
FIRGT PALT

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# IROQUOIAN COAMOLOGY 

F゙にNT PART

By.J. N. B. Hewitt

## NTRODICTION

The term Iroquoian is derived from the name Iroquois, which, adayted from the Algonquitu Indian language by the eatly French explorers, was applied originally to a groop of five tribes then united in a permanent confederacy for offense and defense, and inhabiting the central and matern portions of the region now comprised within the State of New York. Among other mames they were called the Five Nations, and the League of the lroquois, and, after their adoption of the Tuscaroras. in $172{ }^{2}$, the six Nations. These five tribew attained the zenith of their remarkable career during the latter part of the sevententh century. when, by the exploitation of the fundamental principhes of the constitution of their League, they dominated by fore of arms the greater part of tho watershed of the Gieat lakes. Never sery nomerons. they rached this sommanding position ly an incisive and unexerled diplomacy, by aneflective political organization founded on matermal blood relationship, both real and fictitions, and by an aptitude for coordinate politional action, all due to a mentality superior to that of the surrounding tribes.

The sophology that is, the body of opinions-of a people such as the Iroquois is neersarily interesting and sery abundant. It would be an almost interminable work to eollect these opinions exhanstively and to publish them in a body. so in the aerompanying texts only maratives relating to the geursis of things are included. The lollowing comments may serve to aid the schotar who would study these marratives at first hand. giving him what the anthor regards as the most apparent viewpoints of their relaters and originators:

It must not be orerlooked that these text- represent largely the -poken language of to-day. convering the modern thought of the people. although there are mans survivals in both word and concept from older gemerations and pasi phanes of thought. Thene archatims
when encountered appear enigmatic and quaint. and are not moderstood by the uninformed. The rehators themselves often do not know the signification of the terms they employ. The author has attempted, where it appeared needful. to reduce evident metaphors to statements of concrete things which gave rise originally to the figures of speech.

The attempts of a primitive people to give in the form of a narrative the origins and to exponnd the canses of things, the sum of which constitutes their philosophy, assume in time the form of cosmologic legends or myths. In these legends are stored the combined wisdom and speculations of their wise men, their ancients, their prophets, and their wothay yers.

By primitive manall motions and activities were interpreted as manifestations of life and will. Things animate and things inanimate were comprised in one heterogeneons clase, sharing a common nature. All things, therefore, were thought to have life and to exereise will, whose behest. were accomplished through orenda-that is. through magic power, reputed to be inherent in all things. Thas, atl phenomena, all states, all changes, and all activity were interpreted as the results of the exercise of magie power directed by some controlling mind. The varions heings and hodies and operations of environing nature were interpreted strictly in terms of the subjective self. Into the known world self was projected. The wind was the breath of some person. The lightning was the winking of some person's eves. The generative or reproductive power in mature was personified, and life and growth were in the fontering care of this peromage.

Upon the concepts croved from their impresions of things and from their experience with the hodies of their enviromment rest the authority for mens doetrines and the reason- for their rites and reremonies. Hence arise the great importance of recording, translating, and interpreting from the rernacular the legends constituting the eosmology of peoples still largely dominated hy the thoughts peculiar to the cultural stage of imputative and self-rentered reasming. The great difficulty of accurately defining and interpreting the ideas of primitive man without a deep and detailed study and a close translation of the words embolsing these idean renders it imperative for their correct apprebension that they he carefully recorded in the vernacular, and that there be made not only a free hit also a literal rendering of the recorl, in such wise that the highly subjective thonght of barbarie man may be cast, sw far as is possible, into the more objective phraseology of science and enlightemment. By this means it is possible to ohtain a juster and more aceurate comprehension and interpretation of the thoughts and conceptions underlying and interworen with the cosmologic and other legends of primitive man than that obtained by the ordinary method of recording only a free and popular rersion of them.

A fact of great importance made evident in these texts is that anthropic persons, called man-beings in the accompanying translations, were, in Iroquoian thought. the primal beings. They were the first to exercise the functions and to experience the lot of their several kinds. Sometimes these first heings have been called the prototypes of the thing- of like kind which are to-day. Some of these beings were mere fietions, tigures of speech made concrete and ohjective. They were not heast-, hut they belonged to a mather vague clase, of which man was the characteristic type. To speak with the logicians, no other deduction from the intension and the extension of the term ongwe. man-being, appears sufficiently broad to set forth the true interpetation of the personages the narrative of whose lives and acts constitutes the wabject matter of thess texts. Among these primal being may he named Daylight, Earthquake, Winter. Medicine. Wind, or Air, Life (germination), and Flower. So it seems erident from this fact that heast powers, the sio-called beast gods, were not the first being: or chief actors at the heginning of time.

Beast gods appear later. In the development of Iroquoian thought, beasts and animals, plants and trees, rocks, and streams of water, haring human or other effective attributes or properties in a paramount measure, were naturally regarded as the controllers of those attributes or propertien, which could be made available by orenda or magic power. And thus hegan the reign of the beast gods. plant gools, tree gods, and their kind. The signification of the Iroquoian term nsmally rendered into English by the term "god" is "disposer," or "controller." This definition supplies the reason that the reputed controllers of the operations of nature received worship and prayers. To the lroquois god and controller are syonymons terms.

From the very nature of the subject-matter and the slow arepuirement of new idens and development of concepts, the content of a cosmologic myth or legend must he the result of a gradual combination and readjustment of diverse materials, which, in the flux of time, are recast many times into new forms to satisfy the growing knowledge and wider experience and deeper research of the people among whom the myth is current. In different branches of a cogmate group of penples the old materials, the old ideas and concepts, modified bereultural influences and by new and alien ideas, may be combined and arranged in quite unlike forms, and hence arise varying verwions of a cosmogonic legend. These ditierent versions modity the thought contemporary with them, and are in turn still further changed by arealtural inthences and motives arising from the activities of the people. And in later times, when they no longer constitute the chief body of the philosephy of the people, these legends and storics concerning the canses and hegimings of things are called myths.

Is has heen engrgested. the development of legeme is not always internat, from the activities of the people dealing with the materiak supplied hy the legend itself, but often, and maturally, from alien material, from ideas and concepts consedonsly or uneonse ionsly adopted from other peoples. Ind then older forms and eonerepts. the amotent dogmas. are displaced of chaged by acentmal intluences and hy a more definite knowledge of nature atpuired thromeh a wider experienees at cleare ohservation, and a more discriminating interpretation and apprehension of enviroming phenoment. (obmologes. therefore are composite. representing the acomulated explamations of many things by many generations in divors times. The correct and fundamental amalysis must therefore seek by a wide eomparison of materials to separate the acoultural from the antochthomons product. This analysis, howerer, can bring to light onty such material ats still exhibits by some maked token of intongruity its atien origin: for it is ohsious that acentumal matter in time beromes mo thomongly assimikated and recant that a meme or lese eomplete congruity is estahlished hetween it and the cosmologie material with which it is joined. hut to which it is. in fact, alien. Furthermene, where reason demands it, metaphore and pervenitiation must be redused to ctmerete statements of objective facts upon which the origimal tigurative expressions were fonded: in short. the proees resulting in metaphor and personification mmot be farefully retraced, so far as it may he possible sato do from the materials in hand.

It mast mot be oferlooked that althomgh these legends comeerning the hegimings of things are nsmally ealled mythe creation stories or rosmogonies, the terms myth and creation are, in fact, misnomers. In all of these marratives. exeept sheh as are of modern date. ereation in the medernateceptation of the word is never signitied, nor is it even conceived: and when thes legends or marratives are talled myths, it is becallse a full eomprehension and at errect interpetation of them have to a large extent been lost or lecamse they have heen unppianted by more ateurate knowledge, and they are related without a clear condeption of what they were designed to signify, and rather from enstom than a the soure of the major pertion of the erastoms ant ceremones and opinions in rogne among the people reating them.

Five diflerent rersions of the Irognoian commetogy hase meen recorded by the athor at different times from Lse: to 1 lonl. Ot these only three appear in the fellowing pages. namely, one ()nondaga, one Mohawk, and one Seneca legend.

