CHC-2737=2

Manuscript title:  <we to se ni me.> (“Has-a-Rock”)

Manuscript date:  1911-1938

Manuscript location:  National Anthropological Archives, Truman Michelson ms. #2737.2

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Written for:  Truman Michelson

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Abbreviations:  CHC, C = Charley H. Chuck.  IG = Ives Goddard.  EK = Everett Kapayou.

The original manuscript of this text is in the Smithsonian Institution’s National Anthropological Archives in the Museum Support Center, Suitland, Maryland (http://www.nmnh.si.edu/naa/). It consists of 34 pages of Meskwaki syllabary (“papepipo”). It was written by CHC sometime between the years of 1911 and 1938. There is no contemporary translation. A version of IG’s translation was published in Brian Swann, ed., Algonquian Spirit: Contemporary Translations of the Algonquian Literatures of North America, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln and London, 2005; this includes a discussion of some aspects of the story.

This story is a winter story. Anyone observing traditional Meskwaki customs should be careful to read it aloud only when snow is on the ground.

In the edition, Meskwaki is written in a phonemic transcription (one that writes all the distinct sounds consistently). There are eight phonemic vowels: i, i·, e, e·, a, a·, o, o·. There are eleven phonemic consonants: p, t, č, k, s, ṣ, h, m, n, w, y. And there are 29 phonemic consonant clusters: hp, ht, hč, hk, hm, hn, hw, hy, pw, tw, kw, sw, šw, mw, nw, py, ty, čy, ky, šy, my, ny, hpw, htw, hkw, škw, ṣpw, ṣty, čty, ky, šty, my, nw, wpy, tpy, čpy, kpy, špy, my, ny, hpw, htw, hkw, škw, ṣpw, ṣty, čpy, kpy, špy, my, ny, hpw, htw, hkw, škw, ṣpw, ṣty, čpy, kpy, špy, my, nw, py, ty, čy, ky, šy, my, ny, hpw, htw, hkw, škw, ṣpy, my, ny, hpw, htw, hkw, škw, ṣpy, my, nw. The raised dot marks a vowel as long. /č/ is English “ch” (as in church). /š/ is English “sh” (as in shoe). In papepipo /p/ is written with a letter that looks like “b” or “l”; /č/ (ch) is written with a letter that looks like “tt”; /š/ (sh) resembles a “d”; /h/ is not written; /kw/ is usually written like a “g”; and long vowels are written the same as short vowels. There is no punctuation except for a word divider (usually a dot, but often omitted), and there is no capitalization. The omission of vowel length and /h/ makes the Meskwaki papepipo wonderfully easy to write, but the ambiguities caused by these omissions make it often hard to read. The eight distinct vowels of spoken Meskwaki are reduced in papepipo to only four vowels, and the 29 distinct consonant clusters are reduced to 16. As a result, there is a great deal of educated guesswork involved in transcribing papepipo into the fully phonemic words, phrases, and sentences that correspond to how the language is pronounced. Additional challenges arise from the fact that the papepipo represents an archaic pronunciation that differs in some ways from contemporary spoken Meskwaki.

Some notes about fundamental features of the Meskwaki language which translate poorly into English: Meskwaki, like other members of the Algonquian language family, has animate versus inanimate gender where English has masculine versus feminine versus inanimate gender. Meskwaki distinguishes between a “proximate” (nearest/most important/most sympathetic) third person and various “obviative” (more peripheral/less important/less sympathetic) third persons. In Meskwaki it is obligatory to indicate the source of one’s information (direct evidence? indirect evidence? supposition? common knowledge? hearsay?) whereas in English this is optional. Complex, multi-faceted, multipartite verb stems predominate in Meskwaki to an extent unknown in English. Cf. Edward Sapir’s famous observation that “single Algonkin words are like tiny imagist poems.”

In the following text, the numbers in the left margin reflect the manuscript pages. Capital letters followed by a parenthesis mark the lines proposed by IG. A space between Meskwaki words reflects a word divider in the manuscript. Underscore (_) marks a word boundary where there was no word divider in the manuscript. Pipe (|) marks a place where the end of a word is not marked by a word divider in the manuscript but does coincide with the edge of the page in the manuscript. Double pipe (||) marks the end of a page. Plain hyphen (-) marks a preverb boundary marked by a word divider in the manuscript. Underscored hyphen (-) marks a preverb boundary not
marked by a word divider in the manuscript. Square brackets ([ ]) enclose comments on the text and translation, including indications of where CHC’s manuscript differs from IG’s redaction.

These editions and translations are works in progress and minor changes can be expected in the future.

1  A) we·to·seni·me·h.
A) Has-a-Rock.
B) meše=ye·hapa=ma·haki onekwaneseti·haki e·h=ow·kiwa·či.
B) This uncle and nephew, as it turns out, were living wherever it was.
C) meše=’nah=kapo·twe, “nene·he,” e·h=ina·či,
C) One time, “Nephew,” said the one to the other,
D) “omačišina·ne, neto·seni·mi kí·h=ayo.
D) “if I have a nightmare, you must use my rock.
E) kí·h=pakami, omačišina·ne.”
E) You must hit me with it, if I have a nightmare.”
F) meše=’nah=kapo·twe, e·h=mama·twe·niči ošisani,
F) And one time his uncle was moaning,
G) e·h=pakama·či.
G) and he hit him with it.
H) “tah!”
H) THUNK!
I) “yōhōhōhō! [Uttered with declining pitch and speed.]
I) “Yow-ow-ow-ow!
J) ketasa·matahwi,| nene·he.”
J) You hit me too hard, nephew.”
K) “taka·wi=ma·hi=’tepi neteši·tetepeče·sahto.”
K) “Come on, I just rolled it over that way a little.”
L) “nahi’, nene·he, nemo·šiha·wa mahkwa,
L) “Listen, nephew, I saw a vision of a bear,
M) wi·h=ki·ke·noya·ni.
M) for me to put on a ceremonial feast with.
N) wa·peškesi·toke.
N) He’s white, apparently.
O) we·či·|na·wahkwe·ki, meše=na·hina·hi ma·hi,
O) In the south, not far off,
P) i·ni=ye·toke e·h=awiči.
that’s where he is, apparently.

So, he’s the one you must go get for me,

for me to put on a ceremonial feast with.”

“hawo. [hawo: <.aw.>; [haoʔ].]

“So, he’s the one you must go get for me,

for me to put on a ceremonial feast with.”

O.K., I will.

Sure, I will go after him.

I’ll leave tomorrow morning,” he told him.

* * *

When it was daylight he left.

And at some point as he was walking on, someplace over that way,

someone spoke to him from somewhere.

“Gee, it’s my little brother,” said the other to him.

He kept looking around for the place where the speaker might be.

And high up, there he saw him sitting.

And high up, there he saw him sitting.

“Where are you going, little brother?”

Has-a-Rock sent me to get something so that he can put on a ceremonial feast with it.”

Listen, little brother, I will tell you.

Stand there a while.

“Now our uncle is making plans for you.

i·ni=ni·na=mani we-či_’na-pamiyani.
That’s the reason you see ME like this.

This is where the blow launched me to, when our uncle shot me.

Though I did bring the creature to him.

It’s a pretty fast runner,

but me, I outran it,

and another one as well.

I outran them.

I ran faster than both of them.

“So here’s what you must do.

After you have killed it, and after our uncle has had a look at it,

he will say, ‘Say, that’s terrific!’

This will make a splendid tobacco bag for me,’ he will say.

“You must walk over to pick up a firebrand,

and pick up the creature on the way.

You must whoop four times

and throw it in the fire.

“Me, I went different places doing what he wanted.

And so that’s the reason I’m the way I am.
B) That’s why it was easy for him to do me in.

C) “ki-na=ča·hi ka·ta_te·pwe·htawiye·kani.

C) “So, don’t you believe him.

D) “ši·_ne-pehe, pemī_nawatenamane aškwa·ne·hkete·wi:

D) “Oh, say, I forgot, when you pick up the firebrand:

E) ‘pehtotakani| ki·yawi.

E) ‘You might have made a slip of the tongue about yourself.

F) pwa·wi=’h=we-na;” “wi·h=oto·hpwa·kanimote·hiya·na nemo·šiha·wa;”]

F) I mean, really, don’t you think you would have said, “I had a vision of a creature I’m to make a tobacco bag out of.”

G) pwa·wi=’h=we-na;” “i-hapa;” ka·hkami!!?

G) Don’t you really think you would have said that at the outset.

H) “wi·h=ki·ke·nɔya·ni;” kesi=’yo=ke·hi.’

H) What you did say, remember, was, “For me to put on a ceremonial feast.”

I) “na·hka| ki·ši·pa·po·ta·hkwe·yane,

I) “And after you have put it all in the pot,

J) še·ški=meko ki·h=pa·keswa·wa.

J) you must cook it uniformly to perfection.

K) i-nahij po·če·ha·neki otehkwe·mani wi·h=nana·hapisahoniwani.

K) His sister will rush to take a spot down there in the entranceway.

L) i·na=ča·hi=’na=’na wi·h=pakisahamawata owi·ši.

L) And so she’s the one you must serve the head to.

M) na·hka, ‘mani=ki·h=na·na=mani me·ma·totaki:

M) And also you must tell her, ‘This is what he’s praying to here:

N) omi·si·hikani,’ ki·h=ina·wa.

