k s t ~$
He looked
$\bar{e}^{\prime} w a$
then
we
[into] the in
blue-jay. wē'wulē. Nē'xankō, nēxk $\bar{e}^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ tegōm: " $\bar{A}$, ilx $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Xak; Emana take the interior of He ran, he went to tell them: "Ab. our chief
the house. the house. nitét mam." A'lta atktē'lot ka'nauwe tgā'ktēma tiä'lXam; ka'nanwè be arrived." Now be gave to all his property his people, all
20 itā'ktēlauwa-itk atgé $\overline{\mathrm{c}}^{\prime} \overline{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{t}$. 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 round 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:

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY
tx. La'XlaX Deceive ${ }^{5}$ mam. A lta ;eame. Now 'Xua i'skam qix $\mathrm{iā}$ 'ök. that his blanket. qaX a'exat atcuménakō. he washed their faces yam tE'lxaqL. our house. taxe te'laqL, pt it their house, .ē. Algiō ${ }^{\prime}$ kuē ior They carried much rds the shore. the air] over ther.] When which fell on as an abalone wife: "Invite ;band invites зе. 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 [Ca'xal] went away and left them. He went around the island. He took only 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; then his people left him. They followed Blue Jav'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. Ee 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, iuto 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 $\left\{\mathbf{C a}^{\prime} \mathbf{x a l} \mid\right.$ took him by his arm and said: "Who are you?" "Oh it is I. My father was deserted. Blue-Jay deserted him." Then [Cá'sal] took [the boy] to the water and washed his face; he blew on his eyes and the boy recovered his eyesight. He 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. Cā'xal 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 Cā'xal entered the house.

On the following morning Blue-Jay opened the door and defecated in the doorway. [He called:] "E'npēyucX, 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." |Cā'xal| distributed all his property among his people. He gave them all the abalone shells.
saw a child. $k$ the ground ne searching lue.Jay, you You always and his eyes う弟'xal |took My father sok [the boy] and the boy e returned." ter blanket. lied: "Bluewives. He my blanket. here." "Oh, he boy went er: "Father legan to cry : "No, indeed, to fetch you. ft . [The boy them to his Then they 1 sweep our They carried his abalone
defecated in the that firetook it and e; certainly and saw the ople: "Our - among his
11. STIKUA ITCA'KXANAM.

Stikua her Myth.
Gō Nakōt!'ā't Lxēlā'itX, Le'xo itiks Lxēlā'itx. A'lta ayō'meqt At Seaside. they lived. many they lived. Now hewas dead ilā'xak ${ }_{i}$ Emana. Ia'qoa-il iā̀xa. Ta'ke teā'xilk'ē nē'xauē, ta'ke their chief. Large his son. Then winter itwas, then
 hungry they were. Then only mussels they atethem and roots. KāxLxnaā'Lax ka nē'k'im ktiá'xēqLax: "Amexe'ltXuitek." One day and he said a hunter: "Make yourselves ready."
 They made themselves all those men. They were in the two 5 ready canoes
ōkuní'm. Ta'ke ā'tgē mā'Lnē. Ta'ke atcē'lkike igē'pix $\cdot \mathrm{L}$ qix• canoes. Then they went seaward. Then he speared it a sealion that 6
 Algè'Elta-ū̄ mā'Lxôlē. Nē'k im iqē'sqēs: "Iā'xkayuk They hauled it up ashore. Hesaid blue-jay: 8 lxgīutsXEmā'ya." Take iā'xkatē nalx $\mathbf{E}^{\prime} \operatorname{lgiLx}$. Agelkikik' $\mathbf{E}^{\prime}$ tsXèma. 9 we will boil it." Then there they made a fire. They singed it.



 to the canoe one piece. Already he ran bluejay take out
 hedidit. Hecarried it to the fire that piece. He burntit. Ta'ke ale ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{X k} \overline{0}$. Alkiupā̀'yalx ēniā'matk $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}$ itguē'ma. Tsṓyustē Then they went They gathered them large mussels and small mussels. In the evening 15

 Stikua' mā'Lnē. Algiugō'lemam iniā'matk. $\bar{A}^{\prime} \operatorname{tgELx}$ ka'nauwē 18 stikua' down to beach. They went to take the mussels. They came to all qō'tae tā'nemekc. Atgiō ${ }^{\prime} k X u i p t c k ~ i t g u e ̄ ' m a t k ~ k i a ~ i n i a ̄ ' m a t k . ~ G o ̄ ~$ those women. They carried them up the small mussels and the large mussels. Then 19
 the raven he took care of him their chief his son. He said that boy:

 The waves will carry you you will drift away. Almost I drifted away I;" he said away,
iqē'sqēs. Kawī'X wiXt nōxui'tXuitek. Atā'kelōya. A'yulx qix. 23 ready. the canoe. beach

133
$i k_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ sks, $\bar{a}^{\prime} y u L x$ qéstcé
boy, he went to the intending beach
i ixeltō'ma. "Mō'ptega,
ixeltō'ma. Qē'xtcē atciō'cgam ikanī'm he went along. Intending he took it
the canpe mō'ptega


 they paddled the people. Then they arrived at the sealions their rock. Ayaā'lulx ktiā'xēkrax. Atclē'luke ēXt igé'pix• c, cka atcō'pena; He went the hunter. He speared one sealion, and it jumped;
ashore 'xkati ayuXuā'nitck. Algē̄ltāuwē. Algègilā'mamè gō-y-īlē'ē. there it drifted. They hauled it np. They pulled it ashore to the land.
7 Algiulà'taptck. Nē'k•im $i q_{i} e^{e}$ 'sqēs: "Iā'xkayuk lxgiuwu'lea They pnlled it up from He said blue-jay: "Here we will eat it
8 kā'nauwē; taaalla $k_{i} o a^{\prime} n$ nēxā'x ilxā'xakínmāna iā'xa." all; else always desir he becomes ourchief his son." ing to go here
9 Algiā'lk ${ }^{\prime}$ tsx'ēma iā'xkatē. Algā'yaxc. Algiō'tcXum a'lta iā'xkatē. They singed it there. They cut it. They boiled it now there.
$10 \mathrm{Ta}^{\prime} \mathrm{ke}$ ayō'ktcekt ila'teXemal. Alxlxā'lem, alxixā'lem. Qéxtcē Then it got done what they boiled. They ate, Intending
 he hid it theraven piece. Tie he did it in hishair.
 There intending he hid it. Already take out he did it blue-jay.
13 Atcixe'lgilx igitē'texal. Tsō'yustē itguē'ma algiupā́yalx $\mathbf{k}_{i} \mathbf{a}^{\prime}$ He burnt it the piece. In the evening small mussels they gathered them and
 largemussels and they went Nearly they landed, he shonted: "Ah,

15 Stikuayā' ēmcā'niamatgāa'2." Temm, āLi'xatoa ácilx tga'a Stikua' your mussels." Noise of feet, they came they went to her $\begin{gathered}\text { hunning, } \\ \text { the beach }\end{gathered}$
 Stikua' All they went to those women. They carried up
 the small and the large mussels. Hesaid to them those people blue-jay: mussels
18 "Nē2kct mexquē'tcgōye mckanauwē'tikc, taua'lta iqētō'mel atciā'x "Not tell him all of you, else accompany us he does
 our chief his son." Now hesaid that boy: "To-morrow and
 Ishall go along." Then be said blue-jay. "What are you going to do?

21 $\underset{\text { you drift taway, }}{\text { amu }}$, itcā'aitema-y- ugō'la." "Qā'dox nxEltō'ma," nē'k•im $\mathrm{ik}_{j} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ sks.
the boy.
Kawī'X nōxōlā'yutck ī́LaLonē. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ tgelx. $\bar{A}^{\prime} y u l x ~ q i x \cdot i k i \bar{a}^{\prime}$ sks. Early they rose the third time. They went He went to that boy. to the beach. the beach
24 Atciō'cgam qix. ikanī'm qē'xtcē. Atcin̄'tetemt iq ${ }^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} s q e \bar{s} q i x$ Hetook it that canoe intending. He pushed him blue-jay that
 boy. "What will he do this one? Go np from."

cgam ikanī'm ēs. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ yuptck 8. He went up ’taqL." Take save him." Then re ilā̀'xanake. their rock.
za atcō'pena; to the land.
lxgiuwn'lea we will eat it
ıāna iā'xa."
y'lta iā'xkatē. now there, 'IEm. Qē'xtcē te. Intending ax Lā'yaqcō. it in his hair. $\underset{\text { it }}{\operatorname{ax}} \mathrm{iq}{ }_{j} \mathrm{e}_{\text {bne-jay }}$ sq. เрā'yalx $\mathbf{k}_{\mathbf{i}} \mathbf{a}$ thered them and qamx: " $\bar{A} 2$, ited:
ílilx $^{\prime} \operatorname{tga} a^{\prime}$ y went to her tgió ${ }^{\prime}$ kXuiptek They carried up
:m $\quad \mathrm{iq} q_{i} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ sqēs: blue-jay
tö' $^{\prime} \mathrm{mel}$ atciā'x npany us he does
"Wä2Xi ka
"To-morrow and ya? Taua'lta oing Else
$\underset{\mathrm{g}, "}{\mathrm{ma}, "} \underset{\text { he said }}{\text { né } k \cdot i m}$
$\underset{\text { qix }}{ } \cdot i k_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ 'sks. that boy.
lif $_{\text {blue-jay }} \overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime}$ sqēs qix• lige'tsax qix• He cried that
n $i q_{i}{ }^{-\quad} \mathbf{s q} q^{e} \mathrm{~s}$; blue.jay:
"lxēitā'qLa." Take nuguklē'watck tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$. 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 algē'lta-u mā́lxolē. Algē'kilaē gō.y ilē'ē. Algiulā'taptck. Then they hauled it up landward. They landed at the land. They pulled it up from
 They singed it. They finished it, they singed it. Now they cut it.
 they boiled it there. It was done. Then they ate. He said
 tana'lta èqitō'mel atciā'x ilxā'xak; Emana iā'xa." Menx nilgā'ētix•t else accompany he makes his son." A little he left over

and theywere Intending hetookit one piece the raven. satiated.
 hedidit to hisleg. Hesaid broken it became hisleg. He burnt it

 [to] the raven blue-jay: "[Interjec- I want to see it your leg." He jumped at it, tion]


 they gathered small mussels and large mussels. They went home. Nearly
alXgō'mam, ta'kE nēxélqamx iqia ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} s q e \bar{s}: ~ " \bar{A}$, imcā'tguēmatgā' 16 they arrived at home, then he shouted blue.jay: "Ah, your massels
 Stikua'" Noise of feet, they went to Stikua'. Now they carried up fro
i九 $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tguēma. A'lta atgā'yax qix• itguè'ma ka'nauwe $-y-\bar{o} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ pōl ka 18 their mussels. Now they ate those massels all night and 18
 nexeltō'ma." Take nē'k•im iqie'ésqēs: "E E'kta amiuwa'ya? 20 I shall go along." Then he said blue.jay: "What are you going to do? 20
 Yon will drift away. Twice I drifted away if not the canoe I took it."
 ready time.
 He made himself ready. They hauled down their canoes. They went into the their canoes. to the water canoes
 atciaēlē'malx. Yukpä't nitElō'tXuit gō ltcuq. Qē'xtcē atciō'cgam he threw him into the Up to here hestood in the water in water. Intending he took it 25


 they paddled bluejay. They reached it that roek, the sealions
 2 their rock. He went ashore that hunter, hespeared it one sealion, cka atcō'pena, ka ia'xkatē ayuXuā'nitck. Take wiXt algē'eltā-uwē. 3 and it jumped, and there it drifted. Then again they pulled it to the Algīgēl'ā'mam ēlē'è. Algiulā'taptck. Algēlki $\mathbf{E}^{\prime}$ tsx $\cdot$ Ema ia'xkatē. They towed it to the land. They hauled it up from They singed it there.
 6 ia'xkati. Ayō'ktcikt. Nē'k•im iq̄ē'sqēs: "Iā2'xkuktē lxgēwu'lsaya." there. He finished it. He said blue-jay: "Here we will eat it."
 they ate, and half they ate it and they became They went to sleep; overeaten they became and they went to sleep. He awoke $9 q_{i} e^{\prime}$ 'sqēs, nix•e'lgilx ka'nauwē qix. ilgā'ētix•it. Tsō'yustē blue-jay, he burnt all that what they had left over. In the evening algiupá'yalx itgué'ma $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}$ ēniā'ma. A'lta alXgō'mam. Qioā'p they gathered small mussels and large mussels. Now they came home. Nearly algiā'xomē: "A imcā'niamatgā' Stikuayā'." Temm, ali'xaua mā'lnē. they cameashore: "Ah! your mussels Stikua'." $\begin{gathered}\text { Noise of they ran serward. } \\ \text { feet }\end{gathered}$ ther
ALgiō'kXuiptck ēniā'ma $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}$ itguē'ma. Nésk im qix- $\mathrm{ik}_{\mathrm{i}} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ 'sks: They carried up from the
beach $\begin{gathered}\text { the large } \\ \text { musels }\end{gathered}$ and small mussels. He said that boy: "Wä2x•i a'lta nxeltō'ma." Atciō'lXam iq $q_{i} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ sqēs. " $\overline{\mathbf{E}}^{\prime} k t a$ miuwā'ya? 13 "To-morrow now I go along." He said to him blue-jay: "What are you going

Lxaxō $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ ita. Lilap mō'ya."
We shall capsize. Under water you will go."
 On the nex
morning
Nixe'ltXuitck. Algō'cgilx uLā'xanīma iqē'sqēs. Qē'xtcē ayage ${ }^{\prime}$ La-it He made himself They hauled their canoes blue-jay. Intending he weant into the
ready.
down to the water ready. down to the water
 water
ikanī'm. Yukpä't tiā'xemalap!ix• nitelō'tXuit. Qe'xtcē atciō'cgam canoe. Up to here his arm-pits he stood in the water. Intending he took it
19 qix• ikañ̄'m, atcta'auwilx $\cdot \mathrm{L}$ tia'kcia iqe $\bar{e}^{\prime} s q e \bar{s}$ qix. $\mathrm{ik}_{i}^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ sks.
20 Nige'tsax, nige'tsax qix $\cdot i_{i}{ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ 'sks. $\bar{A}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \bar{o}-y-a^{\prime} l t a \quad i q i \overline{e ́}^{\prime} s q e \bar{s}$. He cried, he cried that boy. He went now blue.jay. Lä2 ka $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ yuptck $\mathrm{ik}^{\prime}$ 'a's $^{\prime}$ sks. Atctō ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{cgam}$ tiā'xalaitanEma. Some time and he went up from the the boy. He took them his arrows.


 Shooting it he did it. Skin he did it, intending putting he did it on the Here
 $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{y}$, wiXt $a^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} \mathbf{X t}$ utcaktc $\bar{a}^{\prime} k$ ayagā $\bar{j}^{\prime} \bar{o} m$. Itcā'mas atciā $\bar{a}^{\prime} l a x$.
 It fell down. White its head the eagle. Skin hedid it, put on he did it on

Mank kēkula' tiā'q; ôxlema, na-ige'nkakō. Lāq ${ }^{\circ}$ nā'ēxax, atcaé'taql.
A little below his knees, it was toosmall. Take off he did it, he left it.
 Again he went, far hewent. He met it abald-headed Shooting it he did it. eagle.
Mô'kctē iá'mą atcē'lax; ayôé'luktcū. Te ux atcā'yax qul nēxā'lax. Twice shooting it be did it; it fell down. Skin he did it puton hedidit on
 Nearly it fitted and it was too small. Heflew he attempted. Down ayō'kō, niket ayōlā'tckuix•t. ILa'môket Lāq nē'xatx, a'la t!aya' he flew, not he rose. The second time turn he did, now good 5
 he flew. Now he went around thus seaward Gōt!'a't. Nearly he camearound the point from the point.
Ta'ke atā'yila tXut; kieX qō'ta tXut. Nēxlā'komē, atci' ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\varepsilon} E l k E l$ Then he smelled it smoke; smeil of fat that smoke. He camearound the he saw them point,
qṑtac gilā̀leXam. Gō kulā'yi ka ayugō'la-it. A'Ita atclā'qXamt
thoce the people of his There far and he sat on top of Now he saw them 8
é'wa kḗkXulē. Alxgē'ktcikt. A'lta alxlxā́lem atclä́qxamt.
thus below. It was done. Now they ate he saw them.

Q;oā'p ale'lx oolli ka ayō'kō. NiXlō'leXa-it: "Iqésqēs tayax 10 tcin'ē'tgelax!" Goyē' nē'xax iqē'sqēs, a'lta lelā'lax Lō'kōl. "Ā, he would see me!" Thus hedid Blue-jay, now a bird flew about. "Ah, 11
 né'xax, $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$ Ita kḗkXulē. Atciō'cgam ēXt igitē'tcxal iqés'sqēs. "x.iau 13 it did, now town. He took it one piecg blue-jay. "This

 Grasping it took it that piece. Now it flew that bird.
 He said blue-jay: "Just as a person its feet." They became blue-jay,
 Alxel'ō'yōkō iqē'sqēs tsō'yustē. A'lta wiXt alxlxā́lem. A'lta They awoke blue-jay in the evening. Now again they ate. Now 18
 algiupā'yalx itgué'ma $\mathbf{k}_{\mathbf{j}}$ a ēniā'matk, ka ali'Xkō. NiXkō'mam 20 they gathered small mussels and large mussels, and they went home. He came home nau'i nixō'kctit. Qioā'p étXam algiā'xom iqés'sqēs. Ta'ke nēxe'lqamX at once he lay down. Near the town they arrived blue jay. Then he shouted 21 iqē'sqēs: " $\bar{A}$, Stikuayā', imcā'niamatgā'!" Temm aLi'Xaua. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ Lōlx. blue-jay: "Ah, Stikua', your mussels." Noise of feet they ran. They went down to the beach.
 Now they carried them up the small and the large mussels. Intending he was roused mussels
qix $\cdot i k_{i}{ }^{\prime} \bar{a}$ 'sks. Näket nixā'latck
that boy. Not he rose.
Wāx wiXt nḗktcuktē. Kawī'X ka nō'xuitXuitck. A'lta wiXt
On the again it becameday. Early and they made them Now again nextmorning selves ready.
atgō'cgilx utā'Xanīma. Iō'ktik qix• $\mathrm{ik}_{\mathfrak{i}}{ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ sks ilā'xaki Emāna iā'xa.
theypushed the theircanoe. Helay in that boy their ehief hisson.
canoe into the
water
$\qquad$

1 Näket iqētō'mel ateā'yax. Lāx nā'xax $o^{\varepsilon} \bar{c}^{\prime}$ Lax. Take nixā'latck, Not accompanying hedidit. Visible became the sun. Then he rose,
2 atcukuēxē'mam tā'nEmcke, ka'nauwē'2 atcukuēxē'mam $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ a he called them together the women, all he called them together and
3 tqā'sōsinikc. "Ai'aq, amekli'cgam lō'yuc. Amex'ō'yutx. Näkct the children. "Quick, take urine. Wash yourselvss. Not
4 qiam mexā'xō." A'lta atklō'cgam lō'yuc tā'nEmekc. Nuxoō'yut, lazy be." Now theytookit urine the women. They washed

6 ōmā'p. Laq atca'yax igitétexal. "TEmea'nEmeke mekanauwe'tike
 he put them
side by side
8 A'lta lqu'plqup atcā̀yax igitē'tcxal. A'Ita atcle'lltēkō lkananwē'tike Now he didit a piece. Now he greased their all of them
9 qṑlac Lā'nEmeke. Atclawētikō qō'tac tqā'sōsinike. A'Ita Lu'xlux those women. Hegreased their those children. Now pull out of
 he did them the wall whew he sharpened them. When wide wall
planks. plank,
11 tę Ex atcē'lax. Ka'nauwē atcē'lemēma. Kē'mk ${ }^{\prime}$ iti tā'yaqL ikoalē'x oa. split heridit. All hesharpened them. The last hishouse the raven.
12 Nä2ket lu'xlux aqā̀yax itā́nXat. A'Ita atciauwigā̀melt gō itā'kōtcX Not pullout theywere itswall Now he put theminto in their backs,
13 qix $\cdot \bar{e}^{\prime} n X a t . K a^{\prime} n a u w e \bar{e}$ atciauwigā'melt gō itā $\bar{x}^{\prime} \overline{0} t c X$ ka that !aunā'na. those wall planks. All he put them into in their backs those girls.
14 Atctō'lXam: "Teā mci'lxa! Manix qīa meō'ya mā̄́Lnē, qoä'2nemi He said to thom: "Now, go to the When if yon go seaward, five times

16 amegiā'xo-ilEmx igē'pix•L cka amckikltä'2qo-imx. Qḗ'uwa Liós ya you will always do them sealions and you will always kill them. Those $\begin{gathered}\text { notgying } \\ \text { to stingy }\end{gathered}$ people.
 you do. I I carry them these children. Thus seaward this

 many split hedid them sinews. Now they went to water those
 women. Slowly now thus they jumped. Five times turn they did at
21 qix. élXam. Ā'lta à'tgē yau'a mā̌nē, a'lta cka alx'um'ēlā'pKit that town. Now thes went there seaward, now and it turned inside out
22 Ltcuq. A'lta ā'tgē iau'a mä'Lnē, kā2 lxaltcx $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ mal iqḗsqēs. A'la the water. Now they went then seaward, where they always boiled blue-jay. Now
 hesaid blue-jay; "What that comesthere?" Now the people looked that some-
24 Aksō'penayux qaX ōhotaınā'na. Qoä'nemi akē'xlakō ilā́xanake They jumped often those girls. Five times they went around it their rock
 blne.jay's. Then and theywent there seaward; and a little and they came
 A'lta tgī'wat qō'ta gene'mt Llalā'xuke. " $\bar{A}$, nēkettcē Now they foliowed them those small birds. "Ah, not [int. part.] nèmsā'xaxòmēq" nē'k•im iqē'sqēs: "Llā'laxuke x•itiks tgē'itet, do you observe it?" he said blue.jay: "The birds then they come, 3

where they came thas many." Then hesaid the raven: ,


 he threw them down those sinews on those stones. He said to them: "When 7
 they always go bluejay mussels they always go to take them then fast
mxā'xo-ilemx." Atcō'lXam qaX tā'nemeke: "OkuLa'ma imcā'xal, qiāx you shall always be." He said to them those women: "Killer-whales your name if
 a good whale then you will eatit. When a sealion you kill it,
ka megē'x ${ }^{\prime}$ luketgulälx. Qē'wa $L_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} y a \quad$ aqémegax."
then you throw it away. Those not giving to you do."

 we will go then we became afraid at Not [any] how thas similar to it we saw home, seeing spirits.
gō qix• iqā'nakc." A'lta algiupā'yalx itgué'ma. A'lia atgā'yuk ${ }^{\prime \prime}$. 14 qix. ilxgā'ētix•t igḗpix•l. Algā'yuk ${ }^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{I}$ a $\mathrm{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{lta}$. Tsō'yustē ka 15
 they came home. "Ah. your mussels stikua'" No noise of people. 16

 18
 mai'kXa imē' $^{\prime} q^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ atxala, pōe nēket étka atci'lxax ilxā'xak; ${ }^{\prime}$ Emāna, 20 you youwerebad, [if] not thus he did to us our ehief,

 all. only he the raven one his house. He went often, he searched $\begin{gathered}\text { often on the }\end{gathered}$ beach,
ēnā'qxon $L_{i}$ ap atciā'x. Ayṑix nēcktā'x, ūkō'tskōts $L_{i}$ ap atcā'x. 23 a sturgeon find he did it. He went often he searched porpoise find he did it. beach,
Ayō'ix iqē'sqēs qē'xtcē nēcktā'x. Lkā'kXul alxā'x. Gōyä' ilā̄ qa-ila 24 He went blue-jay intending he searched Hail it became. Thus large often beach.
 hail. Intending he gathered often mussels. Intending breaking off ne did them.
Qxā'oxal té nx nēxā'x. Tā'mēnua alxā ${ }^{\prime} x$ al $X g^{\prime} \bar{y}^{\prime} x$. Ayō'ix ikoalê'x'oa 26 Cannot breaking hedid. Giving up be became he went $\begin{gathered}\text { off } \\ \text { home. }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { He went } \\ \text { often }\end{gathered}$ the raven
ka aLE'tit and they came
When find
${ }^{5}$ uwa $L_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ ya Chose not giving to stingy
mā'Lnē x•ik seaward this ¥x ō'cktaX; hem sinews; Lteuq qō'tac $q^{\varepsilon}$ nō ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{x} \hat{x} \mathrm{x}$ g $\overline{0}$ a they did at ¿'um'ēlā'p: Xit arned inside out é'sqēs. A'lia x qix $\mathrm{i}^{\prime} k \mathrm{ta}$. ted that some. thing.
; iLā'xanake dit their rock

Many people were living at Nakot!ā't. Now their chief died. 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 sard: "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 small 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 Stikua 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 went 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 hauled 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 Blue-Jay shouted: "Stikua', fetch your mussels!" Then noise of many feet [was heard]. Stikua' and her children and all the other women came running 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." vinter and the to eat. Once All the men es. Then the ? water [dead]. ; here." They Blue-Jay sadd: le ate. Raven to the canoe. 1], took it and home. They $\gamma$ came home.

Stikua' was t [was heard], to the beach. sh and carried ff's son. The e-Jay said to ry you away,

## went into the

 o accompany o the house," hen Blue-JayThen they nd speared a ley hauled it
"Let us eat vays want to e. When it his hair, but sening they ome. When , fetch your ua' and her e beach and ld all those accompany mpany 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 paddle 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 broken. 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 massels. 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 [women 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 taken 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 hauled 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 carved 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 ${ }^{\prime}$ [her children 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. Blue-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!ā'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 suurise he rose and called the women and children and said: "Take urine and wash yourselves, be quick." The women obeyed and washed themselves. He continued: "Comb your hair." Then he put down a plank, took the piece of meat out [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 New 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: "Ha, 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 sealion 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 evening 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.

## 12. $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ PENPEN ITCA $\overline{-}^{\prime} \mathrm{KXANAM}^{\prime}$

THE SKUNK HER STORY.

2 t!ōl age'tax. A'lta agō'xuqte tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$. Ta'kE atxégēla-i tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$. house she madeit. Now she invited them people. Theu they landed the people.
3 Tciá'xuwaltck iqē'sqēs qaX ukō'nax. "Ā, akcema x itac He helped hersinging blue.jay that chieftainess. "Ah, who there


- Lgitxtā'maē ō'mōa:
they entered the the maggots :
bouse to dance
"Antsgiō'lats, antsgiō'lats iq $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ ten, iqō'ten. Antsgiō'lats, antsgiō'lats
"We make it move, we make it move [?] [!]. We make it move, we make it move, 7 iqō'tEn, iqō'tEn."
[?] [?].
Take nix•inō'tēn iqē'sqēs. AqLilgē̄qxo-im LēXt Lqoā'k. Atcō'lXam
Then he joined their blue-jay, He was given in pay one mountain- He said to her song for his help goat blanket
9 uyā'k•ikala: "LuXlXā'nagō', ōqiōyō'qxōt!" Take nā'k•im: "Lílop
his wife: "Putiton, old woman!" Then she said: "[?] Lilōp nēx nēx tcū tcū!" "Kia nauē'tkaa," né'k'im iqésqēs, "Lé'Xat na qLā'qēwam LE'x•aōt, pōs namXLXā'nagō it!ō'ktē?" WiXt 1 [int. conjuror assembles, if youput on a good one?" Again
 hey of house
ōxuiwà'yutcgō?" " $\bar{A}$, Lki Elak; Elā'max $x \cdot i L a c ~ k l x \cdot E l u w a ̄ ' y u t e g o ̄ . " ~$ they dance?" "Ah, the geese these they dancing.
14 A'lta algiō'xtamai Lki Elak ${ }_{i}$ Elā'ma: Now they entered the the geese:
\|: Antsgā'yilemématsq émal uyā'tstpa gū'tstpa gū'tspa: \|


 imō'lekuma:
the elks:"
"Il: Nä'caik $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ antegā'wicilä' poqō'XumāX, acilä' ci'lé, acilä ${ }^{\prime}$
 20 ci'lē.: \|"

Ta'ke nix Enō'tē iqésqēs:
Then hejoined their song Blue-jay:




w, tā'qoa-il , it, a large
la-i télx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$. ed the people. Ema $x$ itac



#  


 the bad ones." Now they danced the $\bar{E} n t s ; x s$, and a little 4 ka nō'xōla qō'ta t!ōl ka nē'xela ilē'ē. Ayō'tXuita iqé'sqēs: and it shook that house and it shook the ground. He stood up blue.jay: "Lā'wa, Lā'wa, Lā'wa, Lā'wa $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ wima! Tgeluktcuwā'ya tik t!ōL." 5 "Slowly. slowly, slowly, alowly younger It will fall down this house."
 They finished the Entsixs they danced. Now they next
 7 the gray cranes they danced. They entered to Coyote their husband. Now nē'ktexam iti ā'lapas: "Niket iLx $\cdot a t n \bar{a}^{\prime} n^{4} k_{T} \quad \bar{a}^{\prime}$ tsē. Amā'Lgum $8 \begin{gathered}\text { he sang his con- Coyote: } \\ \text { juror's song }\end{gathered}$ Not look back often younger You will make

9 that they make a our children." He bit one her danghter. Cut he did it mistake in their dance
itcā'tuk. ALä'2LXuLi alx Eluwá'yutck. A'LElaktike skē'pXoa 10 her neck. They finished they danced. Next they the rabbits aLx•Eluwa's yutck:
11 they danced:
"Lā'q mexā'nxala walā'patē' hēhâ' hēhâ'! Ēmē'maq ayā'melax
 "Going ont youdo forme post hēhâ hēha!

Shooting you I do it to yon of way
hēhâ' hẻhâ
13 fldefld
hēhâ hēhâ.

Hespanned it his bow. Then he said blue-jay:

16 teimelō'xoax hēhâ!"
 to him
18 ōqioyō'qxut!" " Li lōp Liōp nēx nēx teū ten̄." "Tcia nalauwē'tkaa old woman!" [?] [? [?] [?] [?] [?"" "Well indeed
 one [int. conjuror assembles, if [int. you put it ou a good one?" Akä'2x qaX ukō'nax áktexEm: Often that chieftainess she sang her con $\begin{gathered}\text { juror's song: }\end{gathered}$
 22 iqē'sqēs m-m." lue.jay m-m."
Ta'ke wiXt atciō'lXam ia'xk'un iqē'sqēs: "Mō'pa kā'sa-it. Ta'ke Then again hesaid to him hiselder blue-jay: "Goout robin. Then


"Ugô'öicqe ō'penpen. E'tcats; a agia'laut qa $\mathrm{ik}_{\mathfrak{j}}$ uanō'm agiā'xo il." $^{\prime}$ She a farter skunk. Her sickness shemakes on when potlatch she always makes.
 Blow- shefarts. and then and falling over he lay on his back the whate. 5
ing
Atciō'pēwē iqē'sqēs. Ayugōō' $L_{i} o ̄$ it ayawēā'yakuit. A'lta aqā'yaxc Heblew himaway blue-jay. He flew away and he was squeezed into Now it was cut qix• és'kolē. Kanauwe $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ tê'lx $\mathbf{E m}$ atgā'yaxc. Qä2xtcē na-ixe'lqamx that whale. All people they cut it. Intending he shonted iqē'sqēs: "Laqu ne'xa kā'sa-it." Aqiō'tctXum, ka'nauwē aqā'yaxc, blue-jay: "Takeout dome robin." It was finished, all it was ent, 8
 $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Lwoulē atcā'yaxe iqés'sqēs. $\underset{\text { its meat }}{\text { he cut it }}$ blue-jay.

## Translaiion.

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 beautiful clothing." Now other people sang in front of the door. "Who are those who want to dance?" "Ah, the geese; they want to dance." 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 beautiful 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-Jay's 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 out and let them dance. Behold the arrows are growling."

Next the birds Entsix danced. They sang in a rapid movement: "Our legs are small, but we make the ground shake." Blue-Jay said: "Ha, how miserable are your legs, they will make the ground slake! 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 you, 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:] "Put 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 continued 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: "Iä, 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 skunk 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 ent the whale. Blue-Jay cried: "Take me out, Robin, take me out." When the whale was all cut, Robin went up and took him out. Then Blue-Jay cut the meat only.
"Blue-Jay's o his brother: No, be quiet, as to do. Do
ho are those grizzly bears a person said lone want to 10 is talking m talking; I a man in the or said to his 3 arrows are

1 movement: ue-Jay said: ound slake! a little while wly, slowly, nished dancas their husunger sister, he bit one of dancing the , heha, I will ıe-Jay said: Il shoot you,
[Blue-Jay She replied: Jay, "when ling." Now re-Jay's and lue-Jay said il the whale ; this? She Jay said to ouse. Then make sick d the whale and he was the people ke me out." out. Then
13. SKA'SA-IT ICTA'KXANAM K ${ }_{\mathbf{i}}$ A IQE'SQES.


wē'kua. Gō-y-ēnlē'x•atk acxgā'mita. Take naēxe'lqamx: "Â, the ocean. In a slough they were in canoe. Then he shouted: "Ah, 3 mxātālā'ptck gitsākxēwā'm!" Take naxe'lqamx gitsā'kxēwām. 4
 mxaLē ${ }^{\prime}$ Lx? Qtumgelō'kstxa, iqsṑ'telōtelō tiā'swit." Take wiXt 6 do you go seaward! Something is carried [a bird with long legs] his legs." Then again to you,
 atcō'lXam: "Xoā'u mxaLē'Lx? Qtumgelō'kstxa, iqsō'telōtelō he said to her: "Why do you go seaward? Something is carried to [a bird with

 he speared her. They two went home now. They put it into the canoe what they had killed. 10
 They arrived at home; they went inland. He said to him his elder brother: "Make fire,
 robin!" He made tire robin. He went sea- blue.jay, he carried it inland
 what he had killed. Now he cut blue-jay. Then hesaid robin:

Ta'ke nix•élx•a iqésqēs: "Mxelgè'x•ēalē, mxelgè'x eealē. Tgiā'xō Then he becameangry blue-Jay: "You ask for it, you ask for it. They will eatit 15



He finished he cut buéjay. Then he called him his elderbrother:
"Mä'tp!a, mä'tp!a Lmé'xauyam Lmä'mōkuē mai'kXa, Lmä'mōkXuē "Come in, come in you poor one, your flesh under yours, your flesh under 19
mai'kXa; ōmä'k; ultein mai'kXa; LEmä'lēct mai'kXa." Ta'ke á'yōp! yours; your head yours; your tail yours." Then he entered 20
skā'sa-it. A'lta acxgē'ktcikt ictā'lekteal; ta'kE acxLxä'lem. Iō'Lqtē robin. Now it was done what they roasted; then they ate. A long time
acxē'la-it. Nix'gē'qauwakō iqē'sqēs. "Kā'sa-it", atciō'lXam
they stayed. He dreamt blue-jay. "Robin," he said to him to 22
iā'xk; un, "aqantgā'lemam; anx•gē'qauwakō nuguilā'ita." Ta'kE his elder,
brother." "people came to fetch us; I dreamt I shall oure by means Then
they two stayed. Now they came they who wailed while Nearly they landed,

2 ackugoā'laqi a'lta ōgoē'xgoēx. Nexā'-ēgila-ē. Aqiō'lXam iqē'sqēs: they two recognized now the ducks. They landed. He was told blue jay: "Ā, ayin'uyā'xit imtā'qix. Iamtgā'lEmam, mīgēlā'-èta-ē." Nḗk'im 3 " $\Delta \mathrm{h}$, he chokes your brother- I came to fetch yoo, youshall cure him by He said $\begin{gathered}\text { in-law. } \\ \text { means of sorcery." }\end{gathered}$
 ready
 gitxalemē'mtōma igō'n énata.' $\overline{\mathbf{E}}^{\prime}$ ka mōlā'ma manix anigēlā'-ētaē." she will pay usfor curing also one side. Thus you will say when I eure him by means of sorcery."
7 Nē'k•im skā'sa-it: "A'yipē!" Acxé'gila•ē. A'lta cka ci'llcill uya'Lutck Hesaid robin: "Well!" Theylanded. Now and rattling hisbreath iteā'k'ikal ōgoē'xgoēx. A'lta ayugués la-it iqe $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ sqḕs:
8 her husband the duck's. Now he cured himby blue-jay: Ka iaX $\bar{a}^{\prime} l a k, ~ k a ~ i a X \bar{a}^{\prime} l a g E^{\prime}$ kaxuntā'gEmēmtō'm agun ä'nata.
 Aetō'kXuiptck tetā'at. Ka'nauwē actō'kXniptck. A'lta acxē'la-it, They carried inland their roots. All they carried inland. Now they stayed, acge'tax tetā'at. Acktō'2tctXōm ka'nauwē qō'ta teta'at. Ta'kE wiXt nix $\mathrm{ge}^{\prime} \overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime}$ qauwakō iqḕ'sqēs: "Kása-it," atciō'lXam Then again he dreamt blue-jay: "Robin," he said to him [to] iā'xk;'un, "Nix•gé'qauwakō aqEntgā'lEmam, nōguēlā'ētaē." Mank his elder brother, "I dreamt people came to fetch us, I shall cure him by A little
 up became the sun; they saw a canoe, two in canoe. Nixä'2gila-ē ikanī'm. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ tgatptek $a^{\prime} l t a \quad$ mô'ketike $t q i^{\prime} u l i p X u n a ̄ ' y u$. It landed the canve. They cameinland now two youths.
 They came inland now the wolves their youths. He was told blue-jay:
 "Wése our virgin is choking." He said blue-jay:
 ready
Atciō'lXam iā'xk; un iqē'sqēs: "Ma'nix nūguilā'ita, ia'xka iā'qoa-iL. Hesaid to him [to] his elder blue.jay: "When $\begin{gathered}\text { I cure him by } \\ \text { beans of sorcery, that large }\end{gathered}$
 basket, that point to it. Say: 'That there somebody is in it [spirit of


almost out of her throat that virgin. Then hestayed blue-jay. Now 1
breath
yukuēlā'ēta-i:
he cured her by means of sorcery:
I'kta qia yā́lōc qau ōk; ō'skes ko nā'xumlxiṑgux ōgō'mokue.