The first text is an Onondaga version of the Iroquoian conmology. oltained in 1 ss! on the Grand River reaervation, ('anada, from the later chief and fire-keeper. John Buck, of the Onondaga tribe. AfterWarl, in 1s:9. it was revised and somewhat enlarged by the aid of Mr Ioshat limek, a son of the first rehator. It is not as long as the Mohawk
text printed herewith beeamse the rebator seemed areres to telling more than a briat outlime of the legend. I rersion in the Omondaga. much longer and faller than any herewith printed, has bean reoredrad from the mouth of Chief John drtime Gibson, and will he printed in a later report of the Bureatr.

The second text is a seneral version of the cosmologic legend, whatard in 1 sotion the Cattaramus reservation, in the western part of the State of New lork. from the late Xr John Armstrong, of - oneathelawareEnglishmixed blood, an intelligent and vonseientions ammatint. Later, at varions times. it was revised in this office with the asistance of Mr Andrew John.

The last text in order in a Mohawk rersion, obtained in lathiand 1597 on the (isamd River reservation in Canada from Mr seth Nowhouse. an intelligent and educated momber of the Mohawk tribe.

In general outlines the legend, ase reated here is identioal with that fomb among all of the mothern tribes of the Iromoian stock of languages. It is told partly in the languge of tradition and wremony. Which is formal, sometimes quaint. sometimes archate fropumbly mystical, and largely metaphorical. But the figures of peroh are made comerete by the elementary thought of the Iroxpois, and the metaphor is regarded as a fact.

Regarding the subject-matter of thens texts, it may be satid that it is in the main of aboriginal origin. The most marked post-Colnmbian modification is found in the portion relating to the formation of the physical bodies of man and of the ammals and plants, in that relating to the idea of a hell, and in the alaptation of the rib story from the ancient Hebrew mythology in commection with the creation of woman. These alien elements are retained in the texts to bow by concrete examples how such foreigh material may be adopted and recast to conform to the requirements of its new setting. In the translation some of the quaintness of the origimal is retained, ts well as some of its seeming tantology. No liberty. however. has been taken with tho text- either in the way of emendation or addition or in rendering them into English. They are given exactly as related. It may possibly be objected that the interlinear and the free transations are too literal: but the aboriginal thought. Iowever commonjace figurative poetical. is set forth as simply and with as strict a rondering of the original as the matter and thought contained in it permit. It is no ready task to embody in the language of enlightemment the thonght of bubarism. The viewpoint of the one plane of thought dithers murh from that of the other.

The idea that the lorlies of man and of the animals wre created directly out of suecific portion of the earth by Tharonhatawalan" is a comparatively modern and eroneons interpretation of the original
concept. The errer is due largely to the inthence of the dedaration of like import in the semitie mythologe fond in the Jolnew soripthers, the figmbatio ehameter of which is usually net apprehended. 'The thonght originally expremed by the ane iont teachers of the fro-
 or life power. imate and immanent in its substaner the life perasmated hy Tharomhiawakon" - he feeding itself to them produees phants amd frols amd regetables which sorve as food for hirds and mimals, all which in their turn becomo ford for men, a process whereby the life of the eath is tramonnted into that of man and of all living things. Henere. the lrogtosis comsistently saly, in adderesing the earth, " Eithi-

 him that the earth or ground is living mater, and that the temeter plantlet of the hean and the spouting germ of the corn nestling therem reesive through their deleate roothets the life substane from the earth: that. thas. the earth inderd feeds itself to them: thats, sinee what is suppled to them is living matter life in them is proxtueen and comserved, and that as foot the ripened (eorn ant bean and their kinds, thas produced. ereate and develop the life of man and of all living things. llenere it is swen that omly in this metaphorical mammer Thamonhiawakon. the presonitied life immament in the matter of the rath. ereates daily, and dial in the begiming of time create man and ath living things out of the earth. But the fiat ereation of man and thing- trom nothing or trom detinte pertions of chey or earth, as the potter makes potery, never is involvet in the earlios known coneeptions of the heginning of things. In the quatint protology. or soience of tiret things of the lrogusis things are derived from things throngh transormation and evolution. The mamer in whith the earth or der land itwelf was formed. as detailed in the Onondaga and the Johawle texts. is am apt example of this statement.

Another mixapprehented tigure of speed is expressed in the propte bar dogma of the virgin. of parthenogenetic. conception. which in this. as in other comblogits. athects one of the dhief persons. This is. lowceer, at metaphor as old as the earliest phitosophies of man. And sonte of the most beantiful and tonching thonghts amb activitios of both hatharie and enlightenod man rest on the tow literal acentation of the figurative statement of a great fact of life, attested hy all haman experience, mamely, that breath (epirit, atr, wink, atmos. atman) is the primeple of life and feeling, and that withont it there can be ne mamifestation of life. This is the key to the ridale of the virgin. or parthemgenetic. eonception. It is made rery dear in the

[^0] in all times and in all lands.

While in general sutlines and in the - mon of ine itlents comprised in them the sereral versons of the cosmologic - fory of the lroguois substantially aceod. there are nevertheless marked divergenees in both structure and mattor, which in time, by further derolopmont from aceultural and other potent "anses, would neeresarily fanse them to be, regarded as quite different legrends in sourer and meaning: and this emphasizes the great and fundamontal fact that all legends are the gradual result of eombination from many vourees by many minds in many generations.

Host of the chameteristir incidents redated in these legends are widelyprevalent over the Ameriean eontinent, ocerrring among peoplos speaking tongues of widely diflerent linguistic sterks and dwelling in wislely separated habitats. It should mot be assumed that these coincidences are indubitathy due to acoultural intheners, but rather that they indieate universality of the natual phenomena from which the incidents embodiod are drawn. Among these conderdenes may he mentioned that of the serelusion of the members of the animal word in a vast carern hy one of the chat chametersof the legends. Winter. the man-being of frosts and smow amb ice. This episode evidently portrays the amual hibernation of the anmats and inserts and the migration of the hirds cansed by the winter power, which is rathed Tawiskaron hy the Mohawks," Ohai by the Onondagas, and Othat kwenda' by the seneras.

The author desires to areknowledge hin many obligations to the oflicers and staff of the Burean of American Ethology for most kindly advice, wise combel, and many valuable suggestions, expecially to the late Director, Major . Dohon Wexdey Powell; to Profensor IV . I Werree, formerly Ethnologist in Charero to Profemor WZillian Henry Holmes. the present ('hiof of the Burean, and to Herbert spencer Wood, editor, who has almo kindly performod the irksome task of correcting the proof of the texts and translation white they were passing through the press.

> I/plualmet and allmerevirtions.s
a a in far, father: (im. haben: Sp. ramo.
$\bar{a}$ the same sound prolonged.
it as in what: Gm, man.
ii as in hat, man.
$\bar{i}$ the same sonnd prolonged.

[^1]â acin law, all; Fr. win or.
ai as in aisle, as in pine find; (im, Itain.
att ats ou in out, as ow how: fim. hatus: Sp. ato.
c as sh in shall; (ime wh in schellen: Fr. ch in charmer.
© as th in health.
d pronounced with the tip of the tongue towebing the upper teeth as in enumeinting the English th; this is the only sound of d in this langutuge.
e as in they; (im. Wehnung: Fr. ne: -p. qué.
ĕ as in then, met: (im. demm: Frr, siemne; Sp, comen.
$f$ as in waif.

h as in has, he: (im. haboln.
$i$ as in picque, machine.
i the same somud prolonged.
í as in pick. pit.
k an in kiok.
n :a in nun. run.
ก1 :ts ng in sing, ring.
$o$ as in note. mote.
If as ch in Gm. ich.
$r$ slightly trilled: but in Mohawk it clowely approximates an 1 somed.
$\therefore \quad$ as ins sop, sere.
t pronomeed with the tip of the tongue tomehing the upper tecth as in enumetating the English the this is the only sound of $t$ in this langmage.
11 as in rule: (im. du; Fr. on in doux: Fl. uno.
й «́ in lut, shut.
w as in wit. witch.
$y$ as in yes, yet.
dj an j in judge.
h下 :心wh in what.
te isch in church.


- indicates an aspiration or soft emismion of brath, which is initial or timal. thus, 'h, en ${ }^{n+}$. $0^{\circ}$.
marks a sudden closure of the ghottio, preading or following a sound, thets, it, $o^{\circ}$, $\mathrm{ir}^{\circ}$. $\mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{n}^{\circ}}$.
- marks the accented syllable of every word.
the in this combination $t$ and $h_{1}$ are alway-pronounced separately.
In the literal (interlinear) translation the following abhreviations denoting gender have been used: z. =zoic: anthr. = anthropic: m. = masculine; fem. = feminine; indef. = indefinite.