N) his warclub.

[warcub: mi·si-hikani, literally, “instrument for causing to defecate by striking”; probably this is the same as what is elsewhere called pehkwiki·hi, a heavy, ball-headed warclub.]

O) ‘mani=ke·h=wi·na=ye·toke me·ma·totamani,’ ki·h=ina·wa.

O) And this is what, I imagine, you should be praying to as well,’ you must tell her.

P) e-na·samapiči ki·h= nematawa·wa. [C: <kinamatawawa.>]

P) You must set it standing in front of her.

Q) ‘mani=ki·h=na·na=mana me·ma·totaki,

Q) ‘This is what he prays to,

R) e·h=wi·ša·pene·mikateniki.

R) as it is hungry.

S) we·pye·nesikwe·na=ča·h=ye·toke=’na| wi·h=pa·pakamaki=mani mi·si·hikani.’ [mi·siikani]
S) So any dawdler I imagine I’m supposed to club to death with this warclub.

4 A) i-ni=’h=inači,
   A) That’s what you must tell her,

B) wi-h=wi-seniči.
   B) so she will eat.

C) “wi-h=mo-se-hke=wa=’yo._
   C) “Well, he will have a toothache.

D) na-hina-h=meko aškwa-ne-hkete-wi pemí-nawatenamane
   D) The moment you walk over to take up the firebrand

E) i-nina-h=meko wi-h=we-pi-mo-se-hka-či kešise-hena-na.
   E) is the exact moment our uncle will develop a toothache.

F) “i-ni.
   F) “That’s it.

G) “a-pečiči=’nah=na-kwa-no,” e-h=ikoči osese-hani.
   G) “Now go on ahead,” his elder brother told him.

   * * *

H) ke-htena_na-hina-hi=’ya-h=pye-ya-či,
   H) Sure enough, when he arrived over there,

I) e-h=ki-šekišiniči mahkwani,
   I) the bear was lying about.

J) še-ški e-h=mahkte-wes-šiniči.
   J) There was none but a small bit of black on it,

K) e-h=wa-nehkwimi-čipi-he-čišiči| e-h=pemwa-či.
   K) and he shot it in the hollow of its throat.

L) mani=meko e-ši|we-pahte-či, e-h=pemipenoči.
   L) And as soon as he let fly the arrow, he took off running.

M) —ši|_ne-pehe, osese-hani e-na-čimohokočiči.
   M) —Say, I forgot, what his older brother instructed him to do:

N) “i-ya-h=e-hkawa-pi-haki awiwaki.
   N) “There are guards over there.

O) ase-ama-wani=ča-hi| ki-h=pakitamawa-waki. [C: <asemawawani>; <p> crossed]
   O) So you must toss tobacco to them.

P) anike-me h=na-hkači.
   P) And again further on.

Q) i-niki=pe-hki e-yi-kwa-mesčiki.
   Q) Those are the kind that are really ravenous.
R)  ‘ka·ta·ketohke·ko,’ ki·h=ina·waki.
R)  ‘Don’t cry out,’ you must tell them.

S)  i·ni=ča·h=ani·ke·me·hi  e·h=šekišiki,”  e·h=ikoči=ne·pehe.
S)  And then a little further on is where it’s lying.”

T)  i·ni=ča·hi=`ni|  e·h=išawiči.
T)  So then that’s what he did.

U)  e·h=anemi·sahkahamawa·či  i·nihi  ke·či·čini,||
U)  He offered tobacco to those creatures each time he came out of the forest,

V)  wi·h=pwa·wi·ketoniči.
V)  so they wouldn’t cry out.

5

A)  i·ni=ča·hi=`ya·h=ča·h=pya·či  e·h=šekišiniči.—
A)  So then he got to the place where it lay.—

B)  e·h=pemipenoči,
B)  And when he took off,

C)  pe·hki=meko  e·h=kehčipenoči.
C)  he ran really fast.

D)  ke·htena=`nahi  e·h=pye·či·ka·škiha·či  peteki.|  
D)  And with that, sure enough, he could sense it coming behind him.

E)  ke·htena=`nahi  mani=meko  e·ši·wayačika·sa·čini,
E)  And with that, sure enough, every thrust of his feet

F)  e·h=anwe·ya·pite·sa·niči.
F)  was followed instantly by the sound of the snapping of its teeth.

G)  kap, kap,| kap, kap.
G)  CLACK! CLACK! CLACK! CLACK!

H)  pe·hki=meko  e·h=kehčipenoči.
H)  He ran really fast.

*   *   *

I)  i·ya·h=ča·h=pye·hpahoči  osese·hani|  e·h=nemasoniči
I)  And he came running back to where his older brother stood.

J)  “čaha’,  kehčipenono’,  _nesi·hi.
J)  “Bravo!  Run fast, little brother.

K)  kenawaswa·wa|  me·meškwa·pini·kwa·ta.”
K)  You’re outrunning the red-eyed one.

L)  “kaši=ča·h=pye·či·’šina·kosiwa!!
L)  “So, what does he LOOK like as he comes?
M) e·h=me·meškwa·pini·kwe·či!!
M) His eyes are RED!

N) pwa·wi=ye·toke·me·nešite·he·či,!” e·h=ki·ki·winehka·ke·či!!” e·h=ina·či=“nini mahkwani.
N) Isn’t he ASHAMED of himself for always CHASING people around!” he said to the bear.

O) tepina·h=pe·mipahoniči,
O) And after it ran right by him:

P) “kaši=ča·h=pemi·šitiye·wa!!
P) “And what kind of a BUTT does he have going by?

Q) kaši·_pe·hki=ni·hka=meko [mak·asa·wa·nakitiye·wa].”
Q) Why, his heels are really chapped,” he said to it, once more,

R) e·h=pemici̇pahonici, e·h=a·hkwe·niči mahkwani. [C <epemici>: over erasure]
R) The bear in its anger twisted sideways as it ran.

S) ki·ši·kwe·hkwe·wi·niči=na·hka,
S) And after it had gone past, again:

T) “kaši=ča·h=anemi·’šito·tane·pahowa.
T) “So, what sort of heels does he have running off?

U) kaši·_pe·hki=ni·hka=meko|| pa·hpa·škito·tanwa,” e·h=ina·či=na·hka,
U) Why, his heels are really chapped,” he said to it, once more,

6 A) e·h=ki·hka·ma·či, e·h=a·hkwe·ma·či.|
A) angering it by his insults.

B) i·niye·na=wi·na osi·mani| me·kwe·na·h=e·h=ki·š·anemipahonici,|  
B) But meanwhile his younger brother had already run on a considerable distance,

C) e·hpi·hči·otami·htawa·či mahkwani.
C) so much had he distracted the bear.

D) peno·či·me·hi e·h=anemi·pemici̇pahoči mahkwa,
D) The bear went running off at twist for quite some distance,

E) e·h=pemipenoči.
E) and took off.

F) ki·ši·_peno·či·_iši·kwe·hkwe·wi·či,
F) After it had gone a good distance past,

G) e·h=pemipenoči=na·hka,
G) it took off again,

H) e·h=mawinahkye·či.
H) running after its prey.

* * *
Before it could manage to catch up with him again,

they came running out of the forest back at the house he shared with his uncle.

Now, the old man had barricaded himself in the house to a fair-thee-well.

He stopped up all the holes,

so there was no way the others could dash in through someplace.

And he closed up all the little cracks.

And then every now and then he looked to try and see them.

And suddenly they came running out of the forest.

"Bravo! Run fast, my nephew!"

You’re definitely outrunning him.

"Run fast, my brother!"

You’re definitely catching up with him.

Fling him headlong!

"Fling him headlong! Fling him headlong!"

[Fling him headlong!: anika pakiši (plural anika pakinehko), a conventional encouragement to deadly pursuers in winter stories. The translation follows William Jones.]
B) And they came rushing up.

C) “kwah! kwah!” e·h=inwe·ešinči.
C) “WHUMP! WHUMP!” was the noise they made.

[WHUMP!: written in Meskwaki as “kwa”, which I interpret as kwah. In the three episodes the number of WHUMP!’s always corresponds to the number of runners, and the verb used here, inwe·ešin- “make such a noise,” indicates that the sound is caused by physical action and not oral. I take these vocables as representing the sound of the runners colliding with the barricaded door of the house, but the interpretation of such expressive words is always conjectural.]

D) “hya’.”
D) “Phew!”

E) “o·hya’.
E) “Oh my!

F) aniwise·hiwa=kohi nesi·me·ha.
F) Well, my younger brother IS quite a runner!

G) “or·ma·mahka·či=ča·hi no·no·hka·hak=ohtawaka·pi.
G) “Oh, why did you have to face hummingbird earrings!

[Literally, “Oh, why does (did) it have to be that hummingbirds are (were) worn as earrings!” Since the hero must be the one with the magic hummingbird earrings (see Algonquian Spirit p. 328), the uncle must here be anguishing over the uncertain fate of the bear.]

H) “aniwise·wa=koh nesi·me·ha.”
H) “Well, my younger brother DOES run fast!”

I) kapo·twe e·h=ka·škiha·či e·h=taši·wi·ke·tako·niči owi·pani.| I) Suddenly he was aware of him quivering his arrows.