Ta'kE nē'k•im skā'sa-it: "x•ix•ō'yax qē'La-it." Atcige'ntciaktè qix• Then hesaid robin: "That there somebody is in." He pointed to ite that
 large basket. It was taken down the basket. It was placed near him. robin. $A^{\prime} l t a^{\circ} \bar{e}^{\prime} k a \quad n \bar{e}^{\prime} x a x$ ka'sa-it; qiax iā'qoa-il, tex•1 atcigenteiā́qtxē Now thus did robin; if a large one, then he pointed at it
 uyā'qi'oxL. Aqcilgēe'mēmtōm pāL môket ōkuním Liōlés'ma cxēe'lak its knee. Hewaspaid for curingher full two canoes meats mixed
 and fat. Now they went home. Glad they became now. They came home to theirhouse; they carried inland that meat. Full became theirhouse.

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 shonted; 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 $Q_{i}$ 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 him." 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 shall 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 heavily. Now Blue Jay began to cure him and Robin sang: "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: "Qoē'x, one side shall be yours, my nephews." Then Blue Jay took ont 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 elder 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 care 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 house. Their house became full. $\bar{e}^{\prime} x$, one side the morsel vered. Now sad received ome. They onse. They in Blue Jay reamed that e afternoon landed and ing wolves. ur family is ne time he to his elder basket and lied Robin. was almost - What is it Robin said, sket." The inued to do ok out what 1 they gave They went up to the
14. IQE'SQES KiA IO'I ICTA'KXANAM.

Blede-Jay and Iōı their Myth.
 aklōlā'lepra-itx iki Enā'tan. "Qō'i tkalai'tanEma mtāx," agiō'lXam she alwaysdug potentilla roots. "shall arrows make," she said to him uya'xk'un. "Itei'pōte atgiume'qLa-itx tlala'xuke, tqoēxqoē'xuke, $\quad 3$ his eider sister. "My buttocks they always lick it the birds, ducks,


 arrows he finished them. Now he went. He searched for her his elder sister.
 Where she always Iồı, ah, noise of her anus became. She looked back, thus








 "Thus Ithink, hesaid blue-jay. $\begin{gathered}\text { He went blue jay. Now he plncked it } \\ \text { home }\end{gathered}$

Ta'kE Lq; $\mathbf{u}^{\prime} p L q ;$ up ateás'yax qix. épXill; iā́pXEla icimés'wat. A'lta Then eut he didit that grease: its grease the male mal Now lard luck's.
 tie hedid it to them those children. Iö'i her chil. He made a fire:
 iau'a mā́Lnē" A'lta atciupō'nit iqā'nake, gōyé iä'qa is
there to the middle. Now he put it up a stone, that large. Now of the house."
 they looked into there Now it became warm that grease.
the fire
 She went Iō'i. Sheopened the door. She saw them
home


1 qix iqā́naks ayageltcé'mex it. Iā'xkatē nā'èk; ElapXuitē. Iâ'2lqtē
1 that stone it hit her. There she fell over. A long time 2 nuqunā'étix•t; naxā'latck, atcalā'takō. "Nā2, x•ix• ksiā'qulq;'ast! she lay there; she arose, she recovered. "Anab, that squinteye!


4 "Ayamō'LXam: ' Mä'nx•E, mä'nx•e mitelemā'kō.' Ayamō'IXam, I said to you: 'A little, a little give them.' I said to you,
 "kia maikXa tān tei tiaya' amenō'TXamx?"






 Early be went blue.jay. He hollowed out a cedar. He putinto it his leg;
12 atciā'kqana-itx. Atclē ${ }^{\prime} k X^{\prime} \bar{l}_{i}$ ikaním iqés'sqēs. Atcio'lXam he put it into the canoe. He finished the canoe blue.jay. Hesaid to her
13 uyā'xk'un: "Ta'kE anlēékXoLi qix• ikanī'm." $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ ctō acgīusgē'Lxam. his elder sister: "Then I inished it that canoe." They went they took it to the
14 Actō'yam gō uyā'xk'un. Agē'selkel Iō'i qix. ikanī'm. A'lta ḗswit They ar:ived at hiselder sister. She saw it lò̀ i tha: canoe. Now aleg
$15 L_{i} \bar{a} p$. "Nāx, $x \cdot i x$. ksiā'kulq;ast! $\bar{E}^{\prime} k a \quad$ na ayamō'lXam? fitting. "Anab, that squint eye! Thus [int. part.] did I say to you?
16 Ayamō'lXam Lā'k;ayax Lgiō'ktell." "Ä'ka anxE'Lux," né'k'im I said to you one man in canoe carrying." "Thus I thought," he sald
17 iqē'sqēs, "kia maikXa tā'n tei wuki amEnō'LXam?" blue jay. and you something [int. part.] straight you say to me?
18 Nḗktcuktē wiXt. A'lta ésūn wiXt atcā'yax iqē'sqēs ikanī'm. It got day again. Now another again he madest bluejay canoe.

20 uyā'xk'un.
his elder sister.
Lē'lē alxē'la-it. Agiō'lXam uyā'xk'un: "Qō'i amulē'mēxa-itx. Long they staid. She said to him his elder sister: "Shall you marry.
22 Leā'gil amLó'cgamx. Algengelgē'cgelilx LElā’lipt, kana'xtci 3 Lmē'melōct." Nék•im iqē'sqēs: "Ä'ka anxéLux." Nō'meqt
23 a dead one." He said bluejay: "Thas I think." She was dead
24 iLā'xaki'Emāna-y- पyā̀xa qō'Lac ēXt gilā'lXam. A'yō pō'lakli ka
25 Lāq ${ }^{\circ}$ atcā'xōm iqè'sqēs. Kawī'X nixē'gēla-i ka atcō'lXam uyā'xk'un: take out he did her blue-jay. Early he landed and he said to her his elder sister:


 ural beings." Now be went out
ē. Iâ'2Lqtē A long time $\bar{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{q u l q}_{i}$ 'ast! squint eye! mā'Lxôlē. from the middle to the sides yamō'1Xam, I said to you,
1 iqḕsqēs, blue-jay,
x, $\mathrm{e}^{/ s o w i t q}$ or me, a leg
'i: "Ta'ke "Then manix
iqē'sqēs. blue jay.
; x iā'sōwit; his leg;
AtciolXam He said to her nsgē'Lxam. took it to the water.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ lta $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ wit Now a leg ımō'lXam?
II say to you? né $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathrm{im}$ hesand 10̄'1Xam?" say to me?
s ikanī'm. canee. agiō ${ }^{\prime}$ ktel she carried it
:'mēxa-itx. u marry.
kana'xtci but ${ }^{\text {bent }}$ She was dead ólakli ka at dark and yä'xk'un: is elder sister: เ." "Nāx, 'Anah, a. $\mathrm{Ai}^{\prime} \mathrm{aq}$ her. Quick alés xax he did it

Là yaqcō ka'nauwēz. Iā'qxulqt, ā'yō kā ōxoēlā'itix tiṓlema. hishair all. Hecried, hewent where they were the supernat-
Atgiltcā'ma aqixenḗmatē. Atgépa tiō'LEma. "Ākic, Liā'xauyam They heard him $\begin{gathered}\text { somebody cried } \\ \text { while traveling. They went }\end{gathered}$ out the super- $\quad \mathrm{Oh}$, the poor one,
iqē̄'sqēs. Iā'xka $x \cdot i k$ èxenx•Enē'matē. Lṑnas uyā'xk'un Xau blue-jay. He that be cried traveling. Perbaps his elder sister that one
 dead." He said much blue-jay: "Ah, "Perhaps his sister
 means of sorcery
qēxtcē. Aqēwā́amtcxōkō: "Qantsi'x ka nō'mEqt?" Nē'k•im: intending. He was asked: "How many [days] and she is dead?" He said: 6
 "Yesterday she died." "Ah, go to one people of a town, they 7 Lktō'kul Lipāq aLkLīa'x $\bar{e}^{\prime} X t \bar{e} k r \bar{a}^{\prime} o-i t E t . " N \bar{e}^{\prime} k \cdot i m ~ i q \bar{e}^{\prime} s q \bar{\epsilon} s, \bar{a}^{\prime} x k a-y$.


 then heslept. Onthenext it got day; again he went blue-jay where they lā'itr $\cdot$ tiō'sema. WiXt é'qxelqt atgiltcā'ma. Atge'pa tiṓlema: were the supernatural Again a crying one they heard him. They went out the supernat. 11 "九̈̈, iqē̄sqēs Liā'xauyam x•ik ixEnxEnēmatē; Lōnas uya'xk'un "Ah, blue-jay the poorone that hecries traveling; perhaps his eldersister nō'mEqt." Ix $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ хо-il uy $\bar{a}^{\prime} k \cdot i k a l a \bar{o}^{\prime} m E q t$. Nixä'2gila-ē iqḗsqēs. A'tgELx died." He always his wife was dead. He landed blue-jay. They went to
tiō'LEma. Aqigā'luLx iqēe'sqēs. $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$, nēxgu'Litsk iqēésqēs: "A'xka-y the supernat- They went down blue-jay. Ah, he told them blue-jay: "That
ural beings.
to him
 day I bought her and shedied. I brought her to you you cure her." 15
 She was looked at hiswife blue jay's. He wastold: How many then
 gō-y ēXt giLálXam; La'ska LkLō'kul môketi qLíáo-itt Lipāq 18 to one people of a town; they they know two sleeps heal alklā'x." WiXt ā'yō iqē'sqēs. Kulā'yi à'yō; ayā'qxôiè. Kawī'x' 19 they doher." Again hewent blue-jay. Far hewent; he slept. Early wiXt nexE'lōkō. A'lta wiXt a'ȳ̄. Aȳ̄'yam gō-y- èXt itā'lXam. 20 again heawoke. Now again he went Hearrived at one theirtown.


"The poor blue-jay; perbaps hissister died." Hecried. He landed
 blue-jay. They went the supernat- Now stinking that woman. He was told down to the ural beings.
beach
"Tcē'xē ta'ke nā'qxôiệ" "Ā , ta'ke lō'nē nā'qxôie." Aqlō'cgam ltcuq "How many then hersleeps?" "Ah, then three her sleeps." It was taken water 24
 La'cka t"aya' aLklā'x Lō'nē qLā'o-itt." Ā'yō iqḕ'sqēs. "Qaxē' 26 they gool they make it three sleeps." He went blue-jay. "Where 26

atciā'xōm élXam. Aqiltcā'ma iqix ${ }^{\prime}$ Ené'matē yō'itet. Atge'pa he reached the town. He was heard crying while traveling he came. They went out tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}:{ }^{6} \cdot \overline{\mathrm{~A}}, \mathrm{Li} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ xauyam iqē'sqēs, ixinxEnē'matē, Lō'nas Lgā'xauyam the people: "Ah, poor blue-jay, he cries while travel perhaps poor
 "Ā-y- ōgu'k•ikal nō'meqt." Aqī̄'lXam: "Qantsī'x•ē ta'ke "Ah, my wife died." He was told: How many then nāqxôyēq" " $\bar{A}$, ta'ke la'kti nā'qxôiē." A'lta áqxotcktc ka'nauwē sleeps?" "Ah, then four times sleeps." Now she was washed all
 she was Atonce nothing became herstench." "Carry her to these one bathed.
giLā'lXam." $\bar{A}^{\prime} y \bar{o}$ iqē'sqēs; kulā'yi ayōyam; qioā́p atciā́xōm people of a town." Hewent blue-jay; far he arrived; nearly he reached it $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ lXam ayáqxôiē. Kawi'2x nixe'leōkō. A'lta wiXt áyō
 where they were the supernatural A crying one they heard him. They went beings out tiō'LEma. " $\bar{A}$, Liā̀'xauyam iqés'sqēs. Lō'nas nō'mEqt uyā'xki'un." the supernat "Ah, the poor one blue-jay. Perhaps she died his elder sister." ural beings.
 He landed blue-jay. They went the supernat He said bluejay: "That
 day Iboughther, that day and she died. "Ah, how many then nā́qxôiē nō'mEqt?" "Ā ta'kE qui'nEmē nā́qxôiē." Ia'xkatē mā́Lnē nights she is dead?" "Ah then five nights." There seaward ka aqagē'la-it. Nixele'l étcamxte. A'lta aqō'keteptek. A'lta gō and she was cured. It moved her heart. Now she was carried from Now in t!ōL aqagē'la-it. AtcalX $\bar{a}^{\prime} t a k \bar{o}$ uyā'k'ikala iqē'sqēs. Gē'gula itcā'pōte the she was cured. She got well bis wife blue-jay's. Below her buttocks
house house
 the house brother of tiō'LEma. A'lta aqiā̄'xōteki iqē̄sqēs. Yukpä't iā'pōte lā̀'yaqsō the supernat Now they worked on him blue.jay. To here his buttocks his hair ural beings.
aqLés lax iLā'Lqta. Aqī̄'lXam iqésqēs: "Ia'xkayuk mт $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ 'ita! $\overline{\mathbf{E}}^{\prime} k a$ nsai'ka mxā'xō. Qui'nEm iLaō'yinilx aLō'meqtx LgōLḗleXEmk we do. Five nights dead a person
 well you always make him." Early he rose that supernatural
Aqiō'lXam iqē̄'sqēs: " $\mathrm{Ni}^{\prime} X u a \mathrm{LE}^{\prime} m k x o-i t!"$ Qé'xtcé atcLō'mekxo-it He was told blue-jay: "Well spit!"" Intending he spit
22 iqē'sqēs, ac iā'xkayuk aluqunā'ētix•t Xō'sa Lia'muXtē. blue-jay, and there it fell down that saliva.
 Hespit that supernatural Striking thas the other the sing. it struck

 iqē̄sqēs. I $\hat{a}^{\prime}$ Lqtē nē̄xax iā'xkatē. A'lta ikā'kXuL ateā'yax. Aqiō'lXam blue-jay. Long time he was there. Now homesickness affected him. He was told

BUREAU OF $\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { BUREAU OF } \\ \text { ETHNOLOGY }\end{array}\right.$
t. $\operatorname{Atge} \mathbf{E}^{\prime} \mathbf{p a}$ They went out Lgā'xauyam poor
$\mathrm{a}-\overline{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{iq} \overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{sq}$ ēs. $i$ blue-jay.
${ }^{\prime} x \cdot \bar{e} \quad t a^{\prime} \mathbf{k E}$ any then c ka'nauwē ad all
Xō'Lac ēXt these one

- atciā'xōm he reached it viXt áyō again he went Atge'pa They went out lyā'xk;'un.", his elder sister."

$$
\text { is: " }{ }^{\bar{\Lambda}^{\prime} \text { xka }}
$$

si'$^{\prime} X \bar{e} \quad \mathrm{ta}^{\prime} \mathrm{kE}$ o many then iatē mā́Lnē re seaward $\underset{\text { Now }}{\text { A'lta }}$ go
la iteā'pōte her buttocks
ita $^{\prime} x^{\prime}{ }_{j}$ un the eldest brother of

- La'̉ yaqsō is his hair
-ita! $\overline{\mathbf{E}}^{\prime}$ ka r. Just as éleXEmk person iṓlema. supernatural being.
$\bar{o}^{\prime}$ mekxo-it he spit sia'muXtē. saliva. kucē'mx•it it struck
'mekxo-it, he spit.
na né'xax became
Iqiō'lXam He was told
iqē'sqēs: "Ma'nix mxgō'mama, ma'nix $\bar{e}^{\prime} k \cdot i t ~ m i \bar{a}{ }^{\prime} x \bar{o}$, nēket qā'nsix
bluejay: "When yougethome, when baying youdo, not [any]how
 your hair buying doit." Then he went blue-jay. He arrived at home blue-jay
gō-y- uy $\bar{a}^{\prime} x k ;$ un. Ateō $k^{u}$ тam uya $\bar{a}^{\prime} k \cdot i k a l$. brought her biswife.
home home
La'qoa-il lgā wuX qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil. Qāxlxna $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lax $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lō iau'a kulā'i. 4 Large her younger that woman. One day he went there far.
Alṑ'yam gō iqē̄'sqēs tā́yaql. AlgickXā'nap!êe gō nalxoā'pē. A Alta He arrived at blue-jay his house. He looked into the bouse at a hole. Now
atca ${ }^{\prime}$ ElkEl qaX uyádín un go iqésqēs cxēlā'itx. Yukpä'2tEma


 he told. Early again he went. Again helookedinto the house. She


 she said to him. He entered; sha gave him Now he went Hearrived at home; he said to her to eat. home.
 his mother: "My elder sister at blue-jay she.is." It was taken a stick and

 "she gaveme to eat; she called me, I entered and she gaveme to eat." $\begin{gathered}\text { Somebody went } \\ \text { to see }\end{gathered}$
 where where she had been Now nothing, only a canee what was put He was sent
put ap. put up.

 blue.jay his house their chief dis dishter. Now hesaid theirchief:
 "Quick go and speak to him blue-jay. All this hishair he shall give it Qē'xtcē aqiōlā'mam iqē̄'sqēs: " $\bar{A}$, Lā'mēqcō qLE'mxuwākux." Intending somebody went to blue-jay: "Ah, your hair is asked from you."

 he said that theirchief those people: "Quick, we willgo. 21 Lxgōla'ta." A'lta $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tgi tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$. Ia'kwa aqo ${ }^{\prime}$ 'egam $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ natai iteā'pōtitk. 22 We will haul Now they the people. Here she was taken on one her forearm.
her."
wide
Ia'kwa $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ natai itcā'pōtitk aqiō'cgam Lē $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xat, kanā'mtema tgā'pōtitk 23 Here onthe other ber forearm she was taken one, both herforearms side
 iqē'sqēs, wa'tsetsetsetsetse ayō $\bar{e}^{\prime} k \bar{o}$. Ia'xkatē nūLiōwai'ō-it qaX 25 a blue-jay, wa'tsetsetsetsetse be Hew. There she collapsed that
 26
 turn back, your wife blue-jay!" Not he turned back blne-jay. Now

Translation.
There were Blue-Jay and his elder sister [ $\overline{\mathbf{o}} \mathbf{i} \mathbf{i}$. 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. "Anah, 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. Ió'i had five children. He went home. Now he plucked the duck. He finished plucking it. Now he cut the fat of the duck and tied it to the noses of Io' 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 saw her children. 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 children 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 enough for one leg." "I will do so," replied Blue-Jay. 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 $l_{\text {arge }}$ as his leg]. He finished the canoe and went to his sister. He said: "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 you? I told you to make a canoe large enough 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-Jay made a large canoe. It was good, large enongh 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 bring 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 BlneJay went. He cut off all his hair and began to cry. He went to the place where the supernatural beings lived. They heard somebody erying and went outside. They spoke: "Oh, see; that is poor BlaeJay 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 supernatural beings said:| "Then you mast 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 you 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 dis. tance 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 continued 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 bis thighs. They said to him: "Remain here; you shall do as we doWhen a person has been dead five days you shall cure 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 honse 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 za 4 a stick and whipped him. He cried: "Indeed, indeed, she gave to eat. She called me; I went into the honse 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 daughter. Then the chief said: "Go 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 out 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.
$\qquad$ 1 then he ien you go Jay went

1e. day he d into the Blue-Jay. home, but ;ain to the ter. Five alled him: im to eat. r sister is pped him. re; I went he burialwas there. re was the 1 tell him e messen-Blue-Jay ef said to ople went. - feet [and fly. He ie woman sme back, nuried her
15. IQE/SQES K;A I $\bar{O}^{\prime} I$ ICTA'KXANAM.

Blue-Jay and Iói their Myth.


 at night she was married. It got day, now nothing Iói. A long time he was,




 he asked her [it]. She [it] sad to him: "Payme! I sbail carry you." Where

 it carried him thus [to] the ghosts. They arrived the wedge and bluejay
 tā́qoa-iL t!oL, a lta
alarge house, now
there alarge house, now there smoke he sawit. Now there he entered.
 "Qā'xēwa amtē'mam? M $\bar{o}^{\prime} m E q t n a ? "$ " $\bar{A}$, nēket anō'mEqt. Uteā'nix "Wherce didyou come! Are you dead?" "Ah, not I am dead. The wedge



mLupalā'wulalema; ac $k_{i} \bar{a}$ inxā'xō." A'lta áctō. Qoā'p acktā'xōm speak much to hm; and silent be." Now they went. Nearly they reached
tềlx Em ōgulālam tge'tę tcuwāma. A'lta atcugō-ēxō'tēn nigelā'lam. people singing going downtiverincanoe. Now he helped them be sang.
 Quiet they were. He looked thas in stern of canoe. Only bones tā'kXac gōqxôiama. $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime} l t a$ wiXt ayótete!ō. A'lta $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \overline{\bar{a}}$ néx xax, 18 gō.y. uyā́nuXcin. Ateō'Latek uyā'nuXcin. A'lta Lā́mkXa
 branches two were in the net. Pour ont he did them into water. And
 after a little into water he did it his dipeet. Full it got leaves. Pour out while


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- pord them, panoel
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 the water. Some leaves were in it; pout he did them. Part poured they be $\begin{gathered}\text { pout } \\ \text { out } \\ \text { oumes }\end{gathered}$



 he stood at hiseldersister. She said to him bis elder sister: "Fature imitate them, amxaxp!a'ōmx." " $\ddot{\mathbf{A}}^{\prime}$ ka anxe'Lux." $\mathrm{No}^{\prime}$ ponem ka nixe'ltXuitek. fisb in dipnet." "Thus I think." It got dark as d he made himself ready. ALxE'ltXnitek Lē̄Xat Lk;āsks, cka wu-u-u-u, nōxo-itcuwā'ya-itx He madehimself ready one boy, and whispering they spoke they were in in stern of canoe. Now again he went down Now quiet he was,
 he went down Thus he did, he looked back e wa góqxolama. A'lta Lág gue stream.
wiXt qō'La Lk jāsks. Atclō'lXam, cāu atce'Lax. "Qā'xē-y-umcā'aL ?", again that boy. Hesaid to him, low voice he made. "Where your weir?" atelō'lXam, Law $\bar{a}^{\prime \prime} 2$ atclō'lXam. Algiō'lXam qō'La Lkjāsks: "Gō he said to him, slowly he said to him. He said to him that boy: "There mā'ēmē." A'ctō wiXt. Atelō'lXam, te!pāk atclō'lXam: "Qaxē'gō-y. downstream." They again. He said to him, loud he said to him: "Where
 WiXt kjā nḗxax iqēésqēs. Nē̄k•ikst, a'lta wiXt Lā'guc Lkjāsks. WiXt cā'u atci'Lax, atclṓlXam: "Qaxégō-y- umeā'aL?" Again low voice he mate, he said to him: "Where is your weir?" Algiō'lXam: "Iō'kuk." A'lta aexaxE'p!a. Nē'x gela i'kta nīyi'La-it He said to him: "Here." Now they tishedm He felt some- was in the net she will make fir
them."

Large
[buread of $\left[\begin{array}{c}\text { bureau of } \\ \text { ethnology }\end{array}\right.$ iux $\bar{o}^{\prime} q ;$ ulax, mitate them, [E'ltXuitck. do himself ready. cuwā'ya-itx ey spoke
Agiō 1 Xam She said to him
n: "Nēkct - Not
acktā'x ${ }^{\prime}$ m they reached
them them
nigelā lam. be sang.
kamō ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{kXuk}$ bones
$i_{i}^{\bar{a}} n e ́^{\prime} x a x$, uiet he was,

- Ita La'gue

Jow he was in umeā'al?" your weir ?
āsks: "Gō
soy: "There
Qaxe $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ gō $-\mathbf{y}$ Where
;ō'qxôiama. the stern of the canoe.
c Lkiāsks. in the boy. umeáal?" your weir?" nīyi'La-it was in the net
$\qquad$ steuq. Ka water. And కōn. Wāx 3s. Pour out
kix qō'La mup that
ateiláx ${ }^{\prime}$ go he did it into vāx nō ${ }^{t}$ x $\hat{x}$ oured they be
out came zs. Môkct kLa Iō'i; them 10'i; : Xgō'mam. ley came home.
$\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime} \mathrm{ctōptck}$. $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} \mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{Xaut}$ iqē'sqēs, qē'wa acē'XEmkena. Alō'keptegam They went up He was angry blue-jay, because he had not caught Hearrived carrying up from the shore.
qō'La Lk;āsks LE'cgo-ic pāL ōplā'lō. A'lta aqō'lekte qaX ōp!ā'lō. that boy a mat full trout. Now they were roasted those tront.
A'lta axkTē'l qō'La Lk; āsks: " $\bar{A}$, cka atcuXō'kXuē, atctaE'lguilxax Now he told much that boy: "Ah, and he threw it away, he threw it ont of the
 that what we had eaught. Probably full was ourcanoe if not and
 he threw it away," She said to him his elder sister: "Why and did you throw away qō'ta imtā'k; ētēnax." "AnuXō'kXuē qéwa L'ē'kntEqL'ix." "Tà'Xka, that what you had caught." "I threw it away because branches." "That, tā'Xka tki $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ wulelqL," agiō'lXam; "MxE'LuXna L'ée'kutEqL'ix'? 7
 When leaves, then tront; when branches, then fall salmon."

 them." the beach
Lā'kXac. Aklō'ketEptek. Nō'p!am LE'qalema klō'ktean. Atcō'lXam were in the She carried them up. She entered fall salmen carrying in hand. He said to her canoe].


fall salmon?" She said to him his elder sister: "And this what you caught." 13
"Qule'tei igō'Lgel iteā'xt Iō'i."
"Always liee shedoes $\begin{gathered}\text { Io'i.". }\end{gathered} \quad 14$
 tgä'xamīūgax qaX utā'xēnim tmēmelo'stike. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ 'yuptek iqḗs'qēs. theirlichens those their canoes the ghosts. He went up blue-jay. Atcō'lXam uyā'xk'un iqē'sqēs: "Qaxtsi'Lx uyā'xēnim itcā'k•ikal Hesaid to her hiseldersister blue-jay: "How his canoes her husband
 Iō'i's!" "Futare and silent be, they will become the people." "All

"Tê'lx•Em na, têlx•Em na? TEmēuwā'lema." WiXt nō'pōnEm, "People [int. part.], people [int. part]? Ghosts." Again it grew dark, wiXt nixe'ltXuitck iqē'sqēs; wiXt alxe'ltXuitck qō'La Lk;āsks. again he made himself ready blue-jay; again he madehimselfready that boy. WiXt áctō. A'Ita aliXEnEmō'cx $\mathrm{Em} \mathrm{a}^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ La Lk; āsks. Ka actō'yama Again he went. Now he teased him that boy. Where they will
ka atcale $\operatorname{lqamx}, \quad t \bar{a}^{\prime} m k X a \quad$ tkamâ'kXuk. Teä'2xēL ét $\bar{e}^{\prime} k a$ atci'Lax 24 where heshouted, only bones. Several times thus he did
 and they arrived. Now they fished with Now he gathered them the branches; atctōpā yalx tes ${ }^{\prime}$ kXōn, ka Lxaluwés gōt ka pāL néx xax ictā'Xanīm. 26 he gathered them the leaves, and it became ebb-tide and full was their canoe. Ta'kE aci'Xkō. A'lta atcuXuimō'cx $E m$ qō'tac temēuwā'lema. Then they went Now heteased them those ghosts. 27

1 Ma'nix actauwit 'qt tx, atcauwiqE'mxLolx. Tā'mka tkamō'kXuk When they m. he , Ouly bones
2 atakXā'La-itx. AcXkō'mam. A'lta nagē'guiptek gō-y- nyā'xk'un. were in the canoe. They arrived at home. Now he carried them up to his elder sister.
3 AklṑkXuiptek, LE'qalema qāmx $\bar{o}^{\prime} \varepsilon_{0} \mathrm{o} n$.
She carried them up, fall salmon partly silver side salmon.
Wāx nḗktcuktē. A'lta ā'yō ian'a qix• ē'lXam iqḗsqēs. Ō, Next day it becameday. Now he went there that town bluejay. Oh,

 find it is done." She gave it to him a knife his elder sister. She said to him:
7 "Ai'aq me'xenkō! E'kolē x•iau $L_{i}$ ap aqā'yax." Nē'xankō ta'ke
8 iqē'sqēs. Ayō'yam gō tkamilāleq. Ayukōtā'ōm qō'tac têlx'Em. blue-jay. He arrived at the beach. He met them those people.
 He asked them. Loud he asked them; lout he said to them: 10 "Qaxē $\bar{e}^{\prime} x \cdot i k$ é'kolē nē'xax?" Tā'mkXa tkamō'kXuk noxō'La-it. "Where this whale is?" Only bones lay there.
11 Atcugurte'qo-im qō'tac t'auaqctā'akc. Ayōē'taql. Kulā'yi nē'xankō. He kicked them much those skalls. He left them. Far he ran.
12 WiXt tgö'nike ayugōtā'ōm. AtcauixqE'muXlōl Tā'mkXa Again others he met them. He shouted much. Only
13 tkamō'kXuk nuxō'La-it. Teä'2xēl é'ka atci'tax qṑtac tê'lx'Em. bones lay there. Several times thus he did to them those people. 14 Ta'kE ayagā $\bar{a}^{\prime} o ̄ m$ qaX $\bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{EcX}$; áqoa-iL qaX $\bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{EcX}$. Lṑnas Then he reached it that log; large that log. Perlaps 15 gōyē itcā'xēLawunX qaX ugō'ElEm. A'Ita cka pāL têlx•Em
 17 Tā'mkXa tkamō'kXuk nuXō $1 \mathrm{La}-\mathrm{it}$. Lā'mkXa $\mathrm{Lk}^{\prime \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{ckue}^{\prime}$ qaX ōole'm. Only bones lay there. Only pitch that bark.
 Peel off hedid it $\begin{gathered}1 \text { do not } \\ \text { know }\end{gathered}$ how much. He carried on his two. $\begin{gathered}\text { shoulder }\end{gathered}$ He went Nixlō'leXa-it: "Nxe'LuX qē nauétka-y- étkolē. TaLi umqci'ckan." He thought: "I thought if indeed a whale. Look a fir."
 He went home, he arrived at home. Outside he threw it down his bark. He entered. 21 Atcō'lXam uyā'xk; un: "NxE'Lux qē nauē'tka-y- é'kolē, tali ōole'm. He said to her [to] hiseldersister: "I thought if indeed a whale, look bark. Agiō'lXam uyā'xk'un: "Ē'kolē-y-ēkolē. Mxe'Lux na-y- ōole'm?" She said to him his elder sister: "A whale, a whale. You think [int part.] bark?" Nō'pa-y-uyā'xk'un. A'lta môket iá'qiLq; "p éskolē é $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xōc. Nā'k•im She went hiseldersister. Now two itscuts whale were on the she said outside ground.

 He looked blue.jay. Now a whale was on the beach. He turned back blue-jay. Nile'lltaqt lgōlē'lXemk iqésqēs, lgō'ctxōt ōole'm. Atcale'IqamX. Hemet a person blue-jay, he carried on bark. He shouted.

29 temēuwā'lema. Alā̀xti ē'xoē-y- iā'kolē nixā̄lax iqésqēs. khosts. In cearse of time mueh his whale became to him blue-jay.
kamō ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{kXuk}$ bones
uyā $\bar{a}^{\prime} x{ }^{\prime} u n$. his elder sister.
ē'sqēs. $\bar{O}$, blue jay. Oh, "Ā, ē'kolē "Ah, a whale Agiō'lXam: She said to him: ankō ta'kE ran then c télx.Em. people. atctō'1Xam: he said to them: noxō ${ }^{\prime}$ La-it. lay there.
i né'xankō. he ran.
Ta'mkXa Only
têlx'Em. people.
:X. Lō'nas Perlaps
L tê $1 \mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{Em}$ people
L iqésqēs. blue-jay. aX ōole'm. hat bark. : $\mathrm{Ne}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xk}$ ō. He went home. nqei'ckan." a fir." m. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ yōp!. $\mathrm{aL}_{\mathrm{i}} \overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{olE} \mathrm{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$. ook bark.
ōole'm?" t. 1 bark?" 3. Na'k•im the she said d.
ik é kolē.," $\overline{0}$ iqē'sqēs. tek blue-jay. ule'lqamX. Ie shouted. I $\bar{o}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{ole}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$, ax qō'tac
fe'sqēs. btue.jay.
$\underset{\text { EOAS }}{\text { CHINOOK }}]$
BLUE-JAY AND $1 \bar{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$ MYTH.
A'lta wiXt ayō'La-it ia'xka iqésésqēs. A'lta wiXt ā'yō ian'a qiX Now again he stayed that bluefay. Now again he went there that
$\bar{e}^{\prime}$ XXam. A'lta ayō'plam gō qō'ta t!ōl. Atciō'cgam iláaweqcta
town. Now he came in into that house. He took it its aknul

a child, he putit on to those large bones. He took it
qix. iā'qoa-il ēauwá'qcta, atciū'qona-itX gō qō'La lk;ācke 4 that large skull, heputiton on that echild's

Ali'xelategux Lkjācke qigō nōpō'nEmx. Qē'xtcē alō'La-itx. 6
He rose to his feet the boy when it grew night. Intending he sat.
Alḗk ; ēlapx•itxē. AtcilkTā̄'itx ḗLaqtq. Aléxelatckō Lq;ēyō'qxut. 7
 Light his head. On the enext again , it became day. Now again morning
atctauwiXāktegux tgā'qtqake. Anā' tga'cowēt éka atctā'x qō'tac 9 he replaced thems their heads. Sometimes their legs thas hedid them those


 his legs he made them to He exchanged them a man his legs and them.
$L^{\varepsilon a^{\prime}}$ gil. Alā'xti ka aqcā'yina. Atcō'lXam Iō'i iteā'k $\cdot \mathrm{ikal}$ : "Ta'ke
a woman's. In course and he was disiiked. He said to her lṑi her husband: "Then 13 of time

 now hewillgohome. Now not like they dohim these people." Intending
 nē'ktcuktē. Nixe'l'ōkō kawī'X. A'lta agiṑktcan gō itcā'pōtitk 17 it got day. He arose early Now she held it in her arm
 arskull Iṓi. He threw it away. "What again she holds it

10'i a skull" "Anah $\begin{gathered}\text { your brother- then break you did it his neck." } \\ \text { inlaw }\end{gathered}$ 19
 means of sorcery in-law.
Atigè la-it iā'cōlal, t!ayā nē'xax iā'qxiX.
They cured him his relatives, well he became his brother-in-law.
A'lta nē'Xkō, iqē'sqeès. Agiō'lXam uyā'xk'un: "Qā'tlōeXem, 22 Now he went home, blue-jay. She said to him his eller sister: "Take care,
 becareful. When it burus prairie, not pour out do it;
gō tLā̀lakt temsā'ēma tcx•ī wāx'wax amlō'gux." "Ä'ka anxe'Lux," 24 at the fourth prairie then pour out do it." "Thus I think,"
 he said bluejay. Now he went home. He reached one prairie. Now


hediditnuch those towers. At once half full it became this his bucket one. 27 [on]

Ayugō'ptegam. Qō'ta temāáma gō $\mathrm{kE}^{\prime} \mathrm{mk} \cdot \mathrm{itē}$ ōxṓLXat. WiXt tēXt He came up into the That prairie at end burnt. Again one woods.
2 ayūgō'om temª̄'ēma. Atcō'èkel iau'a tcē'tkum ōxō ${ }^{\prime}$ LXat a'lta. 2 he reached it a prairie. He saw it there half it burnt now.
3 "Tā'xka tali x-itik aktenxe'lXam age'xk'un." Wa'xwax atclō'kxux
3 "That look! this she said to me about it my elder sister." Four out he did it

5 atcō'egam uyā'ckan, q;oā’p Xuē't nā'xax ka nigō'ptegamé. WiXt he took it hisbucket, nearly half. it became and he came up to the Again

6 tēXt ayugō'ōm tem‘ā'ēma, La' $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lōn temāàma. A'lta tci'tkum pet one he reached it a prairic, the third prairie. Now half really
7 ōxō'цXat. Atcō'egam aē'Xt uyā ckan. Naxä'tetXōm uyā'ckan; it burnt. Hetook it one his bucket. He fuished his bueket; atcō'cgam ā'gon uyā'ckan. Xuēt nā'xax uyā'ckan ka nigō'ptcgamé. he took it onemore his bucket. Half it became his bucket and hecame up to the A'Ita mô'ketka Lia'ckanema agō'n Xuèt. WiXt tēXt aycgṑòm Now two only his buckets and more a half. Again one he reached it temāàma. LEqc ka'nauwé ōxō ${ }^{\prime}$ LXat. Atcō'cgam qaX Xuét uyā́ckan. a prairie. Almost whole it burnt. He took it that half bucket. Naxä'tctXōm. Agō'n ā̄ ${ }^{\prime} X t \bar{o}^{\prime} c g a n ~ a t c o ̄ ' c g a m, ~ c k a ~ n i g o ̄ ' p t c g a m ~ k a ~$ Hefinished it. One more one bucket hetookit, and be came up to the and naxe'tctXōm. A'lta a $\bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xt}$ ka uyā̄ckan ugō'itX. Atcugō'ōm wiXt hefivished it. Now one only his bucket was left. He reached it again tēXt temª̄àma. A'lta kā'2nauwē ōxō'LXat. Wa'xwax atclṑkXuk. one prairie. Now the whole burnt. Pour out he did it.
[bureau of Lethnology

WiXt tēXt Again one Xat a'lta. irnt now. he didit
WiXt ágōn Again one more gamē. WiXt to the Again . si'tkum $\mathrm{pE}^{\text {t }}$ haif really uyā'ckan; his bucket; igō'ptcgamē. - came up to the woods.
t aycgṑòm he reached it ;'t uyā'ckan. f bucket j'ptegam ka se up to the and oer gō'ōm wiXt ched it again atcLō'kXuk. he did it.
m uyā'ckan. his bncket.
K. Nixétela It burnt
a ka'nauwe all
uya'xk'un: his elder sister: LgawuXā'," my younger brother,
jix- ${ }^{\prime}$ 'qxēL
that creek
ingō'lemam vent to fetch him

Agiō'lXam she said to him
." "A, hă, "Ah, ha. X XiauX, ones those. ${ }^{n}$ quie'te wuX. A'lta unger Now unger
atctā'qxam tếlx.Em. Gō-y okulā'lam, gō-y ílukema ōxoega'liL he saw them people. There they eang, there ihtlukum they plased
 there beaverteeth theyplayed there women's ihtakum theyplayed there
 hoops theyplayed there tendisks theyplayed there wä'cakoa-i they played
much; mach: gō y- $\bar{o}^{\prime} k \bar{\theta} t e x E m ~ i a u^{\prime} a ~ k u l \bar{a} y i$ ext $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ XXam. IteauiteE'melēt iqésqēs. there theysangeon- there far one town. He heard them blne-jay. jurer's song6
Oxuiwā'yul kumm, kumm, kumm, kumm, oXuiw $\bar{a}^{\prime} y u l$. $\bar{A}{ }^{\prime} y \bar{\theta}$ qée'xtce They danced kumm, kumm, kumm, kumm, they danced He went intending
much
 ugōálam. Qéxtce nigElálam much
 he was langhed binejay. Thus intending he went heshouted always at them, and at
aqiaō'nimx. A'yōp! gō télaqL, go tā'yagL iā́qxix. A lta lòe hewaslaughed at. Heentered in hishouse, in hishouse his brother-in- Now there
Lkā'nax, masā'tsilx Lgā'k•ikal Iō'i. Agiō'lXam: "K;a ia'xka qiau a chief, pretty her husband Iô'i's. She said to him: "And he when LEk" mē'xax iā'tuk." "Qule'te igō'Lgeli tcāxt Iō'i. Qā’xēwa 10 break you dud it his neek." "Always lies she makes Iö't. Whence
 mā'xo-il tgā'xamiuguX." "Qule'te igṓLgel tcāxt Iō'i. Ka'nauwē 12 you always they had lichens." "Always lies she makes Iö't. All said
tā'nux lxoa'plxoap, qāmq tga'xamiuguX." "Amō'mEqt, amō'meqt," theothers holes, partly they hat lichens." "You are dead, you are dead," agiṓlXam uyā’xk'un; "mm, amō'meqt." "Qule'te igō'Lgeli teāxt 14 she said to him his elder sister; "mm, you aredead." "Always liea she makes Iō'i." Qéxtcē atcauiqE'mXlulX qō'tac télx Em, cka atgiaō nimx. 15 Iōi." Intending he shouted at themalways those people, and they laughed at
 Give up hedid, silent he became She forgot him ber younger agiō'xtkinemam. A'lta gō qioā'p atctā'x qō'tac ōXuiwā̀yul. 17 she went toluok for him. Now then near he was them those dancers.
 iqē'sqēs. Agixā'laqLē-y- uyā'xk'un. A'lta iā'wil éwa te'k"cala 19 blue jay. She opened the door his elder sister. Now he danced thus up tiásowit, és wa éckiēmatcx. Nā'xtakōy uyā'xk'un, nage'tsax. A'lta 0 his legs, thus head downward. She turned back his elder sister, she cried. Now
wiXt wuk; ayō'meqt. Ayö'meqt $\mathrm{k}_{i} \mathrm{a}$ wiXt ilā'môketē ayō'meqt. again really he was dead. He died and again a second time he died.