## AN ONONLSA(i」 VERSLON

## Tur: Maneer in Wheit it Eitablishen ltself, in Whien it Formed Itself, in When, is Ancient Time, if Came about that the Eabtil Bechame Extaxt

He who was my grandiather was wont to relate that, verily. he had heard the legend as it was rastomarily told by five generations of grandsires, and this is what he himelf was in the habit of telling. He chstomarily sad: Jam-beinge dwell in the sky, on the farther side of the risible aky [the ground separating this from the world above it].


[^2]The lodges they sererally possess are customarily long. In the end of the lodges there are spread out strips of rongh hark whereon lie the seroral mats (beds). There it is that. verily, atl pass the night.

Barly in the morning the warrioss are in the habit of groing to hunt and, as is their eustom, they return every erening.

In that place there lived two persons, both down-fended, and both persons of worth. Verily, one of these persons was a woman-being. a person of worth. and down-fended; besides her there was a manbeing, a person of worth, and down-fended.

In the end of the lodge there was a doorway. On the one side of it the woman-heing abode, and on the other side of it the man-beiny abode.

|  | si* havewa゙dĭ | tea*' |  |  |  | $g^{2^{n \prime}} \mathrm{~S}$ | teil |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | far side of it yonder | the where | it sky is extant. | 11 loike long plurally (are) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { custom- } \\ & \text { usily } \end{aligned}$ | the where |
|  |  | 'Tã" | hejotno ${ }^{\text {n*so }}$ "kdă | ne"tho" <br> there |  |  |  |
| *) | they lodge have plurally. | The where | there it lodge ends |  | it rough bark is spread along |  |  |
|  | teic* $110^{*}$ tho* | oranake |  | Ne"tho* | hi'it" |  | We'els |
| 3 | the there where | it m | ay plurally. | Therer | verily, |  | all <br> itire) |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { hommo hehwe'sthă". } \\ & \text { they (m.) stay over } \\ & \text { night. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Ninie" | $11 e^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  | 110" |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| That | the | early in the | hence they depart | the | they (are) warriors |

    mat-bearers).
    hoñdowit'thí
they go to hunt habitually
 That the there they (m.) two they (m.itwo are persons, they (m.) two are
(it is) down-fended,

 heman- he abides, heis a person of we (is)
being (is) down-fended.

a Down-iended. This componnd approximately deseribe a feature characteristic of a primitive Iroquoian eustom, which required that certain children bould be strictly hidden from the sight of all jersons anve a trustee until they reached the age of puberty. The better to guard the ward from actess the down of the eat-tail flag was earefully seattered about the place of concealment, so that no person conld puss into the forbidden place without first disturbing the down and so indieating invasion of the guarded previnct; hence, it is proposed to apply a litural rendering of the Iroquoiunterm "down-fended " to a person so concealed. Yersons so hidden were regarded as uncanny and us endowed with an unusual measure of orenda, or magle fotence.
sometime afterward, then, this came to pass. As soon as all the man-beings had severally departed this woman-being 'ame forth and went thither and, moreover, arrivel at the place where the manbeing abode, and she earried a comb with her. She said: " 1 )o thon arise; let me disentangle thy hair." Now, verily, he arose, and then, moreover, she disentangled his hair, and straightened it out. It rontimued in this manner day after day.
Gometime afterward her kindred were surprised. It serms that the life of the maten was now changed. 1) ay after day it beame more and more manifest that now she wond give birth to a child. Now, moreover, her mother, the ancient one, became aware of it. Then, vorily, she questioned her, sying to the maiden: " Moreover, what manner of person is to be joint parent with thee?" The maiden sad

mothing in reply. So, now, at that time, the man-bering motied that he hegan to be ill. For some time it continued thus, when. verily. his mother camm to the place where be lay. She said: " Where is the place wherein thon art ill!" Then the man-being said in reply: " ()h, my mother! I will now tell thee that I, alas, am ahout to die." And his mother replied. saying: " What mamer of thing is meant by thy saying - I shall die ? ".
It is said that they who dwelt there did not know what it is for one to saty " I shall die." And the reason of it was that no one lising there on the sky hat ever theretofore died. At that time he sad: ${ }^{*}$ Ind. verily, this will come to pass when 1 die: My life will go forth. Noreover. my body will become cold. ( Wh. my

mother! thus shalt thou do on my eyes: Thou must lay both thy hands on both sides. And, moreover, thon must keep thy eyes fixed thereon when thon thinkest that now he is [ 1 km ] nearly dead. So soon as thou seest that my breathing is being made to become less. then. and not till then, must thon think that now it is that he is abont to die. And then, moreover, thou wilt place thy two hands on both my eyes. Now. I shall tell thee another thing. Ye must make a hurith-eane. When ye finish the task of making it. then, moreover, ye mast place my body therein, and, moreover. ye must lay it up in a high place."

Now, verily, she, the ancient one had her eyes fixed on him. So soon as she believed that now he was about to die, she placed both her hands on his eyes. Just so soon as she did this she began to weep. Moreorer, all those who abode in the lodge were ako affected in the same way; they all wept. Sometime after he had died they ret

themselves to work, making a burial-case. Noreover, so soon as they had finished their task they plated his body thesein, and aloo laid it up in a high place.

Fometime after they had haid the burial-case in the high place, the maden, now a woman-heing, gave birth to a child, which wats a female, a woman-being. Then the ancient one [elder one, the mother of the maiden] said: "Moreover, what maner of person is the father of the child:" The maden said nothing in reply.

The girl child grew rapidly in size. It was not long after this that the girl child was ruming about. Suddenly, it seems, the girl child hegan to weep. It was imposible to stop her. Five are the number of days, it is said, that the girl child continued to weep. Then the elder one [her grandmother] said: " Do ye show her the burial-cane lying there in the high place." Now, verily, they carried

$$
2
$$

s



| 13e ${ }^{-1}$ |  | Wă"ั้ดセักั": | -Sont" | dị' ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| the | shet elder one | she it said: | "Who | be- | kind of person |


 shegrew rap- the she continuel to there the shew in size infant (is.
idly (it is)
 it lasted (long) now sheran the she infant. suddenly

| (以W! | o'ner ${ }^{\text {n }}$ | ne" | (2)a" ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Hilill |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| it | now | the | she child | she began | she wept. | Not |




 up-lies."
her peroon, and "amsed her to stand up, high there. Then the girl child looked at it [the corpse], and then she cemsed her weeping, and ako she was pleased. It was a long time before they withetrew her: and it was not a long time before she again began to weep. Now, verily, they again amried her person, and, moreover, they cansed her to stand there again. So, it contimued thus, that, day after day, they were in the habit of "arrying her, and emsing her to stand there on the high place. It was not long before she he her own efforts was able to climb up to the place where lay the dead man-being. Thus it contimed to be that we at all times went to view it.
some time afterward it thes came to pass that she came down again bringing with her what was called an armbet, that being the kind of thing that the dead man-boing had clatped about his arms, and. being of the wampum variety. it was. it is said, tine-looking.


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 $1+$

The elder one said: " What manner of thing callsed thee to remove it?" The girl child replied, saying: " My father said: • Do thou remove it. It will helong to thee. I.verily, am thy parent."" The elder one said nothing more. It contimed than that eustomarily, as soon as another day came, whe would again climb to the place where the burial-tase lay. So, now, rerily, all those who were in the lodge paid no more attention to her, merely watching her grow in size. Thus it continued that day after thay, at all times, she continued to go to ser it [the corpse]. They heard them conversing, it is said, and they also heard, it is told, what the two said. After a while she again came down bringing with her a necklace which the dead man-being had had around his neek. and which she had remored. She. it is reported, said: "Oh, my grandmother! My father gave this to me: that is the reavon I

removed it." So, it is reported, until the time she was full-grown, she was in the habit of going to view the place where lay the burialcase.

At that time, it is reported, her father said: " Now, my child, verily, thou hast grown to maturity. Moreover, I will decide upon the time when thou shalt marry." some time afterward he said: "Thou must tell thy mother, saying: "My father said to me. " Now thou must marry." Now, moreover, verily, thy mother must make loaves of bread, and it must fill a large forchead-strap-borne basket. Now, moreover, thou must make the hread, and thon must have it ready by the time it becomes night."