J) wi·na=‘yo=ke·hi e·h=oči·kwanaπiči aškwa·te·meki,
J) Now, he was kneeling at the door,

K) e·h=kekye·nenekwa aškwa·te·mi.
K) gripping the door in his hands.

[the door: it would naturally be a skin doorflap.]

L) man=e·h=ina·piči, e·h=ne·wa·či e·h=taši·wi·ke·tako·niči owi·pani.
L) And just as he looked, he saw him quivering his arrows.

M) “e·he’.”
M) “Uh-oh!

N) ‘mahkate·wi·no,’ netena·wa=koh=a·pehe nenekwa·ha.
N) Well, I always DID tell my nephew to fast.

O) aniwise·wa=koh nenekwa·ha.”
O) Well, my nephew IS a swift runner.”

P) e·h=pa·hkenaki, e·h=wa·pama·či.
P) And he opened the door and looked at him.

Q) “šo·ho;| pe·hki=ni·hka, nene·he,
Q) “Terrific! By golly, nephew!”

R) we·čitawi=ni·hka ma·mata·nahkiwike ki·wi·oto·hpwa·kanimote·hiya·ne, nene·he.”

R) This will make a splendid tobacco bag for me to wear when there’s a celebration, nephew.”

S) e·h=pemi·nawatenaki aškwa·ne·hkete·wi.

S) He walked over and picked up a firebrand.

T) “ši’, pehtotakani=ni·hka| ki·yawī.

T) “Say, you might have made a slip of the tongue about yourself.

U) pwa·wi=’h=we·na,?” ‘wi·h=oto·hpwa·kanimote·hiya·na nemo·šiha·wa,’ -ihkap” ka·hkami!? ||

U) I mean, really, don’t you think you would have said at the outset, ‘I had a vision of a creature I’m to make a tobacco bag out of.’

8

A) ‘wi·h=ki·ke·noyani,’ kesi=’yo=ke·hi.

A) What you DID say, remember, was, ‘For me to put on a ceremonial feast with.’

B) ke·ko·h=ni·hka iši·pehtotakani ki·yawī,” e·h=ina·či.

B) You might now have made a slip of the tongue about yourself.”

C) e·h=pemi·sakika·na·či mahkwani.

C) He was holding the bear by the leg.

D) “yo·hohoho·’, yo·hohoho·’, yo·hohoho·’, yo·hohoho·’.” [C: <yo.o o o.> 4x]

D) “Yohohoho! Yohohoho! Yohohoho! Yohohoho!”

E) e·h=kwa·koho·taki.

E) He whooped.

F) nye·wenwi kwa·koho·taki, e·h=menipy·kahkiwiniki.

F) After he whooped four times, there was a joyful shout from the people.

[the people: in other lodges.]

G) aškote·ki e·h=pakina·či,

G) And he threw it in the fire

H) e·h=wa·wi·swa·či.

H) and singed the hair off it.

I) “wi·to·hkawe·waki=’nini wa·waneška·hani.

I) “They’re in on it with that scoundrel.

J) yohohwa‘, nesi·ma, yohohwa‘, nesi·ma.”

J) Woe is me, my poor brother! Woe is me, my poor brother!”

K) ki·ši·wa·wi·swa·či, e·h=pye·na·či,

K) After singeing the hair off, he brought it back

L) e·h=we·pinaniha·či.

L) and set to butchering it.

M) “ta·ni=we·mani wi·h=išawiya·ni. [or ta·ni=’h=we·na mani]

M) “What shall I do now?
N) a·kwi=meko| anema-čimohiyanini.”
N) You’re not keeping on with your instructions to me.”

O) “netotami-mo:se·hka=koh, nene·he. [C: <mosekeko.>]
O) “Actually, I’m bothered by a toothache, nephew.

P) meše=meko.
P) Just any way will do.

Q) ki·na=meko we·we·ne·nemi wi·h=išinanihači.
Q) You be in charge of how to butcher it yourself.

R) “yõhõhõ-! yõhõhõ-! yõhõhõ-! [As in 11.] R)
R) “Yow-ow-ow! Yow-ow-ow! Yow-ow-ow!

S) nesi·ma.”
S) My poor brother!”

T) “kaši’, pe·hkí=ni·hka=meko ketaši-makomako·taho·mo.”
T) “Why, you really keep making the most inappropriate outcries!”

U) “iše=koh e·h=wa·wa·tamiwa·či mo·se·waki
U) “Actually, it’s just because the worms are biting me every which way—

V) we·č·anemi·-naho·moya·ni, nene·he.
V) that’s the reason for the way I keep on crying out, nephew.

W) “yõhõhõhõ-. yõhõhõ-. W)
W) “Yow-ow-ow-ow! Yow-ow-ow!

A) “ka·ta_pemehtawihkani, nene·he.”
A) “Don’t pay any attention to me, nephew.”

B) ki·ši·pa·po·ta·hkwe·či,
B) After putting it in the pot,

C) e·h=aka·wi·kwa·pina·swa·či.
C) he barely let it boil at all.

D) “nahi’, i·ni=ya·pi=maná e·h=mehči-ča·ki-šekosoči.” [or meči]
D) “Alright, now here this is clearly all overcooked.”

E) “kašina’, nene·he, wi·hkowe·no. [C: <wikoweni.>]
E) “Well, O.K., nephew, invite people.

F) sa·kiči=’nah=ki·h=tanwe·ta.
F) Now you must go outside and give the call.

G) ‘kewi·hkomeko·pwa,’ ki·h=ina·waki.”
G) Namely, you must tell them they’re invited to eat.

H) e·h=nowi·či.
H) And he went outside.

9
I) “‘kewi·hkomeko·pwa,’ ki·h=ina·waki.”

I) “You must tell them they’re invited to eat!”

J) “e·nowe·ya·ni=meko ketenowe.”

J) “You said exactly what I said.”

K) “kaši=’ni wi·h=iya·ni, keteši=’yo=ke·hi. [or wi·h=iyani; also 16J]

K) “Well, that’s what you told me to say.

L) i·ni=ča·hi=’ni| we·či·’ya·ni.”

L) So that’s the reason I said it.”

M) e·h=nowi·či=na·hka.

M) And he went out again.

N) “kewi·hkomeko·pwa.”

N) “You are invited to eat!”

O) pe·hki=’ni e·h=kwa·koh·taki.

O) He shouted then for real.

P) e·h=pi·ta·waneti·niči.

P) And the other people trooped in.

Q) ki·ši·pi·ta·waneti·niči,

Q) And then, after they had all filed in:

R) kaho·ni, “o·_mani=koh=wi·na=’pi=mana mani me·ma·totaki,

R) “This here is what this man prays to,

S) e·h=wi·seni·mikateniki i·nina·h.

S) as it always eats at that time.

T) ‘wi·ša·pene·mikato·toke,’ iwa.

T) “It’s probably hungry,” he says.

U) otamj·mo·se·hke·wa=ko·hi. [mo: C <no>]

U) Actually, he’s bothered by a toothache.

V) mani=ča·h=me·ma·totaki omi·si·hikani.”

V) So this warclub of his is what he prays to.”

W) e·h=nematawa·či e·na·samapiniči.

W) And he stood it up in front of them.

X) “aka·wi=’pi ča·kisenye·kwe·na·_i·na=’pi=’ni wi·h=pa·pakamaki.

X) “Anyone who doesn’t completely finish everything I’m supposed to club to death.

Y) e·ya·wi·ši·ki·ši·wi·seniyakwini=’pi, ki·h=anemi·kotawa·mehki·pena,” e·h=ina·či. [<eya|wi>]

Y) As each of us finishes our plate we’re supposed to sink into the ground,” he told them.

A) ki·ši·si·kahikawa·či, “nahi,” e·h=ina·či.

A) After serving it out to them, he told them, “Pitch in!”
B) no·make=meko e·h=anemi-kotawa·mehki·niči.
B) In no time they were sinking into the ground one after the other.

C) ke·ke·wa·či metemo·he·hani,
C) And last of all was the old lady,

D) ke·ke·wa·či e·h=taši-wa·wane·netaminiči,
D) last of all, at her wit’s end,

E) opehkwa·tepi e·h=a·nwataminiči. [e·h=a·nwataminiči: <.anwaminiči.>]
E) unable to chew the severed poll.
[the severed poll: opehkwa·tepi, a rare word for a head by itself, detached from a body.]

F) “kašiː=’ni=ye·toke mana wi·h=pa·pakamaki,” e·h=ina·či.
F) “Why, now I suppose I must club this one to death,” he said to her.

G) natawa·či=wi·na=’na e·h=mesisahto·či i·niˌowi·ši,
G) But concluding there was nothing else for it, she swallowed that head in a gulp,

H) e·h=ašohoči mi·siˌhikani.
H) as the warclub was being aimed at her.

I) sakakí=’nahi e·h=anemi-kotawa·mehki·či.
I) And with that she went sinking into the ground, barely in time.

J) “kesesekinawa·kima·wa| metemo·he·ha,” e·h=ikoči. [C: <kesesekinawa>]
J) “You were frightening the old lady,” the other told him.

*    *    *

K) “nahi’, nene·he, na·hkači neto·seni·mi| ki·h=pakami
K) “Alright, nephew, you must hit me with my rock again,

L) toˌhkišina·ne, nene·he.”
L) if I come to in my sleep, nephew.”