## Translation.

There were Blue-Jay and Io'i. One night the ghosts went out to buy a wife. They bought Iō'i. [Her family] kept the dentalia [which they had givenj 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 houses]. 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?" "Oh, no, I am not dead. The wedge urought me hither on his back." Then he went and opened all those houses. They were full of bones. A skull and 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! Iō'i is lying all the time. She says a skull is my brother-in-law!" When it grew dark the peopie 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" rreplied he]. When it grew dark he made himself ready. A boy [whom he 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 leoked 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. "he 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 found only two branches in his net. He turned his net and threw 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 leaves fell into the canoe. 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-Jay] was pleased with two of the branches [which had caught in his net]. He
t said: "Pay carried him large town. om the last Jay entered r," said she, m not dead. and opened nes lay near this skull?" ther-in-law; time. She the peopie long. Then rom?" She 1osts." He Do as they ;o" rreplied boy (whom ose people

His elder me of your to him, but number of Then Blue. Jay looked mes in the and Bluethe canoe. low voice: ed: "It is loud voice: ern of the se boy was 3: "Where with their and fout.d rew them 1 into the arew them

The boy Jay's] net. tves came the leaves Jay] was net]. He
thought: "I will carty them to 10 'i. She may use them for making fire." These branches were large. They arrived at home and went up to the house. Blue-day 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 cangbs. Our canoe would have been full if he had not 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 trout, the branches fall salmon." He said to his sister: "Ibrought 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 canoe. She carried them up to the bouse and entered carrying them in her hands. Blue-Jay said to his elder sister: "Where did you steal these fall salmon?" She replied: "That is what you eanght." "Io'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 himself 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 dipnets. 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 fonnd." His sister gave bim 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 lie 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 house. 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 cuts of whale lay on the ground. Iō'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 skall, 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. Iōi's husband said: "These people dislike him 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 Tō'i held a skull in her arms. He threw it away: "Why do you hold that skull again, Iō'iq" "Ah, you broke your brother-in-law's neek." 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 caught fire and he was burnt.

Now Blue-Jay was dead. When it was just growing dark he came 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. Io'i's canoe was pretty. She said to him: "And you said that canoe was moss-grown." "Ah, Io'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 $\bar{o}^{\prime} \dot{i}$ is always telling lies." Now she carried her brother across to the other side. He saw the people. They sang, they played ihtlukum, 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 shout, but he was laughed at. He went and tried to shout but they all laughed at him. Then he entered 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 yon 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. $\mathrm{I} Q \overline{\mathrm{E}} / \mathrm{SQ} \overline{\mathrm{E} S} \mathrm{~K}_{;} \mathrm{A} 1 \bar{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$ ICTA $\bar{A}^{\prime} K X A N A M$.

Blue-Jay and Io't their Myth.
Lgā'wuX Lxēlā'itx iqē'sqēs, Iō'i itcā'xal uyā'xk; un. Her younger brother there were bluejay, Iō'i hername his elder sister.
2 "Txuwā'L; ama Iō'i," atē̄'lXam uyā'xk'un, "gō ipō'ēpōe." Kawī́x' "We will go visiting Iö't," he said to her his elder sister, "at magpie [?]" Early 3 ka a áctō. Qoā'p acgiā́xōm ipṑēpe. Ī̄'gōe tā'yaqL. Acxē'gela i, and they Nearly they reached magpie. He was on his house. They two landed,
went. a'ctōptek. Atetō'p!am. Iâc ipōépōe go tā yaqL, cka me'nx•ē they went up. They came into There magpie in hishouse, and a little while the house was
5 ayṓLa-it ka atciō'guixē. Atetō'guixe tā yaql. Liāp áteax aēXt he stayed and heswept it. Heswept it bis house. Find hedid it one
6 umō'ēkXux. Atcā'LEn'uya gö Liä'xEmalaptekix. ALē'x eltuq salmon egg. He put itinto in bis topknot. He heated them

8 Lteuq qaX $\bar{o} o m^{\varepsilon} \bar{e}^{\prime} c X$. A'lta atcanqā'na-it qaX ōmō'ikXux gō qaX water that kettle Now he threw theminto that salmonegg in that
 kettle. Now he boiled it, he boiled it. Full became the kettle

 they ate, they ate, and half became that kettle and actā́qtē. A'lta acge'Lōk ${ }^{\prime} T$, aci'Xgō Agiō'lXam uyā'xk'un: "Ai'aq they were Now they carried it, they went she said to him his elder sister: "Quick satiated.
"Mā'nēwa me'Lxa." Nō'Lxa uyā'xk'un iqē'sqēs. Nē'k'im iqē'sqēs: go to the She went to
beach." the beach "To-morrow come and fetch this oom"écX." Nék'im ipóepōe: "nṓya." AcXgé'mam iqésqēs. Kawi'X na-ixe'lgilx iqésqēs. Ayōlxés'wulX They came home bluejay. Early he made fire bluejay. He went up
17 gō tE'ctaqL. A'lta ia'xkatē ayō'La-it. TakE atciō'lXam uyā'xk'un: on their house. Now there he stayed. Then be said to her his elder sister: 8 "IkEnī'm iō'itEt." "Iō'itet qē'wa amiō'lXam itiā'ya." Nixä'gèla-i "A canoe is coming." "It is com- because you said to him he shall He landed ing come."


 22 aLéx $\cdot E l t u q$ Lqā'nake. Alō'ckō-it Lqā̀nake. Atciō'cgam ōyā'amicX, he heated them stones. They were hot the stones. He took it his kettle,
23
 he poured inte it water. He took it that salmonegg he threw it into the
gó qṑLa ltcuq. A'lta atclà'LelXatq qū́La Lqā'nake kLō'eko-it. Lep in that water. Now he threw them into it those stones hot ones. Boil
 it did that kettle. Now becoveredit. Thus bedid magpre, ä'2ka wiXt nixē'xk;Ela. Iō'Lqtē ka atcl'Elgē lakō. K; ;ē, niket thus also he imitated. Long time and he uncoveredit. Nothing, not
 anything in that "One only what may be hedid to him bluefay."
Atclō'cgam qō'La lqā'nake ipō'epōe. Laq atclä́xax qaX ōō'meēcX. He took them those stones magpie. Takeout hedid them that kettle.
Atcalenqā'na-it aé Xt omō'ikXux. Atclā́leXatk qō'La Lqā'nake He putinto it one salmon egg. He pat into it those stones
klō'ckōit. Lep ale'xax qō'la Ltcuq. Atcakgē'tgẽ qaX ōōmcécex. hotones. Boil it did that water. He covered it that kettle.
Atca'ElgḗElakō qaX ōoméècX. A'lta pāL qō'La lemō'ikXux. He uncovered it that ketlle. Now full those salmoneggs.
A'lta ate'étaqL; néxkō ipō'epoē.
Now he left them; he went home magpie.
Tcä'2xēl ayā'qxoia-ē, wiXt ō'lō age'ctax. "Teu'xō atxuwā'L;amx, 10 Several nights, again hunger acted on "Come we will go isiting, them.
 tga'a Iṑi. Nä'ktcukte. A'ctō-y- a'lta atcōwā'Liam. Acxä'gila-ē gō 12 her chil. Iō'i. It got day. They went now they went risiting. They landed at g'̃'maLna ō'Lqike, $\bar{a}^{\prime} c t o ̄ p t c k . ~ A c t o ̄ ́ p t e g a m . ~ T a ' k E ~ a k L \bar{o}^{\prime} L$ Xam seaward fromber theduck, theywentup. They arrived coming Then shesaid to them from the beach. up from the beach.

 they went to bathe, they dived all, they bit a trout. Ten times
 they dived and full became theirmat trout. They went up She made a fire $\bar{o}^{〔} \bar{o}^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{EptekiX}$. ALi'xēlukte, aqeilgix $a^{\prime} l t a$ iqésqēs kja uy $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{l} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$. 17 afire. They roasted it, they were fod now bluejay and his sister. NókteEkt in $\bar{a}^{\prime} l \mathrm{k} k$ teal $\vec{o}^{\prime}$ Lqike. Aqeingéwatiamit alta iqésqes. 18
It was done what she roasted the duck.
 They ate now bluejay and hissister. Partonly they finished and
 theywere She said to him his sister blue-jay: "Youfirst yougotothe else
satiated.
atcuwa' qā́da amE'gimx." Ateō'lXam uyále: "Ateuwa' k;oä́n indeed how you always say." Hesaid to her hissister: "Come alwaysstay. 21
 voitare. Youfirst you go to the he said to her his sister. She went to hissister. She first beach. the beach

the beach. To-morrow you go you fetch it


 He went up on his house. Hesaid to her his elder sister: "It comes a canoe."

1 Agio'lXam: "Io'itet qéwa amia-ne'wul." Alxä'gilaë-y- ótqike, Shesaid to him: "Itcomes beomse youinvited him." They landed the ducks.
2 A'Loptek, aLxéla-it. Nék'im iqe'sqes, atetólXam tga'a uyáxk'un: Traey went up they remained He said bluejay, hesaid to them her chil. his elder sister's : from the beach,
3 "Tea Ixóyutam." Ta/ke it LuLx iqe'sqēs k;a tga'a uya'xk'un.
3 "Come wo will go tobathe." Then they went to bluojay aut ber chit hiseldersister'd.
4 Qéxtee aLkLiémen, éka Lāx iLa'koteX. Ta'Lélamé aLkLiémen, Intending they dived, thus out their back. Tentimes they dived, LEqs aLXi'La-it itsa'tsa. I'Loptck acuwa'tka. "E'gon tãn ix•Ela'xo
5 almost they died cold. They weut up empty handed. "One more what be will do to
6 iqe'sqes." Aklo'lXam tga'a-y " ${ }^{\prime}$ lqike: "Ai'aq, amex ${ }^{\prime}$ 'yutam.

- blue-jay" She sath to him her chlldren the duck: "Quick, go and bathe.

7 LxkLElgétatEkca." A'LoLx, ö'Lqike tga'a aLx'o'yut a'lta. I $\bar{a}{ }^{\prime} L \bar{e} l a m e ̄ ~$ 7 We will throw foad before They went to the dack lier chil they bathed now. Ten times them. the beach dren

9 "XaXíq aqameilltatke opla'lo." A'lta ali'Xkōy ólqilce. "That isthrownat yon trout." Now they went home the ducks.
Tcia'xér ayä'qxoié, ta'kE wiXt ō'lö age'ctax iqésqēs k; a nyä'le. soveral mights then again hunger didthem bluejay and hissister.
 11 "Ah, we *-.govisiting at the bear," hesaid bluejay on the it got day
$12 \mathrm{ka} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{cto}$. Actö'yam gō.y ii'teXut taj'yaqL. Alé Xeltq ii'texut;
13 atcō'lXam uyā'le: "E'ktalx aqitxEngē'lwalamita, Iō'i?" Aló'cko-it hesail to her hissister: "What maybe will be given to us t, eat, Io'i?" They were hot
 hisstones. Hesharpened it hisknife. Cat be did it his foet
15. iakwa' ka'nauwére Lqiop ateáyax iókuk ia'malk. Göyé néxax, the soles
16 ka'nauwe ia'xka iā'lkō-ile. Goyḗ atci'Lax lā'yape, ka'nauwē ia'xka all that well. Thus bedid to them his feet, all that
 weil. Now hedidit. eat he didit. Then
18 atcin'teXEm. AyókteEkt ia'teXEmam. Aqicgilególit, cka mä2nx.
It, was done
what he boiled. It was placed before
and alittle
19 acgiö'tetXom, ka actā́qeti. Agiō'XXam nyā'xk'un: "ME'Lxa. they finished, and they weresatiated. Shesaid to him his eldersister: "Go down to
20 Mánewa me'lxa, tana'lta ateuwa' qā'da ame'gimx." Ateö'lXam Youfirst thodown to else indeen how you alwayssay." He said to her
21 nyä'xk'un: "Mai'kXa mā'newa méLxa." Nólxa-y nya'xk'un hischdersister: "You yon first to down to She went down his elder sister
22 a'nēwa. Ta'k\& nē'k'im iqēsqës, aqiólXam ii'tsxut: "Wé2x.
23 mlugō'lemam LEmē'cgo-ic." Aci'Xkö-y a'lta iqḗsqés k; a nyā'le.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { goand fetch your mat," They went home now blue-jay and his sister. } \\ 24 \text { AeXgō'mam. Kawí2 } & \text { nixálatek iqe'sqes, na-iXe'lgiLx. }\end{array}$
2 They arrived at home. Early he roso bluejay, he made a tire.
25 AyunLxéwulXt gō táyaql. Ateō'lXam uyā'ē: "Ikanī'm iō'itet." He went up on hishouse. Hesaid to her hissister: "A canne it comes."

the shore
 the bear. He heated stones blnejay. They were hot those stones, his stones iqésqës. Atco'knla.y uyáqeweqe. Lq;op atcíLax Lāyape, ae s bluejay's. Hesharpened it hisknife. Cut he did it hisfoot and ia'xkewa nék;èlapx•ite, ayómEqt. Pa, pa, pa aqāyax, Lipaq 3 then he fell down beadlong, he fainted. Blow, blow, blow he was done, recover atcilátako iqésqēs. Nē'k'im ii'tsxut: "EXt ka tan imx'élexala 4 he recovered bluejay. Ho said the bear: "One only thing you will do iqésqes." Ateróegam Lii'yape ii'tsxut, Lq;ö̈'2p atei'Lax, ia'melk is bluejay." He took it, his foot the bear, slowly eat he did it, bis thigh Lq; ої'2p ateä'yax. Lq; $\mathrm{u}^{\prime} p \mathrm{Lq} ;$ up ateā'yax genE'm ka'nauwe. A'lta 6 slowly cat he didit. Cat to pieces he did it small all. Now ateio'teXEm. Atelä́kXöL; atciōteXEm, ayöqtcikt. Ateici'lltatke. he boiled it. Ho finished, he boiled it it was done. He threw it before
Né Xkō ii'tsxat. A'Ita écats!a Lā'yape iqésqés.
Hewent the bear. Now its sickness his foot bluejay.
Teiíxē ayáqxoyé, ta'ke wiXt $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ lo age'ctax. Ateō'lXam
Several nights, then again bunger actedon them. He said to her иуä’k'un: "Wu'Xe txōwā́Ljama gō ēē̄na." Wäx néktcuktē. his eldersister: "To-morrow we will go visiting at the beaver." On thenext it got day.
 Now they they went vielting. They artived at the beaver. He the beaver on his house,
 and a little they remained, he went out the beaver. Hecarried them to willows,

 14 Agiō'Xam uyā'xk'un: "Mā'nēwa me'lxa, taua'lta atcuwa qā̀da Shesaid to him his eldersister: "Youfirst yougoto the else indeed how beach.
ame'kimx." AteälXam uyä'xk'un: "Mánëwa me'Lха." NóLха-y you always say." Hesaid to her his elder sister: "Youfirst gotothebeach." She went to
uyä'xk'un ā'néwa. Nékim iqésqës: "Wéx.eè miogã'lemama his elder sister she first. He said blne-jay: "To-morrow go and fetcla
 the dish." Hesaid the beaver: "I shall go. I go to morrow," he said the beaver. Kawi'2X nëxe'lgilx igésqēs, ayuē'wulXt gö tã'yaql. Atcō'lXam Early he made a fire bluejay, he went up on hishouse. He said to lier 19 uya'xk'un: "Ikani'm iō'itet." "Io'itet qe'wa amiö'lXam itiā́ya." 20 his eldersister: "A canoe comes." "It comes because youtoldhim beshould
Nixä'2 gila-ē y- ēcéna. Ayō'plam gō téctaqı. Ayō'pa iqésqés, cka
 a little nething he was. Hebrought thas many willow. 22
 betore him
 AqigelgṓLēt éēéna. Ateā'yax, atcā'yax, ka'nanwē atciō'tetXnm. He placed it before the beaver. He ate it, be ate it, all he finished it.
A'lta néXkō ééna.
Now he went the beaver
 ing
2 Nä'2ktcuktē ka ā'ctō. Actō'yam gō-y ṑ'Xaī̄ tE $k$ XaqL. Qui'nemiks lt got day and they tga'a-y ō'lXaiū. Aklō'lXam ō'lXain̄ tga'a: "Amcō'ya gō mā̄lnē 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'lXain̄ to its edge the water. There lie down." They went her chil the seal 5 gō alXe'muit itcuq. ALXx $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Xatq. Agiō'cgam $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ méceX $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ IXaiū, nō'Lxa. Aklga'om tga'a, aga'owilx qaX ōxgé's'ax gō íteaqtq. 6 shewent to She reached her chil. she struck her that youngest one on her head. the beach. them dren,

- ALkliée'wamkn tgā'a. Lāx aci'xax, acktā'yutek Lkanauwétike

7 They dived herchildren. Come they did they emerged $\qquad$ her chil the seal together five. She hauled her ashore that one
dren
9 aga'wåa. Agalk; E'tsXēma. she had killed She singed her. AkLákXuLi agack; $\mathrm{E}^{\prime}$ tsXēma. A'Ita her. her.
ā'kXaxc. Lōn kcī ōgō'pXula. Agō'teXem, agō'teXEm. Nō'kteikt. she cut her. Three fingers her blubber. She boiled her, sLe boiled her. She was done.
11 Aqacingē'waljamit iqē'sqēs $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ a uyā'xk'un qaX $\bar{o}^{\prime} 1$ Xaiñ, cka qāmx They were given food blue-jay and hiselder sister that seal, and part
 me'lxa, mā'nēwa me'lxa." Ateō'lXam: "M" nēwa me'lxa. Atcuwa ${ }^{\prime}$ go to the youfirst goto the He said to her: "Youfirst go to the beach." Indeed
beach, $\mathrm{k} ; \operatorname{oā}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$ mkēx Xuk aqamelsē'meniL," atcō'lXam uyā'xk'un: "Ai'aq wanting bere you aregiven to stay sat.
 go to the She went to his elder sister. He said bluejay: "To-mor go and fereh it Xak ōm'é'micX." "Nō'yaa," nā'k•im ō'lXaiñ. Kawī'2X na-ixe'lgilx
this your kettle." "I sball go," she saia the seal. Early he made a fire

17 iqé'sqēs. Ayö-ilxḗwulx't gō tā'yaql. "Iṓitet ikan̄'m," atcō'lXam blue iay. He went up on his house. "It comes a canoe," hesaid to ber 8 uyā'xk'un. "Iō'itet qē'wa amiā'owēwu'." Nixä'gila-è ikanī̀m. $\bar{A}$, his elder sister. "It comes because you told them often." It landed the canoe. Ah, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ XXaiū LXē'gēla-ē kia tga'a. A'suptck ō'LXaiū. Take né'k•im the seal landed and her children. They went up $\begin{aligned} & \text { from the shore }\end{aligned}$

Then he said

 the water. There lie down." Then she went to Iṓi her chil- They lay down
 at its edge the water. Then he took it a stick blue-jay. $\begin{gathered}\text { He went to } \\ \text { the beach, }\end{gathered}$
23 atca'owilx qaX ōxgoés's'ax. Mốkctē atcā'owilx. Ia'xkatē nō'meqt. he struck her that youngest one. Twice he struck her. There she died.

25 alge'tātck. A'ēXat $k j e \bar{e}$. Qoä'nEmì alklié $\bar{e}^{\prime} m E n$, goā'nsum nṓmeqt they emerged. One nothing. Five times they dived, always deat
$\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { buread of } \\ \text { ETHNOLOGY }\end{array}\right.$
y- o'1Xaiū." the seal." Qui'nEmiks Five
gō mā́Lnē to seaward ¿a'a ō'1Xaiū chil- the seal tren
cX $\bar{o}$ '1Xaiū, the seal,
gō íteaqtq.
anauwe'tike all
qaX $\mathrm{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xt}$
that one
ēma. A'lta or.

Nō'kteikt. She was done. cka qāmx and part $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ēs: } & \text { "Ai'aq } \\ \mathrm{y}: & \text { "Quick }\end{array}$
xa. Ateuwa the Indeed
un: ' $\mathrm{Ai}^{\prime} \mathrm{aq}$
ister: 'Quick

1gō'lemama go and fetch it
aa-ixE'lgicx he made a fire "atcō'lXam hesaid to her kanī'm. $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$, he canoe. Ah, kE nék'im hen he said
aLXE'muit its edge
ALE'Xxatq
They lay down
3s. $\overline{\mathbf{A}}^{\prime} \mathbf{y} 0 \mathrm{LX}$,
y. He went to

汤 $\bar{n}^{\prime}$ meqt. she died.
$\mathrm{LkL}_{\mathrm{i}} \overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{mEn}$. They dived,
$\operatorname{lm} \mathrm{nö}^{\prime} \mathrm{mEq} t$ deat
$\underset{\text { BOAS }}{\text { CHINOOK }}$
BLIE-JAY AND IO'I MYTH.
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"Ēgun tān ix'Elā'xō iqē'sqēs." Aga'owilx a'ēXat ugō'Xō. "Ai'aq 2 "One more thing he will do to blue-jay." She struck her one her daughter. "Quick,
amckl; $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ men," nā'k'im $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ lXaiñ. ALge'tatck Lka'nauwé Lqoä'nemike. 3
 She singed her her daughter. She tinished shesinged ber. She cut her

she threw her be. She said to them: "This you will eat." Now they tied her up,
LgE'ctōtk Lmēmelōet Iō'i Lgā̄xa. ALi'Xkō-y- ō'LXaiū.
they puther up the dead Iō'i her child. They went home the seal. A'lta acxē'la-it iqe'sqēs kja aya'xk'un. WiXt $\bar{o}^{\prime} l \bar{u}$ age'ctax: Now theystayed blue-jay and hiselder sister. Again hunger acted on

Nḗkteuktē, a'lta à ctō. Actō'yam go LE'qxaLa tE'LaqL. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ ctōptek. It got day, now they went. They arrived at the shadows their house. They went up

 large dentalia. They lay about coats, they lay about deer blankets they lay 11

 nēket mtE'tqEmt." Atciō ${ }^{\prime} c g a m$ qix ${ }^{\prime}$ quawwik; $^{-} \mathrm{e}^{\prime}$ Lē. "Hahaha $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ go-utca, 14 not you see them." He took them those large dentalia. "Hahaha my ear,


 He searched for at under the bed. Tittering, langh they did people. him
Atcō'cgam ōq;oēt Lxap ōkunx•tā'm: "Qā'daqa wiXt amō'latck He took it a coat a woman's coat of "Why again you lift it
ōgu'q; oēlxap, iqeē'sqēs?"" Atciṓcgam icā'mels. Atcé'xk; a iqḗsqēs 19 icā'mels. "Hahaha itci'cimele, iqē'sqēs." Ayuē'lukteӣ ēt iqō'mxōm. 20 the nose or- "Hahaha my nose orna- blue-jay." It fell down one basket. nament. ment, $\quad \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{L}$ vôlē

 He put it up at the side of the He searched thus below the bed house.
A'lta wiXt hē'hē nō'xôx. $L_{i} L_{i} L_{i} L_{i}$ aqiañ'nimx iqē'sqēs. Qē'xtcē 23 agiō'lXam uyā'xk'un: "Pet me'xax. I'kta LEmḗkxal Le'qxaLa? 24 she said to him his elder sister: "Staying be. What thy nam so shadows? quietly
 Maybe if not thus they do." Thus [they theydid, already there salmon-roe. 25

$$
\text { BULL. } T=20-12
$$




IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)




Iō'i ka-y i'tcate!a atciálaut?" ${ }^{\prime}$ 'LQtē ka acē'nk-ëmenako. Iō'i and hersickness is onher?" some time and she took revengeon him.

"TakE kape't atxuw $\bar{a}^{\prime} L_{i} a m . "$

## Translation.

There were Blue-Jay and his elder sister Iō'i. "Let us go visiting, Iō'i," he said to his sister. "Let us visit the Magpie [?]." Early the next morning they went. They came near his house 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 $\mathrm{ir}^{\boldsymbol{t}}$ o his topknot [made a fire], and heated some stones. When they hat he took a kettle, poured water into it, and threw the dry samme egg into the kettle; then he boiled it. The kettle came to be full of non eggs. He placed it before Blue-Jay and his sister and the. . . When they had half emptied the kettle they were satiated. They carried away what was leit and started to go home. Iō'i said to her brothar: "Let us go to she aried
a na itcā $\bar{L}^{\prime}$ \& [int. her body part.]
'nk; ëmenakō. ook revenge on him. ítcite!a Iō'i." ny sickness lới." ack; ${ }^{\prime}$ witx•it. they went to sleep.
ligō as $\underset{\text { as }}{\text { as }}$ nquatē..$~$ ligō ànqatē.
XuimócXem teased them smō'cXemx." , tease us."
ismelē ka ed me and г•im uyā'lē: said his elder sister:
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-morrow 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 honse. 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 can 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 stomes 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 Iō'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 yourselses." They went to the water and washed themselves. They dived. [Soon they emerged again] each 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: "Ah, 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 because you invited tham." Then the Duck landed / with her five children] and went up to the house. After awhile 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 came up to the house empty handed. "Blue-Jay does one thing only" |said the Duck|. She told her children: "Goand 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 tront is thrown at your feet." Now the Ducks went home. After a number of days Blue. 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, Io'i?" When the stones were hot the Bear sharpened his knife and cut his feet here fall around the sole] and cut his thigh. Then he rubbed over the wounds, and they were healed. Then he cut [the 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." Blue-Jay said: "You 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 made 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 house. 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 arcived at the Beaver's house. The Beaver was in his honse. After a little while he went out and carried willows into the house which he placed before them. He took a dish aud went out. Then he carried it back filled with mud. Blue-Jay and his sister coald 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." Blue-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 Elue-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 house. 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. Ho ate it all and went home.
wn to the beach their mat was thrown at your - of days Blue. 0 and visit the

They arrived Jay said to his he stones were ere fall around ie wounds, and had cut from d it. When it while they were ;t, else you will st." His sister etch your mat." Early the next , to the roof of ag." And she he Bear landed and when they e fainted right ar said: "You foot and slowly tall pieces. He ne he threw it

Jay said to his ver." Early in at the Beaver's tile he went out fore them. He Hled with mud. , go home. As "You go down his elder sister: Then Blue Jay ." The Beaver rning Elue-Jay id to his sister: to come." The utand when he ows. He threw hem all. Then , which he put

Blue-Jay said again to his sister: "To-morrow we will go and visit the Seal." On the next morning they started and armived 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: "Go 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," replied 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 $u_{p}$ to the house. Then Blue Jay said to Io'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 was missing. Five times they dived, but the one [which was struck] remained dead. Then Iō'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 finished singeing her she cut her and threw her down before Blue-Jay and his sister, saying: "You may eat this." Then they tied up and buried the dead child of Io'', and the Seal went home.

After awhile they got lingry again. "Let us go and visit the shadows." "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 honse was full of provisions, and on the bed there were large dentalia. There were coats, blankets of deer skin, of mountain goat, and of ground-hog. Blue-Jay said: "Where may these people be?" His eider sister replied: "Here they are, but you can not see them." Blue Jay took up one of the large dentalia. "Ahahaha, 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 blanket, Blue-Jay." He searched under the bed [for the person who had spoken] and again the people tittered. He took up a coat of mountaingoat 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 called 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 and they teased us." Then Blue-Jay went home. He arrived at home. His sister said: "Now we have gone visiting enough."

## 17. CKULKULÓL ICTĀ KXANAM.

Cklekclṓl his Myth.