Truly, it thus came to pass. It became night, and, verily, the elder one had it all ready. She said: "I have now made it reaty. The basket is even now full of bread." Now, the maiden again elimbed

up to the place where hay the hurial-ase. At that time they heard here say: " My mother hat now mate everything ready." lte then replied: "To-morrow thom must depart: early in the morning thon must depart. The distance from here to the plase where lives the one whom thon wilt mary is such that thou wilt spend one night on thy way thither. And he is a chief whom thou art to marry, and his mame, hy repute, is He-holds-the-marth."

Now the next day she dressed herself. As soon as she was ready she then again ran, going again to the place where lay the dead man-heing. Then she told him, suying: "'The time for me to depart has arrived." Now, at that time he told her, saying: " 1 bo thou have conrage. Thy pathwat throughont its course is terrifying, and the reason that it is so is that many man-heings are trateling to and fro along this pathway. Da mot. moreover speak in repy if

some person, whoever he may be, addresses words to thee. And when thou hast gone omo half of thy jommey, thon wilt eome to a river there, and, moreover, the flosating log whereon persons cross is maple. When thou dost arrive there, then thou wilt know that thou art halfway on thy journey. Then thon wilt eross the river, and also pass on. Thou mast continue to travel without interruption. And thou wilt have traveled some time hefore thou arrivest at the place where thou wilt see a large field. 'Thou wilt see there, moreover, a lorge standing not far away. And there beside the lodge stands the tree that is ralled Tooth." Moreover, the hossoms this standing treer bears camse that world to le light, making it light for the man-heinges drelling there.


- Such, in kind, is the tree that stands beside the lodge. Just there is the lodge of the chief whom thou art to marry, and whom his people call He-holds-the-earth. When thou enterest the lodge, thon wilt look and see there in the middle of the lodge a mat spread, and there, on the mat, the ehief lying down. Now, at that time, thom shalt lay thy basket down at his feet, and, moreover, thou shalt sily: "Thou and I marry.: He will say nothing. When it becomes night, he who is lying down will spread for thee a skin rote at the foot of his matt. There thou wilt stay orer night. As soom as it is day again, he will say: Do thon arise: do thou work. ('nstomarily one who lives in the lodge of her sponse work:. Then, rerily, thon must work. He will lay down a string of corn ears and, moreorer, he will say: -Thou must roak the 'orm and thou must make mush.' At that time

there will be a kettle of water set on the fire. As soon as it hoils so that it is terrifying, thon must dissolve the meal therein. It must he Joiling when thon makest the mush. He himself will speak, saying: ‘Do thou undress thyself.’ Moreover, thom must there undress thyself. Thou must be in thy bare skin. Nowhere wilt thou bave any gament on thy boty. Now, the mush will be boiling. and the mush will be hot. Verily, on thy hody will fall in places the spattering mush. He will say: Thou must not shrink back from it;' moreover, he will have his eyes fixed on thee there. Do not shrink back from it. So soon as it is cooked, thon shalt speak, saying: "Now, rerily, it is cooked; the mash is done." He will arise, and, moreover, he will remose the kettle, and set it aside. Then, he will say: • Do thou seat thyself on this side. Now then, he will say: 'دy slaver, se dog*, to ye two come hither.' They two are

mery large. As soon as they two arrime he will saly: '1 of ye two liek her bordy where the mush has fallen on it.' Aud their tongues are like rongh bark. They will lick thee, going orer thy whole body, all along thy booly. Bloxd will drop from the places where they will lick. Do not allow thy hody to flinch therefrom. As soom as they two finish this task he will say: "Now, do thou again put on thy raiment." Now, moreorer, thon most again dress thyself completely: At that time he will take the barket and set it down, saying, moreover: "Now, thom and I marry" So now, so far as they are concerned, the doge, his slaven, they two will cat." That is what the deal manheing told her.

It became night. Now, at that time, they verily laid their bodies down, and they slept. It hecame day, and the sum was present yonder when the maiden departed. She bore on her hatk ly the forehead atrap her hasket of bread. Now, verily, she traveled with at rapid

gait．It was not long before she was surprised to find al fiser．Theme beside the river shestord，thinking，verily，＂I have lost my way．＂It that time she started back．Not long atterward those who abode in tho home lodge were smoprised that the maiden returned．She said：＂I be－ lieve I have lost my way．＂Now she latid her basket on the mat，and， moreover，she again ran thither and again climbed up to the place where lay the burial－case．So swon as whe rathed it she said：＂Oh， father！I helieve that I lost my way．＂He said：＂What is the chararter of the land where thou believest that thon lost thy way？＂ ＂Where people habitually cross the river，thence I retmened，＂said the maiden．She told him everything．She said：＂A maple log floats at the plate where they habitually eross the river．＂IIesuid：＂Thou hast not lost thy way．＂she replied：＂I think the distance to the place where the rifer is semms too short，and that is the reason that I think

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| thers（ m ．）wete surpriserl | seem－ <br> ingly | $\begin{aligned} & \text { agai } \\ & \text { retul } \end{aligned}$ |  | the | she maiden（is）． | she it sain： |



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that 1 loot my way." At that time he sadid: "The place that 1 had indiated is fall: but thy person is so entowed with magie potence, thon hast immanent in thee so much oremath that it emses thy pace to be swift. Verily, so soon as them arrivest at the river, thom shalt eross it and also shalt pas on." It that time the maiden satid: " ()h, my father, now I depart." . soberit. Moreoser, do thon take coumge," satid the deat man-heing in reply. Now she agean doseended and again went into the lodge.

There then she phaed her basket of bread on her back by means of the forehead strap. It was early in the morning when she departed. She had been travelinge sume time when she was surprised to hear a man-being speak to her, stying: "I o thon stand. verily." She did not stop. Anrora Borealis it was who was talking. She lat passed

on some distance when she heard another man-teing talking to her. saying: " 1 am thankful that thon hast now again returned home, my child. I am hungry, desiring to eat food." she did not stop. It was Fire Dragon of the Storm who was speaking to her. Sometime after she was again at the phace where people customarily crossed the piver. Now, at that phace, he, the chief himself, stood, dexiring to try her mind, saying: "Verily, thon shoudst stop here: verily, thou shouldst rest thyself." she did not stop. She only kept right on, and, moreover, she at once crosised the river there.

She traveled on for some time, and when the sun was at yonder height she was surprised that there wat spread ont there it large fied. At that time, verily, she stopped beside the field. "Now she looked, and there in the distance she saw a lorge-the lodge of the

chief. Yerily, she went thither. When she arrived there, she looked, and satw that it was true that heside the lodge stond the tree Tenth, whose flowers were the soures ut the light of the carth there present, and also of the man-beings dwelling there. Verils, she then entered the lodge. Then she looked, and saw that in the middle ot the lodge a mat was spread, and that thereon, moreover, lay the chief. Now, at that time, she remowd her pack-strap hurden, and then she abso set the lavket before him, and then, moreover, she said: "Thom and I marry," and then, moreover. whe handed the lnasket to him. He waid mothing. When it lreame night, he spreal a mat for her at the foot of his mat, and then, morenver, he said: "Verity, here thou wilt stay overnight." Horeorer, it thus came to pase. Now, rerily. they laid their bodies down and they sept.


When day came to them, the chief then said: " De thou :urise. Do thou work, moreorer. It is customary for one to work who is living in the family of her spouse. Thon must seak corn. Thou must set a pot on the fire. And when it boils, then thou must put the corn therein. Aloreover, when it boils, then thon must again remove the pot, and thou must wash the corn. As soon as thou finishest the tank thou must then, moreorer, pound it so that it will become moal. Now, moreover, thou must make mush. And during the time that it is boiling thoumast continue to stir it: thom must do so without interruption after thon hast hegun it. Moreoser, do not allow thy body to sbrink back when the mush spatters. That, moreover. will come to pass. Thou must undress theself when thon workest. I, as to the rest, will say: "Now it is cooked.""