M) “hawo.” [hawo: <.aw.>; [haoʔ].]
M) “O.K., I will.”

N) kapoˌtwe=naˌhka e·h=mamaˌtwe·niči.
N) And again at some point he moaned.

O) apina=meko e·h=niˌme·saho·hiči.
O) He even sprang up in the air a bit.

P) e·h=wiˌšikaˌhke·či,
P) He threw it hard,

Q) “sah!” e·h=inweˌhwa·či.
Q) and the blow he struck against him went, “THUNK!”

R) “yōyōyōyō!.
R) “Yow-yow-yow-yow!
S) You hit me too hard, nephew.

T) “kaši’,| taka wi=ke·h=wi·na i·tepi neteši·tetepeče·sahto.
T) “Why, and here I only rolled it over that way a little.

A) I wonder what kind of a noise you’d make if I DID hit you hard.”
B) “nahi’·nene·he, na·hkači=meko wi·h=ki·ke·noya·ni nemo·šihto.
B) “Listen, nephew, again I had a vision that I am to give a ceremonial feast.

C) A bit further on from where you went to get the other one there’s an otter, apparently.
D) It’s white, apparently.

E) So, that’s the one I want you to get for me.
F) Again he told him, “O.K., I will.

G) I’ll go early tomorrow morning.”

*       *       *

H) The next day he left.
I) And he went by where his older brother was.

J) “Alright, little brother, try your hardest.

K) This time he runs even faster.
L) But once you outrun him, you shall outrun him.

M) Though I DID outrun that one as well.
N) So, once you outrun him,

O) you must do the same thing you did to the other one.
P) ne·ya·pi=meko ki·h=išawi. [<me||ko>]
P) You must do exactly the same thing as before.

12 A) i·ni=me·y·ki enemi·šawiyani wi·h=anemi·šawiyani.
A) And on your way there, as well, you must do exactly what you did as you went on your way before.

B) ne·ya·pi=meko na·kači e·šawiyanehe i·ni wi·h=išawiyani,” e·h=ikoči osese·hani.
B) Exactly the same as what you did before is what you must do,” his older brother told him.

C) e·h=na·kwa·či.
C) And he went on.

*   *   *

D) i·ya·h=e·h=pya·či.
D) And he arrived over there.

E) i·ni=wi·na=meko pe·mi·šawici ne·ya·pi='niye pe·mi·šahisiawici. [pe·mi·šahisiawici: C <pešišawici.>]
E) But he did the same series of things that he had done as he went along before.

F) i·ya·h=e·h=pya·či, ayo·h=či hi e·h=pye·či·kwešiniči akama·hkiwe.
F) When he got there, here he saw it facing him from the hillside opposite.

G) e·h=pemwa·či.
G) And he shot at it.

H) mani=meko e·ši·we·pahte·či owi·pi,
H) And as soon as he let fly his arrow,

I) e·h=pemipenoči.
I) he took off running.

J) ke·htena='nahi mani=meko e·ši·wayačika·sa·čini,
J) And with that, sure enough, every thrust of his feet

K) e·h=pye·twe·ya·pite·sa·niči.
K) was followed instantly by the sound of the snapping of its teeth, coming behind.

L) pe·hki=meko·'ni e·h=kehčipenoči.
L) Then he really ran fast.

*   *   *

M) i·ya·h=e·h=pye·hpahoči osese·hani e·h=apiswínici.
M) And he came running to where his brother was sitting.

N) i·ni=wi·na=na·hka='na e·h=ki·hka·ma·či ketate·wani. [C: <te> uncrossed]
N) Then, HE, as before, hurled insults at the otter.

O) "kaši=ni·hka='na pye·či·išini·kwe·pahowa.
O) "What are his eyes like as he comes running?

P) pe·hki=ma·h=meko me·meškwapini·kwe·wa. ||
P) See, his eyes are really red.

13 A) ta·nah=ke·hi e·h=kehčipenoči.
A) Or is it when he’s running fast?

B) iše=meko=ye·toke=’ni e·ši·meškwa·pini·kwe·pahokwe·ni,
B) His eyes must just be red like that when he’s running, apparently,

C) pwa·wi=ye·toke=meko mešite·he·wenj·-ahto·ta,” e·h=ina·či. [-ahto·ta: <.atopa.>]
C) the one who apparently has no shame,” he said to it.

D) paya·hkiči e·h=pemi·’nehkwe·pahoniči,
D) It turned its head the other way as it ran

E) e·h=pemipahoniči.
E) and ran by.

F) i·niye·na=wi·na osi·mani me·kwe·na·h e·h=ki·š·anema·ška·niči.
F) But meanwhile his younger brother had already dashed on a considerable distance.

G) ki·h·ki·ši·kwayači·niči, e·h=penoniči=na·hka.
G) After it had gone past, it took off running again.

*       *       *

H) mana=wi·na pašito·ha,
H) But as for the old man,

I) “ta·tepı=ni·hka=ma-hiwa we·či·pi·čiša·či=ye·toke,” e·h=taši·’netone·moči pašito·ha.
I) “Which way do you suppose that guy runs in through?” the old man was muttering.

J) ke·htena=’nahi| e·h=pye·či·kečiša·niči.
J) And sure enough, at that he came running into view.

K) “čaha’, kehčipenono, nene·he.
K) “Bravo! Run fast, my nephew!

L) kenawaswa·wa.”
L) You’re outrunning him.

M) “kehčipenono, nesi·hi.
M) “Run fast, my brother.

N) ki·ši·nese·wa kesese·hani.
N) He has killed your older brother.

O) anika=pakiši, nesi·hi.”
O) Fling him headlong, my brother!

P) “kehčipenono,| nene·he.
P) “Run fast, my nephew.

Q) kenawaswa·wa.”
Q) You’re outrunning him.
“anika=pakiši, nesi·hi. [<anika|pakiši>]

“Fling him headlong, my brother!”

S) anika=pakiši.”
S) Fling him headlong.”

T) e·h=pakamaška·niči.
T) And they arrived there on the run.

U) “kwah! kwah!” ||
U) “WHUMP! WHUMP!”

A) “hya′, hya′, hya′.”
A) “Phew! Phew! Phew!”

B) “o·hya′.
B) “Oh my!

C) aniwise·hiwa=koh ahkoweci·ha.
C) Well, the younger brother IS quite a runner!

D) “we·kone·h=yá·pi. [<wekone|ya>]
D) “What’s going on?

E) kewe·no·činawe·hi=‘h·we·na”| e·h=nehtamawiyani” nesi·ma!?
E) “Don’t think you didn’t grieve me no end in killing my younger brother!”

F) ma·mahka·či=ča·hi no·no·hka·haki| ako·na·pi,” e·h=ina·či.
F) And he said to the other one, “Why did you have to face hummingbirds in the ears!”

G) kapo·twe e·h=ka·škiha·či e·h=taši·nana·hako·to·niči owi·pani.
G) At some point he was aware of him quivering his arrows.

H) “e·he′. [EK: [e·heï].
H) “Uh-oh.

I) neta·šima·wa=koh nenekwa·h,
I) Well, I DID egg my nephew on.

J) ‘mahkate·wi·no,’ netena·wa=koh=a·pehe.| 
J) I always DID tell him to fast.

K) aniwise·hiwa=kohi nenekwa·ha.
K) My nephew IS quite a runner.

L) i·ni·we·čimaki wi·h=mahkate·wi·či.”
L) That’s the reason why I told him to fast.”

M) e·h=pa·hkenaki.
M) And he opened the door.

N) “šohoho′.
N) “Say, that’s terrific!
This will make a splendid tobacco bag for me, nephew, when there’s a celebration. You realize my tobacco bag would be a unique standout. Wouldn’t you have said, ‘I had a vision of the one I will have as my tobacco pouch.’

But BEFORE you clearly said, ‘This time I had a vision of the one I will make a ceremonial feast with.’ You might now have made a slip of the tongue about yourself,” he told him. And he walked over and picked up a firebrand. Woe is me! He has now killed both my younger brothers. Woe is me! My poor brothers!

He whooped four times, and a joyful shout could be heard. They’re in with that rascal on the killing of both my brothers. What the ...! I must have a toothache again.

It will make a splendid tobacco bag for me, nephew, when there’s a celebration. You realize my tobacco bag would be a unique standout. Wouldn’t you have said, ‘I had a vision of the one I will have as my tobacco pouch.’

But BEFORE you clearly said, ‘This time I had a vision of the one I will make a ceremonial feast with.’ You might now have made a slip of the tongue about yourself,” he told him. And he walked over and picked up a firebrand. Woe is me! He has now killed both my younger brothers. Woe is me! My poor brothers!

He whooped four times, and a joyful shout could be heard. They’re in with that rascal on the killing of both my brothers. What the ...! I must have a toothache again.
“It’s darned inconvenient for you to start having a toothache every time you’re about to give a ceremonial feast.

Talk about bad timing!

I mean, here you had a vision that you would give a ceremonial feast.

He set to putting it in the pot.

“Why, now here this one’s bones have clearly come loose in the boiling.”

Evidently, you could try to invite people to eat, now.

“Yes, I could.”

“Now you must go outside and give the call.

Namely, you must say what you said before.