> A'lta nē'ktcuktē wiXt. A'Ita nō'ya wiXt aklōlā'pam. A'lta lḕ 2 lē
> Now it got day again. Now she went again she went digging. Now long 15
 atcléluke iā'qoa-iL iqioanē'X. "Anē'4 Ckulknlō'L! Tate atenwa he speared it a large steel-head salmon. "Aneh Ckulkulṓs! See! [exclamation] 17
 will give it to $[$ to] his elder sis. Then she thought his elder sister: "Oh,
her to cat
 niXkō'main. Ta'ke né'xēlkte. Ta'ke nixgéktcik. "Tget!ō'kti he came home. Then he roasted it. Then it was done. ${ }^{\text {Gooed }} 20$
 her to eat
 Now she smelled it grease in the interier of Then again it got day. 22

Ta'ke wiXt nō'ya aklōlā'pam. Ta'ke wiXt à'yō nixēlaláa'ku-imam. Then again she went she went to dig Theu again he went he went to catch salmon. roots.
2 Kā2-y- akéx ka wiXt naxalteā'ma: "E $\bar{E}^{\prime}$ yaa-itclx ${ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} q i$ oaniX Where she was and again sheleard: How large his steel-head 3 Ckulkulō'L." "O, Liā'xauyam Lō'nas aqiaō'nim." Ta'ke atclé'luke Ckulkulō'L." "Oh, hispoverty perhaps he is laughed at." Then he speared it 4 iā́ $q_{i}$ oaniX, ta'ke né'Xkō. NēXkō'mam gō tā'yagi. Ta'ke his steel-head then he went home. He arrived at home at hishouse. Then salmon,
5 mḗxēlkte. Ta'ke nō'ktcikt ōk'u'ltcin. "Ō age'xk'un, naleē'ma he roasted it. Then it was done the head. $\cdots 0$ my elder sister, $\begin{gathered}\text { I shall give } \\ \text { her to eat }\end{gathered}$
6 Xak ōk'u'ltcin. K־̄ē, taua'lta agā'k'altcin naxā'lax. Tget! ${ }^{\prime} k t i$ this fishhead. No, else herfishhead comestobe on her. Good

 I give it to her. No, else her back comes to be on her. Good the tair
 10 atciā'wule, iyā'eqau atciā'wule, Liā’lict atclā'wuls. A'Ita aya-ō'ptit. heate it, its back heate it, its tail he ate it. Now be slept.
11 A'lta nā'Xkō uyā'xk'un. A'lta naXkō'mam. A'lta aLā'xEltq. Now she went home his elder sister. Now she came home. Now she heated stones.
12 Agiā'kxōpq itcā'k; Enatan. Ta'ke ayō'ktcikt itcā'k; Enatan, ta'ke She roasted them her potentilla roots. Then they were done her potentilla roots, then agē'leèm lgā'wuX. A'lta $L_{i}$ ap age'lax léa'tcau gō wē'wulē. " $\bar{O}$, she gave them her younger Now find she did it grease in inside of house. "Oh,
to him to eat
brother to him to eat brother.
14 nau'itka, taLi $\underset{\text { indeeil. }}{\text { nōku }}$ ētka atcinā'xt Xōku nēkct atcinelcé'menil." indeed, look here thus he did to me here not he always gave it to me
 Now find sliedidit salmon roe in his mouth. Now she putitup on
 16 a board above. Then she gave them potentilla roots. Then she took it
 that salmon roc, then she gare it to him "Oh, this I was given it to eat." Then

 19 Now it got day. Then she madeherself ready. Then she said to him her yonger "Ni'Xua me'pa.", Ta'ke ayō'tXuit. "E'tsentsen iméxal. Néket "Well go outside." Then he stood up. "Humming-bird your name. Not 21 qa'nsiX iqioanē'X miā'xo." Ta'kE nō'ya, naie'ltaql. ever steel-head sal. you will eat Then she went, she left him.
Nō'ya, nō'ya, kulā'yi nō'ya. Ta'kE agō'ēkel t!ōL. Ti'ke She went, she went, far she went. Then she saw it a house. Then
 she came in. Then sheroasted her potentillaroots ten. Then she took it
24 Leā pta; agécax. Aklā'wuls. Ta'ke alXalgō'mam lgōlē'leXemk. salm in roe; she ate it. She ate it. Then he arrived a persen.
25 Ta'ce algō'ggam alkeā'nkio-iam. Ta'ke alōlā'taXit qō'La léápta. Thit $n$ he took her hestruckher. Then it fell down that saimon roe. 26 Ta'ke naxemā'tcta-itck, ta'kE nō'pa. Ta'kE wiXt nō'ya, kulā'yi Then she was ashamed, then she wentout. Tuen again she went, far
nixēlal:a'kn-imam. he went to catch malnon

## telx iā ${ }_{\text {qionax }}$ <br> his steel-head salmon

Ta'kE atclés luke Then he speared it tā'yaqi. Ta'ke his house. Then 'xk'un, naleē'ma der sister, $\begin{gathered}\text { I shall give } \\ \text { her to eat }\end{gathered}$ i'lax. Tget! ${ }^{\prime}$ 'kti to be Good זā’lax. $\quad I q_{j} \overline{e ́}^{\prime} q a u$ , be on her. The back get!ō'kti Lelééct Good the tair A'lta ka'nauwē Now all A'lta aya-ö'ptit. Now be slept. IIta aLāxeltq. row she heated stones. $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ Enatan, ta'kE $\overline{0} \mathrm{w}^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} w u \mathrm{Le}$. " $\overline{\mathrm{O}}$, n inside of house. "Oh," tcinelsē'menil." e always gave it to me to eat.
sLugō'Lit gō-y. 'kE akLō'cgam she took it
lë'leēm." Ta'kE ren it to eat." Then
$L_{i}$ ap agānax." find she did me." Xam Lgā'wuX: to him her younger brother: mē'xal. Nēkct our name. Not
t!ōL. Ta'ke ${ }^{\text {a house. Then }}$ kE aklō'cgam ren she took it

،gōLē'leXemk. a perstn. qō'La Lean $^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{pta}$. that saimon roe nō'ya, kulā'yi she went, far
nō'ya. Ta'ke wiXt agō'ēkel t!òl. Nō'ya, agixā'laqlē. A'lta pā2L she went. Then again she saw it a house. Shewent, she opened the Now full qō'ta t!ōL tkjéwulelqu, cka me'nx•i nō'La-it ka ayō'lektcī ēXt that house dried salmon, and a little while shesiayed and it fell down one $\mathrm{i}_{q}$ oanē $^{\prime} \mathrm{X}$. Agiō'cgam agiuk'ō'n iā'kō. WiXt ayō'lektcū. WiXt steel head salmon. She took it she put it up there. Again it fell down. Again agiō'cgam, wiXt agiok'ō'n $\mathbf{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{k} \bar{o}$. A'lta agiō'ci iteā' $\mathrm{k}_{\mathfrak{i}}$ Enatan she took it, again she put it up there. Now she roasted her potentilla roots them in ashes
ialélam. A'Ita agiōna'xlatek môket. A'lta agiō'xtkin, agiō'xtkin, ten. Now shelost them two. Now shesearchedfor she searehed for them
them
 she searched for Nothing, not find shedidit. Now it fell down salmon roe. them.
Aklō'egam wiXt aklok'ō'n $\mathrm{ia}^{\prime} k o ̄$. Lē̄'2lē ka alXatgō'mam le'kXala. She took it again she put it up there. Long and he arrived a man.
Ta'ke $L_{i}$ äk nā ${ }^{\prime} x a x \bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ leptckiX. Take aLe $k \cdot \mathrm{im}$ : " $\bar{A} 2$ !" Ta'ke wiXt Then crackle it did the fire. Then he said: "Ah!" Then again
 crackle it did the tire. Then again hesaid: "Ab. Eh, why qa niket amiṓcgam agimeleémenil? Môket agiṓcgam ōq;oyō'qxut not youtook it shegave to you to eat Two she took them the old woman always?
 your potentilla roots. You searched for them in her mouth. You think [int.part.] Lgōlē'leXEmk x•ix'iau amigā'toom? E'Iteap iā́xal x•ix• iāwunē'nem." a person this yon met him? Fishhawk his this danger."
A'lta agā'wan uaxā lax. A'lta nakxā'to; LE'kXala aklaxô'tō. Now pregnant shegot. Now shegave irth; a male she gave birth
 aklō'sgamx Lgā́xa. "Anā', qa'daqa aLEmXE'lgiLx?" "Qa'daqa she took it her child. "Anah, why you put himinto the fire?" "Why
 you take him from her the old woman; she looks after him. Only here wood 16 mtupiā'lxa. Nēket mō'ya iau'a mai'ēmē." A'lta nau'itka iā'ma gather. Not go there down river." Now indeed only
 there she gathered wood. Now long time, now no sticks there up river, ta'ke aktō'tctXōm. A'lta nō'ya iau'a mai'ēmē. A'lta Liap agā'yax then she finished them. Now she went there down river. Now fiud she did it 19
 a stick, long a stick. Now break she did it. Now red where
 broken it was. Again break she did it, now its blood. Three tines 21 LEk agā'yax, ka LE'xauwē Liā'qxauwilkt. A Alta nā'Xko. 22 NaXkō'mam, agixā'laqLē. A'Ita yuqunā'itX itcā'k ikala. Lō'ni She came home, she opened the door. Now there lay her husband. Three

 aklō'egam lgā'xa, ta'ke nóya.
she took it her child, then she went. 26

Lge'xa. Iā'xkayuk nL'Eltā'qla." Agélōtk gu itconā'k. Ta/ke

naL'ē'taql. Nō'ya ta'ke kulā'yi. A'lta kā algiā'xoil ikanīm
2 she leftit. She went then far. Now where he waswork a canoe


4 he searched for it. Then find he did it. then he earried it near to
t!ōl ka alklō'pcut. Ta'ke nē ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Xk} \overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{ix} \cdot \vec{e}^{\prime} \mathbf{k} \cdot a l a$. Ta'ke atcṑlXam
5 house and be hid it. Then hewent home this man. Then hesaid to her uyā'k•ikala: "Liap anE'Lax Lk;āsks. Amē'wan mxolā'xo." Lā'xlax
ctā'xōya-y ōctā'xa. A'lta acgō'lXam ōctā'xa: "Ā, lmē'na ayi'tcātc!
they did her their daugh. Now they said to her their daugh- "ah, your mo- her sickness
ter.
ter:
8 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 ther Eeh,
qoā'p iktcu'ktai ka ta'kE anaō'ptit. Ta'ke atclugō'lEmam qo $\bar{o}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{La}$
nearly it wasgoing to and then she fell asleep. Then he fetched it that
get daylight

naxe'l₹ōkō uyā'xa. "Ō, Lgā'wuX," ta'ke nā'k ēm. A'Ita lgā'wuX
11 she rose his daugh. "Oh, my younger then she said. Now her younger
Lā'qoa-il ale'xax. A'lta atelá'lax I'salai'tanEma. A'lta ka'nauwē
large hegot. Now he made them arrows. Now every

iamā'wuX," agiō'lXam. " $L_{i}$ ap aqā'max; Lge'mama liap atcā'max.
you aremy she said to him. "Find you were done; my father find he did you.
younger brother,

15 Salmon- his son you." Then he was angry her younger Then they came home.
saamon- his son you. Then he was angry her younge
brother.
"GEnā'xo-il, genā'xo-il, étsōl lge'mama." "Nā2xaxā'x! qā'daqa-y-
ealways says
to me, $\begin{array}{ll}\text { she always } \\ \text { says to me, }\end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Salmon- } \\ & \text { barpoon }\end{aligned}$


she was whipped. Now every day tired his heart. "Oh,

good I kill her." Now it got day, again they went. Now shooting her
atctā'lax. Nō'meqt. Ayaē'taqu, gō'yē nē'xax, à'nqatē agiā'wat.
e did it to She was dead. He left her, thus $\begin{gathered}\text { he did, } \\ \text { her. } \\ \text { [turned round], }\end{gathered}$ already she followed
him.
A'lta iā́qoa-il nē xax, iqioā'lipX nē'xax. A'lta niXé'qauwakō:
"Ma'nix muwa'ōc, ka gō-y- ogō'keia $\mathbf{L}_{i}$ EmE'nLí EmEn mā́xō. Ka
2 When you will kill her, then at her finger $\underset{\text { broken to pieces }}{\text { make it. Then }}$
tcopenā'ya-y- i'kta lō' $\mathrm{i} \neq \bar{o}$ ka iā'xka $L_{i} k \bar{o} p$ miā'xō. A'lta ō'meqta.
it will jump something round and that squeere do it. Now she willdie.
4 Qē'xtcē gemolā'ma: 'Nai'ka menuwa'sō!'" A'lta wiXt nē'ktcuktē;
Intending she will say: 'Me kill me!'" Now again it got day;

now they went. Now at a stone then again he killed her. Now again

itconā'k. Ta'kE a maple. Then ̧iā'xoil ikanī'm was work- a canoe ing at
، $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ āsks. Ta'kE a child. Then $\underset{\text { ed it }}{\mathrm{uk}^{\mathrm{k}} \mathrm{T}} \underset{\text { near }}{q \mathrm{a}^{\prime} p} \underset{\text { to }}{g \bar{o}}$ ed it near to
$\mathbf{a}^{\prime} k E$ atcō 1 Xam Chen he said to her lā'xo." Lā'xlax u do." Deceive
nē'na ayi'teāte! ur mo- her sickness ther
 'o'lemam qō'La ched it mam." Ta'kE ived." Then L'Ita Lgā'wuX Now her younger I'lta ka'nauwē low every
xal. "Niket iap atcā'max. and he did you.
: acXgō'mam.
they came home.
$x!q a \bar{\prime}{ }_{\text {why }}{ }^{\prime}$ aqa-
$\overline{e r}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}^{8} \mathrm{EcX}$, a tick, amxtc. " $\overline{\mathrm{O}}$, is heart. "Oh,
Ita $\operatorname{tga}^{-} \mathrm{ma}^{\varepsilon}$ Now shooting her tē agiä'wat. y she followed $\begin{gathered}\text { him. }\end{gathered}$
Kē'qauwakō: he dreamt:
mā'xō. Ka
make it. Then
Ita ō'meqta.
ow she will die.
nē'ktcuktē;
it got day;
A'Ita wiXt
Now again
'Elō. A'lta
und. Now

Li kōp atcā'yax. Qe'xtcē agiō'lXam: "Nai'ka menawa'sō." A'Ita squeeze he didit. Intending she said to him: "Me kill me!" Now nō'meqt. A'lta ayaé'taqu.
she was dead. Now he left her.
A'Ita ā'yō kulā'yi. A'lta liā̀XēwicX ilā'kēmatsk Liä'XēwicX.
Now he went far. Now his dog spotted his dog. 3

masā'tsilx qō̄'La lkē'wucX. Wu'ska lxlōcgā'ma." A'Ita qéxtceè
pretty that dog. [Exclamation] we will take it." Nor intending
 ōLā'Xak; Eınana: "Ai'aq, ai'aq, Lge'lxēm." Lē'lē ka aklge'lxēm. their chieftainess: "Quick, quick, call him." Some time and she called him. 7 Alaga'ōm ka aklō'cgam. Nō'Xōgō tánemeke: "Ō, lgē'wucX He came to her and she took him. They went home the women: "Oh, a dog Liap ancge'lax, ōntcā'xak; Emāna aklō'cgam." Ta'ke nēk'im find we did him, our chiettainess she took him." Then he said 9
 atci'L' ${ }^{\prime}$ elkel Lgé'wucX. Ta'ke atciō'egam ikamo ${ }^{\prime}$ 'kXuk, ta'ke
he saw it the dog. Then he took it a bone, then
 he gave it to him a bone that dog. Not he ate it. Then
 he hit him. "Letting dohim my dog. Letting dohim, you willkill 13
 Then be went home blne-jay. Then he said to him bis elder brother: "Robin,
 a person, not a dog. "Don't, and silent be.




 Then he took it a stick blue jay, he struck him. "Eh, eh, 19
 his poverty my dog," shesaid that woman. Then he went 20
$i q ; \bar{e}^{\prime} s q_{j} e \bar{s}$. Ta'kE atciō'lXam iā'xk'un: "LgōLē ${ }^{\prime} l$ EXEmk $k \bar{a}^{\prime} s a-i t ; 21$ blue-jay. Thien he said to him hiselder brother: "A person robin;


 atci'LxEluketgō. A'Ita nē'ktcuktē, a'lta txalôi'ma Liā́ôk. A'lta 25
 he came iu blue-jay. "Eh, I said a person. He did not believe 26
kā'sa-it." A'Ita iā’xkatē ayṓla-it.
robin." Now there he remained.

## Translation.

There was Ckulkuio' L the salmon-harpoon ; and bis elder sister. Once cpon a time the latter said to her brother: "Do as the other people do and eatch 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 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 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, Ckulkulō'L behold! he does not give anything to his sister," said the people. His sister thought: "Oh, 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 morning 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 Ckulkulö'L speared a salmon and went home. When he arrived he roasted it. Now its head 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 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; he ate the tail. Then he lay down to sleep. Now his elder sister went home. When she came home she heated stones and roasted her potentilla roots. When they were done she gave them to her younger brother. Now she found some grease in the house. "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. "Oh, somebody gave this to me." When he saw it he became afraid. "Look, she found 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 zoe 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 mouth. Do you 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 hasband 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 far 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 daughter:] "Arise, your brother has been born." Then his daughter arose. "Ah, my brother," she said. Now, the boy grew ap, and [his fatherl made arrows for him. He went about fellowing 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 ?" Fe 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, yon 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 jumped out of it. He squeezed it and she said: "Kill $m e$ "[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 said: "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 chieitainess 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: "He 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 he saw him, he said:] "Eh, I said he was a man aud Robin would not believe me." Now he remained there.

## the salmon-

 y came home Her father ther?" Fe f her teasing went again. er, but when ne a youth. k her finger. ; squeeze to in the next He cut her it and she 1. Now she] a spotted They said: called him their chieflog." She omen went took him." house and lid not eat y dog go; his elder iet, do you ought to out three w the dog "O, my d said to hen it got He will At night - blanket. I said he ıed there.

## 18. IQATSE'LXAQ I' $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime}$ KXANAM.

The Panther his Myth.

 days he hunted them elks. $\begin{gathered}\text { Some } \\ \text { time }\end{gathered}$ and find hedid it a twig and 2




 cedar bark. "Ah, whence maybe they came people! Disks they played." Wăx wiXt néktcuktē. WiXt à'yō-y- imṓlak nē kelōya. Tsṑ'yustē On the again it got day. Again he went elk he went to catch In the even 7 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { next } \\ \text { morning } & i t . \\ i n g\end{array}$ morning
 tê'lx.Em? Iqā́lxà ōxucgāliL gō te'kxaqL." Wāx nē'ktcuktē the people? Disks they always play in my house." $\begin{gathered}\text { On the next } \\ \text { morring }\end{gathered}$ it got day $\quad 9$

 it was on in his house. Now counters they were The fourth he went. Afternoon 11
 and he went home. Nearly her reached it his house, batons the heard them 12 nixélXa. "Qā'xēwa tê'lx em, ōxucgā'lil iqā̀ixal gō te'kxaqL." 13 he became angry. "Whence the people, they always play disks in my house." $Q_{i} o_{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{p}$ atci'tax tā'yaqL, ta'ke $k_{i} \bar{a}$ nā'xax ō'kumatk. Ta'ke 14 Near he came to it his house, then silunt they became the batons. Then niXkō'mam, ayṑ p!am. A'lta-y- ō'wa à àōc gōy ōmā̀p. "Wu'Xi 15 he arrived at home, he came in. Now counters lay on a plank. "To-morrow

 e made himself He went Hestayed in the grass. He looked, he looked;
ready.
 nothing not he saw it a person. Then he heead them batons
 the house. through a hole.

A'lta lxā'xo-il:
Now hesang :

E'pēnalX atsē'nkatXel Xiau étselXit atsenō'gutXap:

ēnē'nankul Xiau é'tselXit.

 ēmxanx'āl?" Ta'ke ayō'La-it ciā'wuX; nixemā'tcta-itck. Cka you keep secrets Then hestayed. his younger he was ashamed. And before me?"

Liā'wuX: "T!á'ya
 me'La-it." Ta'kac ayō'La-it. Tlayā ayō La-it, ta'ke acxä'la-it. Ta'ke 0 you stay." Then he remained. Good he stayed, then they stayad. Then atctḗlōt tiā'xalaitanema. Tget!ō'kti tiā'xalaitanema. A'lta 7 he gave them his arrows. Good bis arrows. Now to him


 indeed only there ap stream he went. Then a youth he became.
 Then one day, now he went there down stream. He reached it a prairie, ta'ke ayoga'òm ō'npitc. Ta'ke itcā'ma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ atciāalax gō itcā'potē. Ta'ke then he reached her a celicken Then shooting her hedid it to on her wing. Then nōḗluktcu ō'npite. A'lta nā'xankō, aksṑ penān, aksō'penān she fell down the chicken hawk. Now she ran, she jumped, she jumped, nā'xankō. Ta'ke né'xankō atcage'ta. Kulā yi atcage'ta, ta'ke she ran. Then he ran, hefollowed her. Far he followed her, then atcṑikel t!ōl. Ta'ke iā'xkatē nō'p!a gō qō'ta t!ōL. A'lta lawā he saw it a house. Then there she entered in that house Now slowly
 $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xalaitaenema $\mathrm{q}_{i} \bar{e} \mathrm{x}$ nāxt. Qā’doxuē nṓp!a." Ta'ke ā́yōp!. Gō.ymy 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
 his arrow. Now all the people looked at it his arrow.
 nē'k•im: "Зai'anē, sai'anē, sai'ageq; oē'lnē, iqi;ē'sqie ēs." "Nēkct he said: "Give it to me, give it to me, my doable-polatel arrow, blae jay:." "Not mai'ka se'm'ēq; oēlnē, teXu'l gimé'qiatxala." Ta'ke wiXt aqṑkumam your your donble-pointed very you having badness." Then again it was looked at

 arrow." Then again it was given blue jay. Now again he said:
 me, me,
auyam. Qa'daqa 'teta-itck. Cka ashamed. And

## wuX <br> "T!à ya unger bro <br> Good ther:

cxä'la-it. Ta'ke hey stayad. Then tanema. A'lta rows

Now
〕am him his younger brother:
tā'yim." Ta'ke
 outh he became. 'om tEmª'èèma, red it a prairie, tcā'potē. Ta'ke her wing. Then

1, aksō'pEnān she jumped,
cage'ta, ta'kE followed her, then
.. A'lta Lawā ${ }^{\prime}$ e. Now slowly itā'kōya. Ō.y turn back. Ob, : ā'yōp!. Gṑyhe entered.
Ita aqō'kumam /w it was looked at uyā'Xalaitan. his arrow.
e'sqès. A'lta hue.jay. Now

Hi ēs." "Nēkct
Xt aqō'kumam in it was looked at
? At $\bar{o}^{\prime} k t i \cdot y$. Good wiXt nē'k•im: again he said:
"Ea si'sgum." (I, take it."

Ta'ke ayñ'tXuit, atcū'ckam. Ta'ke tō'tō nē xax. A'lta thtē'ma Then he stood up, he took it. Then shake he did. New dentalia
 full his boily. Then he said blue-jay: Ah, follow him the chief!"
 Then heran the youth. Theu she followed the woman. Then they 3 $a^{\prime}$ ctō, $a^{\prime}$ ctō, $a^{\prime}$ ctō. Ta'ke ayō'p!am gō te'ctaql iā'xk'un. Ta'ke 4 they they they Then he came in at their house his elder Then went. went, went. brother.
 he hid himself. Then she came in the woman. No person in interior of
 Then shethought: "Wheremaybe hewent that youth?" Some then tsō'yustē niXatgō'mam iqats!ē'Lxaq. A'lta Lā̄'gil lōe. " $\bar{O}$, ta'ke $^{\prime} \mathrm{kE}$ evening hecame home the panther. Now a woman there "Oh, then
 behod thus down river he went." Now he took her that woman. She thought qaX $\bar{o}^{\iota} \bar{o}$ kuil: "Qansi'x' aLXatgō'mam qíLa Lqioā lipX?" Agō'n 9 that woman: "When he came home this youth?" The next
 day she searched for $\begin{gathered}\text { Turn } \\ \text { him. }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { turn } \\ \text { over, } \\ \text { over }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { turn } \\ \text { over, }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { turn } \\ \text { over }\end{gathered}$ she did them skins, 10 imō'lak iā'ecōma. Ta'ke nō'ponem. Môket $L^{\varepsilon} a^{\prime} a^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} m a, ~ t a ̄ ' n a t a ~ t!o ̄ L ~ 11 ~$ elk their skins. Then it grew dark. Two days, one side of phouse ka agiō'tetXōm. Te'gōn tā'nata t!ōL agiō'xtkin. Lak, Lak, Lak, 12 then she finished it. Next the other house she searched. $\begin{gathered}\text { Turn } \\ \text { side of }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { torn } \\ \text { over, } \\ \text { over, }\end{gathered}$ turn $\begin{gathered}\text { over, }\end{gathered}$
 turn the skins she did them. He slept. Then she took it grease, then aktō'cgam tqe'ō'cūtk. Ta'ke ataxe'lgiLx. Ta'ke naxō'Lela tqe'o'cūtk. she took them hoofs. Then she made a fire. Then they got done the hoofs. 14
 Then broken to pieces she made them. Then she took it soot. Then 15 akexē'lakō $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}$ imō'lak $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a q e o ̄ ~ g o ̄ ~ c i a ̄ ' k t c X i c t . ~ A ' l t a ~ a q c x e ̄ ' l a k o ̄, ~ 16 ~$ she mixed it and elk its hair at its nostrils. Now she mixed it,


 his nostrils: " $O$, elder $\begin{gathered}\text { elder } \\ \text { brother, } \\ \text { brothor, }\end{gathered} \quad$ my elk nose cones to be on $\quad$ " 0 , au, cmē'mōlaktcXict cxamä'lax. QEqā̀ta ayamā'xo." "Ō kā́pXō,
romiger your elk nose comes to be Unable to help I do you." "O elder brother, 20
on you.
kä́pXō, $\bar{o}$ tgeqc'ō'cotk txanä'lax." "O्O au, tEmé'qe'ōcōtk txamä'lax. elder oh, my hoofs come to be on "O, younger your hoofs come to be on 21 elder oh, my hoofs come to be on "O, younger your hoofs brother, come to be on
brother, you.
QEqā'ta ayamā'xō." Nḕktcuktē ka nixēn̄̄̄'Xit ēecō ma, imō'lekuma 22 Idoyou. It got day and they stood up the skins, elks néxax. Ka ayō'tXuit Liā'wuX. E'lemiX néxax. Ayō'pa Liā'wuX. they And hestood up his younger $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ lemiX he became. He went his younger 23 became. brother. out brother.
Nixēnā'Xit imō'lekuma ka'nauwē. A'Ita ayō'ptek gō tqa $\bar{a}^{\prime}$-itema. 24 They stood up the elks all. Now they went to the woods.
A'lta atcō'cgam qaX $\bar{o}^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil itcā'potē. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ teuk ${ }^{t} T$ gō Lā xanē. 25 Now he took her that woman her arm. He carried her to outside. BULL. $T=20-13$

## Translation.

There was the panther. He was an elk hunter. Every day ho 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 have 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 ground. 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 only 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 and hit its wing. It fell down and ran away jumping. He pursued it a long 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

Ateā'xaluketgō:
He threw her down
. Qiā'x itcā'yau, itci'xal." my name.'
very day ho went he twisted it and n he said:] "Oh, te went again elk cedar bark lying
They have been ag he went again there was much have come from? bird day he went of his house lay He went out for When he reached " Where do these ouse." He came

He arrived at [He said:] "Tofrom." On the He stayed in the ybody. Then he

He went home Now there was a rith his foot and ther twisted me sother, why did ; ashamed. He me." Then he s , and the youth sunger brother: beyed and went e went down the hawk. He shot g. He pursued n-hawk entered h, they will kill , well). I must oor. The house eople looked at
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 lookeri at the arrew 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 [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 E'lemiX* and went out. Then all the elks arose and went into the woods. Now [the pantber] 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.

## Beliefs, Oustoms, and Tales.

THE SOUL AND THE SHAMANS.

1. Gitākikelal atgē'ix éwa temēuwā'lema. Manix aLō'niks, 1. The seers go thus $[$ to $]$ the ghosts. When tbree.
 first heis made a having aguardian Last he is made a having agnardian strong spirit. strong spirit,
3 kā'tsek aqlā'x gianu'kstX ila'Xawôk. Ma'nix ala'ktike atgé'ix in the he is made a smallone his guardian When four go middle spirit.
4 gitā'kikelal, ä'ka amò'kctike kā'tcek aqtā'x. Lānēwa aqLā'x pāt seers, thus two in middle aremade. First he is made strong

|  |  | k $\cdot 1$ | $a q \operatorname{La}^{\prime} x$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | last |  |  |  |  | guardian spirit,

he is made strong a seer. It is pursued
6 iLā'Xanatē lkā'nax, ma'nix échate!a lkā'nax. Manix itcā'qiatxala his soul the chief's, when his sickness achiet. When its badness
 8 Manix $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ wa k'imtá iteā́qiatxala ay $\bar{a}^{\prime} x E l a x ~ q a X ~ u \bar{e}^{\prime} X a t k, ~ k a ~ q \bar{o}^{\prime}$ La on it
9 iau'a k’imta' alktōp!Ena'x Lā'ēwām. Cka me'nx•i nōpō'nEmx ka there behind he utters it his song. And a little dark and 10 atōkoē'la-itx, tatc! ayu'kteliz iō'itet ka aqita'ôm ila'xanatē they try tocure look! themorningstar comes and they reach it his soul him,
1 qō̄̀La gē'Late!a. Aqiō'cgam iLā'xanatē. Nuxutā'kux tgā'Xawôk that sick one's. It is taken his soul. They return theirguardian git $\bar{a}^{\prime k} k \mathrm{k}$ lal. $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} \mathrm{XtEma} \mathrm{\bar{e}}$ mô'keti aL $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ oix, $\bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{XtEma} \overline{\mathrm{e}} \vec{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xti}$ aL $\bar{a}^{\prime o} \mathrm{ix}$ 12 the seers. Sometimes two nights, sometimes one night


 16 ma'nix aqiáwax iLa'xanatē gés qate!a; ian'a qiqi E'teqta qaX 17 ue ${ }^{\prime}$ Xatk aL $\bar{o}^{\prime} i x ; ~ n o ̄ g \bar{o}^{\prime} g o-i m x$ gitā́kikElal: "O, LṓmEqta, taLi!" trail it went; theysay, "Oh, we will die, behold!"
 When there righthand goes his soul: "Oh, well he will be
3. Aqiga'omx qigō naLxoápē iléée. Ia'xkatē aLk'EF'meta-itx 3. It is reached where the hole [in]ground. There they drink always 20 tmēmelō'etike. Ma'nix aLkLī́metx gé'Late!a gō qṓLa Lteuq, a'la the ghosts. If it has drunk the sick one at that water, then 21 nēkct qa'nsix tlayā aqLà'x. Qés'xtcē ka'nauwē tgā'qeēwama not anyhow well he is made. Intending all shamans
22 ataLgéla-itx, näket $L$ !pāx aqLā'x. they try to cure not well and he is made.
196
4. Liap aqē'ax ilā̄xanatē qō'la lklāmetx Ltcuq. Aqiō'cgamx, 1 4. Find it is doue his soul that having drenk water. It is taken,
iā'qoa-il cix ikanā'te. Nuxotā'kux tgā̉'Xawôk gitā'kikelal. Iā'qoa-il 2 large that soul. They return their spirits the seers. Large
qix ${ }^{\text {ikanā }}$ 'tē. Aqiō'cgamx $q_{i} \mathbf{o a}^{\prime} p$ iā'kua Natē'tanuē ka ianō'kstX 3

comes to be They say those who cure "Perhaps not one day and on it.
people:
Lō'meqta." Niktcō̄ktixē. Qē'xtcē aqē'telōt ilā'xanatē. Aqä'telōtx, 5 he will die." It gets day. Intending it is given to his soul. It 1 s given to him,

5. Ma'nix atgé'ix gitā̄kikelal, atge ${ }^{\prime}$ Lxamx $\operatorname{tga} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ Xawôk gō 7

niket qLē't!ēmt, mgō'go-imx gitākikelal: "O, t!ayā' lxgiā'xō ka 9 not he has been they say the seers: "Oh, well wesi,all and
 food."
 their spirits the seers. Intending really his sickness, look! it is given to

6. $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime}$ Xtē wiXt qō'La aqLōngō'mitx; tEmēwā'lema atkLōngō'mitx,
6. Once again that one he is carried away; the giosts they carry him away,


the seers. Now they are driven the ghosts. He sees them that 10

he was carried away those ghosts. Part of them he knows part of them 16


aqlxlxēmē'takux. Nau'i atcelātā'kux, t!ayā' alxā'x.
it is turned round. At once he recovers, well he gets. 19



always he is dead, sometimes two nights he is dead. 22

atē'ktà̀x gitā'kikelal atge'Lktaôx tga'Xawôk, à'nqatē aqiō'ktex
they pursne it the seers they pursue it their spirits, already it has been taken 24



9. Ma'nix aqiélgelax ikē'utan, ̧ō temēwā'lema ikē'x. Mánix 2 niket aqiō'cgamx, teä'2x ayā'o-ix ka ayō'meqtx; ma'nix 2 not aqio is taken, $\underset{\text { several }}{\text { moys }}$ and it is dead; $\underset{\text { when }}{\text { man }}$ 3 aqiō'cgamx ka näkct ayómeqtx. Ä'ka LgoléleXtimk wiXt. it is taken and not it is dead. Thus a person also.
4 Ma'nix p!alā' wgō $^{\prime}$ cgēwal aqiélgelax il'āxanatẽ gō temēwä'lema, When well some one goes it is seen his sou at the ghosts. 5 ma'nix näkct aqiō'egamェ, näket iō'Lqté ka aLō'meqtx. Ä'ka 6 wiXt ikaním. Ma'nix atginngō'mitx temēwa'lema ikaní'm, also a canoe. When they-carry it away the ghosts a canoe, 7 ma'nix näket algiō'cgam ilā́kikElal ka cā'ca nixā'x. when not they takeit the seers and smashed it gets. 10. Ma'nix $L^{\prime} \bar{\theta}^{\prime} X a t$ gila $\bar{a}^{\prime k i k E l a l ~ k a-y ~ u t s ; ~} \bar{a}^{\prime} x \bar{o}$ algā'x, ka 10. When one seer and shaking man hedoes it, and

9 algā'telutx niket giLá'Xawôk. A'lta actō'ix éwa temēwā'lema. he gives it to one not having guardian Now they go thus [to] the ghosts.

 the ghosts their land thatone not having guardian It carries him thus tEmēwālema qaX uts $\bar{a}^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} \times \bar{o}$. [to] the ghosts that manikin.
11. Ma'nix gō Natē'tanué ilā'Xanatē ikē'x ia'mkXa édtka 11. When at the Irdians his soul is only one only 14 Lāqu nixē'lxax gē'Latc!a, aqiō'cgamx, nau'i tlayā alxā'x. Ma'nix take out he did him the sick one, it is taken, at once weil he gets. When
 it is taken that the one having his soul at the Indians it is given to
 and a little while well he gets. Look! one his soul at the ghosts 17 ikē'x, aqḕktaôx qiX ē'wa temēwā̀lema ilà'xanatē iō'yama, aqitElō' $k^{u}$ tamx iLā'xanatē, nau'í aqé'telōtx nau'i tlayā alxā'x. it is brought to him his soul, at once it is given to him at once well he gets. 12. Ma'nix Lkā'nax ayō'ix ilā́xanatē, $\bar{e}^{\prime} w a ~ t k a m i l a ̄ ' l e q ~ a y o ̄ ' i x ~$ 12. When a chief goes his soul, thus [to] beach goes

 shaman, then he knows about it there thus beach.


14. Ma'nix Lō'meqta gē'Late!a guā'nesuin, qoē't nixā'xoē. 14. When be will die a siek one always high water it will be.


15. Ma'nix aqiakláa'ētēmitx iLā'sanatē gè'late!a gō ikanī'm,
 it is carried thus [to] ocean not ever well he gets.

bureat of ETHNOLOGY

CHINGOK
BOAS $]$
 It is looked at, it there it is. Again it is taken, it is lifted;
 it is looked at; now nothing where as it was, hesays the shaman:
"Ta'kE aniōe'gam."

## "Then I took it.

17. Ma'nix Ló'meqta, ilā'Xanatē qeé'xtcē aqiō'cgamx, álta 4 t'aqē $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ qaX ṓō'leptckiX nutXui'tcax. Qē'xtcē aqiōmē'tckēnenx just as that fire sparks fall down. Intending he gathers it up qıgō ayutXuī'tcax, ale'k•imx klā'qēwam: "Näket tali tlayā' 6 where it felldowa he says the shaman: "Nc: behold! wellnētx."
I make him.'

> 18. Ma'nix lō'meqta, ila'danatē ka-y- iā́pik nés xalax. Ma'nix
> 18. When hewill die, hissoul and itsbeing is on it. When 8

19. Ma'nix tgige'nXautē ikanā'tē temēwà'lema, a'lta èmácen 10 18. When they watch it a sonl the ghosts. then a deer 10


ikanā'tē. Anā'Ljlā lax alklā'x Lā'qēwam. Lā'xlax alktā'x 13
 the ghosts and he takes it that sonl. A They left it 14 temēwā'lema.
the ghosts. 15
 20. When he is bad, he is evilly disposed against him, now a seer, 16 a'lta alxalk; umluwákōtsgōx. Alā'xti liap alklā'x Lä'qxôio. Lāq now he watches for him. Next find he does him sleeping. Take 17

 they are, there he putsit. Sometimes at putupas burial canoe; $\begin{aligned} & \text { some. } 19 \\ & \text { times }\end{aligned}$
 $\underset{\text { rotten }}{\text { yumā }} \boldsymbol{r}$


 Now it is searched for his soul. Find it is done at the corpses.


 wood. Another one find it is done, at above it is. It is taken. 27


1 à＇nqatē atcā＇yax iláa＇Xawôk klā＇qēwam，alta aLō＇meqt qom＇La already he ate it his spirit the shaman＇s then he dies that
2 Lgōlè XXEmk qō＇La gilā＇Xanatē．
person that having the soul．



 he is sent to him a person．Secretly they are done long dentalia，some． paying to him times
7 Lea＇gil n̄̄́nic aqLE＇tElax qLī́qēwam．Alta nau＇itka Lāqu aLg；Lixax awoman secretly she is done to the shaman．Now indeed take out be does it

 When they learn about it his relatives that dead one＇s，somebody goes to take
secret
 the shaman and his slave he gives bim and not he is killed．If is told
alxalawi＇tXnitx．
be has not done it［it is
forgiven］．
22．Aka wiXt pāt wuqi qLā＇qēwam．Ma＇nix xāx alklā＇x

 the shaman，he is ivied，learning his they do their mind．When not
 away：
his wife go
oálipx＇，alta tqē＇wam alkLā＇x
He shoots much
tiō＇Lema tte！ā＇ma qlktulā＇tenil．$\ddot{A}^{\prime} k a$ wiXt ma＇nix aqlalgelō＇kux 16 supernatural sickness who knows to shoot Thus also if he is sent to him LgōLḗleXemk，aqtä＇telōtx tktē＇ma．Pā́nic
aqte＇telax lax． Anal ${ }^{\prime}$ a person， they are given to him goods． Secretly he is done．Some－
 longdentaila secretly
Tqä＇wam aLklá＇x LgōLē＇leXemk．
Sending dis－he does it a person．
ease
Manē＇x
Knowing his secret
aqlà wasôx qLā＇qēwam．Atklā＇wåôx Lā＇cōlal $\underset{\text { secretly }}{\text { panic }}$ aqLe＇telax． secretly paying
 paying tkatā＇kux， their minds． he is killed the shaman．They kill him his relatives that sending dis．
klklā＇x．Ma＇nix Li ap aqtā＇x ttc！ā＇ma goo gē＇Late！a aqLelgē＇m＇ētox



Ma＇nix aq $L_{i}$ Lā＇tapax qom＇ta tte晾＇ma，ma＇nix ka＇nauwē aq $L_{i}$ Lā＇tapax 4 If it goes through him that sickness，when all it goes through him qō＇ta ttc！ā＇ma ka ck ōqoä＇kelax ka aLö＇meqtx gē＇Late！a．
25

aivpok BOAS

Lā̀kcia qLä'qēwam. Öguē' alktā́x lā̀kcia, mā'nix liux naxā́x Xak hishands the shaman's. Folded he makes his tingers, when comeout it does that them
$\bar{o}^{\ell} \overline{0} x g^{\prime} q x u n$ uLāákeia ayō pax qix $\bar{\sigma}^{\prime}$ LEma. Mánix aLgiō'cgam qix its eldest danghter hishand it goes out that supernatural Wheu hetakes it that thumb] thing
iō'LEma qLā'qēwam, aqLō'cgamx gō Lā'sowit, aqLō'egamx gō 3 supernatural the shaman. he is taken at his legs, he is taken at thing
La'potitk, aqLō'gamx Xuk iLa'kōtcX. A'Ita aqLō'lategux. his forearms, he is taken his back. Now he is lifted
 It is putinto it water kettle. Sear that water and it escapes that iō'lema. Gō atklà'taxitx tềlx $a m$. Teä'2xē aqiō'klx, a'lta $L_{i}$ Eme'n supernatural Theu they fall down the people. Several it is carried now soit thing. times to the water,
aqiāx, LiEmE'n aqiā'x gö Ltcuq. Is!Es nēxā'x iṓLEma. A'Ita it is made, soft it is made in the water. Cold gets the supernat Now
 it is looked at Sometimes awolf, soumetimes its claws abird, sometimes LgōLä'le Xemk lmèmelōst ilä' Xamōkuk. Aqiā'x lgōLē'lexemk.