At that time he laid down there a string of corn ears and the eorn was white. Lo now. verily, she began her work. She undressed her-

self, and now, rerily, she was maked. She saked the corn, and she ako washed the corn, and also pounded it. and she also made meal of it, and, now, moreover, in the pot she had ret on the fire she made mnsh. She stirred it without intermption. But, nevertheless, it was no that she was sutfering, for, verily, now there was mothing any where on her borly. And now, momoover, it was evident that it was hot, as the mush sattered repeatedly. Some time after she was smprised that the chief said: " Now, verily, the mmsh which thou art making is cooked." At that time he arose to a standing position, and also remored the pot, and also set it on yonder side. At that time he sadd: " Do thou sit here." Now he went forward, and, taking up the hasket, he took the bread therefrom, out of her hasket. At that time

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he satid: "Now, thou and 1 marry. Verily, so it seems, thou wert able to do it. Hitherto, no one from any where has been able to do it."

Now, at that time he shouted, saying: "My slaves, ye two dogs, do ye two come hither. It is necessary for me that ye two should liek this person abiding here clean of the mush that has fallen on her." Verily, she now looked and saw come forth two dogs, pure white in color and territying in size. So now, they two arrived at the place where she was. Now, verily, they two licked her entire body. The tongues of these two were like rough bark. So now, moreover, in whatsorere places they two licked orer and along her body blood exuded therefrom. And the maiden did fortify her mind against it, and so she did not flinch from it. As soon as they two completed the task, then he himself took up suntlower oil, and with that, moreover,

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he anointed her body. As soon as he had finished this task he said: "Now, rerily, do thom again dress thyself." Now she redressed herself entirely, aud she was again clothed with raiment.

When it became night, he spread a mat for her at the foot of his mat. There they two passed two more nights. And the third day that (ame to them the whof said to her: "Now them mast again dejart. Thou must go again to the place whence thou didst start." Then he took up the basket of the maiden and went then to the place where he kept meat of all kinds hamging in quarters. Now, verily, he took up the dried meat of the spotted fawn and put it into her basket. All the rarions. kinds of meat he placed therein. As soon as the basket was full, he shook the brasket to canse its contents to settle down. When he did wake it, there was seemingly just a little room left in it. seren times, it is said, he shook the basket before lee completely

filled it. At that time he said: " Now thon mast again depart. Do not, moreover, stand anywhere in the course of thy path homeward. And, moreover, when thon dost armive there, thou mast tell the people dwelling there that they, one and all, must remove the roof's from their several lodges. By and by it will become night and I will send that which is called corn. In so far the that thing is concerned, that is what man-beings will next in time live upon. This kind of thing will continne to be in existence for all time." It that time he took up the basket and also said: "Now, verily, thou shonldst bear it on thy back by means of the forehead strap." Now, at that time she departed.

Now again, as she traveled, she heard a man-being talking, saying: "Come, do thon stand." She did not stand. It was Auroma borealis who was talking to her. She travoled on for some time. When she again

heard a man-being talking, stying: " Verily, do thon stand. Now, verily, thou hast returned homs. I am hungry. My ehild, I desire to eat food." she did not stop. In so far as be is concerned, it was White Fire lragon who was talking to her. Now, she again arrived where she had rossed the river, and there again, beside the river, she stood. Now. moreorer, she heard again a man being saying: "Do thou stand. I desire that thon and I shonld ronverse together." She did not stop. It was the ehief who was standing bere seeking to tempt her mind. At once she crossed the river on the floating maple log. It was just midday when she again arrived at the place whence she departed, and she went directly into the lodge. As soon as she laid ler burden down, she said: "Oh, my mother. now. hither I have returned." she, the ehder mo, spoke, saying: "I am thankful that

thou hast arrived in peace." Then the maiden again spoke and said: "Yo severally must make preparations by acerally removing the roofs from your lodges. There is an abindance of meat and corn also coming, as amimals do come, when it beromes night, by and by:" And at that time she at once went to the plave where lay the burialcase of her dead tather, and now, moreover, she again climbed up there. Is ston ats she reached the place, she said: "Oh, my father, I have now returned bome." Ho said, in replying: "How tared it? Was he willing to do it!" the said: "He was willing." Now, again, he spoke, saying: ${ }^{\circ} 1$ am thankful that thom wast able to do it, as it seems. Then art fortunate in this matter. And it seems, moreover, good, that thou shouldst, perhaps, at once return home, for the reason, verily, that the chief is immune to magic potence, that nothing can affect the orenda of Chief-who-has-the-standing-trer-called-Tooth, and whom some call He-holds-the-earth."


It that time all those who dwelt thers undid their lodges by removing the roots trom all severally. Then, verily, when it besame night, as soon at the darkness became settled, they heard the somads madr by the raning of corm, which fell in the lodges. Then they went to sleepp. When it became day, they booked and saw that in the kidgen corn lay piled up, quite filling them. Now, moreover, their chicf said: " lon ye sempally repar your lodges. And, momeover, ye mos care for it amb greatly esteem it: the thing has visited our vilage which He-who-has-the-standing-tree-called-Tooth has given you to share with him,"

In a short time they were surprised, seemangly, that the maden was mowhere to be fomod. She had again departed. They knew that she had again gone to the phere where stood the lodge of the chief

who was her consort. Now, verily, in reference to him he himself in tum was smprised to see her return home. When it hecame day again, the chief noticed that seemingly it appeared that the life of the maden, his sponse, had changed. ${ }^{\text {t }}$ Thas it was that, day after day and night after night, he still considered the matter. The conditions were such that he did not know what thing was the canse that it this sponsers condition\} was thus, so he merely marveled that it had thas conse to pasc.

It is certain, it is said, that it formed itself there where they two conversed, where they two breathed togetber: that, verily, his breath is what the maden eamgh, and it is that which was the eamse of the "hange in the life of the maden. Ind. moreorer. that is the chitd to which she gawe birth. Ind since then. from the time that he ther

sponse] let man-beings go here on the earth, the manner in which manbeings are paired has transformed itself. 'This is the manner in which it will continue to be: this will be its manner of being done, whereby it will be possible for the man-heings dwelling on the earth to produce ohwachiras of posterity. Thus, too, it seems, it cane to pass in regard to the heast-world, their bodies all shared in the change of the manner in which they would be able to produse ohwarhiras of offspring here on the earth.

Thas it was that, without interraption, it became more and more evident that the maiden would give birth to a child. At that time the chief became convinced of it, and he sad: "What is the matter that thy life has changed? Verily, thou art about to have a child. Never, moreover, have thon and I shared the same mat. I believe that it is not I who is the cause that thy life has changed. Dost thon thyself

know who it is:. She did not melerstand the meaning of what he said.

Now, at that time, the rhief began to be ill, sudkenly, it seems, she herself now hecame aware that her life had changed. Then she said, addressing the chief: "I believe that there is, perhaps, something the matter, as my life at the present time is not at all pleasant." Ile did not make any reply. Not long thereafter sha again satid: " My thonghts are not at all pleasant." Igain he said nothing. so it continned thus that she did nothing but consider the matter, believing that something must be the matter, perhaps, that the condition of her body was suth ats it was. It became more and more evident that she was pregnant. Now it wats evident that she was bige with child.

Sometime afterward she again resolved to ask bim still once more. She said: " As a matter of fiact, there must be something the matter.

permaps, that my body is in this condition. And the thoughts of my mind are not at all pleasant. One would think that there can be no doubt that, seemingly, something is about to happen, because my life is so exeredingly umpleasant." Again he sad nothing. When it became night, then, verily, they laid their loodies down and they slept. So now, verily, he there repeatedly eonsivtered the matter. Now, in so far as the maden was conterned, she still did not moderstand what wan about to take phae from the changed condition of her body. Sometime afterward the chief spoke to her, saying: "As a matter of fact, a man-łeing (or rather woman-heing) will arrive, and she is a manbeing child, and thou must eare for her. She will grow in size rapidly, and her mame is Zephyrs." " The maiden waid nothing, for the reason that she did not understand what her spouse told her.

th This name Zephyrs merely auproxmates the meamng of the onginal, which signities the warm stringtide \%ephyrs that sometimes take the form of suall whelwinds or eddee of warm ar.