And he stepped out.

And he stepped back in.

‘It’s US. You’re invited to eat,’ you must tell them.”

And he went out again.

‘You are invited to eat,’ you must tell them.”

“You must say just what you said.”

“Well, that’s what you told me to say.”
K) e·h=kwa·koho·taki=pe·hki.
K) He shouted for real.

L) “kewi·hkomeko·pwa.”
L) “You’re invited to eat!”

M) e·h=pye·pye·či·pi·tike·niči.
M) The other people kept coming in.

N) ki·ša·kwapiniči, e·h=we·pi·si·kahamawa·či.
N) After they took their seats, he began serving them.

O) i·nini=meko=na·hkači metemo·he·hani si·kahamawa·čini owi·ši.
O) And that old lady was again the one he served the head.

P) “nahi’, i·noki=’pi=’ni mani=meko=’ni na·hka me·ma·totaki.
P) “Alright, this time now this same thing is again what he prays to.

Q) i·noki=ča·hi=’pi=’ni wi·h=natawi·wi·seni·mikahki.
Q) So this time now it will want to be fed.

R) e·šawiyakoha=meko=na·hkači i ni=meko.
R) It’s exactly the same thing again we did before.

S) kekikane=meko=’pi=na·hka ki·h=amwa·pena. [kekikane=meko: <.kekikameko>]
S) Again we must eat it bones and all.

T) e·ya·wi=’ši=’pi=meko|=ča·kisenye·yakwini ki·h=anemi·kotawa·mehki·pena=”| e·h=ina·či.
T) As each of us finishes our plate we’re supposed to sink into the ground,” he told them.

A) “nahi’,” e·h=ina·či.
A) “Pitch in!” he told them.

B) pe·hki=meko kah·kah·kah·kah·kah·kah·kah·kah·kah·kah.
B) There was nothing but CHOMP, CHOMP, CHOMP, CHOMP, CHOMP, CHOMP, CHOMP.

C) e·h=anemi·kotawa·mehki·niči e·ya·wi=’ši·ča·kisenye·ničini.
C) One after the other they sank into the ground as they finished their plates.

D) ke·ke·wa·či metemo·he·hani owi·ši e·h=taši·wa·wane·netamininči.
D) Last of all the little old lady was wondering what to do with the head.

E) e·h=pwa·wi=’yo=ke·hi·owi·pičiniči.
E) She had no teeth, you see.

F) ke·keya·h=wi·na=’na e·h=mesisahto·či.
F) But eventually she swallowed it whole.

G) “nahi=’ni=ya·pi=meko=mana wi·h=pa·pakamaki,” e·h=ina·či.
G) “Alright, here I go, I’m going to club this one to death,” he said to her.

H) e·h=ki·wi·gšohwa·či.
H) as he stood there taking aim at her.
I) “kese-se-kima-wa=kohi metemo-he-ha.”
I) “You’re definitely frightening the old lady.”

J) saka-ki=meko e-h=kotawa-mehki-či metemo-he-ha.
J) She just barely sank into the ground in time.

* * *

K) ki-še-wi-wa-či, kaho-ni=na-hka e-h=nana-хиšини отисани.
K) And then, after they had finished their doings, his uncle again lay down.

L) “na-hka ki-h=pakami omačišina-ne,” e-h=ina-či.
L) “Again you must hit me if I have a nightmare,” he told him.

M) “nene-he, ki-h=pakami neto-seni-mi.”
M) “Nephew, you must hit me with my rock.”

A) “i-ni=’h=we=ye=toke=na-hka e-h=aškači-mo-se-hka=yani.
A) “You must be keen to have a toothache again.

B) na-hka ketasa-mi-wa-sakine-hone.”
B) And also, I’m always hitting you too hard.”

C) “a-čwí, ki-h=pakami=meko,” e-h=ikoči.
C) “No, it’s O.K. to hit me.”

D) kapo-twe e-h=omačišinči.
D) At some point he saw he was having a nightmare.

E) And he said, “Apparently this guy has a fearfully hard head,”

F) e-h=pakama-či e-hipi-hči-či.
F) and hit him as hard as he could.

G) sah!
G) THUNK!

H) “Yow Ow-ow, you hit me too hard, nephew.”

I) “kaši’,_taka-wi=ke-h=wi-na=’tepi neteši-ka-tena.’” [Emphatic; pitch declines from preantepenultimate extra high: EK]
I) “Why, I just pushed it over there a little.”

J) “Alright, nephew, I had a vision that I would have daughters-in-law living here.

[daughters-in-law: In the Meskwaki kinship system, a man applies the term nesemya ‘my daughter-in-law’ to the wife of a nephew.]

K) a-pi-’şi-na-nači anike-me-h=meko| taka-wi i-ni e-h=awīwa-či ihkwe-waki.
K) A bit beyond where you went after the others is a place where there are women.
i·niki=ča·h=wi·h=na·čiki.”
So those are the ones you must go after.”

“o·’_wa·pake=we=ča·hi.”
“Sure, I’ll go tomorrow.”

wa·paniki e·h=na·kwa·či.
The next day he left.

oses·hani e·h=awiniči e·h=pemehka·či.
And he went by where his older brother was.

“nahi’_nesi·hi, pe·hki=wi·na| aniwise·waki.  [C: <.pekiwine>]”
“Alright, little brother, now, they run really fast.

ayi·kwa·mi·no’.
Try your hardest!

“ki·hpene_nawaswate, mani·h=išawiwa·či:
“Once you do outrun them, here’s what they’ll do:

ki·hpene=meko ke·ko·h=to·tawate i·niki ihkwe·waki,  [C <totawa|te>]
Once you do the business with those women,

i·ni=’h=pana·čiweneki.
then you’ll meet your ruin.

“ayi·kwa·mi·no’.
“Try your hardest!

“ni·na=wi·na ke·ko·h=meko_netotawa·wa mači·hkiwesihkwe·wa.|  
“Myself, I did the business with Elder Sister.

[ Elder Sister: mači·hkiwesi·hkwe·wa; this is treated here as a proper name, since she is a stock character in winter stories, though translation as a common noun is also possible.]

i·ni=ča·h=mani we·či·to·tawiki.
And consequently that’s why this was done to me.

“ki·hpene mama·ko·či konakwi·yane,
“And once, by some chance, you get through,

i·ni i·nah=e·hte·ki.
then what’s there is the thing.

meškwa·wa·hkw·aša·ti·hi i·nah=ahte·wi.
A stone-headed arrow with a cedar shaft is there.

i·ni=ča·h wi·h=ayo·yani.
And that’s what you must use.

‘mani=ča·h=ni·pena·ni,’ ki·h=ina·wa.  [C: <ča> dotted]
You must tell him, ‘This is our arrow, the girls’ and mine.’
J) And what he’ll tell you is, ‘Use this,’ referring to HIS arrow.

K) ka:ta_te:pwe:htawiyekani. [C: <.katatepyetiwa|kani.>]
K) Don’t listen to him.

L) “ni:šenwi_ki:h=pemokwa.
L) “He’ll shoot at you twice.

M) And if he does that and misses you, then you will shoot.

N) And you must hurriedly set a fire under him while he’s up in the air.

O) ki:hpene=wi:na pwa:wi=’ni_to:tawate,
O) If you don’t do that to him, however,

P) wi:h=takwise:wa.
P) he’ll get back in it.

Q) ki:h=awačipaho_to mese:hani sese:si.
Q) You must take the firewood there on the run, hurriedly.

R) i:ni wi:h=nesací_mehteno:hi.
R) Only then will you kill him.

S) i:ni=’h=išawiyani, nesi:hi.
S) That’s what you must do, little brother.

T) ayi:kwa mí:no’.
T) Try your hardest!

U) “And here’s the thing; those women will press you hard to do the business with them.

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20
A) ka:ta, nesi:hi.
A) But don’t, little brother.

B) te:pwe:htawino_e:nena:ni=’noki.”
B) Believe what I’m telling you now.”

C) e:h=ki:ši:kakano:nekočí.
C) The other finished speaking to him.

D) i:ni_e:h=na:kwa:čí.
D) And he went on, then.

E) i:ni=meko e:nahanemičí e:neimičí.
E) He went the same way he had gone the times before.

* * *
When he got over there, here he saw there was a little dome-shaped winter lodge.

And he snuck up on it, and peered in through a crack.

They were on opposite sides, making yarn belts.

"Well now, someone is peering in at us," said one.

And he took off running.

When he came rushing up to where his older brother was,

"Bravo, run fast, little brother!"

You’re definitely outrunning them.

"And, what kind of bodies are they coming with?"

Well, there’s my old shafting hole in the older one.

[older one: maci-hkiwesa; usually the name for the stock figure Elder Brother, so here and below translated as a common noun.]

So, what kind of bodies are they coming with?"

The women covered themselves with their hands.

And after they had gone by,

this time he said to them, "And what kind of rear ends are they going away with?"

They ran off atwist.

And then at some point he saw them take off again.
A) In a short time his younger brother was caught up to.

B) me-tahky-e-niči, e-h=nakisa-niči taka-wi.

B) And when they caught up, they stopped running a bit.

C) “o-∞me-nawá-čike-wa| ihkwé-wa,” e-h=išite-he-či ki-škesita.