$\bar{e}^{\prime}$ wa énata $\bar{a}^{\prime} p \bar{\rho} t \bar{e}, ~ m \hat{o}^{\prime} k c t i \quad L q ;$ ip iau'a e'natai. Ma'nix kstō'Xtkin 11
thus oneside his arm, twice cut here otherside When eight
иy $\bar{a}^{\prime} k ;$ auk; au iṓLEma, qoä́nEmi Lq; up iau'a énatai; Lṓni Lq; पp 12 murderer thesupernat fivetimes cat here on oneside; three cut

$\bar{e}^{\prime} n a t a$ ia'potē, qoāanemē lan'a énata i $\bar{a}^{\prime} p o t \vec{e}$.
one side hisarm, five times there on the other hisarm.
Ma'mix lāq ${ }^{\circ}$ aqiā'x iō'LEma, Lāq ${ }^{\circ}$ algiā'x qLā'qēwam. Aqlṑcgamx, When take it is done the supernat take he dees it the shaman. It is taken,

 water this supernatural burst it does the kettle. Again it is taken thing
 another kettle. When tired he gets the shaman he is told one shaman: "Strikeme that rattle on my hands." Now he on 19
 ashaman arattle; he is struck on hishands that supernatural 20
aqLiō'ktean. LilE'PLilEp nox $\bar{\theta}^{\prime} x$ Lā́keia, LiEmE'n aLgia'x qix' 21 it is held. Underwater they are his hands, soit he makes it that
 rolthing in water. Fivetogether takeout he does At once they burn

Láa keia. $\bar{A}^{\prime} \bar{e} l a x t a \bar{e}^{\prime}$ Lan Laq${ }^{n}$ aLgi $\bar{a}^{\prime} x ; a^{\prime} l t a \quad a q L g E l g e^{\prime} c g a m x, ~ a n a \bar{a}^{\prime} 2$ hishands. Later on the rope take he does it: now he he helped, $\begin{aligned} & \text { ont }\end{aligned}$