Not long afterward, then, verily, she gave hirth to a child. Ghe pad no attention to it. The only thing she did was to lay it on the place where the chiel consomarily passed the night. After ten days. time she again took it up, therefrom.
sometime afterward the chief became aware that he begatn to be ill. His suffering became more and more severe. All the persons dwelling in the village came to visit him. Thew he lay, and sang, saying: " Le must pull up this stambing tree that is called Tooth. The earth will be torn open, and there beside the abyse pe must hay me down. And, moreover. there where my head lies. there must sit my spouse." That is what he, the Ancient Gne, satng. Then the manbeings dwelling there became aware that theis chief was ill.


Now, verily, all tame to visit him. They questioned him repeatedly, serking to divine his Word, what thing, seemingly, was needful for him, what kind of thing, seemingly, he expected through a dream. Thus, day after day, it continned that they sought to find his Word. After a time the female man-being child was of fair size. She was then able to run about fromplace to place. But it thus continned that they kept on seeking to divine bos Word. After a white, seemingly, one of the prersons succeeded in finding his W'ord, and he said: "Now, perhaps, 1 myself have divined the Word of him, the ordure our chief." He who is called Aurora Borealis said this. And when he told the chief what manner of thing his soul craved, the chief was sery pleased. And when he divined his. Word, he said: "Is it not this that thy dream is saying, namely, that it is direful, if it so be that no perwon shouk divine thy Wrod, and that it will beeome still more


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direfu\}? And yet, moreover, it is not certain that this is what thy soul craves: that its eyes may have seen thy standing tree, Tooth as to kind, pulled up, in order that the earth be forn open, and that there be an ahyss that pierces the parth, and, moreover, that there beside the abyss one shall lay thee, and at thy head thy souse shall be seated with ber leg. hanging down into the alys.s." At that time the chief sad: "Ku". ${ }^{a}$ I am thankfal! Now, verily, the whole matter has been fulfilled by thy divining my Word."

During this time [the duration of the dream feast], a large body of man-heings, ${ }^{b}$ pad a visit there. He, the Deer, paid a visit there. He, the Great-horned Deer [the Butk], paid a visit there. He, the Spotted Fawn. paid a visit, and was there seeking to divine the Word of the


[^3]chief. He, the Bear, also paid a visit. Now, he also, the Beaver, paid a visit. And he, the Wind-who-moves-about-from-place-to-plaee, paid a risit also. And now, also, he, the laylight, paid a visit. Now she also, the Night, the Thick Night, paid a risit. Now also she the Star. paid a visit. Now, also, he, the Liyht-orb [the sun] paid a visit. And, too, the Water-of-springs, she paid a visit. Now, also, she, the Corn, paid a risit. Now, also, she, the Bean, paid a risit. Now, also, she, the Syuash, pada visit. Now, also, she, the Sunflower. paid a visit. Now, also, the Fire Dragon with the body of pure white color, he paid a risit. Now, also, the Rattlo paid a visit. Now, also, he the Red Meteor, paid a risit. Now, also, he, the fring Wind, paid a visit. Now, also, he, the freat Turtle, paid a visit. Now, also, he, the Otter, paid a risit. Now, also, he, the Wolf, paid

a visit. Now, also. he, the Dnck, paid a visit. Now, also, be, the Fresh Water, paid a visit. Now, also, he the Vellowhmmer, paid a risit. Now, also, he, the Medicine, paid a visit. Moreover, all things that are prodneed hy themselves, that produce themselves, that is. the animats, and, next to them, the small anmals, the flying things, of every speeies, all paid a visit. Now, sometime afterward, he, the Aurora Borealis, paid a visit. And, verily, he it was who disined the Word of the chief. Verily, he said: "The great standing tree, the Tooth, must be uprooted. And wherever it has a root there sererally they must stand, and they must severally lay hold of each several root. And just then, and mot before, shall they be able to uproot the standing tree. The earth will be torn open. Moreorer, all persons must look therein. And there beside the abysis, they

must lay thee. Now, moreover, there at thy head she with whom thou dost abide must sit with her legs hanging down into the alows." Then, rerily, the chief replied, saying: "Ku". I an thankful that ye have divined my word. Now all things have been fultilled."
Verily, it did thas eome to pass that they did uproot the standing treer. Tooth, that grew heside the lodge of the rhief. And all the inhabitants of that place came thither with the intention of looking into the ahyss. It did thus come to pass that everyone that dwelt there did look therein. At that time the chief then said, addressing his sponse: "Now, too, let us two look into the abras. Thou must bear her, Zophyrs, on thy hatek. Thou must wrap thyself with care." Now, morenver, he gave to her three ears of corn, and, next in

| $1$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { dā'gaiǹ. } \\ & \substack{\text { nay. } \\ \text { lay. }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { O'nén } \\ \substack{\text { nown }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { dir' } \\ & \text { morever } \\ & \text { move } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { tca }{ }^{\text {the }} \\ \text { the } \\ \text { where } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $,^{\text {n" }} \text { lia' } 1 e^{\prime} e^{n} \text {, }$ - thy seaip | ne"tho <br> there | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{n}{ }^{n} j e t-$ whe |
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| 3 | 'hek." |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { hitiai } \\ \text { verily } \end{array}$ | h: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { haccinin } \\ & \text { hee cla } \end{aligned}$ | ноw: |  | ni ha'wĕกั thence he repliel: |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { niit.t }}}{\substack{\text { nat }}}$ |
|  |  thankful | wă x , <br> thon | gwěinno | wast hivir | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nhă’. } \\ & \text { nined. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | gaywe'gi | wăta lina | $i \cdot{ }^{\prime} \text { hwa }$ |


order, the dried meat of the spotted fawn, and now, moreorer, he said: "This ye two will hare for provision." Now he ako hroke ofll three fagots of woot, which, moreover, he gave to her. She put them into herbosom, underhergarments. Then, verily, they went thither to the place. They arrived at the spot where the carth wastorn up, and then he said: " Do thon sit here." There. verily, she sat where the earth was broken ofl. There she hong both legs'sererally into the abys. Now. in so far as he was concerned, he, the chief, was looking into the abrs.s. and there his sponse sat. Now, at that time he uprased himself, and said: "Do thon look hence into the abys.". Then she did in this manner, holding with her teeth her robe with its, burden. Moreorer, there along the edge of the abyss she seized with her bands, and, now. moreover, she bent ower to look. He said: "Do

$\because 1$ ETH- $10-12$
thou hend much and plainly over." so she did do thus. As soon as she bent forward very much he seized the mape of her neek and pushed her into the abyss. Verily, now at that time she fell down thence. Now, verily, the man-being child and the man-being mother of it becane one again. When she arived on earth, the child was again born. At that time the chief himself arose and said, moreover: " Now, verily, I have become myself again: I am well again. Now. moreover, do ye agan set up the tree."

And the chief was jealons, and that was the caluse that he became ill. Ile was jealons of Anrora Boreatis, and, in the next place, of the Fire Dragon with the pure white body. This latter gave him mmeh mental trouble during the time that he. the chief, whom some call He-holds-the-earth, was married.


So now, verily, her body contimed to fall. Her body was falting some time before it emerged. Now, she was surprised, seentingly, that there was light below, of a blue eolor. She looked, and there seemed to be a lake at the spot toward whish she was falling. There was nowhere any earth. There she saw many ducks on the lake [sea], whereon they, heing waterfowl of all their kinds, floated severally about. Without intermption the body of the women-heing continued to fall.