C) “Oh, the woman is in love,” thought Cut-Off.

[Cut-Off: ki-škesita, literally “the one who is cut off”. The elder brother’s name appears here for the first time in the story.]

* * *

D) mana=wí-na pašito-ha e-h=wí-šika-hkohike-či.

D) Meanwhile, the old man had barricaded himself in the house.

E) e-h=pye-či|-kečisa-niči.

E) And here they came, running out of the forest.

F) “čaha’, kehčipenono, nene-he.”

F) Bravo! Run fast, my nephew!

G) “čaha’, anika| pakinehko.

G) Bravo, you two! Fling him headlong!

H) ki-ši-ča-kihe-wa=kohi kesi-me-hena-nahi ketawe-ma-wa-wahi. [ketawe-ma-wa-wahi (24M): C <.ketawemawawi.>]

H) He HAS killed both our younger brothers, both your brothers.

I) anika_pakinehko.”

I) Fling him headlong!”

J) “kwah! kwah! kwah!”

J) WHUMP! WHUMP! WHUMP!

K) “hya’, hya’,” e-h=iniči.

K) “Phew! Phew!” he heard someone say.


L) “Oh my! My nieces DO run fast.

M) aniwise-hiwaki=kohi.”

M) They’re definitely pretty good runners.”

N) kapo-twe_e-h=ki-wi-ka-škiha-či| e-h=taši_peninawi-niči.

N) Suddenly he was aware that they were taking their clothes off.

O) “e-he’.

O) “Uh-oh!

P) ‘mahkate-wi-no,’ netena-wa=koh=a-pehe nenekwa-ha.

P) Actually, I always DID tell my nephew to fast.

Q) o-hya’, aniwise-hiwa=koh=nenekwa-h,” e-h=ina-či.

Q) Oh my! My nephew is definitely quite a runner,” he said of him.
e·h=mešwa·kaniwiniči=ke·h=wi·na=’nini asayani.

Now, that skin had an arrow hole in it,

i·ni wa·woči·pi·taškači.

and that’s the hole he would rush in through.

ekahoni e·h=anahpiči·či pašito·ha,

And then the old man made gifts of bridal clothing,

[made gifts of bridal clothing: as the uncle of the man, welcoming his daughters-in-law; a man’s family traditionally made gifts of fancy clothing to his bride.]

e·h=nownama·keči maneto·we·kenoni. [<eno][wenamakeči>]

handing broadcloth blankets out the door.

After they had come in,

“nahi’, nešemi·hetike, nye·wokoni.”

Alright, my nieces, four days.

“nahi’, nene·he, ki·h=pakami to·hkišina·ne.”

Alright, my nephew, you must hit me if I have a nightmare.

“nye·wokoni, nešemi·hetike.”

“Four days, my nieces.”

“kaši=’škwe=’na išihišiwe·powe·wa.”

“Mercy on us, what in the world is he talking about?”

kapo·twe e·h=to·hkišiniči,

At some point he saw him rousing in his sleep,

e·h=pakamači.

and he hit him.

sah!

THUNK!

“yō · őhőhő!

“Yow Ow-ow-ow!

“kašina·’, nešemi·hetike.”

“What gives, my nieces?”

“kaši=’škwe=wi·na=’na taši·išiwe·powe·wa.

“Well, what in the world is it that he keeps talking about?

ke·ke·wači=ye·toke=wi·na=’na wi·h=ašihašiwe·či.”

That he would be putting us at the end of the line, apparently.”

“mehči=nihka keta·nwe·hto·nepwa, nešemi·hetike.

“I frankly don’t believe you, my nieces.
N) iše=me·kwe·he ketešimipwa. [C: <ketešinipwa>]
N) I think you’re fibbing me.

O) ni·h=a·če·wi nye·wokoni=na·hka,
O) I’ll start over in four days again.

P) me·me·čiki=meko i·noki.
P) This time for certain.

Q) “nahi’, nene·he, to·hkišina·ne,
Q) “Alright, nephew, if I rouse in my sleep,

R) ki·h=pakami| neto·seni·mi, nene·he.”
R) you must hit me with my rock, nephew.”

S) —ši·, ne·pehe=’niye mehtami e·h=wi·hpe·či.
S) —Say, I forgot, back when he slept with the other two the first time,

T) če·winehki e·h=očišiki nenīwa.
T) the man slept in the middle.

U) e·h=a·nemihekoči mači·hkiwesani,
U) And the older one pressed him hard,

V) e·h=ki·wi·pye·ma·hkohokoč=a·pehe.
V) as she would wrap herself around him.

W) “pe·hki=’škwe, wi·na=ma·hi=’na ča·kihe·wa e·taši=’to·hkahwata,” e·h=ikoči osi·me·hani.
[W<winamai|na>]
W) And her younger sister said to her, “Really now! You realize the one you’re getting in with killed them both!”

23

A) i·ni=ne·pehe e·šawwi·či mehtami.—
A) I forgot that’s what they did first.—

B) kaho·ni=na·hka i·noki , i·ni=meko=ne·hi e·šawwi·či.
B) And then this time again they did the same thing, too.

C) e·h=pwa·wi=mek=–ame·wa·či e·h=to·hkišiniči.
C) And they paid no attention when the uncle roused in his sleep.

D) nye·wokonakateniki, “peni·hka=’škwe’, e·hpi·hči·yani pakami.”
D) After four days, “Darn it all, try and hit him as hard as you can!”

E) “kaši=’ni=ma·h=wi·na=ni·na.
E) “Well, obviously that’s my practice.

F) e·hpi·hči·ya·n=a·pehe nepaka·wa,” e·h=ina·či.
F) I always hit him as hard as I can,” he told them.

G) e·hpi·hči·či e·h=pakama·či.
G) And he hit him as hard as he could.

H) “yō ōhōhō.
H) “Yow Ow-ow-ow.

I) ketašima:pwa=me-kwe-he, nešemi-hetike.”
I) “I think you egged him on, my nieces.”

J) “šeški=kena=wi-na=’na i-tepî=’ši-takeška$mwa e=h=otami-hkawiyameči,” e=h=ineči.
J) “Really the only thing he did was kick it over there as we were occupying his attention,” he was told.

K) “nahi’, nene=he, wi=kokwe=či-pemoti-yakwe nemo=šihto, nene=he.
K) “Listen, nephew, I had a vision that we would try to shoot each other, nephew.

L) i=noki=meko ki=h=kokwe-čawipena.”
L) We must try to do it right now,” he said to him.

M) “hawo,” e=h=ina-či. [hawo: <aw.>; haoʔ.]
M) “O.K.”, he told him.

N) i:nî=meko e=h=we-pi-nana=hika-pawieči.
N) Right away he found himself being made to stand in place.

O) “ki=h=wiškena=pwa, nešemi-hetike,” e=h=ina-či ošemi-hahi.
O) “Hold him firmly, my nieces,” he told his nieces.

P) (e=h=wi-to-nekwe-nehči=’yo=ke=hi.) [<ewitonekwene||či>] P) (Understand, he was being held by both arms.)

24

A) kišeneči,
A) And after he was held,

B) e=h=owi-nwi-ši-niči_ahkîk=oči-me=hi e=h=pemwa-či.
B) he shot at him at a spot a little below his navel.

C) man=e:ši-we-pahte-či,
C) As soon as he let the arrow fly,

D) ahkîki e=h=išisaheči, [C: <ešisaeči:>]
D) he was pushed down,

E) e=h=peškona-koči.
E) and the uncle’s shot missed him.

F) ka…” [C: <a> ends with a stroke two syllables long]
F) KSHEEOOO!

G) e=h=pemwe-we-kateniki. [C: <epenwe>]
G) Its sound was heard going by.

* * *

H) kiškesita.
H) And Cut-Off,

I) “he’, e=to-hikwe-ni=’na_nesi-me=ha.
I) “Ee! I wonder what happened to my poor brother.

J) wa-‘, t-áni=’nah pemowé·te te·pahkwi,” e·h=iči ki·škesita. [C: <penowete.>]

J) Oh dear, I hope he gets to shoot,” said Cut-Off.

K) “me·mečine·hi=’ni wi·h=pemoči,

K) “Now he’ll be shot at one more time,

L) mama·ko-či pe·škonawa·te·ni.” [C: <peškowaweni>]

L) if, by some chance, the shot missed him.”

* * *

M) “nahi,’ i-noki=wi·na, nešemi·hetike.

M) “Alright, THIS time, my nieces.

N) ahhiki=koh=ketešisaha·pwa, |

N) You definitely pushed him down.

O) kewi·to·hkawa·pwa me·kwe·he.

O) You’re in with him, I think.

P) ketawe·ma·wa·wahi=ke·h=wi·na mana ča·kihe·wa, nešemi·hetike.

P) After all, this fellow killed both your brothers, my nieces.

Q) wi·šikeneho’.

Q) Hold him firmly!”

R) “ni·na=ma·h=wi·na=mana ke·kya·ta neki·peška·kona·na,” e·h=ina·wa·či.

R) “But, can’t you see, he almost knocked us over,” they answered him.

S) “meše=wi·n=a·kwi wi·h=kekye·nenakečini.”

S) “Maybe we can NOT hold him.”

T) “a·kwi,, nešemi·hetike.

T) “No, my nieces.”