 shamaus then four takeout they do it the rope. Take it is done the rope

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La tqē'wam
it sending dis ease
```

Elgē'm'ētox he is paid
$\underset{\text { ive }}{\text { i'nEm }} \underset{\text { take ont }}{\text { Lā }}$ gē̄late !a. the sick man.

## qui $_{\mathrm{L}}$ Lā'tapax goes through him

 a.$\bar{o}^{\prime}$ egam gō is taken
qō'La tqḕ'vam klkēx. A lta atgixk; ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} x$ qix. ḗlan qtgā'qēwama. that sending disease who did him. Now they pul at that rope the shamans.
 nēkct gilā'Xawôk, algō'cgamx áqoa-il ōqewē'qxē. Lq; up algī'āx not having a guardian he takes it a large knife. Cut he does it spirit
gō nōxo-iā́yak tgā'kcia qō'tac têlx'am. Näkct ékta lq; up nēxā'x. at between them their hands those people. Not anything cut hedoes.
 When a woman there is, her guardian she takes it ita smallness knife.
6 7 qix ${ }^{-1}$ Lan. Wax alxāáx leā́owilqt. Tcä'2xē algigēlqtaôx. Kopä'2t 7 qux élan. Wax alxax lape. pour out it does blood. 8 wax alxāx qṑ La $L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime} o w i l q t$. A'lta $\bar{o} q o-i w \bar{e}^{\prime} q x \bar{e}$ aqalge'lltcimxax pourout it does that blood. Now knife heis hit 9 qō'La tqé'wam klklāx lgōLé'leXemk. Ma'nix ōkulai'tanema that sendingdisease who did it the person. If arrows itca'k•ilx'teō aqa-ilgā́maltemx qix• éLan ka-y-ókulaī'tanema theirheads it is struck often that rope then arrows

25. Ma'nix tge'lqta tga'lan aqtā'wix qō'ta tte!a'ma ka 25. When long their ropes are made those diseases and
 long time not his sickness comes to be on that sending dis- is doue to $\begin{gathered}\text { ease } \\ \text { him, } \\ \text { him. }\end{gathered}$
 Then hissickness comes to be on If short theirropes are made
 anā' txā'mē aLā' 0 - $\overline{i x}$.
sometimes six times sleeps.
26. Ma'nix alö́meqtx lkā'nax lā'Xa, a'lta alklō'gux lā̀qēwam. 26. When it is dead a chief his child, now he is sent for a shaman.

alelá $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ vo-ix $\operatorname{litx}$ Lā XatakoX wiXt aqle'nk; ēmenakox. Lā'wuX
again it is taken revenge on him. His younger brother
 ease
 aqLā'wasox Lā́icX qō'La lkā'nax. A'lta-y. ukumā'La-it naxā'x. he is killed his relative that chief's. Now a family fend it becomes. Qiáx iqagē'niak ayó'Xuix, tex•i-y- uxō'tlaya nôxō'x. Atcä'2xike antōtē nax, tex $\bar{i}-y$ - uxor, ${ }^{\prime}$ tlaya nôx $\bar{o}^{\prime} x$.
25 they are killed, then at peace they become.

bureat of bTheal ogy
qtgā qēwama. the shamans.
4." ALō't Xaitx He stands Lq; up aLgíax Cut he does it
 cut he does. tX ōqēwē'qxē, LLgigéLqTaôx She pierces it таôx. Kорä'2t sit. At an end Lge'lltcimxax he is hit
ōkulai'tanEma arrows
Tkulaī'tanEma arrows
tte! ${ }^{\prime}$ ma ka diseases and am aqLà'x. 5 dis- is done to him. Lan aqtā'wix ropes are made
nixā'tElax, comes to be on him,
x Là qẻwam. ヶr a shaman.
'mē aLkL $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$ venge it is done am. Ma'nix an. When
ox. La'wuX $i m$. His younger brother ix•itx qṓLa him that
$\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime}$ XtEma- $\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{y}$ Sometimes
a-it naxä ${ }^{\prime} x$. eud it becomes. Atcä'2xike Several
i'qēwām ka haman then

CHINOOK

LqE'Wam
sending dis
aLkLa'x ka ease
Lā'ktēma ka aklktō'tx Lā'ktēma, ó X'Xē acktō'tx Lä'ktēma ka hisdentalia and he gives them his dentalia, many hegivesthem his dentalia and
näket aLā'wasôx, alxaluwe'txuitxax. Ma'nix aqLélxcgamx not they kill hm they forgive him. When it is taken away
 his wife secretly he is done the shaman. Sending dis. it is done that to him
 man. Some that woman sending dis it is done When she is taken
 a dead rela to far, secretly he is done the shaman, she dies that
 woman; sometimes that dies. When many dentalia
 a woman, he dies her elder brother, seeretly pay. she does him asg shaman

ALkLktō'mitx Lāa'xk'un. An $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ aLōlēe'mxa-itx Lía'kil gō qLāàqēwam. 10 She takes revenge on her elder Some- she is married a woman to the shaman. relative of bis brother's. times murderer
Lxā'penic alxā'x. Nau'itka alklō'gux lā $k \cdot i k a l a . ~$
Givingherseif she does. Indeed she sends him her hasband.
in payment
28. Ma'nix nugö'texEmx qtg $\bar{a}^{\prime} q \bar{e} w a m a, ~ m a^{\prime} n i x ~ a L E ' k \cdot i m x: ~ 6 . ~ N a i k a ~$ 28. When they sing the shamans, when he says: I
 a great one mygnardian then heistried ore shaman. When
nan'itka iLä'Xawok qéxteée àqirge'lteim ī̄'LEma. AqLō'kLpax. 14 indeed he has aguard intending he is hit supernatural He is missed. ian spirit he is hit supernat
LE'gun Lē'Xat Lä́qēwam ackLōk'uaketx, wiXt aquṓkLpax. 15 Another she shaman is tried, again be is missed.
Atcä'xike tgäd'qëwama qéxtcē atkrō'k'uwaketx, näket inā'má 16 several shamans intending they try him, not shootinghim
$\begin{array}{lccccc:c}\text { aqa'tElax. AqLólXamx: "O nan'itka taLj tiā́qēwam." Ma'nix } \\ \text { it is dene to him. } & \text { He is told: } & \text { "Oh, mdeed, behold, he is a shaman." When }\end{array}$

 he is done with When astrong man sings, intending sending dis it is done.
 not ever shooting him he is done with When he says: I
nt! $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ xoyal," aLE'ktexamx, tqée'wam aqLī̀'x, $\bar{a}^{\prime} n q a t e \bar{e}$ aL $\bar{o}^{\prime} m E q t x$. I am a strong he sings, sending dis it is done already he is dead. ease to him 29. Ma'nix $\bar{e}^{\prime} L a t e!a \quad$ ateételax iLa'Xawok, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Milta } \\ & \text { 29. When } \\ & \text { his sickness hemakes it on } \\ & \text { his guardian }\end{aligned}$ then $\quad$ he is told 2. When his sickness hemakes it on his guardian then heirit, he told

 the shaman. Now somebodysings for him that sick one, his guardian

1 é'late!a atcē'telax. A'lta t!ayā' ale'ktexamx. Ma'nix näket t!ayā' his sickness he made it to Now well hesings. When int well be on him.

beismade then hedies. Thus a woman. thus a man.
30. Ma'nix ale'xk'uwôketx qLā'qëwam, tqeéwam algā'x
30. When
be trinwk
La qewam
$\sigma^{\varepsilon}\left[E^{\prime} m\right.$. Nau'i lex acxā́lax ugō $\left.{ }^{\prime \varepsilon}\right]$ em. Kanauwé'2 nutXo-ī'tcax bark. At once burst it does on it its bark. All it falls down
$5 \mathrm{ugo}^{\prime}$ glem. Alxlōllexa-itx: "Ō tge'qēwam tenxä'lax." Ma'nix gō'ye its bark. He thinks: "Oh, my shaman's is on me." When thus
 on top of spruce is an eagle, sending dis he does it the shaman. At once
 it falls down. Full its beak blood. He thinks: "Oh, my shamans

8 tenxālax."
is on me.
31. Ma'nix iā'qiatxala néxelax igō'cax, a'lta aqiLgelōkux 31. When its badness comes to be on it the sky, now he is asked

10 gila $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Xawôk it! $\bar{o}^{\prime} k t e \bar{e}$, iau'a malna' gilā ${ }^{\prime}$ Xawôk, a'lta algige'Itexamx. one having a agoodone, then seawara havingagnard now he sings for it. guardian spirit ianspirit,
 Hesays there sun and it will become hesays the one having a
 When longtime its badness will be on it thesky and hesays: "Too difficult
13 igō'cax, lx xā'oqxal étolē ixā́xō. Lāx niklā̀ko-it." the sky, probably cannot clear weather it will Unable I am to do it.' 32. Ma'nix iLā́mas nixā'tElax LgōLē'lEXEmk aql'Elgḗmēmtōmx 32. When shooting him it is done to a person he is paid

15 Lt $!^{\prime}$ 'xoyal. "Tgt!ō'kti milmé'ctxa imé'Xawôk." A'lta nau'itka a strong man. "Good you loan him your guardian spirit." Now indeed
 is shot.
 all come out it does. He says the strongman: "When well
 he willget, then it will do." Inndeed and a little quiet 19 alxā'x ka-y-ikenuakcō'ma nēxā'x. Alé $k \cdot i m x$ : "Mô'ketē qiltcimā'ō-y. it is and thunder it does. Hesays: "Twice it will be heard 20 ikEnuakcō'ma," aLE'k•imx lt!ō'xoyal.
thunder,' he says the strong man.

| 33. Ma'nix <br> 33. When | naLe ${ }^{-\prime}$ La-itx it is in him | ōknlai'tan an arrow | giLa'ma ${ }^{\text { }}$ the one who is shot | ka <br> and | aqLócgam <br> he is taken |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


23 Lāqo algā'x ōkulai'tan gilā'XaXana.


25
 a child. Red paint is made on it on hisface, some- coal

ix näket t'ayā ig disease he does it nutXo-i'tcax it falls down 'Ma'nix gō'yē When thus qēwam. Nau'i shaman. At once
' $\bar{O}$ tge'qēwam Oh, my shaman s power
aqiLgElókux he is asked gige'Itexamx. he sings for it.
giLä'Xawôk.
the one having a guardian spirit. IX: ${ }^{\text {" }} \mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{l} q_{i} ; \mathrm{El}$
-it."
algē'mēmtōmx he is paid
'Ita nau'itka iow indeed $L^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} q a u w i l q t$ his blood, $\underset{\text { When }}{\text { Ia'nix }} \underset{\text { well }}{t}$ mä́nx•i $k_{i}$ $\underset{\substack{\text { a little } \\ \text { while }}}{\text { quiet }}$ qilteim it will be
$a q L \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{cgam}$
be is taken
iLgXánaôX, te sucks it out,
[Lō'tXuitgux t is made ready Lqā'LXateX coal

amóketike aqtō'tXuitcgux. Wāx aqLE'Lgax Lteuq i'Lā'mas Lt $!^{\prime}$ xoyal, Lāq${ }^{o}$ nax $\tilde{a}^{\prime} L x a x$ ōkulai'tan. Ma'nix amô'ketike
 look after him, one a woman, one a man. Thus on one
 the a woman she is placed; she takes it a torch the woman; thus


otherside herarm a rattle she takesit. Thas on other the | side of house |
| :---: |

LE'k•ala aLkcō'cgamx [aq]cē'LōtElk. Gō $k^{u} c a^{\prime} x a l i ~ t!o ̄ L ~ a L o ̄ ' L a-i t ~ 6 ~$ a man betakes it a whistle. At above thehouse there is

he poursont he does it the water [on] that the one who 7



Lä'qauwilqt.
bis blood.

## 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, another 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 front, 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 make 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 zoke 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 knsws 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 and no seer is present [to recover it $]$, when the soul has been away a night, the person who fainted 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 recovered. 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 sonl 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 ge 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 recovers 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 vake 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 th. 9 shaman makes a deer. He sends it and it runs 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 ont of his body." He gives in payment to him, secretly, long dentalia 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. When 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 gene 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.

11 recover it is
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 inte 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 water. 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 brings 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 time 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 shamans pull at both ends of the rope and ask somebody to eut 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 killea.
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 persor 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], the right hand umb comes out, taken the dis at his arms, a it into a kettle. it escapes, the ry to overcome n to the water. gets cold, and w, sometimes a
e, it has three red eight peothas murdered ir. When the t. He brings he water, the e shaman gets a that rattle." if the one who rater and rubs hands become n. Sometimes many shamans rope out of the : shamans pull When a person reen the hands tre is a woman ts between the ien blood flows ood has flowed vith the knife. is struck with
e of the pieces ness will come disease-spirlts r six days.
for a shaman. takes revenge another] chief. about it, they sunger brother - 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 friends 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. Whrn 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. $\mathrm{T}=20-14$
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 bair 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 out 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.
ch in one hand her side of the who pours the d comes out of own, a shaman the one who is

HOW CULTEE'S GRANDEATHER ACQUIRED A GUARDIAN SPIRIT.

| LgE'qacqac | Liā'mama | it !o' xoyal | tiā'qēwam. | Atcö'ikel | $\operatorname{tq}^{-1} \mathrm{e}^{\prime}$ wam |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| My grandfather | his fath | strong man | his supernatu- | He saw it | supernatural |

 my grandfather: he saw it a wolf: hesaw it a female dog;
atcéselkel étcōyuct. A'lta ī̄'qoa-iL néx xax; a'lta nixLölexa-it: he saw it the evening star. Now large he became; now he thought:
"Tgt! ${ }^{\prime} k t i \quad a^{\prime} l t a \quad$ Lágil nluegáma, ta'kE óxoé tge'Xawok." "Good now a woman I shalltakeher, then many my guardian
Nōxoik; $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ wulalemam tā'nEmeke nōxo-ēwulā'yemam. Atgiō'lXam They went digging roots the women they went camping. They said to him tiā'cikenana: "TeuXoal xkxtā'wax Xō'tac $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ xoēwulā'yemam." his friends: "Come, we will follow them those who went camping."
Nḗk'im: "Näket, tana'lta aqenōmélax." WiXt atgiō'kō tiā'cikenana;
Hesaid: "No, else Ishall be scolded." Again they asked his friends:
ka nixlö'leXa-it: "Qā'dox nxelto'ma." A'lta atctā'wax qō'tac
then he thought: "Must I goalong." Now he followed them those 8
 youths.

They were
Lqiēyōqsut LĒ̄̄'gil: "Teimelā'xo-ix na Lmémama Xnk" ame'te?" old one woman: "He knowsabout you [int. your father here you came?"


 he lay down, near the fire. It grew day and they went home those
tq; ulipXEnā̀yū. NōXugō'mam.

> youths. They came home.

A'Ita $k^{u} L \bar{a}^{\prime} x a n \overline{1}$ ayō'tXuit, k;oa'e ne $\bar{e}^{\prime} x a x$, ayō'p!a gō-y $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a m$ Now outside hestood, afraid hewas, he entered in his father 15
 hishouse. He opened the door. Then on the one that house four fires, 16

 Hecrme in now in that hisfather hishouse. He reached it that one


 Ta'kE na ka'nauwē tiō'LEma amō'ēkel ka Léa'gil tqiēx amLà Xt ${ }^{\prime}$ ?" Then [int. all supernatural you saw and a woman like you do her?" 211

1 Aqayi'ncol ōcō 'gal: "Ai'aq igā'wulXt xix ipāk•al. Qui'nEmi It was thrown at him
$\sum_{2}$ maō'ya ka mXatgō 'ya. Ia'xkati tmē̄ qiēyōktike utā'Xawôk naked ${ }^{\prime} x$ your sleeps and you come back. There your ancestors

3 Ut!o'naqan."
Ut'ónaqan.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Agiō'lXam uyā́Lak: "Ma'nix mikwa'lx•tama xix ipäk'al } \\
& \text { She said to him his aunt: "When }
\end{aligned}
$$

6 Atcō'cgam maX ocō'yali. A<compat>ly ā'yō. A'yō, ā'yō, áyō, ā'yō,
He took it that cape. Now he went. He went, he went, he west, he went,
7 kulả'yi ā'yō, ka nō'ponem. Iā'xkati ayā'qxôyē. Nē'xeltcu, ck wax
far he went, and it grew dark. There heslept. He talked, and in the
8 nē'kteuktē. Nēket $i^{\prime} k t a$ atcilteā'ma ka nē'ktcuktē. Alta twiXt
it grew day. Not anything be heard and it grew dark. Now again
now $q_{i}$ oáp igwulx tamale. A taikta atcitcáma. A, oqo-ike' max lat
now nearly he had climbed it. Now some he heard it. Ah, howling
he heardit. Hence feeling his body became, and little be went, and again
ōqo-ike'mXlut atcalteā'ma. Alta many tcjpāk ōqo-ikE'muXluL
he heard her. Silent became that howling one. Now [noise fall
15 aniā'xôyē." Nixlō'leXa-it: "Qā'dôxoētcinuwu'leaya, i'kta liaqē'nxana."
I shall do." He thought: "Shall he devour me, what they planned."
 He was on above tree and she howled A little silent
 $18 \mathrm{~K}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}$ naxā́x ōqo-ike'muXlul. Te nutXo-i'teax qaX ṓqxōca. Silent became the bowling one. $\begin{gathered}\text { (Noise of fall. they fell down those spikes of fir. } \\ \text { ing leaves] }\end{gathered}$. WiXt na-ixf'lqamx, Alta nē'Xtakō ayō'itcō. Nixlō'leXa-it: "A'lta Again she howled. Now he turned back, he went

He thought: "Now


22 nexā'x. Nixlō'leXa-it: "Ō, genuwu'laya, tali." Nē'lgalx eXt became. He thought: " $O$, she will deveur me, behold!" He thought one
 his guardi.
Atcā́xEluktegō qa ōyā'cōyali. Agaga'ōm qaX ōcō'yali ka He threw off that his cape. She reached it that cape and
25 naxlā'nuk't, naxlā'nukt. Atcā'qxamt; alta wiXt nē'xankō. Qē'xtcē she went around it, she went around it. He looked at her; now again he ran. Intending atciā'qxamt é gan, kaxē' tcēcelkelā'ya ē'ckan ka iō-olxé'wula. he looked for it a cedar, where he will see it a cedar and he will go up.
bubeau of ETHNOLOGY k•al. Qui'nemi intain. Five times
a'd $^{\prime}$ Xawôk nakē'x teir female reir remate
irdian spirit
$x \cdot i x \cdot \quad i p a a^{\prime} k \cdot a l$ this mountain x•ix $\quad i p a \bar{a}^{\prime k} \cdot a l$. this mountain.
 ent, he weut, he went, sElteu, cka wāx talked, and in the
$\overline{\text { e. A'lta wiXt }}$
c. Now again
l'p pät o o ólax, y noon,
jqo-ikE'muXLut howling
$\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{y}$, ka wiXt he went, and again
qo-ikE'muXLuL bowling
A'lta
te4 Now [noise of fall ing leaves] $\underset{\text { ar, }}{\text { ant }} \underset{\text { that }}{\text { Lik }}$ find a $L_{i}$ aqénxama." at they planned against me."
$M^{\prime} n x \cdot i \quad k_{i}^{a}$ A little silent
'p katé' mank.
qaX óqxōca.
those spikes of fir.
IEXa-it: "A'lta bought: "Now
ayō'yam, a'lta he arrived, now
$\underset{\text { weak }}{\text { Läk; }} \underset{\text { his body }}{\text { a'yat'a }}$ [whispered]
Nē'lgaLx ēXt He thought one $\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{l}\text { of him } \\ \text { tell } \\ \text { tired }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { nésax. } \\ \text { he got. }\end{array}\end{array}$

## $\underset{\text { cape }}{\bar{c} \overline{c o}^{\prime} y a L:} \quad \underset{\text { and }}{\text { ka }}$

 sankō. Qé'xtcē ran. Intending iō-oLxē'wula. he will go up.WiXt nḗlgalX iā́'Xawôk liḗq; am. Kulku'll nēxax ā̃yal'a. Kulā'yi 1 Again he thought of hisguardian the wolf. Fresh got his body. Far ayaḗtaqL. Ka wiXt tell nē'xax. Ateia'kenanā'koXuē. A'lta 2 he left her. And again tired he got. He looked back at her. Now tkā'tōma iō'kuk iteā'wan. Ta'qē Lkē'wueX Lā'tōma. Yukpe'tema 3 herteats here her belly. Just as a bitch her teate. Right here takiltcémXellt gō tga'potē. Ma'nix noē'tcax mank Lawa', ma'nix 4 they struck her often at herlegs. When shewent down alittle slow, when
éwa no- $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ wulXtxax a'lta aia'q. Qioā'p agíax. WiXt nésgaLx thus she weut uphill now quick. Near she got him. Agais he thonght 5
 his guardian He thought of female bitch his guardian Now far spirit. her spirit.
 he lefther. There after- sun then it became, then find he didit
$\vec{e}^{\prime} q x e ̄ L ; ~ i a n u ' k s t X ~ q i x \cdot ~ \bar{e}^{\prime} q x e ̄ L, \quad L_{i} l E^{\prime} p e \bar{e}$. Yukpä't nilō'tXuit qix. 3 a creek; its smallness that creek, it was deep. Up to here be stood in the that
 creek bear hisarmpits. He walked in the that water thus
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { down } \\ & \text { stream }\end{aligned}$ he went and he went from It is said Utio'naqan her fear of
the water te the land.
Lteuq. A'lta ateā'qxamt nā'Lxam gō qix• $\bar{e}^{\prime} q x e \bar{c}$. Ma'nix nau'itka water. Now hesawher she camedown at that creek. When indeed itcākjoacōmi Lteuq ka näket atelō'tXuita. A'lta nā́Lxam gō qix. her fear of water and not she goes into water. Now she came down at that
 creek. An.* $a^{n}, a^{*}$ shedid. Breathing on she did that water. She stayed Water like a
drinking horse
a'lta. Nō'La-it ka naxe'lqamx: "Wâ4!" ka ayō'meqt ia'xka ka 14 now. Shestayed and she howled: "Wa!" and he fainted he and ayaō'ptit. Ateā' $\varepsilon$ alkel, a'lta LgōLē'leXEmk. A'lta agiupaláwul: he slept. Hesaw her, now a person. Now she spoke to him: 15
"Nai'ka Xuk amcgenō'1Xamx, atgenō'IXamx Natē'tanuē Ut!ō'naqan. 16 ' I here you say to me, they say to me the Indians Ut!ō'naqan.

Itétanué!" agiō'lXam. Tkalai'tanEma utāk•lx•tcutk pāL Xak 18 Indian!" shesaid to him. Arrows $\quad$ their points full that


 He slept. On the next it got day, now above the sun and 21


gō tE'LaqLē. Agiō'lXam uyā'Lak: "Tcōx tE'qp!op! amtenilpā'yaLx q"" into their house. She said to him his aunt: "Well grass you gathered it forme?" 2

[^5]
## 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 thought: "I will take a wife. Now I have many guardian 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 Utiō'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 howling 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. Again she howled. Then he turned back to go home. He thought: "I will go home." Now $\mathrm{Ut}_{i}{ }^{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}$ ' naqan pursued hm . 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 became again tired. He threw

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seen the wolf, he Now he came to Now I have many ad camped [on the e women who are ded." His frieuds pany them. Now lose women. An $r$ that you came The young meu lear the fire. At thome. Now he suse. He opened use. Eight fires

He reached the $"$ He arrived at re, then his father pirits and do you Zuick, climb that is [have passed]. stors. There is reach the top of k the cape and It became dark again. He had and went again. a he had almost ar howling. At 3 while, when he g a little louder. Ie thought: "O, d that she should For a short while juite near. The ;ain she howled. go home." Now stance she came i. He thought: guardian spirits red. 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 astore. It is said that $\mathrm{Ut}_{i}{ }_{o}{ }^{\prime}$ naquan 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 $a^{n}$, $\mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{n}}, \mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{n}}$, 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 Utiō'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 am [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 you 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 yon 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.]

## THE FOUR COUSINS

 Three bis elder cousins the youn
2 cka Liā' $\mathrm{k}_{i} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{k}} ; \mathrm{e}$, nēkct Liā'naa. Qō'ctac cge'kxun ciā'xk'un ictā'gil'ōl and his grasdmother, not his mother - Thosetwo the eldestones his elder they knew to Mythtown they stayed those people. There they are every tcā'epa è, ma'nix atōlō'lxē ian'a y é émalē. A'lta alō'ix Nite; xéselc spring, when they go down there Columbia Now they went Chehalis
 those his elder cousins. She said to him his grandmother: "Carry this rope. c'ulā̄l mex•t !ō'ya." A'lta alō'ix iau'a Nitc; xē'elc. Iqā'lexal ground-hog you will ex. Now they went to there Chehalis. Disks blanket change for it

 play at
 aqitxamelā'lamx, qè'xtcē éqawik'écé aqē'telōt. K $; \bar{e}$, nēkct aLiō'tz it was bought, intending long dentalia they were given No, not he gave it qix. écēlā'kē. Qeéxtcē ikanīm aqē'telōtx. Kəjé, nēkct algiō'tx qix. that sea-otter. Intending a canoe it wasgiven to No, not he gave it that ētelā'kē. A'lta nacelā'xo-ix•itx qax ō'pcam. A'lta aliga'ômx qṑla sea-otter. Now they two learned about that rope. Now he went to their that
 person: "Good! Igive it to you this sea-otter, yougiveme this
 rope." Now they exchanged that rope and sea-otter. Now they went Nḗk•imx: "Nixcgā'ma $x \cdot i x \cdot e^{\varepsilon} e l a ̄ \not{ }^{\prime} k e ̄ . ~ A t c u w a ~[L q i] ~ q e ̄ x o ̄ ' L ’ a y u ̄, ~$ He said: "I shall take it from that sea-otter. Certainly [?] it will be won from
 he will lose it." He said that $\begin{gathered}\text { next to the } \\ \text { youngest }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { his elder "And let yousin: } \\ \text { cousin }\end{gathered}$ alone do

 his grand already it is won from if hemade him happy him, a person
mother

some. he gave it to him already it is won from him." Theywent At Nema then thing home.
aLó'o-ix. A'lta niket á'yaqsō qix• imō'lekran iā'ok. Iā'qxo-im ka they slept. Now not its hair that young elk'sskin his blanket. Heslept then atcta-ō'yutcax tia'xalawèma qix• iā'xk'un. A'lta aqē'xcgamx qixhe awoke them his people that eldest brother. Now it was taken from that
ēcelā'kē. Aqēlā'takl'ax, iā'kxôi-ē ka aqēéltaqlax. KawīX sea-otter. He was left, heslept and he was left. Early nixe'lookux, a'lta k $; \bar{e}$ qō'tac gilā'ckēwal. Nixlō'leXa-it: "Ō, heawoke, now nothing those travelers. Hethought: Oh aqEn'E'ltaqL taL $!$ !" $K \because \bar{e}$ qix $\cdot \bar{e}^{c}$ ēlā'kē. " $\bar{O}$, aqinxE'cgam qéauwa I was left behold! Nothing that sea-otter. "O, it was taken away that
éselā kē." A'lta itcā'ēpa-ē. A'lta ayō'ix pe'nka. Nikgē'Xax•ē Nḗmax; sea-otter." Now springtime. Now he went afoot. Heswamacross Ne'ma; $k^{\prime}$ namôket qō'ta $t!\bar{a}^{\prime} L E m a$ ayugōguē'Xax. Ayō'ix pe'nka, niXkō'x.
both those creeks he went across. He went afoot, he went nome.
Ayō'yamx gō Né'leqten ka lXaluwés gōt. A'lta ayō'La-it mā́lxolē. Hearrived at Néleqten and it was ebb tide. Now he stayed ashore.
 He thought: "If slack water it gets this water. then I shallswim across.,
Ka iṑc lō nē'xau. A'lta i'kta atcilteā'ma gō ltcuq: "Qā'doxuē Where he calm it became. Now some. he heard it in the water: "Must
whing
 I see what this does." Tumm it made below in the water. Silent nexā́x qigō tumm nēxäx. Ka ala'xti nē'xax dell. A'lta nō'ix qaX 14 it became where tumm it made. Then next it made dell. Now it went that ugō'lal ian'a ma'ēma: wā2. Qoā'nem atcilteā'ma qix és'kta dell. wave then downstream: wã. Five he heard it that something dell. WiXt qoā'nem atcilteá'ma qix. ékta gumm gō gḗkXulē. Lāx 16 nē'xax éē'texōt, hó'nas qantcē'x itā'Lqta tiā́ucakc. WiXt éneout it did a black bear, I don't know how much their length its ears. Again one more Lāx $x^{a} \overline{e ́}^{\prime} x a x$. Qoā́nem Lāx ${ }^{a}$ nēxax ésḗteXutema. Nilgenā'Xit come out it did. Five come out they diu. black bears. They stood gō Ltcuq. Lāqu nē'xax iā̉mōlkan. Atcingoā'na-it mā́lxolē: 19 in the water. Take off he did his elkskin blanket. He threw it landward: "Qā'doxoē nō'meqta," nixlō'leXa-it. A'lta ayō'guiXa. Atcē'xkō-y"Must I shall die," he thought. Now he swam across. He passed it
ēXt, igō'n ēXt atcä'2xkō; É'LaLōn atcä'xkō qix. ēē'tcxutema. 21 one, another one he passed it; the third one he passed it those bears.
 atce'selkel gō ciā́xôst. Kjeè nō'xôx tiā'Xatakôx. A'Ita aqā'yukte! 23 it looked at him in his face. Nothing became his mind. Now he was carried
 Tā'nata tā'yaqL qix. iō'LEma oxoä́'ēma tgāXipala'wul, é'wa tā'nata On one side hishouse this supernatural other their language, thas on the $\begin{gathered}\text { on the } \\ \text { being }\end{gathered}$ otherside
 his hou 39 their language. He understood them. Other
 mauitce'melē kanā'mitema x.ita tlōL. Ē'ka mxā xō gō Natē ${ }^{\prime}$ tanuē. 28 you hear them on both sides of this house. Thus you will do at the Indians.
$i^{\prime} x k^{\prime} u n$ ictā'gic'ōl is elder they knew to yā' $\mathrm{k}_{j} \mathrm{ik}_{j} \mathrm{e}$ omō'tan grandmother willow bark
YEmk aga'telax mem
$\overline{x o}^{\prime}$ peam. WēXt had it for Again ड'ma-ôx. Alā'xti for herself. At last
Nite xēelc. $^{\text {Gō }}$
Chehalis. At nō'xôx ka'nauwē they are every ō'ix Nite x $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Ele $y$ went Chehalis Ta Xak ${ }_{\text {this }}$ 'peam, $\bar{\Xi}^{\prime}$ Elc. Iqālexal alis.

Disks
$\mathrm{ela}^{\prime}$ kē. Qē'xtceē sea-otter. Intendag ', nēkct aLiō'tz not $\underset{\substack{\text { hegave it } \\ \text { away }}}{\text { at }}$
t algiō'tx qix. he gave it
away that
Liga'ômx qō ${ }^{\prime}$ La - went to their that
house house
manlō'ta Xau yeugive me this A'lta alXgō'x.
Now they went $\begin{gathered}\text { home. } \\ \text { hom }\end{gathered}$
ii] qēxō'L'ayū, ] it will he won from him in gambling,
iā'c mtgé ${ }^{-} k X a x$ $\underset{\text { lot }}{\substack{\text { lot } \\ \text { lone } \\ \text { him }}}$ $\underset{\text { she gaveit }}{\operatorname{ag} \bar{m}^{\prime} \text { lotx }} \underset{\text { that }}{\text { qaX }}$
 'his here you chief it will make you.' He was given a bird arrow- bone
 bird arrowhead, arrows their heads. They were finished these supernatural $\begin{gathered}\text { beings. }\end{gathered}$
 Heawoke, at ashore helay there on the otherside. He arose. A'lta kawe'X. Pāt $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} L a x$ qigō ayō'kuiXa. Tate!au wiXt kawi'X Now it was early. Noon when heswanacross. Behold! again early ka nixe'fōkō. Ayō'tXuit, nigē'qxamt. Yuqunā'itX iā'mōlkan $q_{i} o^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} p$ and he awoke. He stood there, he looked. It lay his elkskin bianket
gō iáxka. AyōtXuit. Ateṓckam i $\bar{a}^{\prime} m \bar{o} l k a n$. A'lta wiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \overline{0}$. $\mathrm{Ne}^{\prime}$ 'xkō.
He went home

 He told her his grandmother: "I bought it a sea-otter and it was taken away

 person: "A black bear this runs about at this mud.
 They looked those people. He said that one: "A bear [int
 A person that coming. He, Ithink, who was left this
 comes." Hesaid that eldest one hiseldercousin: "What again does he want
Iā'kimatctamë." Né’k•im qix• kex•LEmā't: "Qā'dôxoē Liā'xauyam. must be ashamed." He said that the ove next to "Let him his poveriy. $\mathrm{Qa}^{\prime}$ da atcimtā'xt ka nēket amtgigétx• $\bar{e}$ ?" How he did to you and not you like him?" He arrived coming at
ptegam go qò tac tê'lx Em. A'lta iqā'lexal ōxocgālil. Gō2 ke'mkXiti ka nixḗlōtex. people. Now disks they played. Then at the end and helooked at. Atciuqoā'na-itx qix atciō'ktcan igō'ina. Iā'xkati wiXt lés Xat He putit down that what he held the bird arrow. There also one Lgōlè leXemk lōc, Lxé'lōtex. Aqiō'lxam: "Masā'tsilx igō'matk." "A, Liap anā'yax," nē'k•im. Lē'gil'nt qō'La Lē'Xat lgōlē'leXemk, Ah, find 1 didit," he said. He always won that one person, qLō'L'Et qō'La Lḕ'Xat LgōLē'leXEmk ē'wa qigō ayō'La-it. A lgiō'lXam it wasalways that one person thus where he was. He said to him won of him
qō'La Lē'Xat lgōlē̄leXemk: "Txō'xot!éya, yamgemō'tga ēXt that one person: "Man "Let us bet, I stake against you one igō'matk." Atclö'lXam: "Mai'ka tEmé'Xatakôx," ka mä'nx•i ka arrowhead." He said to him: "Your your mind," and afteralittle and
 he won, now this oue he won that his poverty. Three times he won, four
nē'k•il ka iā́lēlam nē'xax qix• igōmā'tgema. Atcā'yul. Ayā'qxôi-a. he won and ten they be these arrowheads. He won them. He slept. frote me.

[^6]
## $\underset{\text { rrow, }}{\text { atk, }}$ ikamṑkXuk bone

qō'ta tiō'lema. supernatural beings. atai. Nixā’latck. other side. He arose !au wiXt kawi'X a! again early iā'mōlkan $q ;{ }^{\text {a }}$ 'áp blanket
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{lta}$ wiXt āyō. Now again he went.
a wiXt ${ }^{\prime} y{ }^{\prime} y o ̄ ~ k a ̄ ~$
again the where E'k•ikct Lé'Xat looke one -uwalkL; uwalk." $\mathrm{t}: \stackrel{\text { "Eeétssot nat }}{\text { mad }}$ -4 bear pint
aqcétaq $\mathrm{ta} x \cdot \mathrm{x}$ Was left this again does he want to do?
xoē liā'xauyam. his povery.
segam gō qṑtac dcoming at
ti ka nixē'lōtex.
und he looked at.
wiXt lé Xat tsilx igō'matk." y arrowhead. LgōlḗleXemk, person.
tit. Algiō'lXam 19. He said to him ggemō'tga ēxt ke against yon one ka mä'nx•i ka and aftera little and while
i nē'k•iL, la'kti les hewon, $\begin{gathered}\text { four } \\ \text { times }\end{gathered}$ iL. Ayă'qxôi-a. aqinxe'cgam." it was taken away was taken
from me.
cōxoatela, cike,
"Come on, friend,
txcgā'ma iqā̃lexal." Nē'k•im: "K.;̄ē itcilkotē." "E E'Xtka itxā'lkotē." let us play disks." He said: "Noue my mat." "One only our mat.".
 A'lta ayō'pa. A'íta atci' Lṑ, atci'LōL, atcté Lxōl ka'nauwē Now he went out. Now he won, he won, he won it all 3


 full on his head. To.morrow I we will play." Karly ka iṑc gō uyā́kik!ē te'kXaq̧. Algixā'laqlē lgōlélexemk. and he was at his grandmother her house. He opened the door a person.
Hgō'titk algiō ktcan: "Tea txegā'ma, cike" aLgiō'1Xam. A mat he held: "Come we will piay, friend." he said to him. Atclō'lXam: "Ayā'qaa." 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

 then his canoe he won it. Now he wo of those common 11


ikā'nax nē'xax. Ka'nauwē qṑ tac tê'lx $\times \mathrm{Em}$ tgā ktēma ka atctō'xōL. a clief he became. All these people their property then he won it. 14
 atciō'lXam è Xat iā'xk'un: "Atcé'selkel lō'nas iō'lema. he said to him one his eider cousin: "He saw it perhaps a a spernat. 16 Antxegā'ma kliā'Xematk. Ntēxō'L'a ka'nauwē tiā'êlthe u. $\mathbf{K}_{\text {; wan }}$ wan We will play having batons. I shall win them all his slaves. Hopeful qiā'xt tiā'êltke u." Acxēlgu'Litck: "A, emé'xk'un tcemaxô'èmōL." The is
nade his slaves." They told him: "Ah, your elider he wants to play with 18 "Iā'xka iā̀Xaqamt." A'lta acxe'cgam iā̃'xk'un Liā'Xamatk. He his mind." Now they played his elder cousin batons.
 How many nights they played and his elder He won them his slaves,
I do not
cousin. know

atcā'ēxōl uyā̀Xanim ka'nauwé. E'gōn é'Xat wiXt iā'xk'un he won them his canoes all. Once more one also | his elder |
| :---: |
| consim | acxe'cgam; wiXt ka'nauwē atctē'xō $\bar{L}$ tiā'ēltke-u; ka tetā'nEmcke they played also all he won them his slaves; then their wives 22 atcti'cxōL. AtciṑlXam é'Xat iā'xk'rin: "A A'nelaxta txegā'ma., he won them. He said to him one his elder cousin: "I next we will play."

 He said to him: "No, I pity you. Thus as formerly yon did to me, amenXuwalō'tāit, ka wiXt éka yamXuwalotā'e èta." Qē'xtcê you pitied me, and also thus 1 pity you." Intending atgē'ix Gitā'texēele, ka'nauwē atctā'xol'ax tgā'ktēma. Atgē'ix they came the Chehalis, all he won it their property. They came 26
 tgā'ktēmā, tga'êltke u. Ka'nauwē tê'lx'Em atclauwitxā'uyama qix. their property, their slaves. All people he made them poor that

5 acgixe'cgam ka iō'LEma atcéselkEl. Ite!x•ia'n atcécelkel.
they took it from then the supernat he saw it. Ite!x'ia'n be naw him.
himal being .

## Translation.

There were three brothers and their younget cousin, who was very poor. He was full of hice. 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 blanke " 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 younger 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. Hethought: "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
atcētelax. Ewã' he did her. Thus -ik nē'mal, éwa cke qix• gáyaqet B that louny one qṑctac ciā'xk'un
those his elder brothers CḗeElkEl. be aaw him.
in, who was very t a grandmother. at disks. When ne out of willow bept a little for cousins] went to wn [at the most ery spring when went to Chehaon: "Take this ,w they went to 4. They arrived
d to buy it and rot want to part , but he dill not Then that man sea otter if you or the sea-otter. 11 take the sealose it." Then poor boy alone. him lose it; if !, let him lose skin blanket of eldest brother m and left him - brothers had

The sea otter m me." Now hen he arrived thought: "At te heard some. e 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 d, " and began to swim across. He passed the first one, the second ore, and the third one. When he reached the fcurth one it looked at him. It looked that Indian rigit in the face. He fainted. Now Ite! $x \cdot i a ' n$ carried him to his house. Behold! he saw Itc! $x \cdot i a^{\prime} n$. 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 fof 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 rame 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 running 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 [too] 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 Quenainlt, the Tillamook, the tribes up the river, the Cowlitz. The wives of the man who had been the lousy boy were taken fron 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! $x \cdot a^{\prime} \mathbf{n}$.
d: "Come friend, 1at. Now he won noe. Now he had e chiefs. He won ef. He had won $\geq$ ate in his house. itural being. We shall win all his our elder cousin a cousins played I several nights. Then he played tinen he won his with you next." en the Chehalis It came to play That lousy boy hiefs among the з Cowlitz. The sre taken from in the sea-otter being. He saw

THE GILA $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ UNALX.


 "Go to see yourgrandmother Afoot go" Now be came $\begin{gathered}\text { down the } \\ \text { river. }\end{gathered}$
Nē'xatco. Ateā ${ }^{-}$'alkel môket $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Lqike. Atctō ${ }^{\prime}$ ktcan tiā'xalaitanema.
He walked He saw them two fish-ducks. He took them his arrows.
down river.
Nixlō'leXa-it: "Näkct itā'ma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ aniā'lax, taua'lta agō'klx He thought: "Not shooting them I do them, else they carry down to the water
ōgu'xalaitanEma." Atciō'cgam iqā̄́nake. Nakli ${ }^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ iwamen qaX 6


Lāq ${ }^{\circ}$ né'xax iā'ok. Ayaga'om. Yukpä'2t Lteuq nitelō'tXuit ka
Take off he did it bis blanket He reached Up to here water he stood in the and 9

they flattertd those ducks, they escaped. He went land. He looked. They drifted 10
$\bar{e}^{\prime} k^{\mathrm{p}}$ caxala itcā'wan. WiXt ā'yulx. Ayō'guiXa. Qioā'p atcā'xōm up their belly. Again he went to He swam. Nearly he reached
wiXt akeō'nguē. A A'yuptek wiXt. Qoä'nEmi ayō'guiXa ka iz atcō'cgam cka nixä'Lxigō ka $\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{i} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$ nṑ'xòx tiā'xatakuX. A'lta 13 he reached thein and he turned round and nothing became hismind. Now 13
 a supernat- he saw it. Hesaw a super the tisherman's He awoke. At landward urai being natural being supernatural

 nyā'kijkiē. Tgā'Xtē qaxē' qigō aqaē'taqL. Ayō'yam gō-y uyā'k!ıkiē. 17 his grandmother. Her smoke where when she was left. He arrived at hisgrandmother.

Qē'xtcē agē'leēm. Atcō'lXam: "Näkct ō'lō gene'tx" Ayā'qxoyē Intending she gave him He said to her: "Not hanger acts on me." He slept 19
iā'xkatē. Nē'ktcuktē, ātcā'gelemqtcē uyā'k; ik; ē. $\overline{\mathrm{O}}^{\prime}$ Xuē te'méceX there. It got day, he gathered food for his grandmother. Many sticks

 part.]
 2 nixemō'cXemam. Tsō'yustē tcx $\overline{1}$ nē $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xkō. Ay $\bar{o}^{\prime} p$ !am ska mä'nx $\cdot \mathbf{i}$ he went to play. In the evening then he went Hecame in and a alittle 3 ayō'La-it ka wiXt nixō'ketit. Lōn lpō'lema Lōn léalā'ma nēket
 heate. Then he ate on the fourth day He grew up.
 6 ná $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lax ka $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ ctō tcakenima.' Ka'tcek actō'yam émal. Atciō'lXam day and they went in a canoe. Middle they arrived the bay. He said to him iā'cike: "I kta imē'Xawôk?" "Iqamiä'itx itci'xawôk. K; a ésta his friend: "What your guardianspirit?" "Iqamià'itx myguardianspirit. And what mai'kXa ime'Xawôv?" Nē'k'im qix• $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xat: "Nai'ka wiXt Iqamiā'-itx you yourguardian Hesaid that one: $\begin{gathered}\text { spirit? }\end{gathered}$ I also Iqamia' itx spirit?"
itei'Xawôk?" "効'kta miā́xōya ma'nix $\bar{o}^{\prime} l \bar{o}$ aktā'x $\bar{o}$ txā'cōlal?" my guardian "What will you do when hunger will act our relatives?"
spirit?"
 He said that one: "Smelt I shallmake He said to him his friend: "And
 what you you will do?" He said: "Salmon I shallmake when hunger
 acts on our relatives Well, underwater do it yourarm in water. Here wiXt nai'kXa $L_{j} m E n$ niā́x $x \bar{o}$ itci'potē." $L_{i}$ men acge'tax tetā'potē. also I underwater I shall my arm." Under water they did theirarms.
 First he that smelt having guardian he lifted it hishand. Now hang
 it did to it a smelt at hishand. Long time that one, then helifted it Liā'kcia. Qul élaōt gianu'kstX igu'inat. Atciō'lXam iā'cike: his hand. Hang it did to it a smali salmon. He said to him his friend: "Nau'itka LEmē̄ Xawôk Iqamiā'-itx." "Indeed yourguardian spirit Iqamiā' itx"
 They went those youths. He married that one that smelt home
 having guardian spirit.
LE'kXal'pō atkLā'xo-itx. A'lta ikā'nax nḗxax qix. ë́Lxan skunk-cabbage they ate it. Now rich bebecame that smelt
 having guardian One day. now she went to get skunk-cabbage his wife. spirit.
22 Tsō'yustē naXatgō'mam. A'lta alā̀xeletq. Naxckō'mit. TsEs akē'x qē'wa teā $\bar{e}^{\prime} q E l q l e ̄ . ~ N a \bar{e}^{\prime} p t i t ~ q i g o ̄ ~ n o ̄ ' c k o \cdot i t . ~ N a L g e n a \bar{j}^{\prime} i t i x \cdot i t ~ g o ̄$ 23 it was that winter. She fell asleep where she was warm. She fell down at
 that fire. She fell asleep she burnt her. at her arms. They said $\begin{gathered}\text { sitting. }\end{gathered}$
GiLā'unalX Lkanauwē'tike: "Aca'lesyit ilxā'xak; Emana uyā'k'ikal. the GiLa'unatX all: "She is starving our chief his wife.
$\mathrm{K}_{\text {; ̈̈-y }}$ - ōmeā'pōtcxan; $\bar{a}^{\prime} L x^{\varepsilon} \bar{\jmath}-y$. ōmeā'pötexan. Cā'leèyit, cā'leēyit," Nothing your sister-in-law; $\begin{gathered}\text { she fell asleep } \\ \text { sitting }\end{gathered}$
your sister-mlaw. $\begin{gathered}\text { She is starv- she is starv- } \\ \text { ing, } \\ \text { ing," }\end{gathered}$ Léalā'$^{\text {® }}$ ma nēket days not x. Ayō'met.

He grew up. vci'xax. Qāxlx 'two became. One 1aL. Atciō'lXam bay. He said to him vôk. K;a ékta a spirit. And what viXt Iqamiā ${ }^{\prime}$-itx also Iqamiá itx
'x $\vec{o}$ txā'cōlal $?$ act our relatives?" $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ cike: " $K_{j}$ a-y is friend: xō ma'nix ólo make when hunger Lteuq. Ia'koa $E^{\prime} \operatorname{tax}$ tetā'potē. $y$ did their arms. en
ia. A'lta quL
$\mathbf{x} \cdot \overline{1}$ atcL $\bar{\prime}$ 'latek he lifted it 'lXam iā'cike: I to him his friend:
iat $\underset{\text { that }}{\text { qix }} \overline{e x}_{\text {smelt }}^{\prime}$ LX. Láa'mkXa Only
qix $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Lxan that smelt ${ }^{\varepsilon} p \bar{o}$ uyā'k•ikal. bage his wife
ckō'mit. Tses :med herself. Cold genā'itix•it gō re fell down tē. $\mathrm{ALE}^{\prime} k \cdot \mathrm{im}$ is. They said na uyā'k ikal . his wife. ૬yit, cā'leēyit," starv. she is starving,"
$\underset{\text { boas }}{\text { chinook }}]$
THE GILA ${ }^{-\prime}$ UNALX.
225
 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 Iqamiä'itx, he says having Iqamiä'itx." Now he was ashamed qix• itcā'k•ikal, ka'namôkct tgā'potē nuxō'LEla. Näkct ayaō'ptit 3 that her husband, both her arms were burned. Not he slept
 that her husband. All they slept those people. He said to him
 his younger
brother: $\quad$ Hise!" Hearose his younger "Take it this
 basket." Now he took it that dipnet. They two seaward tcā́xElqlē. Actigō'om qix ēlā'itk. Actō'cgam qṑ'ta tiā'qxōn ēlā'itk. winter. They reached it that willow. They took them those its leaves willow.
Pāl nā'xax qaX ōlk; ${ }^{\prime} E^{\prime} n k ;{ }_{i}^{\prime} E n$. $\bar{A}^{\prime} y o ̄ L q$. Yukpe't nilés'la-it lteuq. Full became that basket. $\begin{gathered}\text { He went to } \\ \text { the water. }\end{gathered}$ To here he stood in the water. Atciō'lXam Lia'wuX: "Lxeluwé'gōt. $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} w a \mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{ca}^{\prime} \mathbf{l a}$ a nai'kXa, He said to him his younger brother: "It is ebb tide. Thus up river [from] me,