Now, at that time the waterfowl, called the Loon shouted, saying: $\because$ Do ye look, a woman-heing is coming in the depths of the water. her body is floating up hither." They said: "Verily, it is even so." Now, verily, in a short time the waterfowl [duck] ealled Bittern [W'hose eyes-are-ever-gazing-upward], said: "It is true that ye believe that her body is floating up from the depths of the water. Ino ye,

however, look upward." All looked upward, and all, moreover, said: " Terily, it is true." They next said: "What manner of thing shall we do!" One of the persoms said: "It seems, then, that there mast be land in the depths of the water." At that time the Loon said: "Mornover, let us first seek to find someone who will be able to bear, the earth on his back by means of the forehead pack strap." All said, seemingly: " 1 shall be ahbe to bear the earth hy means of the forehead park strap." He repplied: "Let us just try; it seems best." Otter, it semms was the first to make the attempt. As soon, then, as a large bulk of them momet on his batk, verily, he sank. In so far as he was concerned, he was not able to do anything. And they salid: "Thou canst do nothing." Now many of them made the attempt. All failed todo it. Then he, the Carabace, the Great Turtle.

said：＂Next in turn，let me make the attempt．＂Then，verity，a large butk of them mounted on his back．IVe was able to bear them all on his back．Then they said：＂Ite it is who will be able to bear the earth on bis butk．＂Now，at that time they sad：＂lo ye go to seek earth in the depths of the water．＂There were many of them who were not able to obtain earth．Ifter a while it seems that be the Muskrat，also made the attempt．He was able to get the ground thence．Musk－ rat is he who found earth．When he ame up again，he rose dead， holding earth in bis paws，and earth was also in his month．They placed all of it upon the carapace of the Turtle．Now their chief sad： ＂Do ye hurry，and hasten yourselves in your work．＂Now a harge mumber of muskrats continued to dive into the depths of the water． As fast as they floated to the surfare they placed the earth on the



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| it caraipute on | they（m．）laid it． | Now | the | their chief | he it said： |



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sosoonas again it floated that sojtis ratisl it carapace on they athe）are if habbitually
（it is）
luying the
a This is a dual form cmployed in the place of a plural，which follows it in farentheses． ${ }^{b}$ This is a dual form used for a plural．
back of the Turtle. Sometime thereafter then, verily, they finished covering the earapace with earth. Now, at that time, the carapace began to grow, and the earth with which they had covered it became the Earth.
Now, also, ther said: "Now, momeorer, do re go to see and to meet this woman-being whose body is falling hither." At once a great number of the latge waterfowt flew hence, joining tbeir bodies together, and there on their joined loodies her person impinged. Then slowly the large waterfowl descended, and also they phaced the woman-being there on the carapace. Moreover, the carapace had now grown mach in size. Now, moreover, they said: "Now, verily, we are pleased that we have attended to the female man-being who has appeared in the same place with us."


The next day came, and she looked and wat lying there a deer, also fire and firebrands, and also a heap of wood, all of whieb had been brought thither. At that time she kindled a fire, using for this purpose the three fagots which whe had slipt into the hosom of her garment, and of which he [the chief] had said: "Ye two will have this for a porision." At that time she latid hands on the body of the deer. She brokr up its body, some of which she roasted for fool. She passed three nights there, when she again gave birth, again beeoming possessed of a child. The chikt was a female. That, verily, was the rebirth of Zephyrs. Now the elder woman-being erected a booth, thatehing it with grasses. There the mother and daughter remaned, one being the parent of the other.

Now the earth was large and was eontinually inereasing in size. It Was now plain where the river courses would be. There they two remained, the mother attending to the chihl, who increased in size

rery rapidly. Some time afterward she then became a maden. And they two contimed to remain there.

After a while, scemingly, the elder woman-heing heard her offispring talking with someone. Now, verily, the elder woman-being was thinking about this matter, wondering: "Whence may it be that a man-being vould come to talk with her." she addressed her, saying: "Who is it, moreover. who visits thee!" The maiden said nothing in reply. As soon as it became night and the darkness was complete, he, the man-being, again arrived. And just as the day dawned the elder woman-heing heard him say: "I will not rome again." Verily he then departed.

Not long after this the life of the maiden was rhanged. Noreover, it hecame evident that she was about to give birth to a child, After

a time. when, seemingly, the maiden had only a few more days to go, she was surprised, semingly, to hear two male man-beings talking in her lody. One of the perems said: "There is no doult that the time when man-beings will emerge to be bom has now arrived." The other person replied: "Where, moreover. dons it seem that thon and I should emerge!" He replied, saying: "This way. moreorer, thou and I will go." Now, again, one of them spoke, saying: "It is too far. This way, right here, is near, and, seemingly, quite transparent." At that time he added, saying: "Do thon go then; so be it," Now, he started and waw horn. The child was a male. Then, so far as the other was concerned. he came ont here through her armpit. And now, verily, he killed his mother. The grandmother satw that the child that was born first was unsurpassedly tine-looking.


At that time she asked, saying: " Who, moreowr. killed your mother, now dead!" Now, he who elid it replied, saying: "This one here." Verily. he told a fakehood. Now, the elder woman-being seized the other one loy the am and cast his body tar beyond, where he fell among grasses. Now, she there attended to the other one. It is said that they grew rapidly in size. After a while, seemingly, he was in the babit of going out, and there ruming about from place to phace. In like manner they two grew rery rapidly.

Now the child who lived out of doors kept saying: "Do thou tell thy grandmother, who, verily, is grandmother to us two, that she should make ne a how, and also an arrow." Now, verily, he told her what manner of thing the other person desired. The only

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(1) they two are brothers. It two is they (m.) grew



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result was that she got angry, saying: "Nover will I make him a bow and also an arrow. It is he, verily, who killed her who was the mother of you two."

It contimed thus that the two brothers played together. They were in the habit of making a circuit of the island "floating there. And, as rapidly as they made a circuit of it, so rapidly did the earth increase in size. When, it is satid, the island had grown to a great size, then he who had been cast ont of doors kept saying: "Manbeings. ${ }^{b}$ are about to dwell here." The other person kept saying: "What maner of thing is the reason that thon dost keep saying. 'Man-beings are about to dwell here!'" He said: "The reason that I say that is that it is a matter of fact that man-beings are abont to

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| she his body cast: | " Man-being | they are about to dwell | the | here." | He it kept |



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| thou art saring: | "Man-being | they are about to dwell | the | here. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | He it snid: |





[^4]dwell here. Ind it is I, the sapling, who say it." So then, this wther person hegan to say: " 1 whall be called Flint."

When they two had nearly grown to maturity, it is said, then he, the sapling. made himself a lodge, ererting a booth. And when he had completed it, he departed. He went to hont. He shot at a bird, but he mised it, and his arrow fell into the water. Verily, he then remolved: "I will take it out of the water again." Now, there into the water he cast himself, plunging into the water. He was surprised that, aemingly, he fell there heside a doorway. Then, moreover, from the inside of the lodge a man-heing spoke to him, saying: "Do thou come in, my whik; I am thankfin that thon hast visited my lodge. I purposely ransed thee to visit the phare where my lodge stands. And the reason that it has thus come to pass is that my mind was so aflected hy what thy grandmother keeps saying. And, moreorer, I

desired to give thee a how and also an arrow which thon dost need, and which, by and by, thy brother will see, and then he will ask, saying: • Whence didnt thou get this:' Thom must say: 'My father has given it to me." Now, furthermore, he gave both to him. At this time he bestowed another thing; it was rom. At that time he said: "This corm, as soon as thon arrivest at home, thom must at one roast for food for thyself; and at that time thon must continue to say: 'In this manner will it continne to be that man-beings, who are about to dwell here on the earth, will be in the habit of eating it.' Thy brother will visit thy lodge, and at that time Flint will ask, saying: "Whence didst thon get this kind of thing? Thon must say, moreover: " lly father has given it to me." "

Moreoser, it did thus come to pass when he arrived at his home. At that time he husked the eal of corn and also laid it beside the fire;

he roasted the ear. So soon as it hecame hot, it emitted an ofor which was exceedingly appetizing. They, his gramdmother's people, smelled it. She said: "Flint, do thou go to see what the Sapling is roasting for himself, moreover." He. the Flint, arose at once, and he ran thither. When he arrived there, he said: "Whence didst thon get that which then art roasting for thyselfe" Ite waid in replying: "It is a matter of fact that my father gave it to me. And it is this that the man-beings who are abont to dwell bere on the earth will be in the habit of eating." Then Flint said: "My gramdmother hat said that thon shouldst share some with her." The supling replied, saying: "I am not able to do it, and the reason is that she desires to spoil it all. I desire, as a matter of fact, that man-beings, who are about to dwell here on the earth shall continue to cat it, and that it shall continue to be good." Then, verily, the lad returned home. When

he arrived there he told what he had learoed, saying: " The Sapling did not consent to it." She arose at onee and went thither to the place where the booth of the sapling stood. Arriving there, she said: "What kind of thing is it that thon art roasting for thyself?" $\mathrm{If}_{\mathrm{t}}$ replied. saying: "It is corn." she demanded: "Where is the place whence thon didst get it!" He said: "My father gave it to mo. And it is this which the man-beings who are about to dwell here on this earth will continue to eat." she said: "Thou shouldst give a share, verily, to me." He answered and said: "I ean mot do it, and the reason is that thou desirest to spoil it." At that time she said: "It is but a small matter, and thou shonldst pluck off a single grain of corn and give it to me." He said: " l can not do it." she said: $\cdots$ It is a small matter, if thou shouldst give me the mbbin end of the corn rar." IIe said: " 1 can not do it. I desire that it shall all be

grood, $x$ that the man-beongs shall eontinue to eat it." It that time she bexame angy and she eamt forwarl, and taking up some ashes, anst them on what he was roasting. and that was now spoiled. She satid: "Thon desirest that that which they will contime to sat shall continnes to hes goor. There, it will now he different." Thriee did she repeat the ate that spoiked it. Then the fipling said: " Why hast thou done that deede !"