U) kekye·neneho=meko,” e·h=ina·či.

U) DO hold him,” he told them.

V) “nahi.’

V) “Now!”

W) e·h=nana·hika·pa·či. [<e||nanaikapači>]

W) And he took his stance.

25 A) “ahpemeki| ki·h=iši·ni·me·saho,” e·h=ina·wa·či| i·niki ihkwe·waki.

A) “You must jump up in the air,” the women told him.

B) mani e·ši·pye·či·we·pahte·niči,

B) As soon as the uncle’s shot came off the bow,

C) ahpemeki e·h=išisaha·wa·či.

C) they jerked him up in the air.
D) mana=’yo=ke=hi e=hi=ocih:kwamini:chik:me=hi e=hi=pemwa:ci,
D) Now, this fellow shot a little below the height of his knees,

E) na=hka skesahonite wi=hi=meswa:ci.
E) in order to hit him if he threw himself down again.

F) ka…’. [C: <a> ends with a long stroke]
F) KSHEEOOO!

G) e=hi=peskonawa:ci.
G) And he missed him.

* * *

H) mana=na=hka| ki:shesita,
H) And again Cut-Off,

I) “Well now! The shot must have missed my brother.

J) kaho:ni ki:hpene pemowe:te,” e=hi:ci,
J) And then, once he shoots, that’ll be that,” he said,

K) e=hi=natonato:sh:ci.
K) and he kept listening for the sound.

* * *

L) kaho:ni=na=hka=wi=na, “nahi:, ne:semi:hetike,” e=hi=ina:ci,
L) And then again he said to them, “Alright, my nieces.”

M) And after taking his stance he told them, “You must push him down.”

N) “nahi:, nene:he,: mani_ki:pena:ni.”
N) “Alright, nephew, here’s our arrow, yours and mine.”

[our arrow, yours and mine: ki:pena:ni “our (inclusive) arrow,” that is, “belonging to us, including you.”]

O) “Oh, well here’s OUR arrow, THEIRS and mine.

[OUR arrow, THEIRS and mine: ni:pena:ni “our (exclusive) arrow,” that is, “belonging to us, excluding you”; stressed pronouns are used in the translation to bring out the contrast between the inclusive and exclusive forms or “our arrow” that Meskwaki distinguishes with different inflectional prefixes.]

P) mani=ca:hi=wi=hi=ayo:ya:ni.”
P) And this is what I will use.”

Q) “sh:i=’ni=ca:hi=wi=na a:kwi:wi=hi=kashkenawiyanini,
Q) “Gee, but with that you won’t be able to shoot me,

R) i=’ni=yo:wan:ni.”
R) if you were to use that one.”
“Oh, well this is the one I’ll use.”

“ahkiki, nešemi-hetike.”

“Down, my nieces.

For, if you go in with HIM, that’ll be that.

Don’t forget, he killed both your brothers.”

The arrow was loosed at him.

KSHEEOOO!

Cut-Off made his tree rock with his whooping.

Meanwhile, the others made a large fire.

And after making a large fire, they could hear the sound of him getting closer.

Whereupon he landed in the middle of the blaze

and burned.

They burned him up.

After they burned him up, they left.

“We’ll go camp over yonder where her husband is,

so they can talk together.”

And they arrived over where he was.
“Hey, I’ve brought you your wife, so you can talk with each other and see each other.”

And they built a house.

And after they built it, Elder Sister was told, “Well, this will be your spot.

And you can see each other across the lodge, directly up through the smokehole.”

Well now! That’s excellent, little brother.

That WAS how I was expecting you to get through, little brother.

All I’ve been thinking here is, ‘If only he, by some chance, gets through.’

So now I’m really pleased that you got through and overcame our uncle.

That’s what pleases me.

And also that you brought me this old lady.

And, that’s where she and I can talk together, at least.

And one fine day some time later on he asked him, “By the way, big brother, where’s your bottom half?”

“Gee, don’t, little brother.

It’s very dangerous.

**your spot:** in a traditional lodge, everyone except the baby had a permanent, delimited section along the wall for sitting, sleeping, and storing belongings.]
J) ka·ta.
J) Don’t do it.

K) wi·h=to·tamani!” wi·h=nenehkotamani!”
K) What do you care about it, that you would talk about it?”

L) “a·kwì=kohì.
L) “I DON’T.

M) ìše=kohì=mekò| e·h=wi·h=kehì-netama·ni i ni we·chi·nana·tohto·na·ni.
M) It’s really just so I’ll know that I’m asking you.

N) a·kwì=ke·h=ke·kò·h=wi·h=to·tamani.”
N) But not to do anything with it.”

O) “manahka=ča·hi we·chi·mo·hkahak=ota·hkwe e·h=ki·wite·mikahki.
O) “Well, it stays far off towards the sunrise.

P) e·hkwi·ki·wite·mikahki i ni=mekò e·hkwi·ne·se·či| mehtose·nenìwa.
P) Where its territory begins, right there human life ends.

Q) e·h=atama·či_owiye·ha,
Q) When anyone smokes,

R) i·ni=mekò e·h=mawinanekwičì,
R) it immediately attacks them.

S) i·n=či·šìkeke.
S) That’s the nature of it.

T) i·ni=mekò=’ni kešìse·hèna·na owì·pi.
T) Our uncle’s arrow is the same thing.

U) i·ni=mekò=’ni_we·wi·pìčì·mikahki.
U) That’s its tooth.

V) nešiwa·wa, nesi·hi.
V) It’s very dangerous, little brother.

W) wi·h=to·tamani” wi·h=tašì·nenehkotamani!” [<neneko|tamani>]
W) What do you care about it, that you would be talking about it?”

28 A) “o·ho’, ìše=kohì=mekò kenana·tohto·ne, e·h=inà·čì.
A) “Oh, I see. Actually, I was just asking you for the heck of it.”

*   *   *

B) mešè=’nah=kapò·twe,| “nahì, ni·h=asapìhke·pena,” e·h=inà·wa·čì mačì·hkiwesihkwè·wani.
B) And at some point they said to Elder Sister, “Alright, we’re going to gather Indian hemp to fix.”

C) “kašì, ta·tepì=’yo _e·ya·wa·čì kesi·me·hèna·naki, metemo.”
C) “By the way, where have our younger brother and sister gone to, wife?”
“Well, they announced they were going to gather Indian hemp to fix,” she told him.

“Look OU-UT! I’m onna chop you DOW-WN!”

(G) I mean, as it is we’re having pleasant conversations.

(H) He was really hard pressed by her, to have her chop him down.

(M) “Well, perhaps she really WILL chop me down sometime,” he thought about his wife.

(N) When his younger brother came back,

(O) “Little brother, could you SPEAK to your sister-in-law.

(P) She will deal me a cruel fate if she ever chops me down.

(Q) As it is now, we have pleasant conversations when we’re talking.

(R) I mean, it’s not as if I have to live the life that the rest of you live.

And once I fall down, that very moment will be the end of my life, little brother.

So, it would be good if you spoke to your sister-in-law.
C) kapɔ·twe=me·kwe·he ni·h=kawahokwa.
C) I think she’s going to chop me down sometime.

D) nesapiya·ke=ma·hi, i·n=e·taš-a·neminawe·hiçi. [a·neminawe·hiçi: <anaminaweci>]
D) You see, if we’re left by ourselves, that’s what she makes me worry about.

E) e·h=nesapiya·ke, wi·h=kawahwiçi neta·taš·hka·kwa.”
E) When we’re at home by ourselves, she’s always after me to chop me down.”

F) “nahi’, ke·htena.
F) “Listen now, that’s right.

G) ka·ta=ke·ko·h=nahi-’šiye·kani.
G) Never say things to him.

H) ahhkwiyá·čhiye·kani i·ni=’nahinate.
H) You might make him worse if you keep saying that to him.

I) še·ški·taši·kakano·neti·hi.
I) Only be talking with him.

J) ka·ta=’ni=’šiye·kani,” e·h=ineči mači·hkiwesíkwe·wa.
J) Don’t say that,” Elder Sister was told.

K) ma·haki=wi·na na·nahkanikí·šekwe e·h=asapíkhe·wa·či.
K) But these others gathered Indian hemp all day long, day after day.

L) e·taswi·wa·panikini e·h=penowa·či.
L) They went off every day.

M) “metem, kesi·me·hena·naki=’yo=’niye·ka,
M) “Wife, by the way, where’s our younger brother and sister?

N) kaší=’h=to·tawa·wa·či” asapíyë·hi’” e·h=ma·mi·hkema·wa·či!??
N) What could they possibly want with always picking Indian hemp?

O) ki·h=nana·tohtawa·waki pya·wa·te wi·h=to·tawa·kwe·hiki=’nihi kesi·me·hena·naki.”
O) You must ask our brother and sister when they come back what they’re going to do with it.”

P) “na·pi=we·na=’škwe ni·h=nana·tohtawa·waki pya·wa·te.
P) “O.K., I WILL ask them when they get back.

Q) a·kwí=’h=we=ki·na kehke·nemačiní’ e·na·hpëanana·sowa·či? [kekëne|mačini>]
Q) But you mean, YOU don’t know what it’s used for?

30 A) ihkwë·waki anahtaki·waki pe·po·nikini.
A) Women braid string with it in the winter.

B) i·n=e·ši·hta·wa·či.
B) That’s some of the work they do.