 up river from pour out dothem those leaves. Then take it 10 itcō'itk. Amgē'ma: ' $\bar{E} h \hat{e}^{\prime}$ ';' amgē̄'ma: ' $\mathrm{Nia}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{wa}^{2}$ itci'tsōitk.' Amiōlā'tcgō dipnet. Say: 'Ehé';' say: 'I brokeit my dipnet.' Lift it
imétcōitk. WiXt wāx amtā'xō ē'wa Lge'kncala. WiXt amgé'ma: 12 your dipnet. Again pour out do them thus up river from me. Again say:
'Ehe', niā'wa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ itsō'itk.'" lō'ni wax atci'tax; wiXt nē'k•im: "Nī̄a'wa ${ }^{\prime}$ "Ehé, Ibroke it the dipnet." Three pour he did them; again he said: "I broke it 13
itci'tsōitk." Atciō'latck iā'tcōitk. Atciō'lXam qix• $\mathrm{iā}^{\prime} q \mathrm{qk}^{\prime}$ un; aqiō'lXam my dipnet." He lifted it his dipnet. He said to him that his elder it was said to
 that youth: "Well, look at them!" He looked at them that youth.
 '/ them

 the sixth time. Pour he did them. Now they swam on the water those smelts.
Atciō'lXam Liā'wuX: "Tea txgiucge'Lxa x•ix* iqieétix."" Acgiō'egixx
He said to him to his younger "Come we will launch it this fishing canoe." They launched it
He said to him tohis younger "Come we will launch it this fishing canoe." Theylaunchedit 19
 that fishing canoe. They took it the rake. Now they fished with Halffull that 20
ictā'xēcitix. Atciō'lXam:"Kōpe't."Ta'kEacxé'gila-ē." $\mathrm{Ai}^{\prime}$ aq Lgā'lemam theirfishing Hesaid to him: "Enough." Then they went "Quick
canoe.
 qō̄'tac t $\hat{e}^{\prime}$ lx ${ }^{\prime}$ Em. Acgī̄̄$' k u \bar{e} q i x \cdot \bar{e}^{\prime}$ Lxan. Acgiō'keteptek ka'nanwē. those people. They earried those smelts. They carried them inland all. 23
 mx'ō'tama. Mīogonā'ya te'lxaql. Ia'xkatē $\mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{ca}^{\prime} x a l e ̄ ~ m o ̄ t X ~ k a ~ 25 ~$ go to bathe. Open the smoke hole our house. There up stand and BULL. $T=20-15$

1 mxelqe'mxaya. Hgē'ma: ' $\bar{A}$, Gilāunal $X \bar{a}^{\prime}$ ta'ke na amexe'la-it? shout. Say: 'Ah, GiLaunal.X then [int. are you dead?
2 Ā tqagelā'xeltā';' mgé'ma. Môkcti mgè'ma, mxelqe'mxa." Naa'itka. Ah, the news;' say. Twice say shout." Indeed.
3 Kawè'X nixālatek Liā’wuX. Na-ixe'lgilx. Nix'ō'tam. Néstptega. Early he arose his younger He made a fire. He went to He went inland. Atciugōnā'mam te'laql, na-ixélqamx: "A , GilāunalX $\bar{a}{ }^{\prime}$ take na He went to open the their house, he shouted: "Ah, Gita uald then [int.
smoke hole
5 amexe'La-it? A, tqagelaxeltā'." Môketi na-ixe'lqamx. A lta are you dead? Ab, the news!" Twice he shouted. Now
6 nuxōlā'yutck qō'tac tê'lx•Em. Atktō'cgam tgā'XalaitanEma. they arose those people. They took them their arrows.
7 Atklō'cgam ltā'mEq;al; atklō'cgam lmō Lianés. A'lta a'tgē é wa They took them their bone clubs; they took them lances. Now they went thus
 that his house that their chief. They said those people:
9 ". $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ /kta $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{xax}$ ? Qā'xēwa atgatē'mam tqagelá'xElt?" Nē'k•im qix. "What is it? Whence came they the news?" Hesaid that

 large baskets." Now they stood smelts. That one he had it on elkskinarmor,
 he carried it in the fold When a ground-ho $\begin{gathered}\text { of the skin. } \\ \text { blanket }\end{gathered}$
 Llē̄̃ blanket. blanket lklxā'nak, qē'xtcē algixk; éniagux, ayutXuī'tcuwa-itx gō qaX he had it on, intending he wrapped it up in it, they fell throagh in that

 they ate those people. It was placed upright one young spruce thus

 the GiLa'unal. $X$ they gathered them smelts. Full became their house.
Älgió'kcem. Ka'nauwè tiā'leXam atgiupá'yalx.

 iLā'Xakj Emana. $\bar{A}$, ta ${ }^{\prime} k E$ pā́lema nō ${ }^{\prime} x o ̂ x ~ t!o ̄ L e ̄ ' m a ~ g o ̄ ~ I q a ̄ ' n i a q . ~$ theirchief. Ah, then full they were the houses in Rainier.
 They were smelts. He made sticks cedar made out of ten; qoa'nEm ō ${ }^{\prime}$ Lqike, qoa'nEm lpā'qxo-ikc. Atctō'lXam tiā'cōlal: "Ai'aq five fish ducks, five shags. He said to them his relatives: "Quick amcxE'ItXuitck. Lxō'tctōla, lxōwā'L;'ama.", ALē'gEla-itx ĒXt ikanī'm pāl, iā'qoa-il ikanī'm. Alō'tctōlax, alō'yamx Sōguamē'ts!iak. canoe full, a large canoe. They went up the they arrived Tongue point.


CBUREAU OF $\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { BUREAU OF } \\ \text { ETHNOLOGY }\end{array}\right.$
na amexe'La-it? [int. are you dead? part.]
E'mxa." Nau'itka. Indeed. i'tam. Nē'tptega. int to He went inland. he. maLX $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ takE na unalX then [int. रE'lqamx. A'lta : shouted. Now $\operatorname{tg} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ XalaitanEma. their arrows.
$A^{\prime}$ lta $\bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{tg} \bar{e} \quad \bar{e}^{\prime}$ wa Now they went thus $q \bar{o}^{\prime}$ tac $\hat{e}^{\prime} l \mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{Em}$ : those people: ?" $\underset{\text { He said }}{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{im} \underset{\text { that }}{\text { qix }}$ qō'La qoā'nEm those five
a'nak igél'ötitk, I it on elkskin armor,
i'nax, iā'xkati it on there

## Ma'nix óōnas When a raccoon

 wa-itx gō qaX agh in that nō'xox. A'lta they did. Now iqā'ētEma éwa young spruce thus a'la. Lā̀maka river. Only theyi'xox te'LaqL. same their house.
naLX. Lés'mka unalX.

Only $\underset{\text { ard about it }}{\text { ltcEmâx }}$ qix. l gō Iqā́niaq. ix itã'Lēlam; of ten;
$\bar{a}^{\prime} c o ̄ l a l: ~ " A i^{\prime} a q$ , relatives: "Quick 'gela-itx ēXt ere in a canoe one ©̄guamē'ts!iak. Tongue point.
"Ma'nix
"When
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { OHINOOK } \\ \text { BOAS }\end{array}\right]$
q.slxEngée' waL $_{i}$ 'amita, we are given food,
Liā'ēcalxē. Alqēgēlā'xē gō y- ē'lXam. ALō'ptck. Nē'gimx: "Gō qaxē Liā'écalxe. Theylanded at the town. They went up. Hesaid: "At where
 are nade these smelts?" "Ab, below Rainier there they are made [caught] [caught.]" Qēéxtce aqiō'lekte ésxan; q;oáp ayōkteiktx. AtetólXam Intending they were roasted the smelts; nearly they were done. He said to them giLácgēwal: "Ai'aq lxō'tetōwula." AqLṓlXam qēe'xtcée: "A'lta his companions: "Quick we will go up." They were spoken to intending: "Now $q_{i} o^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ iōktcikta x'ix $\bar{e}^{\prime} L x a n . " N \bar{e}^{\prime} k \cdot i m: ~ " A^{\prime} n t e x E l x u l a m a . ~ \bar{A} L q i$ nearly they are done those, smelts." He said: We will go at once. Later on wuX ntexēx $\bar{a}^{\prime t} x a m a-i . "$ AL̄̄'ix $k^{n} c a^{\prime} l a$. A'lta nau'itka aLogōōmx to mor we shall go ashore for They went upriver. Now indoed they reached row awhile." them
 people, theymade it smelts. Near they got them those people.
Ale'gimx lē'Xat lgōlé'leXemk: "Pāl ē'xax itci'tsōitk. Ala'xti Hesaid one person: "Fuil is my dipnet. Soon
 burst it will. Ha! hunger they starve the Gilà'unalX." Iqamià'itX iL $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Xaw $\bar{k}$ atcL $\bar{\sigma}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xam}$ giLa'cgēwal: "Law $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ mskie'wateg $\bar{\theta}$." 11 Ka'nauwē aLgaxgṓe qaX ōkunī'm kā atolō̄Xam: "Amekréwatek All theypassed those canoes then hesaid to them: "Paddle
 away from Now theypaddled away from Thus on one side that canoe
the land." the land. Ther
qoā'nEm ateuX $\bar{a}^{\prime} t q o a x ~ q \bar{o}^{\prime} t a \quad$ tElaláxuke; $\bar{e}^{\prime} w a \quad \bar{e}^{\prime} n a t a i \quad q o \bar{a}^{\prime} n E m$ five he put them into the those birds; thas on the fater five qix $i k a n \overline{1}^{\prime} m$. Iū'Lqat it $\bar{a}^{\prime} L a n$. $\bar{E} X t$ it $\bar{a}^{\prime} L a n ~ q o \bar{a}^{\prime} n E m$, wiXt èXt that canoe. Long their rope. One their rope five, also one




 It grew dark. He said: "Well, go to the water! Indeed [int. these did I earry 20
 these smelts?" They went to the people of his they launched their canoes, and 21 mä̀nx•i ka p $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lima nā́xax. ALgiō'keEm ésxan Gíā́unax. after a little and full they were. They dried them the smelts the Gilá'unal.

 Enough they arrived. None these smelts. They heard the people: "Ah,


 person. He, this one hesaid, "Ha! hunger they starve
 the GiládualX, Iqamia itx his guardian spirit." Now bunger they died those
 people, thus ap river the people. Nothing became those smelts. Now

 Now that one having Iqamià-itz he took her a woman. Hunger acted on them
5 Gixà unalX tsaki $E^{\prime} \bar{e}$. Qē'xtcē alxenki ānX $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tēmamx, nēket i'kta the GiLa'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 roote
 exchange they did $i t$, then a little they weregiven dry salmon and dry

9 Lé'Xat LgōLē'le Xemk: "Tex•ī k;a lx t!a'nuwa Gilá'unalX
 when again they will come, then cohabit we will with hesaid that one [their women],"
11 LgōlḗleXemk Tiā'k;ēlak. A'lta wiXt aLō'ix Gilà'unalX t!ànuwa person Clatsop. Now again they went the GiLa'unaLX exchanging
12 aLxā'xEmx. Aqā'telōtx ōk; ué'lak $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ a ōxō'ca-nt tkalguē'êx. Alṓlx; they did it. They were given dry salmon and dry salmonskins. They went
13 a'lta alXgō'ya. WiXt lā'xka qō'La lgō'lē'leXemk: "Ai'aq anci'té! now they went home. Again he that person: "Quick, come!


15 Lā'nEmekc. Kate $\overline{e n}^{\prime} X$ qaX uyā'k ikal qix giā'xamia-itx. AlXgō'mam. women. Accompany that his wife that having Iqamia-'itx. They came home. ing


- We were insulted,
we were told cohabit we will be
17 Nēxō'kctē qix iguā'nat giā'Xawôk. NixEmā'tcta-itck. Qoä'nemi
17 He lay down that salmon his guardian spirit. He was ashamed. Five times



 eat it
22 né'ktcxem qix igōléleXemk qix Gilá'unalX. Aqō'cgam ṓmécex. hesang that person that GiLa'unalX. It was takeir a kettie.

 that kettle. It was put into it that salmon in that kettle and
 whole, not it was cut. Two they stood close those two old men.
26 Aqiō'tctemt qix. $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xat: "Qa'daqa-y- $\bar{e}^{\prime} k a \operatorname{aqa} \bar{a}^{\prime} y a x ~ x \cdot i x \cdot ~ i g u \bar{a}^{\prime} n a t$ " ${ }^{\prime}$ " He was pushed that one: "Why thus it is done this salmon?"
 And: "Silent be; silent be to our young Later on you will know it

CHINOOK BOAS $]$
nuxṓLa-it qō'tae $\begin{array}{cl}\text { they died } & \text { those } \\ x^{\prime} & \bar{e}^{\prime} \text { Lxan. } \\ \text { se smelts. } & A^{\prime} \text { lta } \\ \text { Now }\end{array}$
gil. $\bar{O}^{\prime} 10$ age ${ }^{\prime}$ Lax an. Hunger acted on them mx, nēket i'kta not anything $k_{i} a-y-\overline{o p e} n x a L x$ and rush roots ak k;a $\overline{o x} \bar{o}^{\prime} c a-u t$ ka aLE'k•imx and he said Na GiLā'unalX ng the Gita nual X nx qō $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ La Le $^{\prime}$ Xat unaLX t!a'nuwa a'unalX exchanging $\mathrm{g}^{\mathrm{g}} \overline{e n}^{\prime} \hat{\mathrm{e} x} \cdot \mathrm{Alö}^{\prime} \mathrm{LX}$; in skins. They went to the water;
"Ai'aq amci'tē! Quick, come! ve GiLà'unalX GiLā unal.X
8. ALXgō'mam.
ix. They came home.
ix. qEnteā́x ${ }^{\prime}$." habit we will be done."
tek. Qoä'nEmi 1. Five times $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ was iguā'nat illed it a salmon iquyā'k $\quad$ ikal. ses his wife.
leXa-it qō'tac ought those a Lqā'nake ka stones and cgam $\bar{o}^{〔} \mathrm{me}^{\prime} c \mathrm{X}$. s taken a kettle.

- Aqlà́LXatq They were putinto : $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{me}^{\prime} \mathrm{cX}$ ka kettle and cqiēyṓqxut. old men.
ix ${ }^{\text {• iguā'nat }{ }^{\prime \prime} \text { " }}$ is salmon?" melä ${ }^{\prime}$ xo-ix•ita you will know it
 aqielgē'lakō. Atctō'lXam tiā'lXam: "Nēket lxgiā'xôx x'ik iguā'nat. the mat was taken He said to them his people: "Not we shall eat it this salmon.
 It willgo to seaward." He said to him that one old man that 3 qeXEmElā'itX: "Amxauwu'teatkō tate! amxō'xo-il, qa'daqa-y- é'ka standing close to- You hear behold! you talk much, why thus gether:
aqā'yax x'ix• iguā'nat." Aqō'cgam qaX ō $\bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{me}^{\prime} c X$; amô'ketike it is done this salmon." It was taken that kettle;
 Aqiō'egil iqicē'tix'; aqakgō'Lit qaX $\bar{o}^{\prime} o ̄ m \bar{e}^{\prime} c X$ gō qix iqicēt'tix. It was launched a fishing it was put into that kettle in that fishing canoe. 7
 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.
 Far seaward they arrived and it was taken that kettle. Pour it was done 10
qix $\cdot$ iguā́nat gō Lteuq ka qō'La Lqā́nakc. ALxé gēla-ē. Atctō'lXam that salmon into the water and those stones. They went ashore. He said to them tqiulipXenā'yū: "Mcé'kelōya iqáa'yētema." Aqégelōya môkct the youths: "Get young spruce trees." They were got two iqa'étema, Laq aqā'yax uy $\bar{a}^{\prime} a p t c X a$. Né'k'im qix igōLéleXEmk young spruce take off it was done their bark. Hesaid that person 13 trees.
qix. Giā́unaLX: "Gō kucala megiō'tXemita ēXt, gō mā'êmēthat GilárnalX: "At up river you place it one, at down river y-ēt." Ä'ka atgā'yax qō'tac tqiulipXunā̀yū. Nō'pōnEm nuXuik; one." Thus they did it those youths. It got dark they laid 15
 tguảंnat ka ixEle'l iguá'nat ayuXtkḗXēwa mā'Lxôlē. Aqtōmē'tekin salmon and moving the salmon swam landward. They were picked up
 those salmon. A little he picked them up full 18 ikanī'm. Ateō'leXam tqiulipXEnā'yū: "Tea lxṑ'ya éwa the canoe. He said to them "Come we will go the youths: Tiā'k; ēlakē." Alō'yam Nayā'aqctā̄wē. $L_{i} \mathrm{mE}^{\prime} n \mathrm{~L}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{men}$ atcíLax Clatsop." They arrived at Nayā'qctaōwē. Rub hedidit 20

"Lxk'tés wategō iau'a mā'Lnē." Atk'Tē'watck mā́lnē. Wax "We will paddle there seaward." They paddled seaward. Pour out 22 atci'Lax gō Lteuq
hedid it
into the water
$\bar{o}^{\prime} L a \quad$ Là'mōpteX. AtcLō'lXam: "Lxgō'ya,"
thas green paint. giLā'ckēwal. ALXgō'mam. Pā'Lema nō'xôx Lā́ulēma Gilā́unalX $[t 0]$ his fellows. They came home. Full were their houses the GilárunatX 24 $\overline{o k} u^{\prime} l a k$, $\bar{x} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ ca-ot tkalgué $\overline{e x x}^{\prime}$ Atci'tax tguā'nat qix. dry salmon, dry salmon skins. He madethem salmon that 25
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 hira 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 loug 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'unalX were starving. They had only skunk-cabbage to eat. Then the young man whose guardian spirit helped him to obtain smelts became rich.

One day his wife went to gather skank-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
wnstream and saw : "I will not shoot land." He took a er and when they ne. Then he took ached them. The ed and flew away. pward. Again he eached them they ;wam to get them. d. Now he saw a of the fishermen]: ucks in his hands. 'point. When he 3 she was deserted. She said to him: e said: "I am not hered fuel for his 'ome. He left his the people said to d." He lay down. stance. He went had been there a e days he did not
ne day they went e river he said to ied: "Iqamiā'itx on one said: "My "What are you 'he other replied: "And what are ae when our relaill put mine also he one who had d his hand first. , other one lifted id to his friend:
an spirit helping alX were starvoung man whose h.
he evening when elf. The winter fell down at the
fire. She fell asleep sitting there and burned her arms. Then all the Gilá'unal $X$ 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: 'Ehé', I broke my dipnet.' Lift it and pour it out again above me. Then say once more: 'Ēhè', 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 dipped 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 smeits 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, Giia'a'unalX! are you dead? News has come.' 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, Gilā'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 placed 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 Gilä́unalX were again starving. They had only skunk cabbage and rush roots to eat. Their chief heard that the houses 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'ēcalxē. 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'unalX 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 Gilā'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 Gila'unalX caught smelt.

Now the other man who had Iqamiā'itx for his uardian spirit married. In spring the GiLa'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 tie Gilá'unalX come again to exchange we will cohabit with [their women]." Thus said a Clatsop man. Now the Gilä'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 cohabit with the women." The Gilà'unalX women heard it. The wife of theman who had Iqamiā'itx for his guardian spirit was with them. They came home and
ve shags. He said 11 go upstream to int up until they $g$ while they went. food, do not eat!" rn and went up to ght?" "Ah, they ist the smelts and as: "Let us go up ; are nearly done." e shall stay for a the people who aid: "My dipnet estarving." The his companions: anoes he said to hey paddled from a each side of the ${ }^{3}$ said to his relaese wooden birds me home. Gulls said: "Go to the ple went to the e they were full. were full. The melts had disaphe houses of the rit is Iqamiā'itx rson: "Ha! this ugh one of them Now the people ared. Only the dian spirit mar1g. They tried nything. They and exchanged salmon skins. id: "When t"e bit with [their aLX went again ron and salmon eson said again: ohabit with the heman who had came home and
declared: "We were insulted; they told us they would cohabit with us." Then the one whose guardian spirit helped him to obtain salmon lay down. He was ashamed. For five days he remainedi 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 hot that GiLä'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 Gila'unal $X$ 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'qctaowē. 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 companions: "Let us go." They came home. The houses of the Gila'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.

 One person ayouth always traps healways
 made them. He always killed them one more year again hemade them
 traps. Several hewent to see them histraps. Now she cried 4 Lā̄gil gō qō'La Lkā'wā̄t. Nilga'ōmx. A'lta ula'ksia lagē'laktcūt 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, ber tattooing on her hands all that woman. He lifted it
 Algiō'leXamx: "Lāx amtā'xō, mōxōgō'kō $x \cdot i t i k e ~ t \hat{e} \prime \mathrm{~lx} \cdot \mathrm{Em}$. Äka She said to him: "Pass you will do yonsurpass them these people. Thas

 You a hunter you will be." He said that youth: "Ishallcarry you to

Natē'tanuē." A'lta atcō $\mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{k}} \mathrm{TX}$ gō iā'lXam. Atga ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{E}^{\prime} l \mathrm{kElax}$ tiā'colal, the Indians." Now he carried her to his town. They saw them his relatives, 13 ka'rauwē nuxō la-itx, ka iā'xka ayō'meqtx. all they died, and he he died. Qantsī'X Lxqētā'kEma ka wiXt LE'gōn aLgē̄élkelax lkiāsks. How many years and again another one he saw her a boy. Nēkst lä'mama qṑLa lkjāsks, nēkst Lā'naa, Lā'xauyam. Ka Not his father that boy, not his mother, his poverty. And 16 iLanu'kstX qṓLa Lkiāsks. AkLō'lXamx, qēc mank mā́qoa-il pōs 17 ka'nauwē amuxō'kukō tgā'xēklax. Näket ē'ka aniō'lXam qix. all yonsurpas. them the hunters. Not thus 1 told him that 18 ia'nēwa Itē'tanuē. Tatc! atcēnuxō'nēma tê'lx'Em. Manē'x the first one Indian. Behold! he showed me the people. When migelō'yamx imō'lak, iā'mkXa-y- é méecX miucgelē'Lx, ōnuā́Lema you go hunting elk, only a stick you carry it in your paint
 sou will do it that stick." Large he got that boy. A youth né'xax. A'lta nē'ktexam:
21 he became. Now he sang:
"Anē'ekctcē gō -y-ēeka -y-aniō'olXam qix $\cdot i a ̄ ' n e ̄ w a ; ~$

\|: "Atā'tcela atinaxā'tenèma Natē'tanuē. \|

"Ané'ekctcē gō-y- ē'eka-y-aniō'olXam qix. iā'nēwa. Atā'tc!a."


WiXt nē'ktexam:
More he sang:
"Qēs tī'axi'tk, qēs tī'axi'tk, qik équēna, qik ḗqēna pōs

kElax tiā'colal, them his relatives
$\underset{\text { ker }}{\substack{\text { kElax } \\ \mathrm{Lk}_{i} \text { āsks. } \\ \text { a boy. }}}$ à'xauyam. Ka his poverty. And $\underset{\text { you large }}{\text { mā'qoa }}$ pōs niō'lXam qix. I told him that 'Em. Mané'x Lx, ōnuā'LEma your paint
sks. Iqoā'lipx. A youth


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. Yon 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 behold, 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
ys killed bears. ent to look after ched her. Her 1. Her hair was sed the trap and ill excel all the ( will be a great own." Thus he o the Indians." died. He died
father and no , him: "When ters. I did not swed me to the in your hand youth. Then ie to the Indians. ght there who he singer and ing. 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 shout d. As soon as an elk met him it died. He excelled all hunters.

PREGNANCY AND BIRTH.

 she awakes. She awakes, at ence she rises. She opens the door. 3 Ma'nix aLō'pax näkct aLō'tXuitx go iqḗp!al. Nau'i alō'pax. When she goes ont not she stands in the doorway. At once she goes out. 4 Mā'nix alō'La-itx galä'wan, näket aqLgumō'tXuitx iau'a When she sits down a pregnant one, not they stand near her there $5 \mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{La}}{ }^{\prime} k o ̄ t e X$. Ma'nix alō'La-itx gaLā'wan, näket alxō'ketitx her back. When
6 LgölëleXemk étwa alxtcé qLgux. A'ka nupō'nemx. Ma'nix a person thas across. Thas it is night. When 7 alxō'ketitx Lgōlé leXemk ka iau'a-y- ésaqtq, iau'a-y- aLáswit he lies down a person then there hishead, there herfeet 8 galā́wan. Manē'x aligä'omx éqxēl galā'wan, mốkcti 8 the pregnantone. When she arrives at it a creek a pregnantone, twice
 she jumps across. Not outside she lies down a proguant one;
 10 it is her taboo, else sending disease he does to the sun. Not anyhow ilakie élxōt galā'wan, taua'lta nilēlxō Xuitx ilā'amcō lā'Xa. her necklace a pregmant one, else it is often around its its navel- heek child
 13 Lā'kcia. Näket aklē'tqamt Lmémeloct gaLā'wan, näket i'kta itsarm. Not she looks at it a corpse a pregnant one, not anything 14 algē'tqamt $i^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} m e q t e t$. Tga'k•ilau. Näket $i_{q} ;$ oala's Lgē'tqamt; she looks at it dead. It is her taboo. Not a raccoon shelooks at it; 15 näket inanā'muke Lgésqamt; näkct i'kta Lgé'tqamt not an otter shelooks at it; not anything she looks at it 16 giā'atceke galá'wan. Näket Lkcitpë'Xunil ikegō'matk stinking a pregnantone. Not she blows it up a bladder
17 galá'wan. Näket ikta iLxé'telax gaLá'wan, ma'nix $L_{i}$ ap 18 aqiā́'x. Tgā'k•ilan. Näket $\bar{o}^{\prime} q_{i} o-i x \cdot i n e ̄$ alxē'telax. Näket iqioanī'X alxé'telax. Tgā'k•ilau. Näkct alxē'telax Lā'k•ikala, 19 steel head sal she eats it. It is her taboo. Not he eats it her husband,
 Lā'k•ikala gaLa'wan. Näket Lgalk;atsXémenī ō'lEXaiū 22 Lā'k•ikala gaLā'wan. Näkct lkttē'niL telalā'xuke Lā'k'ikala her husband a pregnant one. Not he shoots them birds ber husband
 Lgituwā'qxēminil inanā'muke, taua'lta igé kekamē nexā́x, $\overline{\mathbf{E}}^{\prime} k a$ he always kills it otter, else obtaining sickness it gets. obtaining sickness
by sympathy [the child)

ka alxenō'yuwanEmx, ä'ka qigō nixEnō'yuwanEmx inanā́muke. then it has a hard struggle before thus as it has hard struggle before the otter. dying.
$\ddot{A}^{\prime} k a$ wiXt lelálax; $\ddot{a}^{\prime} k a$ wiXt iq;oala'c. Igétkckamē nexā ${ }^{\prime} x$. Mánix
Thus also abird; thus also araccoon. Obtaining sick- it gets. When
 itseye squeezed it gets the raccoon and its life and squeezed it gets itseye qṓLa Lk āsks. Ma'nix acixelqéstxalemx aqiā'owilXlx qix iq;oala's, that child. When it cries much it is struck that raccoob éka alx $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$ q $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ La lkjasks qigo $q_{i} o \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ aLō meqtx. Ma'nix algā'xō thus does that child if nearly it dies. When she eats it op $: \bar{a} l \bar{l}$ galā'wan, aLE'ktex Lā'Xa, nau'i alō'meqtx. Iō'Lqté 6 trout a pregnant one, it cries her child, at once it faints. Long aLō'meqtx ka wiXt atctelatákux. Ka'nauwè léaláma-y- éka. it is in aswoon then again it recovers. All days thus.
 Sometimes fourtimes it faints one day. When he singes it
 herhasband a preguantone a seal, all that child is burnt
$\overline{e ́}^{\prime}$ LaL\&a. AliLa'lētemx Lteuq. Mánix alkcilpédnx galá'wan its body. Then is in it often water. When she blows it up a pregnant one 10
 abladder, always it is blown up its belly her child. When she eats it 11 gaLa'wan i'kta $L_{i}$ ap aqiā́x, iā'xkati lxoa'p nikéx qix i'kta Ljap a pregnant $\begin{gathered}\text { some. found } \\ \text { one } \\ \text { thing }\end{gathered}$ it is done, there hole is in it that some- found qiā'x, iā'xkatē lxoa'p alxā'x qō $\bar{a}^{\prime} L a \quad$ Lkiāsks. Ma'nix aLaō'ptit it is done, there hole is that child. When she sleeps 13
 outside a pregnant one, nearly she gives birth, full it gets ber belly
$L^{\varepsilon_{a}^{\prime}}{ }^{\prime}$ ownlkt. Alō'meqtx. Mánix aLō'tXuitx iō'Lqtē gō iqē ${ }^{\prime} p!a l$ blood. She dies. When shestands long in the doorway
 shelooks theu outside, thus does when shegives birth and come 16
 itdoes herchild, long come out it does her child. Sometimes she dies

 $\overline{\mathrm{E}} /$ Latela nixā'telax iō'Lqtē. Ma'nix alxō'ketitx lgolélexemk Hersickness is on her long. When he lies down a person
 thus berfent a pregnantone, now then it lies across that child
Manē'x alō'tXuitx lgolé'leXemk iau'a ilákōteX galā'wan, ka 22 When bestands a person there her back a pregnantone, and iau'a alō'tXuitx qō'La Lk;āsks ma'nix aqLā'xtōmx. 23 then it stands that child when it is born. Ma'nix ale'kxtōmx gaLā'wan, qoā'nEm Lā'xanake goā'nesum 24
Lō'cko-it. Lxoa'p algī'ax ēlē'e. Môket lqā'nake algélx'grix qigō she heats. Hole she makes it ground. Two stones she throws into where 25
 the hole. Now she ties it around herself all her body she ties it around 26 A'lta alxalge'm'apgux gō qṑLa lqä́nake. Qoä'nemi alā́o-ix 27 Now she takes a steambath at those stones. Five ber sleeps alxalge'm'apkax ka'nauwē liala'ma, ka'nauwë lpō'lema. Ma'nix 28 she takes steam-baths all days, all nights. When
 thus. When she finishes she takes steam-baths she carries them the stones
 Lā'kXo-ilul kllgē'luq. Aqtā'lutx tkté'ma qaX ōpō'nē, ō $\overline{L a} \bar{a}^{\prime} p o n e ̄$ her cedar-bark belt. It is given property that after-birth, her after-birth
6 kLE'qtōmx aqagemgē'kutix. Ēkupku'p aqiā'lōtx, tkamō'sak the one who has it is paid. Short dentalia it is given, beads given birth
7 aqLā’lōtx. Lt!ō'kti Li'cgo-ic aqLaxaniā'kux qaX ōpō'nē. Ma'nix it is given. Good mat it is patinto that after-birth. If
 not it is paid that after-birth and a little while and it dies that


11 aqLö'tépax, tana'lta alelgé'o-initx galá'wan.

13 algiLgenā'oxo-ē. $\bar{E}^{\prime}$ Xtemaè amô'ketike aqtugō'lemamx. she looks after her Sometimes two are fetched.
14 Atklō'cgamx Lk;acke ma'nix aqlā́kxtōmx. Iáqoa-il They take it when thild it is born. A large
15 ikalxe'lematk aqLē lootx Lk; ācke. At!ō'kti-y ōqoēwéqxē Lqiōp
 it is done its navel-string the child. They are paid those women


19 qoā'nem Lealà'ma lák ${ }^{\prime}$ ilau ma'nix lék ala. Qoā'nem lealáma five days her taboo when a male. Five .. days
 21
 $\bar{A}^{\prime} \overline{e x}$ oklemén n aqLa'xtōmx ka aqō'xôkte!ax têtlx.Em. ALgō'xôkte!ax Lä'mama qō'La Lkiāsks. A'lta aqLkEluwā'yutegux.

24 A'lta aqLgelgō'xo-ilx tqā'cocinike Lā'Xawôk. Lxoa'plxoap aqtā'x Now he is asked to do this children his guardia: : Holes are made
 26 AqLä'Lgōliax lxoa'plxoap aqtā'x Lä' utcakc. E'natai môket lxoa'p They are finished holes are made its ears. On one side two holes
27 aqLà'x $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ la-utcan, é'natai wiXt môket. Aqawē'makuq tê'lx'Em; are made in its ear, on the other also two. Presents are dis. the people;

aLō'tXuitx Lkiāsks,
they are paid for dancing. One year and it stands the child,
 it goes step by step. Again glad begets its father. Again he invites them
[buread of [ETHNOLOGY

## $x, a^{\prime}$ lta Lég gōn

awé Lpṓlema-y-
(kn ${ }^{n}$ La'anake
is them the stones
Letā'mtket $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}$
her tongs and
rō'nē, ōlā'ponē er-birth, her after-birth itx, tkamō'sak en, beads
ōpō'nē. Ma'nix after-birth. If miómeqtx qṓLa it dies that casks. Ma'nix child. Whena tex-i Only then

Lé ${ }^{\prime}$ Xat $L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ gil, aqtugō'lemamx. are fetched.
ix. Iā́qoa-iL
 i'tac ta'nemeke lose women

Leã'gil, ä'ka male, thus $m^{\prime} n i x L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ gil, when a fermale, 'nEm Lealä'ma ve .. days

Äka Lā'naa
Thus his mother giā'x ixgē'wal. ey eat fresh food. lax tê'lx.Em. ited the people. Eluwā'yutegux. they dance.
'plxoap aqtā'x Holes are made $\mathrm{q}_{\text {this }}^{\text {the }} \quad \underset{\text { thas. }}{\text { ent }}$ tha.
 tkuq tê'x'Em; dis. the people; its Lkiāsks, aLgō'xuktelax he invites them

 he makes its ears. now fivetimes holes one its ear.


WiXt qioa'nqioan alxā̄x Lā'mama. WiXt algō'xuqtelax 5 télx•Em. WiXt nuxuiwā'yutckux. WiXt aqawigē'kxo-imx ka'nauwē. 6 the people. Again they dance. Again they are paid for dancing all.
 Again really large it gets. Shooting it does it to it a bird.
 Again they are invited the people. Again a potlateh is made.
Nuxuiwa' yutckux tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$. WiXt aqayyigé'qxo-imx ka'nauwē. They dance the people. Again they are paid for dancing all.

## 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 does 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. $\mathrm{T}=20-16$
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 stands 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 twe 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 receives 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 only 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

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 ETHNOLOGYsometimes it may a seal, the child's When she blows inds. When she $e$ in it [eaten by at the same place. early time for her d she dies. When of the house, the I take long for the e; sometimes the 1 long, she will do I anybody stands
sfive stones. She into it. Then she over these stones. time. When the uts others into it. 3r steam-bath she ow of a tree with ter-birth receives me the child dies

A woman who ding [in a vessel] n from the river,
is called to look 3 child when it is knife and cut its res it is only one le child. When it is a boy, they and the mother y may eat fresh
e invited by the ) has a guardian ked to practice is is the custom - holes are made ople. They are he child begins and invites all , ain perforated. 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.

## Noter.

Other taboos 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 days nor do any work that requires his going out on the water. He must not go.hunting, 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 ge 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 favily 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.

## PUBERTK

 When a girl hischild a chief, when aiways his sickness the chief
 then thus [about its large- his child the chief, an immature gice his child a chief,

to be menstruant for the
first time.

5 aqawigé quo-imx.
they are paid for dancing.
 for the first time

Only one only woman looks after her. Tied it is to her
 cedar bark to her arm, to her leg, it is tied around cedar bark. Sometimes her waist
9 qoä'nEmi aLä́o-ix, é $\bar{e}^{\prime} X t E m a \bar{e}$ iā'Lēlamē aLā'o-ix, ē'XtEma-ē la'ktē five times hersleeps, sometimes ten times her sleeps, sometimes fourtimes
10 aLa'o ix, é'XtEmaé txā'mē aláo-ix niket alxlxe'lemax. A'lta her sleeps, sometimes sixtimes her sleeps not sheeats. Now
11 aqō'xuktc!ax télx•Em. Ik; uanō'm aqe $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Lgax Lq; elā'wulX. Qoä'nemi they are invited the people. Potlatch is made for her the one menstru. Five times ating for the first time.
12 aLā'o-ix aqLō'pcutx. A'lta Lāq aqLāx, a'lta lā'qlaq aqlélxax her sleeps she is hidden. Now take out she is done, now take off it is done
 her waist.
14 aqte'telax gō lā'potē $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ a gō $\mathrm{La}^{\prime} \varepsilon_{o}$ wit. A'lta it !ā'leqama aqile'lgil'ôx. they are to them at her arms and at her legs. Now a buckskin strap is tied around
15 Pōc a'lta guā'nEsum aqilé'lgil’ôx iā'k;amōnaqē iaō'ya, tex•ī Lāqu If now always it is tied around a hundred days, then taken off
16 nḗlxax qix it tã̉leqama. A'lta alkloménagux lqiēyō'qxut. A'lta it is that buckskin strap. Now she washes her face an old woman. Now
17 LE'gun Lē'Xat Lq; ēyō'qxut ūnowa'LEma algā'telax. A'Ita another one oldwoman paint she doesher with it. Now aqLe'ltcamx; Lqieyṓqxut alkléltcamx. AqLē'lgol; ex ka'nauwē. she is combed; anold woman combsher. It is finished all.
 tqieyō'qtike tánemeke. A'lta wiXt aqLō'tgex qō'La Lq;ē ēā'wulX. oldones women. Now again she is putaway that one menstruant 21 Ixelâ'ima èLā'xēpal. Gō kulā'yi ē'qxēl ka iā'xkati alx'ō'La-itx. Another one herdoor. At far creek and there she bathes.
22 Quinum lā'Lē ayaō'ēxē näkct algíax ixgē'wal. WiXt alqjelā́wulax,
23 iLā'môkct alkjelā'wulax. WiXt ä'ka aqLā'x. WiXt ik; uanō'm the second time she is menstruant. Again thas it is done. Again a potlatch
$\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Late!a Lka'nax his sickness the chief Lā'Xa zkā'nax, $d$ his child a chief,

Lq; ëlawulXā́Em. to be menstruant for the first time.
iiwā'yutckux ka they dance
a aqló'pcōtxax.
$a^{\prime} k_{i}$ au aqLételax ied it is to her élō
$\overline{\mathbf{E}}^{\prime}$ XtEmaē ar bark. Sometimes
$\bar{e}^{\prime}$ XtEma- $\bar{e}$ la $a^{\prime} k t \bar{e}$ sometimes fourtimes XE'lemax. A'lta he eats. Now 'wulX. Qoä'nemi nenstru-

Five times the first
1 e .
${ }^{\prime} q$ Laq aqLE'LXax ke off it is done tEla $k_{i} a u^{\prime} k_{j} a u$ t dentalia tied uma aqile'lgil'ôx. strap is tied around
her waist. aō'ya, tex'ī Lāqu days, then taken off liēyóqxut. A'lta old woman. Now
gátelax. A'lta loes her with it. Now ol; Ex ka'nauwē. shed all. nge $\bar{e}^{\prime}{ }^{u}$ tix qō'tac are paid those ${ }^{\prime}$ La Lqiēlā'wulX. at one menstruant for the first time. rati aLx' $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ La-itx. e she bathes. It aLq;elā'wulax, in she is menstruant, ViXt ik;uanō'm Again a potlatch

CHINOOK
PUBERTY.
aLgiā'x Lā'mama. Näkct qa'nsix aLxckō'mitx Lq;ēlā́wulX. Nēket he makes her father. Not anyhow she warms herself the one menstru. Not ant for the first time.
qa'nsiX aLqtā'qamitx tê $\mathbf{l x} \cdot \mathrm{Em}$. Näket qa'nsix igō'cax aLgiā́qamitx, anybow she looks at them people. Not anyhow the sky she looks at it, näket qa'nsix tgōxoētma aLktō'pialxax. Tgāk'ilau. Ma'nix igō'cax not anyhow berries she gathers them. It is her taboo. When the sky 3
 she looks at it the one menstruant always its badness comes to be the sky. 4
Ma'nix tgōqoē'ma alktō'pialx LqieláwulX, guā'nEsum ēmelā'lkuilē When berries she gathers the one menstruant always rainy weather
nēxā'x. Iā́xkatē Lā'qxoēlul quL alkláowix gō-y- émakte. Iā'xkatē it gets. There her cedar-bark hang she does it on it on a spruce There 6
 it dries. One hundred ber sleeps theonemenstruant then she eats it fresh food, for the first time,
tex $\cdot \overline{1}$ alktō'pialxax tgōqoē'ma, tex'ī alxckō'mitx.
 When somewhere they move, she is carried the one menstruant Not
aLqLē' ${ }^{\prime}$ wategux cka aqLō'ctxôx gō ikanī'm. Näket alaLō'tXuitx she paddles and she is carried on into the canoe. Not she stands in water 10

Ltenq, gō-y és'maL Ltcuq. Kā pō'lak'ti ka aLx'ō'tamx Lqiēlā'wulX. 11 water, in salt water water. And at night and she goes to theone menstruant
ALguxōgō'kux telalāxuke, ka'nauwē L\&aLā'ma-y- ē'ka. Ma'nix 12 She is superior to the birds, all days thus. When
tā'newatike tElalā'xuke noxo-ē̄'lEguLx, aqLxg'ā leguLx Lq; ēla'wulX, 13 they first the birds rise, they are superior to her the one whomenfirst time,
ka näkct iō'lqtē ilā'Xanatē. Ma'nix ka'nauwē-y i'kta tlayā 14
 she does the one who menstru now she gets, then she dies.
 Twice she is menstruant then she finished. Now when she is menstru-
nan'i k ${ }^{11} L \bar{a}^{\prime} x a n e \bar{e}$ aLō'ix. Qoä'nEmi aLā'o-ix LkLā'Xit ka wiXt 17 at once outside shegoes. Fivetimes hersleeps she is men then again
aLō'p!x. Ka'nauwē LkLmēna'ke ḗka alklā'Xitx nau'i alō'pax. she enters. All months thus sheis menstruant at once she goes out
 Some four her sleeps outside. Not she sees him a sick one a menstruant times times her sle
Ma'nix ḗLate!a LgōLē'lEXEmk, gō kulāyi t!ōL alktāx LkLā́Xit. 20 When his sickness a person, at far ahouse she makes the menstru-
 Thus onemenstruating Not she looks at it a child onemenstruating If for the first time. for the first time.
 a menstruant eats what he caught [in] net, now unlucky itbecomes; woman
qéstcē itā'tukTtX nauwā'itk, tatc;a pāx noxō'x. $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime} / \mathrm{ka}-\mathrm{y}$ - íkXik. 23 Intending successful the net behold! unlucky it gets. Thus a hook.
 If she eats it siargeon a menstruant intending successful the book woman
tatc;a pāx nēxā'x. Qiā'x qui'nemi aláoix LkLā ${ }^{\prime}$ Xit tex‘̄ algiā behold! unlucky it gets. If five days menstruant then she eats
 fresh food. If the berries which the menstru- not it eats them a child; thus
 she picked ating woman,
Ma'nix niket Lā'mama Lka'nax Lā'Xa, ka Lā'tata ik;oanō'm When not her father a chief his dangh- then hermother's a potlatch ter,
 the one menstruating When not many dentalia now
for the first time.

| cka <br> and | aLktugölEmamx they fetch them | tellx'Em. <br> the people. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Not }}}{\text { Näket }}$ | nioxō-wa'yutckux they dance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

 they loek at her the one menstruating
the first time. $\begin{gathered}\text { Presents are distrib- all these people } \\ \text { uted among them }\end{gathered}$
 who looked at her that theone menstruatiog
 for the first time, ated among them

## 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 lax Lk;ācke; ētka $\underset{\text { iem }}{\substack{\text { lax } \\ \text { a child; } \\ \text { acke; } \\ \text { thas }}}$ $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ telax gélate!a. ats them the sick one.
da'tata ik;oanō'm ir mother's a potlatch brother
x; anā Lā'Lak : her; some- ber father's times sister

## nō'm algétgax <br> atch she makes i

 Lē'leXEmk, a'lta a person, now wa'yutckux cka hey dance and na aqtawés makux. lia are distributed.
nakux télx•Em. e distrib- the people. ig them
er about ten years stends that she is days and are paid

3 first time, she is woman takes care elbows and at the its sometimes five ow the people are mains hidden five nd the cedar bark ; taken off. Then is, and a buckskin tround her for one in washes her face. ombs her. When er. Now these old as a separate door. fifty days she does e second time her herself. She must sky, she must not the sky it becomes
bad weather. When she pisks 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 i:s 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 menstruant 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 $r \mathbf{r}$ second menses.

## MARRIAGE

Ma'nix ēXt gitā́leXam tq;ēx alklā'x Léā gil gō-y- ēXt ē leXam, When one people of a town like theydo it a woman in one town,
2 ka atktō'cgam tgā'Xamōta ka'nauwē lā cōlal LE'k'ala, ka atgé ${ }^{\prime} x$ then they take it their property all his relatives the man, then they go $3 \bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{it}$ atgiā${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{x} \hat{m} \mathrm{~m}$. AqLṑ kux LEunä'yucX. Aqtō'tgex tgā'ktēma buying they do. They are sent messengers. They are kept their dentalia tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$; ka nuxō'gux. Nuxō'gux gā'tamel. A'lta páapa atctā'x 4 the people; then they go home. They go home they who went Now divide he does it

 7 nōxuē'tXuitegux. A'lta aqō'ktx gō ēXt éleXam qigō 7 they make themselves ready. Now she is brought to one town where
 groom. to the groom
9 WiXt aqaxiktcgō'mamx. Ma'nix me'nx $k a \quad q \bar{o}^{\prime} t a \quad \bar{t}^{\prime} k \cdot i t ~ a q t a ̄ ' x$, Again she is bronght to him. When [for] a little only that $\begin{gathered}\text { buying a wife is done, } \\ \text { wife }\end{gathered}$ wiXt aqlō'kXux leunā́yucX. WiXt aqagilgé'x•iwa-y- ō'mel. again they are sent messengers. Again it is added to it purchase aqtō'tx atcē'xikè t!ēltkēu. A'lta noxoē'la-itx tê'lx $\cdot E m k^{n} L a^{\prime} x a n e ̄$. they are several slaves. Now they stay the people outside. given away
AtuXulx ${ }^{\prime} a^{\prime}$ nakôx tgā'okkc. A'lta nuxuiwé'yutckux tgā cōlal qaX They put them on their blankets. Now they dance her relatives that
 ē'natai ōxoēlā' itx'. Aqugugē'Latatckō. Lā'qlaq aqtō'xôx ka'nauwē on the they are. They are taken off [their Take off they are done all other side blankets].
tgā́okkc. Lō'nē aqugugē'Latatckux, ē'XtEmaē la ktē their blankets. Three times they are taken off, sometimes four times aqugugēLatatckux. A'lta uē Xatk aqā'x. Tktē'ma ué'Xatk
 is made. A road is made thus this the man his relatives. It is finished qaX uē'Xatk. A'lta aqō ctxôx qaX ō $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ 'kuil. Aqank; ésitcax, that road. Now she is carried that woman. A blanket is pulled over näket ci'qōex•ī cgā́xôct. Aqtōtcē'naôx t!ōkke. Lōn aqtōtcē’naôx. not it is seen her face. They are laid down blankets. Three are laid down. $\overline{\mathrm{E}}^{\prime}$ Xtemaē môket aqtōtcē̄naôx. Algō'ctxôx $\mathrm{L}^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ gil qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuil. Sometimes two are laid down. She carries her on a woman that woman. back



Tex•ī algōlā'ètamitx gō qo'ta t!ōke, k"caxala'. A'lta aqtō'qlx Just sheputsherdown on those blankets, Now they are car- 3 tkte'ma. Atkt $\bar{o}^{\prime} q u x$ tg $\bar{a}^{\prime} c o l a l ~ q a X ~ \bar{o}^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l$. A lta k; u'tk;ut aqtáa'x dentalia. They carry them her relatives that woman. Now tear they are to her

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { tktéma. Tiácōlal atktikX } \bar{a}^{\prime} t k o a x . ~ & \bar{J}^{\prime} y a q c t ~ a q \bar{a}^{\prime}-i l a x . ~ A ' 1 t a ~ \\ \text { dentalia. His relatives ther } 6\end{array}$ dentalia. His relatives they put them on his head. His louse is made on him. Now aqt $\overline{0}^{\prime} k u p t e k a x ~ t k!\bar{e}^{\prime} w u l E l q L$. ALuxupō'nax tgä́cōlal qaX ṓc $\bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l . ~ 7$ it is carried up to her food. They carry it to her her relatives that woman.


 chase money
uy $\bar{a}^{\prime} w a, k s t \dot{a}^{\prime} x t k i n$ aLx $m \bar{o}^{\prime} y a m i t x$. Ma'nix qoáa'nEm uya'wa iLāa'kit, 11 her expend. eight they refund them. When tive her expend her price
 four herexpend they refundit. when food is brought her, $a^{\prime}$ lta wiXt $\bar{e}^{\prime} k \cdot i t$ aqi $\bar{a}^{\prime} w i x$. WiXt aqt $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ witx tkam $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ ta. A Ita wiXt 13
now again buying a is done. Again they are given property. Now again wife Again taey are given property Now again nuxumay'̄ yamitx.
they return it.

 married couple's both warried couple's they res buying
relative, wife
aLgé'telax.
they did it to them.
 he gives him that woman herfather aslave. When not aslave

 for the loss of a
