<ka o ma ni na ka| ka na wni de wa ni ko be mi ne ka ko ta|> (“Well now, this next story is about one who was chased by a grizzly bear”)

As of late 2011, the time of this writing, the Smithsonian Institution’s National Anthropological Archives is housed in Suitland, Maryland, a suburb of Washington, D.C. Consult the website http://www.nmnh.si.edu/naa/ for information about how to arrange a visit to the National Anthropological Archives.

There are phonemically eight vowels in Meskwaki: i, i·, e·, a·, o·.

There are phonemically eleven consonants in Meskwaki: p, t, č, k, s, š, h, m, n, w, y.

There are phonemically 29 consonant clusters in Meskwaki: hp, ht, hč, hk, šk, hm, hn, hw, hy, pw, tw, kw, sw, šw, mw, nw, py, ty, čy, ky, šy, my, ny, hpw, htw, hkw, škw, hpwy, hky.

Meskwaki papepipo is adapted to be wonderfully easy to write. It is much harder to read. Papepipo omits vowel length, the consonant “h”, and nearly all punctuation. This means that spoken Meskwaki has eight distinct vowels, but papepipo writes only four vowels; spoken Meskwaki has eleven distinct consonants, but papepipo writes only ten consonants; spoken Meskwaki has 29 distinct consonant clusters, but papepipo writes only 16 consonant clusters. As a result, there is a great deal of educated guesswork involved in transcribing papepipo into fully phonemicized words, phrases, and sentences. The edited and translated text of “One who was chased by a grizzly bear” should be taken provisionally and read critically: there may be mistakes or infelicities in YB’s original papepipo, in LT’s reading of the papepipo, in LT’s choices regarding phonemicization, word breaks, and sentence breaks, and in LT’s choices regarding Meskwaki-to-English translation. Translation in particular is at the best of times an imperfect art, and in interpreting Meskwaki stories into English there is a constant struggle between the wish to give a painfully literal translation of each word and the wish to try to translate the (imagined) intended poetic and rhetorical effect of the Meskwaki language on Meskwaki ears into a similar poetic and rhetorical effect of English on English ears.

The Meskwaki of YB’s manuscript is now archaic, which makes it even more challenging to read than modern papepipo.

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 interesting/most important/most sympathetic) third person and various “obviative” (more peripheral/less interesting/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 LT. 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 YB’s manuscript differs from LT’s redaction.

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

1

A) kaho’_man=na·hkaj ka·ka·nwikaš-wani=meko _pe-minehk-a·kota.] [written as title]
A) Well now, this next (story) is about one who was chased by a grizzly bear.

B) e·h=takwa-kiniki,
B) It was fall,

C) e·h=ši-ša-či] maškote-ki.
C) and (a man) was hunting in the prairie.

D) ta·twahkiwani e·h=ki-wi-taši-hkaki.
D) He was going from place to place investigating the ravines.

E) e·h=mamakwahkiwe-hiniki e·h=ki-taši-ši-ša-či.
E) And he was going around hunting in the larger hills.

F) meše=’nah=kapo·twe e·h=ka·škehtawa-či kwa·koh-o-taminci,ni,
F) At some point or other he heard some (creature) roaring.

G) e·h=pesetawa-či.[
G) and he listened to it.

H) kaši’, ka·ka·nwikaš-wani=či·h e·h=kwa·koh-o-mekoči.[] [ka·ka·nw: <.kakani>]
H) Why, it was a grizzly bear roaring at him!

I) e·h=pemipen-či,
I) He took off at a run,

J) si·po-ki ota·hkwe e·h=taši-kehchipenoči. [taši: the <ta>, if that’s what it is, is written in a confused jumble]
J) running toward the river.

K) kwi-yena=meko·pe·hki a·nemihkoči,]
K) Exactly when (the grizzly bear) was really pressing him hard,

L) e·h=pakama·ška-či si·po-ki.
L) he arrived in a rush at the river.
(Now, (the river) was frozen over.)

When he arrived in a rush,

He ran on across the ice.

It was a wide river, and the ice was slippery.

When (the grizzly bear) arrived in a rush,

He charged out onto the ice,

and slid around.

He wasn’t able to walk, because he was sliding around.

Eventually (the man) was just watching him.

(The grizzly bear) wasn’t able to do anything at all.

(The man) went back to where it was sprawling on the ice.

He really took up his stance carefully

and shot at it,

shooting it down,

making it fall over backwards with a shot.

And he began to cut off its claws.

After cutting off its claws,

he went home.
That is what one person did who killed (a grizzly bear).

It thought it was going to kill him,

but he killed it.