C) i·ni=ča·h=ye·toke we·či·mi·hkema·wa·či=ye·toke.”
C) So I guess that’s probably why they’re picking it.”
When the others got back, “That other fellow up there wants to ask you
what you’re going to do with that stuff.

For that matter, I don’t know what HIS concern with it would be,” the woman was asked.

“Well, it’ll be for me to be making string with this winter when there’s no work for me to do,
and also to be passing the time when it’s nasty weather.

Do you understand about it?”

“che·h, nenenohtawa·waki.

Actually, I’m just asking for the heck of it.

It’s nothing, little sister.”

And there came a time, after they had finished a great deal of it,
two whole large bags of it,
and when they then left,
that, as time went by, his younger brother never came back.
Next day, “Where have our brother and sister gone, wife?”
“kaši=’pi=’h=to·tawači, [<kašipitotawa|či.>]
“What’s supposed to be your concern with them,
that you’re forever talking about them,
always the same old story about them?

that you’re forever talking about them,

always the same old story about them?

that you’re forever talking about them,

always the same old story about them?

that you’re forever talking about them,

always the same old story about them?

that you’re forever talking about them,

always the same old story about them?

that you’re forever talking about them,

always the same old story about them?

that you’re forever talking about them,

always the same old story about them?

that you’re forever talking about them,

always the same old story about them?

that you’re forever talking about them,

always the same old story about them?

that you’re forever talking about them,

always the same old story about them?
C) They’ve gone to hunt for your bottom half, apparently.”

D) “Oh no! My poor brother!

E) we:či-konakwi:kwe:ni’!
E) What was the use of him making it through all those dangers!

F) i:ni=’h=nepeki nesi:me:ha.,
F) Now my little brother is going to die.

G) In fact, from this moment on we shall see neither our brother nor our sister again.

H) wa’, ta=ní:hka.
H) Oh no! The poor guy!

I) we:či-konakwi:kwe:ni nesi:ma!?”
I) What was the use of my little brother making it through all that!”

*   *   *

J) Meanwhile, those others could suddenly see bones lying around.

K) “Oh, here is probably as far as it comes,” said the man.

L) And they set to stringing the Indian hemp along the ground to be in place.

M) And after they set it up, they smoked.

N) “Let the wind blow to the east,” he said.

O) ke:htena=’nahi e:h=pye:či:keta:pata:niniki,
O) Sure enough, with that it came into view,

P) going, “CLACK! CLACK! CLACK!” as it came.

Q) e:h=nemasowa:či.
Q) And they stood up.

R) we:či-we:pa:pye:niči e:h=maya:škawa:niči,
R) And the creature made a bee line for the point where that Indian hemp was strung from

[the creature: this translates, not a Meskwaki noun, but a shift to animate gender. Up to this point the monster has been referred to with inanimate inflection, inanimate being the gender of oši:kani “his hindquarters,” but here it switches to animate gender for three lines.]

S) kaho:ni=meko=’nih e:h=we:pi-amwa:niči asapye:hi. [<amwa|niči>]
S) and then immediately began devouring it.
A) \( e \cdot h = \text{nano-}\cdot\text{či} = \text{meko-ahkwa-wane-htaminichi}. \) [C: first <či> uncrossed]

A) And it ate and ate till its mouth was full.

B) \( e \cdot h = \text{nano-}\cdot\text{či} = \text{meko-ahkwa-wane-HTAMO-mikateniki}. \)

B) The thing ate and ate till its mouth was full.

[The thing: This is also not a noun in the Meskwaki but translates the shift back to inanimate gender.]

C) \( \text{kapo-twe=meko| e} \cdot h = \text{nakaniseniki} \)

C) And abruptly it stopped

D) \( \text{–na-hina-\text{no-nane-htamo-mikahki asapye-hi}.} \)

D) —when here it couldn’t get any more hemp in its mouth.

[Up to this point the monster, whether animate or inanimate, has been referred to with obviative forms, indicating that it is presented in the narrative as viewed by the human observers. Here, as indicated by the new paragraph in mid-sentence, it shifts to a proximate form, the equivalent of taking center stage or appearing in a cinematic close-up.]

E) \( \text{i-nina-h=ča-hi e} \cdot h = \text{mawinatamowa-či}. \)

E) And at that point they rushed at it.

F) \( e \cdot h = \text{papakhwa-pi-te-hamowa-či, papakyẹ-h=aye-\text{wa-či}.} \)

F) And they knocked out its teeth using a hatchet.

G) \( e \cdot h = \text{ki-ši-nehto-wa-či}. \)

G) They had killed it.

H) \( e \cdot h = \text{we-patahokowa-či, e} \cdot h = \text{awato-wa-či i-ni oši-kani}. \)

H) And they started back with those hindquarters, carrying them home on their shoulders.

* * *

I) \( \text{pe-hkote-\text{niki=ya-h=e-h=pya-wa-či e} \cdot h = \text{owi-kiwa-či}.} \)

I) That night they got back to their house.

J) \( \text{wa-paniki pa-pekwa_\text{ma-maya, “metemo,| pye-waki}^7 \text{kesi-me-hena-naki?”}} \)

J) First thing the next morning, “My wife, have our younger brother and sister come back?”

K) \( e \cdot h = \text{nana-tohtawa-či}. \)

K) asking her.

L) “ehe-h, ma-haki=kohi.”

L) “Yes, they’re right here.”

M) “ši-\_nesi-hi, pe-hki=ma-h=meko=mana nese-\_se-kimekwa ki-nemwa.|”

M) “Golly, little brother, your sister-in-law was really scaring me with what she said.

N) \( \text{a-kwi_\text{menwawičini i-ni e} \cdot h = išihišimiči}. \)

N) She’s not being nice by saying that to me all the time.

O) \( \text{ne-na-tohtawakini, ke-ko-h=mek=a-pehe netekwa.”}] \)

O) Whenever I ask her a question she always says things to me.”

P) “iše=we-n=a-pehe=’škwé we-yači-wa-čini=mek=a-pehe, [C: <weyačiwačiwačini>]


“My stars! Every time, as soon as they’re gone,

every time, you ask about them.

Right away, every time, you say, ‘Where have our brother and sister gone?’

So that accounts for what I keep saying to you.

Alright, go cut some small lodgepoles.

The others made a sweatlodge.

And he went after a sweatlodge stone

and made a fire under it when he brought it back.

When he almost had the stone heated up all the way,

‘Alright, now chop him down,’ the other’s wife was told.

‘Hey! Here I COME! I’monna chop you DOWN!’

‘Gee, don’t!’

‘Gee, is she really chopping me down?

Oh no, tell your sister-in-law not to!

Oh no, tell your older sister not to!

I will not SURVIVE if I fall down.

You deal me a cruel fate.

Oh my! Now is when I die, apparently.”
And he began to fall.

*   *   *   *

kaho·ni e·h=wa-wa·čišimeči.

And then his parts were set against each other.

e·h=si·kenahamawoči, [C: <esikenama>]

And water was poured on the sweatlodge rock for him,

e·h=mama·twe·či.

and he moaned.

ni·šo·nameki e·h=ki·wi·hwawii·kwe·sa·či,

The second time, he was bouncing off the walls.

“pa·hkeniko’.’

“Open this up for me!”

[pa·hkeniko literally means “open or uncover me (you plural)”; the sweatlodge must be uncovered from the outside in order for the man to be able to get out.]

we·či·ne·se·hiwe·kwe·ni!” e·h=iši·mama·toma·či=na·hkači.

And he also begged them with, “What was the use of you putting me back in good shape!”

kapo·twe e·h=po·ni·pakana·moniči.

Soon he fell silent.

—ne·pehe, ihkwe·wa wi·h=pa·hkena·či e·h=awič=a·pehe,

—Oh, I forgot, the woman kept making attempts to open up the lodge for him

anika e·h=pa·pakineči.—

and was repeatedly thrown aside.—

e·h=kehči·mayo·či po·ni·pakana·moniči mači·hkiweshikwe·wa.| |

And when he fell silent, bitterly did Elder Sister weep.

e·h=a·nemesiči=’yo=ke·h=meko wi·h=pa·hkena·či.

For, of course, she was desperate to open the lodge for him.

a·kwí=kana·kwa=meko.

But it was no use.

e·h=kekye·neneči, [C: <ekekeneneči>]

She was held fast,

na·hka e·h=neškimeči.

and she was also admonished.

e·h=ki·hi·hkesiči=meko wi·h=pa·hkena·či.

And yet she was insistent that she would open it up for him.

ke·keya·h=meko owi·nemo·ni e·h=ki·wi·wa·teneti·či,

It came to where she was in a shoving match with her brother-in-law,
as he held her back.

After water was poured on for the fourth time, he fell silent.

"WAA-HAA! You’ve KILLED him!" said Elder Sister,

and wept in the entranceway.

Suddenly the other’s voice was heard:
"Hey, come on, these things have all gone cold."

He handed him something to use as a breechclout.

"Alright, so what’s the matter with you?" the woman was asked.

"You’re missing your big chance to open it for him," Elder Sister was told.

And here was this extremely handsome man.

She rushed forward and opened up the sweatlodge for him.

And Elder Sister saw.

Now they had restored him to health.

That’s the end.