aLxElki $e^{\prime}$ wulalemamx aLX $g^{\prime}$ mamx, a'lta ka'nauwē algiō'makux 21 she goes to gather roots or berries she reaches her now all she gives food in $\begin{gathered}\text { house, } \\ \text { dishes }\end{gathered}$ no iLā'k;ēwula. Tā'eka qō'tac tklumelā'lEmx, tā'cka ka'nauwē 22 whet she had They those they bought her, them all
 she feeds them. All years thus, when she goes to gather roote $\underset{\text { or berries }}{\operatorname{lEmX}} \underset{\text { that }}{\text { qō }} \underset{\text { woman. }}{\text { Lea }}$ wil.

 she istaken that woman. When not hisyounger that man, then to brother
 4 gō Lī̄a'icX aqLṓcgam qō La Lé̄'kil. Ka $\bar{a}^{\prime} y i p!\bar{e}$ ti $\bar{a}^{\prime} c o ̄ l a l ~ \bar{e}^{\prime} t a m x t c$. to his relative she is taken that woman. Then right his relatives their heart.

| Ma'nix | $\vec{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{it}$ | aLgiä'X | Lq;oā'lip | aqL'lague'gux | Là $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| When | buying a | he does it | a youth | it is refused | his prop |

 Twice trying buying a hedoes it it is refused his property. Sometimes wife
 three trying buying a bedoesit. He hides for her in the woods. Several times $k a L_{j} a p$ aLkLāa'x gō kōlx'ë. A'lta aLkLungōmitx. ALaLgE'ldax, and find he does her in in the woods. Now he carries her away. She leaves them for his sake,
9 naxe ${ }^{\prime}$ ldax qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l . ~ A q L o ̄ n \bar{a} \bar{q}^{\prime} x a t c g u x ~ L \varepsilon \bar{a}^{\prime} k i l$. AtkLōnā'xLategux sheleaves that woman. She is lost the woman. They lost her
10 Láácōlal. NacElä'xo-ix $t x$ qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l ~ n \bar{a}^{\prime} x E l t a . ~ A t g \bar{e}^{\prime} i x ~ t g \bar{a} c \bar{c} l a l$. her relatives. They learn about her that woman sheleft. They go her relatives.
11 Ma'nix tg' $\bar{a}^{\prime} x k ; u n a k e, ~ a t g \bar{e}^{\prime} i x ~ k a^{\prime} n a u w \bar{e} . ~ A q \bar{o} \bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{tamx}$. Atgā'yamx When her elder brothers, they go all. They go to take her They 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 sheleaves.
14 WiXt ia'xka na-igE'ltax. WiXt aqoLád tamx, atgéix tgáácōlal. Again to him she leaves for his Again they gotocarry her they go her relatives.
 Several days, again she leares. Now let alone she is Sometimes
 times
$\bar{e}^{\prime} k \cdot i t$ aqḗs'Lgax, me'nx ka tkamō'ta-y- ék•it aqte'Lgax. WiXt buying iedonetoher, a ittle only property buying a is donetoher. Again
a wife
8 aqLaxo-iktegómamx. Ka'nanwe tgácölal atgéix qaX $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{m} \overline{\mathrm{o}}^{\prime} \mathrm{kuil}$.

 in-law. in-law.
 He looks after it the fire. He always catches salmon to all her relatives
22 Lā'k•ikal. his wife.
 24 t!ē'Eltkēu éqā'tēm aqtē'telax, ka it tō'kti né'xax é'Lamxtc. Ma'nix slaves payingin- it is done, and good gets his beart. When
 not payingin. is is done and hekillshim. When not find he does him demnity

iqā̄'tēm aqē'telax ka t'ayā' né'xax étramxtc.
payingin- it is done and good gets hisheart.
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 ali 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 taken away. Then, also, indemnity is paid and he is satisfied.
berries. When r. If he has no no father, she is ter husband feel refused, he may es in the woods and carries her her. Her relay all $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{o}}$ to take carry her back ; to the young en she leaves a 1 [to stay with ght for a small es go to [attend with his fatherlooks after his
d to him as ali mnity he kills $f$ his relatives. of a man's depaid and he is

## DEATH.

 When he dies many his relatives many hisdentalia a person,


$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Two aretaken men toprepare they do eorpse } & \text { young men. } & 3\end{array}$



 selves. tā'nemcke, tkā́lamuks, to ā'cōciniks. A $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ X they do it
women,
went
men,
ehildren.
It is finished le'kaqcō lqup atklā'x. A'lta lāqo atcō'xôx tgā'xal. Ka'nauwē their hair cut they do it. Now take off thes do them their names. All $\quad 9$
 alō'xôx tgā'xal. Oxoé'ma t'atoxup !ena'x te'kXala ka tqā'cociniks. they do their names. Others they name themselves names and children. 11
them A'lta aqtā̀'maquq Lā'qtēma qō'La Lṑ'meqtx. Ka'nanwē atktō'cgam Now they uredistrib- his dentalia that dead one. All they take them 12
 alō'meqtx aLklō'leXamx: "x•ix•i'x tcuegā'ma ōgu'k'ikal, na'nix he dies, he says to them: "This one he will take her my wife, when 14

alktō'leXamx. A Ita iā'xkati aqtō'cgamx lā'nemeke gō lā'cōlal.
he speaks to them. Now there they are taken the women to his relatives. 16

aLklō'leXamx lā'xk'un: "Mai'kXa teemucgā'ma imē'prau." Ma'nix she says to her her elder sister: "You he will take you your frothor. When 18


his widow, then to him they take her. Thus a man, thus a woman. 20

 $A^{\prime}$ lta amô'kctikc tê'lx•Em actiup!Enā'x. A'lta $y$ - $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xnee tqamō'ta Now two people they name him. Now much property 23

1 aqtā'witx qō'tac tgiup; Enā'x éqxal. $\bar{E}^{\prime} k a \operatorname{le} k \cdot a l a, ~ \bar{e}^{\prime} k a L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ gil, they are given those they name him name. Thus aman, thus a woman, $2 \bar{e}^{\prime} k a \quad$ Lk; āsks, ma'nix aqiup; Enā'x éqxal.

Nēxeltá'kōmxēa wiXt $t_{i}$ ayà à aqLà'x Lmè'meluct. Amô'ketike After one year again good it is made the corpse. Two
4 aqtō'kux tq; ulipx•Enā'yu. T!ayā $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ atklā'x ka qix• ikan̄̄'m wiXt are hired youngmen. Good the make it and that canoe also
$5^{\text {t }!a y \bar{a}} \bar{\prime}^{\prime}$ aqiā'x. Onuā'LEma aqā'ilax.
good it is made. Paint it is done to it.


 ikanī'm. Ma'nix iLā'gilx Emalalema Lán'qēwam, quL aqiā'wix canoe. When his shell rattle a shaman, hang up it is done
 his shell-rattle. When many his chil- a shaman, now farinto the $\begin{gathered}\text { dren } \\ \text { woods }\end{gathered}$
 it is carried his baton. Thus also his rattle $\begin{gathered}\text { far into the } \\ \text { woods }\end{gathered}$ it is carried.
 When a brave dies it is put on top of a stick his headdress at
 ikanī'm. Ma'nix $L^{\varepsilon \bar{a}^{\prime} g i l ~ a L o ̄ ' m E q t x, ~} \bar{a}^{\prime} m k X a-y-L^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} q ;$ ēLxap quL canoe. When a woman dies, ouly hercoat hang up aq $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ wix go ige $\bar{e}^{\prime} m$ Xatk.

## it is done at the canoe burial.

Ma'nix laq aqte'Lxax Lāxigé'xo-il, LgōLē'leXEmk Lāq aLkte'Lxax,
 aqLā'wasôx LgōLē'lEXEmk. Ma'nix aqix EnEmō'sXEmx iLa'k emXatk
 a dead one, he learns about it, if not he givestham his dentalia that
 alktō'tx lā'ktēma ka näket aqlā'wa óx. hegives dentalia then not he is killed.

 $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ IXam gō lē'Xat lkā́nax." ĒLamxtc tlayā' qitelā'xō. A'lta atgē'ix town to one chief." His heart good it will be made. Now they go tê'lx Em go-y- ēXt ē ${ }^{\prime}$ lXam. Alō'nike aqte'telōtx $t$ !é ${ }^{\prime}$ Eltgēu, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ kunīm people to one town. Three are given him slaves, canoes



All hedistributes them his rela-
 him
x, éka $L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime} g i l$, thus a woman,
t. Amô'ketike Two ikanī'm wiXt canoe also his baton 'qxôiamē qix. its stern
quL aqiā'wix ng up it is done $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$ Ita $\mathbf{k} \bar{o}^{\prime} \backslash \mathbf{E X i}$ now far into the woods leXi aqō'k'x. to the it is carried. oods
$\bar{a}^{\prime}$ k; ēckEla gō is head-dress at L aqa $\bar{a}^{\prime} w i x$ gō , up it is done at 'qiēLxap que ercoat hang up
q aLktE ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Lxax}$ te he did them,
iLa'k'emXatk his canoe burial íktēma qō La s dentalia that $\left[a^{\prime} n i\right.$
$\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xoē many

Im aLé'xElax comes to be on it
a gō-y $\overrightarrow{\text { ext }}$ A'lta atgé'ix Now theygo tgēu, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ kunīm res, canoes aqtE'tElōtx. are given him. $\mathrm{nin}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$. Cmôket oes. Two
$\underset{\text { dentalia }}{\text { tkt }}{ }^{-1}$ at $\underset{\text { at }}{\text { go }}$
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { ChiNOOK } \\ \text { BOAS }\end{array}\right]$
DEATH.
255
ēXt ḗlXam ka alta nōxō'maqtx. O'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 alṑmeqtx LāicX qō'La and now feud it is. When he dies his relative that 2 klktō'tx thtē'ma, algō'xuptct!ax lā́cōlal, alṑix wiXt gō qigō the one who dentalia, he calls them together his relatives, he goes again to where gives away
ã'nqatē alkte'telōtx tktē'ma. A'lta wiXt è $k$ a aqLā'x. Aqte'telōt before he gave them to him dentalia. Now again thas it is done. They are given t!ē'eltgēu, aqte'telōt tktē'ma, ōkunī'm aqā̄telōtx. Tlayā̄ nē'xax slaves, they are given dentalia, canoes aregiventohim. Good gets
$\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Lamxte.
his heart.
Ma'nix alō'meqtx Lgak; Emā'na. A'lta ā'yats !a nē'xelax é'Lamxtc.
When hedies achief. Now bis sickness is on it hisheart.

gō-y ēXt jtālXam.
Ma'nix alki étēnax LgōLḗleXEmk, aqLō'lXam Lqiēyō'qxut, When he has killed one a person, it is said to an old man, 10
 ian spirit
 coal the old man. Now grease hemixes it that
Lqā̄́LXateX. Ackle'telax gō letā̀xôst. Algā'telax ōkuk ${ }^{\prime} \overline{u e}^{\prime}$ tik. coal. He puts it on on his face. He puts it on a headring of cedar 13
 Here [at his legs tied it is done cedar bark, here[un- also tied, at
ankles] Lā'pōtē wiXt $k_{i} a u^{\prime} k_{j} a u$. Qoä'nemi aLā'o-ix nikct alkLáametx [wrists] also tied. Five days not hedrinks Ltcuq, nēket alaō'ptitx, nēkct alō'La-itx, guā'nesum aLō'tXuitx. water, not he sleeps, not he lies down, always he stands. Pō'lakli algō'egēwalemx ; alkcilō'telkema-itx ce'qoalala aqcē'Lōtelk; Atnight he walks about; he whistles much bone whistles he whistles; ē'nxēaxul aLgiā'xolema-itx gaLā'kiauk; au. Cka wāx nē'ktcuktē. he says a ä ä he always says the murderer. And on the next it gets day. 18
Qoä'nemi aLā'o-ix niket aLxEmē'nagux. A'lta tex'ī alkLōménagux Five his sleeps not he washes his face. Now then he washes his face Lqiēyṓqxut. Lāqq aqLE'Lxax qō'La Lqā́LXateX. Lāq aqē $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{Lax}$ the old man. Take off he does it that coal. Take off it is done
 bis blackened face the murderer. It is put on him red paint the murderer.
 A little coal is mixed. That again that oldman 22
 he puts it on him red paint. Sometimes man old person, sometimes woman Lq; $\bar{e} y \bar{o}^{\prime} q x u t . ~ L \bar{a}^{\prime} q L a q ~ a q L E^{\prime} L x a x ~ q \bar{o}^{\prime} L a \quad L^{c} u \bar{e}^{\prime} l \bar{o} L, q \bar{o}^{\prime} L a k_{i} a u^{\prime} k_{j} a u$ old person. Take off it is done that cedarbark, that tied
 being to him. Now buckskinstraps tied they are to his arm and 25


 is burned6
agile 'lēmx. LōtX ka āLgiā'x. Qoä'nemi algiā'wulax ka kape't. he is given it to He then he eats. Five times heswallows and enough. eat. stands
2 LōnLā'Li aLā'o-ix, ka wiXt ā'gon onuwā'LEma aqā'telax. A'la Thirty his sleeps, and again another redpaint is puton him. Now
 good red paint. Now he carries it his head ring and his bucket

 anyhow the people eat in the murderer, when he eats. Not his company
6 qansi'x aLō'La-itx aLxLxE'lEmax, guā'nsum aLō'tXuitx ma'nix anyhow hesits he eats, always he stands when
7 alxLxE'lemax. Ma'nix aLō ${ }^{\prime}$ La-itx ka eXt ic $\bar{a}^{\prime} \varepsilon_{o w i t ~ a l c x t e a w a ' t x u-i t x ~}^{\text {en }}$ he eats. When he sits and one his leg he kneels on one leg
8 gaLā' $k_{\mathfrak{j}} a^{\prime} k_{j}$ au. Näket qansi'x aLkLō'ketx Lk;ācke gaLā'k;auk;au. the murderer. Not anyhow helooks at it a child the murderer.
9 Näket qansi'x alktā ${ }^{\prime} q a m i t x$ télx $\cdot E m$ noxo-iLxE'lEmax. Not anybow he sees them people they eat.
 When be dies a woman her husband a widow she becomes. Now

 the widow. She dies. If her child a widow, its smallness her child, ka näket iō'Lqtē ka aLkLō'leXamx Lā'pl'au: "T!ā'ya éxa and not long and hesays to her her dead husband's "Good make relative:


## 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,

 ¿a-y- uLā'cgan and his bucket nakteX. Näket spruce. Not
lemax. Näket IEmax $\underset{\text { Not }}{\text { Näkct }}$ Xuitx ma'nix tands when extcawā'txu-itx e kneels on one leg
 the murderer. he becomes. Now y-ix, $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ XtEmaē eeps, sometimes nēket aLgíax not she eats it iet akLE'tqamt t she sees him Lxēnē'nago-itx She rubs on herself $\bar{a}^{\prime} o k L^{\varepsilon} E^{\prime}$ pLau; anket a widow; qa'nsix ${ }^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} h e ̄$ anyhow laugh $\overline{\mathrm{j}}^{\prime}$ xa $\bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{mëmxtc!}$ ahe it your heart !
t! ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} k t i \quad i L a^{\prime} \bar{o} k$. good her blanket.

## hē aLxa'x ka

 gh shedoes and Ma'nix ai'aq $^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$Le'wam aqLā'x sending is done to disease her $1 \overline{0}^{\prime} \mathrm{kstX}$ Lā $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xa}$, ;mallness her child,
"T'āya éxa l's "Good make
property, and [wo young men d 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 sheil 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 chicf 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

BULL. $T=20-17$
man whom he had tiva: 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 bone whistles. He always says $\ddot{a} \ddot{i} \ddot{a}$. 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 she 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 laugh. 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 quickly, 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.
one [as before]. secomes glad. to each other guardian spirit coal and mixes rer]. He gives ied around his ys he does not n. He always bone whistles. his face. Then e takes off that puts red paint
The old man by an old man, was tied to his round his arms He is given a or him, until it e eats standing. s he is painted he carries his $t$ on top of the a company of a

When he sits looks at a child

Then she goes sometimes two esh food. She e bathes every he never wears year she must "Now be glad; - good blanket. husband's relady, they ask a a widow has a $y$ to her soon:

WHALING.

"Amxklē'tegum." Mánix ō'Xoētike Liap atgiā'x ékolē: 2
"Amxklè'tegum gō ilxā'leXam." Mánix ālā'k•iLau, aqLō'lXamx: 3
"Go and tell them at our town." When one having taboos, he is told:
"Iau'a mā lna Lā'qLaq amxigā'max." A'lta Lā'qLaq atxē'xax iau'a
"There seaward goingupand do." Now goingup and they do there
 seaward. Thus also one havingeo- there seaward going up and hedoes. ceding night,

When not going up and he does the one having then it dirfts away. Not down taboos.
atgiā'xex qō'tac $L_{i}$ ap qtgiā'x, aqlge'mla-itx Lka'nax. Atgā'yamx they cut it those find whodidit, they wait for him the chief. They arrive
 Lkínax. A'lta aqigEmgék'amita-ôx qix ékolée ka'nauwē, kopä't chief. Now it ismeasured that whale whole, enough 9 Lā'yaqteq, koppät cia'lict. A'lta aqtō'lXamx tê'lx'Em: "Io 'kuk 10 its head, enough [at] its tail. Now they are told the people: "Here mai'ka miä'xca, iō'kuk x•ix•i'x• tciā'xca." Ka'nauwē aqiāuwémakux 11 you you will cut, here this one he will ent." All it is distributed among
 ciā'lict atkcā'xc. Ka'nauwē aqiā'xc. A'lta atgiō'kuix éwa 13 its tail they cut it. All it is cut. Now they carry it thas

 that whale. Thus long stick, two spans others

 AqLō'LXamx iṓkuk Lq;ōp ä'xa. Lq;ö̈́p algiā́x iláa'kolē. 18


 for it.
ka ceula' 1 aci'xla-itx ma'nix aqiumelā'lemx.
and a ground- they exchange when it is bought.

aqioxō'cgamx, aqioxōXulátax. Ma'nix Winteıawn'ct Liap aqḗax 1 it is taken from it is asked back from When them, Lā'cka GiLa'pcō-i iLā'kolē. at Oysterville found it is done ē'kolē, Lā'cka Gila'peō-i ilā'kolē. Mánix menx. mā'ēma 2 a whale, those the people at Sea their whale. When a little down the river $\begin{gathered}\text { dand } \\ \text { [northward] }\end{gathered}$
 Oysterville and the Willapa their whale. When find they do it
 Sealand
 the Willapa there up river sonth- Oysterville find they do it a whale
$6 \underset{\text { it is asked back. }}{\text { aqiL Xax }}$.
Ma'nix algée'lkElax qLā'k•iLau, q; oā'p iuxoné'ptega, tatea When he sees it one having taboos, nearly it drifts ashore, behold wiXt ayō'lx, mā'Lnē ayō'ix. Ē'ka galápōl, éka lqlā'xit, éka
8 ugain it goessea seaward it goes. Thus some one who thus a menstruating thus has cohabited
last night,

9 also a girl who is men- thus also a murderer. When their taboo, struant for the
first time first time,
nēkct lgā'tckēwal étwa tkamilā'leq. Ma'nix algō'cgēwalemix é'wa rot they go thus beach. When they go much thas
 têlx.Em.

Ma'nix gō Nitc; xē'els Liap aqiā'x ē'kolē, ka'nauwē atgē'ix When at Chehalis find it is done a whale, alı they go
 alkLélkElax le'ktexEm kalā'pōl. A'ka wiXt qLklà'xelt, taua'la he sees it he sings man whocohab. Thus also a mature woman, else ited the last night.
 genant the house besinger a wontan. - Oly pople struant the house $\quad$ tā'mac tqä'cōciniks nuxoēxṑtēnema-itx, they help sing, only boys they help sing,
tqLaplxiXenā'yu. Qoä'nemi alä'o-ix kle'ktexem. Aqlō'gux
 a youth: "Go and look at seaward." Five times he is sent, now Liap algíax. Nan'itka iuqunā̀itix ékolē. Ma'nix kalà'pōl alō'p!x 24 find hedoes it. Indeed it drifts a whalh. When a man who has enters ohabited the
last night

L;ap agéax found it is done Enx $\quad m \bar{a}$ е́ma little down the river [northward] Liap aLgia'x find theydoit i'tax. Ma'nix back. When
aLgiā'X ékolē they do it a whale
éptega, tatea is ashore, behold LqLā ${ }^{\prime} x i t, \bar{e}^{\prime} k a$ I menstruating thus woman,
nix Lä'k $^{\prime} \cdot \mathrm{iLau}$, en their taboo,
¿ēwalemx ē'wa go much thas ta $\bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{lo}^{\circ}$ aktā'x v hunger comes to them
nauwe atgè'ix ali they go :mamx étkolē. ay it the whale. olē, ka 'nauwē thale, all

Lgōléle XEmk, a person,
é'kolē. Näkct a whale. Not ipX, taua'lta man,
$\bar{a}^{\prime}$ 'velt,, eise
taua'la re woman, else
se tqieyō'qtike old people
ēxō'tēnema-itx, they help sing,
im. $\underset{\text { He is sent }}{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{L}^{\prime}$ gux He is sent
qLō'guX, a'lta he is sent, now uLā'pōl aLö'p!x an whohas enters abited the
lst night
 in that house that singing, atonce nothing it gets, it fees that ilā'yulema. Ä'ka wiXt lklā'xit. Ma'nix alṓp!x lklā'xit nau'i his supernatural Thus also a menstruant When she enters a menstruant at once helper.

 He places upright a stick at the ocean, a long stick. He says: 4
"Yukpā' iuXunéptcga ékole.", Nau'itka ia'xkati ayō'Xuniptckax, Here it will drift ashore the whale." Indeed there it drifts ashore,
 when five times his sleeps he sings. Ikétal his name that iana' mā'Lna gilā'Xawôk.
there seaward having a guardian spirit.
Ma'nix Lā'k; ēlak ék kolē $L_{i}$ ap atgiä'x, ma'nix amô'ketike, Lxoa'p When Clatsop a whale find they do it, when two, hole algiā'x, k; au algā'elax $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ kuēma; ma'nix nēkct ō'kuēma ka-ythey makeit, tie they do it to it a strap; when not astrap then ogō'cil. Akoapä'tike Lā'cōlal, koapä't kiau algiā'x. A'lta atgiā'xe 10 kelp. As many his relatives, as many tie he does it. Now they cut it ékolē. E'xauwē atgiá'xe. A'lta aqlō'gux lè'Xat, alxklē'tegōmx 11 the whale. Much they cut it. Now they send him one, he goes to tell them
$\bar{e}^{\prime} w a \cdot y$ élXam. A'lta atgé'ix télx $\mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{Em}$. A'lta atgià'xcx ka'nawwē 12
thus the town. Now they go the people. Now they cut it all


cat it is done there. If he arrives at that strap it is made for him, 14

 hisstrap a person, another one cut he does it, then they fight

 all they cut it the people. All those people sell 18
 they do it their whale. Large, enough large; not cut it is done.
 aqiumelá'lemx. Ma'nix iā́qoa ic ka LïXt Lpaci'ci aci'xla-itx. 21
 aqiLgemō'ktix algē'ctxōnilx. Gō aLō'nike tê'lx Em algugigé'cgamx; 23 she is paid she carries them. To three people she belps them;

Lq;oā'lipx wiXt, ma'nix aLXelgē'cgelitx, algē'ctxonitx tcēx 25 a youth also, when he helps, he carries on his back several

nuxo-ilxe'IEmax. Mánix gatelō'pamē Lgōlélexemk 27


1 Alxace/luwaqL'ax.
e'xané isa'kole. Aqión $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ bearrives too late at the whale much his whate. It is finished, then be arrives.
 together
4 kia Lảcknic Lákjēlak. Ka'nauwétike éka, and their mat the clatsop. All thus.

## Trasslation.

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 thers." 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 cut two 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 Ohehalis 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 whale 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

A'Ita nïket Gua'nesum Alwayn
иLä́qéwéхх their knife
routh to go to observe taboos rale. Then he who cohabited
If no person uld drift away. the chief. All : and measures people: "You ong those peoit is all cut, it e is measured, iks two spans ans wide if the " and they cut spans and one string of deno spans large ren back from people of Sea o the Willapa. sterville, it is of Oysterville, rifting ashore, ho has cohabith a girl who

People who 1 to the beach,

Willapa go to 1 the Chehalis
supernatural , has her regabe 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, ps finds 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 iast 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. Thas 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 lears [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.



6 aLgiutḗnax Lā'xēklax ka iā'xka g he has killed them the hunter then that the $\mathrm{Ne}^{\prime} x \cdot c a \hat{x}$, tex $\bar{i}$ nuxō'gux. $\mathrm{Ka}^{\prime}$ nauw It is dry, then they go home. All tê'lx $\cdot E m$. ALgiō'magux iLā'k; ētēnax kLā'xēklax. people. He distributes it what he has killed the hunter Mane $\bar{e}^{\prime} x$ LqLa'xElt $L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime} g i l, ~ n a ̈ k e t ~ L g i t e g a \bar{a}^{\prime} l i L ~ \bar{a}^{\prime} y a q t q, ~ t g \bar{a}^{\prime} k \cdot i L a u$. When menstruating a woman, not she takes it its head, it is her taboo.
 aLgiā'x. Näket cā'ca Lktetx gō tiā pōtē tiā'XamōkXuk. Gṑ 2 kulā'yi he eats it. Not break they do it at its forelegs its bones. There far

 chus a giri who is menstru- Not shelooks at it the elk, dropsy comes to be o
ant ior the first time.
 When he is unsuccessful the hunter, not [any]bow itgoes to his child.

Mā'nix aLō'Lx Lā'Xa, a'lta ए'Late!a nixā'LElax, nau'i aLō'meqtx. 17 When it goes to his child then its sickness comes to be on it, at once it dies. the water

| Ma'nix <br> When | aLxugōmā'q; auwôx he goes hunting |  | ka <br> then | egape't motionless | $\text { nōx } \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{x}$ <br> they are | Lā'aa his children |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lā'k•ikal. <br> his wife. | Näkct <br> Not | $q \bar{a}^{\prime} \times \overline{\mathrm{e}} \mathbf{w a}$ [any]where | aLö'ix <br> she goes | Lä'k ikal <br> his wife | $L^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{x} \bar{e} k$ <br> the hun | Lax. <br> ter. | Ma'nix <br> When |
| acōxoén ${ }^{-1}$ <br> they make no |  | ka <br> then | $\underset{\text { one }}{\text { Lés }^{\prime} \text { Xat }}$ | $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Late! a <br> its sickness | $n^{\prime} \mathbf{n}^{\prime} \mathbf{x}$ <br> comes to | lax | Là $\bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{Xa}$ <br> his child |

21 ma'nix aLx ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{cE}^{\prime}$ mgenax when he is unsuccessful.

## Translation.

When a hunter has killed a male elk far away, then twelve 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 hunting, 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.

1
 the canoes. Inmibile planks arelaid on top of thus they lay them acrosm those them. Ma'nix ikioanō'mem algiā'x Lkā'nax, a'lta atgē'ix, aqtö'kux
 four in a canoe, sometimes five in a canoe, sometimen six in a canoe. Ma'nix gilä'Xawôk, kadíx• aqLö'gux. Qioā'p atgiả'xomx élXam a man having a in company heis aent. gravian spirit,
qṑtac aのtō'kux, ale'ktexEmx qō'La guä'Xawôk. Noxoe'teEmaox those who are sent, he ningu that one having a guardian spirit.

They hear it
gitä'lXam: "Ō qElXtgā́lemam," nugógo-imx. Atxigèlàmamxē the people of "Oh, people come to fetchus," they say. They land
the town. the town.
qtktugō'lemamx. Nuxō'klitegux gō-y
èt éleXam, them.
a'lta wiXt atgē'ix gō y ext éleXam; ka'nauwé télx anēma. A'lta now again they ${ }^{2}$ o to one town; all towns Now nuXö'gux. A'Ita nuXuètXuitegux têlx $a m$. Ta'cka qō'tae kulā'yi toey ko home. Now they make themselves ready the people. They thone far gitā'lXam, tä'cka aqugumä'la-itx. Qiā'x atgā'yamx, a'lta ka'nauwe people of a town, they are waited for. It they arrive, now all atge'tetcax télx•am. E'ka wiXt iau'a atge'tetolax, ma'nix go they go down the people. Than also there they go wh the river, when at
 upriver potlateh hemakes it a chef. They araive at where
 they are fetched. Sear they arrive the town, and they are put aide õoma'p. Ka'nauwē y ḗka go qaX okunīm. A'lta iáxkatē nōxenáXitx
 gitá'Xawôk, akapä'tike nugō'texemx. Atklilga'mitaxoé aqtólXamx. having guardian as many sing. They sing in the canoe they arc telth. apirits,
NuXuiwáyntckux gó qaX oomáp. Ka'nauwe y otánuwalema dieir painted facen

 dentalia
their ear ornaments.
 their When a brave a man then hisheal ornament, bis blackened face. blankets.
Ma'nix Láqewam
 Nugö'texEmx cka atxigelà'xe. AqLölXamx Lágil: "Maika They sing and they land. She is told a woman: "You ia'mitstkenema mxeláxō" Ale'k'imx Leágil: "Kie texEp nkêx." you beail dancer Se." She says the womaa "No not daring I am." 266
géix, aqtö'knx ygo. they are aent a'kjatxEmike. six in a canoe. $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ xomx élXam y reach atown Noxo- 'teEmagx They hear it

Atxigèla'mamxe They land
ext éleXam, one
anéma. A'lta Now qotae kulay
those far a'lta ka'nauwe now all tx, ma'nix go when at go qigo qax' ${ }^{\prime} y L_{i} E x$
they are put aide by side
'qukuitx qaX y them across those A'lta ia'xkatē Now there
akuapä'tike as many
e antólXamx they are felta.
ota'nuwaLEma their painted facen
anwé Pi'LEma aii fall uwe tgEt; $\bar{o}^{\prime} k t i$ good
e'LamEnukt. t, his blackened face.
aLkLókI. X. he carries it. gil: "Maika man: "You "texep nkēx." tot daring I am."
 If one who under. then she a head dancer she gets. Thus a man, 1 qiä'x giLā't lowil LE'k'ala, tex•í iā'LatstkEnEma nả'Lxalax. A'lta one who under a man, then he a bead dancer be gets. Now
 they enter the house When bent ther gets a woman, she goea one woman 3 dancing. bead|
t!áya aqiā́x $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Laqtq. A'lta ackLgEmge'ktix, t!ā ya aqLgiāx 4 good it is made her head. Now she pays her, good it is made e'Laqtq. Ma'nix naLkEmk; äpax LgoléleXEmk, aqLō'egamx 5 her bead. When he gets ont of rhythm a person, he is takes
máLxolé, aqLōLā'ètemitx. Kapē'tike tgā̉awok, kapétike up to the sides he is placed up there. As many those having guardian an many 6 nugō'texEmx. Alō'XuLi'Ex eXt gilä'leXam, a'lta wiXt tgö́nike sing. They fimish one people of a town, now again others
eXt gita'leXam wiXt éka. Ma'nix nēket óXué télx'Em ka moket one people of a town again thas. When not many people then two 8 tgäleXamema atgiuxtāmax. Nux•ix'auwáXitx. Ma'nix táqoa-il towns they enter the bouse They come together. When large ,

Aqcógux cmoket cq;oä'lipx, ma'nix mãnx ka Lák;ewölelqL

the potlatch the one who makes it. "Good you go," they are told 12



 They bring it to his relatives all; they bring it to food: them them
 They dance, again theyland. Again they enter the bonse thoae axuxoma'nEmamx.
who were sent to bring food.
Wane'x
When $\underset{\text { dry nalmon }}{\prime}$ deXkul aquxömánemamx, 18
qui'nEmike Lkä'lamuke atgã'qcx $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ LEXkul. Atginxtã'max tgä'qcit five men they hold it in the dry al. They enter dancing they bold it 19
 atgiuxtámax. QoínEmi atgáoix unXuiwä'yutckuX télx'am, 21 they enter daneing. Five times their sleeps they dance the people, a'lta aqauwigéqxo-imx. Lä'nēwa Lkánax aqLop!ena'x. 22 now they are given prenents. First the chief is named.
AqlólXamx léXat LgōLéleXemk: "Maika amtōp!Ena'nema 23 He is told one person: "You go and name them télx am." Gõ eXt itā'leXam LéXat Lkänax aqLōp!Enā'x. Ma'nix 24 the people." At one their town one chief he an named. When



1 EXt itā́lXam aqLṓgōL ax aqawigéqxo imx, wiXt égōn ḗlXam One their town in finished is given prosenta. again one more towa aqauwigéqxo-imx. Lánēwa lkā'nax aqale'lqEmax, aqlop!ena'x. is given prosents. First the chief is called, be is natsed.
 4 Ka'nauwè.y- éka; éka tā́nEmekc, éka tkälamukc.

All than; thus the women, thus the men.


 Ia'nx'ama ëkupku'p aqeauwémakux tā'nEmcke. TámkXatike $\Delta$ fathom to ahort dentalia they are given as prenenta the women. each sho
 ékupku'p aqiauwèmakux. Ma'nix ō'Xoē Lā́ktēma Lkā'nax ka short dentalia they are givenaspros. When many hisdentalia a chief then môkete'mt~z Lia'nx ama ēkupku'p algiō'magux. two to each fathoms to each short dentalia he givea it to them as a prosent

## Translation.

When a chief intends to give a potlatch, four, five, or six men are sent out in a canoe [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 invited 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 dentalla, 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, atother 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 raceive short dentalia. If a chief has many dentalia, then every one receives two fathoms of short dentalia.
$e$, or six men are who has a guarda town the man it town hear him sengers land and 1. After having nake themselves Vhen they arrive Iso when a chief They go up the 1ey were invited is. This is done o have guardian aces are painted men wear their ecklaces. They nents and their They sing and ar head dancer." tho knows how Now they enter rends her head, or having made hm , he is taken those who have

WAR.


## 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 otber. All the warriors sing. They kneel [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.

$m X$. $\quad \underset{\text { When }}{\text { Ma'nix }}$ naqtx. Ma'nix fight. When i. $A$ Lō' Xulex They finish it 10ax oōmā'p,
down planks, t'oxulā'yuwima, warriors,

kanä'mtemax both parties za iqagē'niak ien exchange of pres ents after war
cō't!us nox $\bar{o}^{\prime} x$. eaceful they become.

sem sees blood, will be killed. planks are put They kneel [on people of both he two parties is not yet been and they make

WAR BETWEEN THE QUILEUTE AND CLATSOP.


Naköt; a't. Five times his sleeps and he returned. He returned, seaward

Tiā'k;ēlakē, iau'a tstāX Tiā'k;ēlaké. Nḗk•ikct é'wa mā́lxôlē. Clatsop, there around the Clatsop. Helooked thus landward. 4




thus where hewill go. Now also they went down people. Cut off they did him. 8
 Now they surrounded those people. He he he now they sur-
him

 equil; $\bar{a}^{\prime} m u k e . ~ " H a h a ̈ '!" ~ a t g i o ̄ ' l X a m ~ q o ̄ ' L a c ~ t e ̂ ' l x \cdot E m . ~ A t k L e ́ l u k e ~$ spears. "Hahä'!" they said to him those people. They threw him iau'a $k^{u} c \bar{a}^{\prime} x a l \bar{e} q \bar{o}^{\prime} t a c ~ t \hat{e}^{\prime} l x \cdot E m$. Tsk; Es ne ${ }^{\prime} x a x$. Aqiū'klpa iau'a there up those people. Sjoop he did. He was missed there 13
 above. Again they said to him those people: "Hahä'!" Now he jumped
 middle at those people. He went those people. Now they fol. 15
 those people. Intending he was thrown he jumped up. Now
 he left them those people, then he arrived at Clatsop. No hismother
 that youth, she was dead; no hisfather, he was dead; and his grandfather.
A'lta tsō ${ }^{\prime}$ yustē ka niXatgō'mam Tiāk; ēlakē. A'lta ōxoénx•at Now evening and he came back to Clatsop. Now they stood there T!ilémuke; oXuiwā'yutckō. "I'kta mex $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ lex'alem? Mckti'ckam 20 tEmeā'xalaitan. Stāqi qE'lxax. Te $\hat{e}^{\prime} l x \cdot E m$ pā $i k \bar{e}^{\prime} x$ tétité your arrows.
Mcxe'ltXuitck!" "
"Eiā $L_{i} E m e^{\prime} n X u t "$ aqiṓlXam. "Tmēmelō'ctike
Make yourselves ready!" "Eiā' lies" was said to him. "Ghosts



IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



5 staqi ake'tax. Aqtō'tēna-y- a'lta T!ilē'muke gō kn Lā'xanī-y. attack they did them. They were killed now the Tillamook at outside
 agE'tax t!ōḗma. AmE'nx katike aqtōtē'na iau'a ci'tkum é'leXam they did the houses. Few only were killed there at the
them
[upper] haif town
ka
and
$\begin{gathered}\text { noxo- } \\ \text { they awoke }\end{gathered}$
tgā'xalaitanEma their arrows

 the clatsop. Now they were carried the boys.
$\bar{O}^{\prime}$ Xuitike tkā'cōcinike aqtā'stuq, Tkulē'yut !ke atktā ${ }^{\prime} k$ tuq. A ${ }^{\prime}$ ta Many boys were carrind away, the Quileute carried them away. Now

 atktō'çam $\operatorname{tga} a^{\prime} x a l a i t a n E m a ~ k a^{\prime} n a u w e ̄ . ~ A ' l t a ~ n o ̄ x \bar{x}^{\prime} t u a ~ q \bar{o}^{\prime}$ tac they took them all. Now their arrows ran those tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$ ia'koa mai'ēmē. Atktō'cgam nauā'itgema; atktō'cgam

Tkulēyū't!kc. A'lta noxō'maqt qō'tac tê'lx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$. A'lta aqtā'wa the Quilente. Now they fougnt those people. Now they were
 utā'xanim. Atgō'egilx utā'xanim Tkulyēū't!ke, qāmx iā'xkatē

8 mā'Lxolē ataē'taqL. Atgō'cgam qaX ōkunīm Lả'k; ēlak, ta'ke inland they left them. They took them those canoes the clatsop, then utā'xanima. A'lta aqtḗlua y- ē'mas. Tkulēyí't!kc. Lap, lap, lap, Lap, their canves. Now they were pur- the sea the Quileute. Shoot, shoot, shoot, shoot,
sued on the water

 aqE'Lxalukctgō. AqLā'owilX ka LuXunē'n. AqLgā'ôm, aqlō'cgam 23 he was thrown into the He was struck nd he floated. He was reached, he was taken, water.
aqLaQā'na-it

| Xuitike <br> Many | $\begin{gathered} \text { the cōcinike } \\ \text { boys } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |

$\underset{\text { were thrown into the }}{\text { aqto-a'lguil. }}$
$\underset{\text { Part }}{\text { Qāmy }}$ canoe. Many boys water.


[^7]tkā'cōcinike. the boys.
tā'ktuq. A'lta I them away. Now la gō-y- $\overline{e x t}$ er at one reople. Now x $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ tua $q^{\bar{o}}$ 'tae ; atktō'cgam i; atktō'cgam away
B'lta aqtā'wa Now they were driven away ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{k}^{\mathbf{n}}$ Iam gō-yere carried into
$\bar{a} m x$ iā'xkatē part there
'k; ēlak, ta'kE Tkulēyū't!ke the Quileute
, Lap, Lap, Lap, , shoot, shoot, shoot,

## AqLā̀owilX <br> He vas struck

iXt LE'gum $\stackrel{\text { gain }}{\mathrm{n},} \begin{array}{r}\text { one more } \\ \mathrm{n}\end{array}$ ed. he was taken.

aqaxatgō'mam it was passed I'yitoa. A'lta ere pursued Now rds here.


Now few only their canoes the Quileute, not many; then


 the Quilente. They arrived at Quenaiult the Quileute.
Pāl tmēmelō'ctike ūtā'xanīm. A'Ita atktagelai'tamit qṓtac 6
Full of corpses their canoes. Now they placed them upright those

$\bar{a}^{\prime t g} \mathrm{~g} p t \mathrm{k}$ q $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ tac gitā${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Xan} \overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{e}$. A lta aqawigéwaL; amit.
they went up to those who were alive. Now they were given to eat.
Nōxo-iluā’lem They ate
tgàcōal. Tate!
their relatives. Behold,
Tkulēyū́t!kc. A' $\mathrm{Ita} \mathrm{tk}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{tc}^{-\bar{\prime}}$ 'it the Quileute. Now carrying food they did it to those them
aqtótēna.
they were killed.

## Translation.

A youth at Clatsop was sent to bathe at Nakōt; $\bar{a}^{\prime} t$. 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 wer.t 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 "Ha, 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 glandfather. 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. $T=20-18$

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'pé. Now he told them what had happened; they took their arrows and ran down the river. The Qaileute took away the nets. Now the people fought, and the Quileute 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 Quileute 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 only 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 askore, where they were fed by the Quenaiult. The Quileute ate. Now the Quenaiult 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 killed].
y attacked the the town, when my retired and] ay many boys. Konō'pé. Now trrows and ran Now the people If of them were moes and they

They went into not their arrows r. They struck nother one into he Clatsop took any boys were drowned. Now on the open sea. id a few canoes We will return. furned and the eir canoes were on their hats. $\checkmark$ the Quenaiult. heir relatives to ad lied because been killed].

THE FIRST SHIP SEEN BY THE CLATSOP.

 1 this bies there thus $\begin{gathered}\text { nround the Thero aro two bears porst. (int. } \\ \text { point. }\end{gathered}$

 some- lay there. Now they held them those people [int.
thing part.] teōy i'kta na môket ltege'nema ēwaxō'miqqL Lkēx. Ayō'yam or sonvething int. two bockets copper it was. He arriveì 5. qix. è'Xat iā'nēwa nicga'ōm. Ta'ke wiXt é Xat ayō'yam. ; A'lta gōyē aci'xax lgōréleXemk gō-y i'LacqL. A'Ita Now thus hedid the person to his mouth. Now
7 aqLeā lṑt qū̄'La were itcgénema. Lā'semilkks qō'La Ltcge'nema. they were given those buckets. They had lids those buckets.
 Thas it was done to they pointed
there inland. Water they were
 Then they ran inland those two persons. At alog 10 ka alkcō'pcōt. WiXt aci'Xtakō, aci'Xaua iau'a mā'Lnē. they hid themselves. Again they retarned; they ran there seenward. AyōulXéwulX é'Xat, ayaye'ta-it. Nē ltcē qix• ici'p. Nik'ē'x•tkin He ascended one, heentered it. He went that ship. He looked about


 that long [half strings. He went out outside. Intending he called them a fathom]
tiā̀cōlal, ā'nqatē wax aqā'yax qix• ékta iuqunā'itx. Atcō'pena
15 ian'a kḗkXulē. A'lta kē'kXulē ckēx qṑ'ctac môkct egölē'leXemk. Né'xlXa qix• ékta ka acge'tcax. Aqé'xlx ama y persons. It burned that some and they eried. It was burned
 now all. It burned that something just as fat it burned. There they gathered it that iron. They gathered it that
 copper, they gathered it the brass the Clatsop. Then they learned
 all the people. Then they were takeu those two persons
 to their chief the clatsop. Then he said at one their town the quenaiult, then they learned abont it the Chehalis, then theylearned Gilā́xicatck ta'ke noxoē'xiXt Gitā'qauēlitsk, ta'ke noxoésixiXt the Cascade, then they learned about it the Cowlitz, then they learned abont it


Lkèx. Ayo'yam it was. He arrived
'Xat ayó'yam. Lacqi. A'lta
a LtegE'nEma. buckets. Lteuq aqcō'kō. Water they were sent for.
Gō LE'mecX iau'a mā́Lnē. there seaward.
'p. Nik'és'x•tkin p. He looked about
'yax étceltcel, them brass buttons, qteuguixē'ma he called them
itx. Ateō'pena o'ctac môket Aqē ${ }^{\prime} x L x \cdot a m a \cdot y$. It was burned cau alxtx $\cdot a^{\prime} x$.
$t \quad$ it burned.
upāyalx qix'
gathered it that
ke noxoésiXt
they learned about it
CgoLe'lENEmk persons
ēXt ilàleXam one their town ä2qe nuxō'maqt imost they fought éXat. A'2lta one.
t'kE noxoe'xiXt hen they learned about it
kE noxoéxiXt en theyltarned about it
'ke noxoéxiXt
en they learned they learned
about it

LE'qatat. A'lta a'tge Tiàk; èlake ka'nauwe. Tkwinain'luke a'tge, the Klickatat. Then they went to Clatsop all. The Quenaiuit went, Gila'tsj xéels àlō, Gilá'XnilapaX a'lō. Ka'nauwē telaméma the Chehais went, the Willapa went. All towns a'tgē. Giláxicatck ale'tetcō, Gita'qauēlitsk atgà'tcteō, le'qatat went. The Cascales they went down the Cowlitz went down the the Klickatat the river, river,
atgà'tcteō. Ka'nauwē ian'a knea'la nē'mal atgā'tetco. Atgatémam went down the All these up the river the river theywent down. They came to 4 river.

Môket kei iwaXō'mit Lä'Xat Llā́etix ska nix'áômx
 Ciatsop. Two fingers copper one slove and it met [goes
around]
 the arm. Thus lhalf the long one siave. Thus length of the radius]
 large two fingers brass one slave. They were boaght itsus $\bar{a}^{\prime} q a m a, ~ q i \bar{a} x$ et $\overline{0}^{\prime} k t i$ cp $\vec{a}^{\prime} y i x$ tex $\bar{i}$ qants $\vec{e}^{\prime} x$ aci Xra-itX. nails, if a good curried deer thon some they exchanged
 It was barteres. If long long dentalia, then several theyexchanged
 these nails. Theybought those people. Chiefs [rich] became
Lā̀k; ēlak. Ia'xkatē ka qiatsE'n aqēéslkEl iqē̄iqḗma. Iqēk; $\mathbf{E}^{\prime} s$ the Clatsop. There and for the irse itwas seen iron. Brass

 persons, at one chief one; at point of land Tiāk; $\overline{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{lak} \bar{e} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xat $\mathrm{nF}^{\prime} k \overline{0}$ aq $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a x$. 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 oat 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 siore." 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. Another 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 gene 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 fown. Then the chief was satisfied. Now the Quenaiult, the Chehalis, the Cascades, the Cowlitz, and the Klickatat learned 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 river 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. Then 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.

They said, "What re are two bears on They reached the hey might be, held me reached there. ir hands to their d lids. The men eople ran inland. again and ran to g. He went down з ship; it was full fathom long. He ady set fire to the so gene down. It iron, the copper, The two persons ef of the one town he people almost fown. Then the lis, the Cascades, they all went to llapa went. The the Cowlitz, and upper part of the fingers wide and rach. A piece of or one slave. A te slave. A nail ere given for long came rich. Then y kept these two 3 Clatsop town at

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ His house had no roof, and he protected himself by shooting at the rain.

[^1]:    

[^2]:    "In fact he was expectorating the juice of the alder bark which he hat chewed.. BULL $T=20-6$

[^3]:     | we two make He said the snake: "Your your mind." Now $\begin{array}{c}\text { they two } \\ \text { it." } \\ \text { bought it }\end{array}$ |
    | :---: |

[^4]:    "Mxanelgu'Litek, qa'daqa $\mathrm{k} \cdot ; \overline{\mathrm{e}}$ nṑ $\mathbf{x o ̂ x ~ t i k ~ t g n a ̄ ̀ n a t ~}{ }^{\prime}$ " Atciṑ'mēla "Tellme, why nothing they be- these saimon?"

[^5]:    * Nasalized.

[^6]:     she cried his grandmother, she pitied him.

    It got day.
    "Come on, friend,

[^7]:    Aqte'tua Tkuleyu'tac. E'mal aqtā'yitoa. A'lta They were pur the Quileate. Sea $\begin{gathered}\text { aqta yitoa. } \\ \text { they were pursued } \\ \text { towards here. }\end{gathered} \quad \underset{\text { Now }}{\text { Anta }}$