Now again, another thing: he had a pot wherein he heated water. Then from the ear of com he plueked a single grain of coms and he put it therein. stying: "Thus shall man-beings be in the labit of doing when they prepare food for eating." Then he placed the corm in a mortar, and also said: "In this mannet also shall man-beings, who are about to dwell here on the earth. continue to do." Then he trok from its stand the ponnder and brought it down once, and it heame


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so them it aidst do?"
 Now again it is hehas a kettle ket there be water heated
 At that now it ear of com on it grain of eorn one (iv) be plucked it off,
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 here it warth is preacht." Now he it took fromstanding the one it inses
finished perfect meal. He said: "Thus it shall continus to be; thus shall be the manner of preparing meal among the man-beings who are about to dwell here on the earth." At that time she, his grandmother, came forward and heard what he was saying. she arrived there, and said: "sapling, thon desirest that the man-beings shall be exceedingly happy." She went forward, and, taking off the pot frem the fire. put ashes into the hot water. Now, moreover, she took the ear of corn, shelled it. and put the corn into the hot water. Shr said: "This. moreover, shall be their manner of doing, the method of the man-heings." At that time the Sapling said: "Thou shouldst not do thus." His grandmother did not obey him. Thence, it is said, originated the evil that eanses persons customarily to speak ill when


| Wă' Wa'do ${ }^{\text {n }}$, . | Wă’he ${ }^{\text {n* }}$ ¢ĕñ": | - Ne"tho ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | ne"tho |
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| it beeame. | He it said: | - There | so it will con- | thus |


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| Ne"tho* | Whigaìio ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | se"he" |
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| There | she (z.) arrived | she ( $z$.) it said: | " It Sapling | thou it |


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| they (indef. ) will eontinue to be happy | the | man-being (8) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { that } \\ & \text { (it is) } \end{aligned}$ | the | it is exceeding." |


She (z.) atarted she (z.) it kettle took up the it fireon
forward




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| continue | so their method of | the | man-being(s)." | At that | now | the |



Itsapling be it said: "Woit not thus | sothou it |
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| shonldst do." Not | (it is) 18

| Y. | ne" | ho*sodit hat*. | Thos'ge ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | iā'kĕ ${ }^{\text {n }}$, | ndio'nhi'r* |
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| it consented to | the | his grandmother. | At that | it is said, | there it went |


that the it isevil eustom- they are talking the there it bears the 15 21 ETH- $03-13$
they prepare food. And, it is said, she stated her wish, thas: " This, as a matter of fact, shall be the mamer of doing of the man-heings." It so continued to be. The Sapling kept saying: "The way in which thou hast done this is not good, for I desire that the man-loinges shall le exreedingly happ, who are ahout to dwell here on this earth."

Now at that time the Sapling traveled about orer the parth. Now there was a large expanse of earth visible. There was a mountain range visible river courses, and a high clay bank, near which he passed. Now, verily, he there pondered many times. Then he made the bodies of the small game, the bodies of birds. All were in twos, and were mated, in all the clans [kinds] of hirds. The volume of the sound made by all the varions kinds of hird voices as they talked together was terrifying. And the Sapling kept saying: "Thus this shall contime to be, whereby the man-heings shall hahitually be made



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| it earth is present. | Now | it mueh (is) | the | it earth is present. |



happe." And now he made the berties of the large game amimals. He finished the loodies of two deer, and the two were mates. "There, that is sutlicient to till the whole earth." he said. He made all the sarions kinds of amimaks severally. All were in twos, and they. each pair, were mates [male and female].

At that time he, the sapling. again traveled. Now the earth had grown to a rey great size, and contimed to grow. So mow Flint became aware that the animals were ranging about. After a while then Flint concealed all the bodies of the animals. There in the high mountain was a rock cavern whereinto he drove all the animals. And then he elosed it with a stone. Then sapling became aware that the animals no longer romed from place to place. Now, at this time, he again traveled over the entire carth. He saw on this side a

mountain range. He went thither, and he arrived where the epening of the cavern was. And be then took up the great stone and opened it again. Now, he looked therem and saw that the amimats abode in that phate. "1ho ye again go out of this phace." he satd. Then they "ame out again. And it was done very quickly. And all those that fiy took the lead in coming out. At that time they, his grandmother and Flint, also moticed that the anmak again became numerons. Ind then Flint ran, ruming to the place where the rock cavern was. lle reached the place while they were still coming out. And be, by at onte pulting down the stone again, stopped up the eavern. Verily, wome of them faiked, and they did mot get out, and at the preant time they are still there. And it came to pass that they

were changed, beeming otgon [malefic]. and the reason that it thus eame to pass is that some customarily put forth their orenda for the purpose of ending the days of the man-heings: and. morower. they still hant the inside of the sath.

At this time Sapling again trawed abont. Then he was sumprised that, seemingly, a man-being came toward him, and his name was Haduï. They two met. The man-heing Hadui', said: " Where is the place whence thon doat comn?" The Saphing said: "I amgoing about riewing the earth here presont. Where is the place whenw thon dost come!" Hadu'i said: "From here do I rome. 1 am


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| ${ }_{\text {chet }}^{\text {that }}$ (is) | the $\begin{gathered}\text { more- } \\ \text { over }\end{gathered}$ | the | it earth in (side) | there ther (zi), |








[^5]going about trapeling. Verily, it is I who am the master of the earth bere prosent." At that time the sapling said: "I it is who finished the "arth here present. If it so be that thou art the master of the earth here present, art thon able to canse yonder momatan to move itself hither:" Hadu'j" said: " 1 '"un do it." It that time he said: "Do thon. yonder mountain, come hither." Then they two faced about. Sometime afterward they two now faced bark, and, moreover, satw that the momnain had not changed its position. At that time sapling sabd: "Verily, thou art not the master of the earth here present. 1, as matter of fact, am master of it. Now, next in time, I will spak." He said: "Do thou, yonder momntain, eome bither." Now they two faced about. And as quickly as they two faced about again the momntain stood at their backs. The sapling said: "What sayst thou! Am I master of it:" Then Hadu"豸" said: "It



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thou it artmaster of the it eurth is present. | where it isamat- It ammaster of. |
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| ( ${ }^{\prime} 110^{\text {r2 }}$. |  | $0^{n-1} k \bar{t}^{n-}$ |  |  | * (4ate |
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| Now | I | next in | I whitalk out." | He it said: | * Hither |


thou yonder therethommountan Now theytwofared about. There

so it in rapud they two agam facedback there their two backoat there it

is true that thon art master of it. Thou hast finished the earth here present. Thou shouldst have pity on me that I may he suflered to live. I will aid thee, moreover. Verily, thou dost keep suying: - Man-beings are about to dwell here on the earth here present." In this matter, moreover, will it continue to be that I shall aid and ascist thee. Moreover, I will aid the man-beings. Seeing that my body is full of orenda and even otgon, as a matter of fact, by and by the manbeings will be affected with mysterious ills. Moreover, it will he possible for them to recover if they will make an imitation of the form of my hody. 1 , who was the first to travel over the earth here present. infected it with my orenda. And, verily, it will magically conform itself to [be marked by] the lineaments of my body. Noreover, this will come to pass. If it so be that a man-heing becomes ill by the contagion of this magie power, it is here that 1 will aid thee. And the man-heings will then live in contentment. And,

moreover, they must customarily greet me by a kinship term, saying: "my Grandfather." And when, customarily, the man-beings speak of me they must customarily say: "our Grandfather': thereby must they designate me. And lahall call the man-beings on my part by a kinship term, saying: "my Grandchildren." And they most make customarily a thing of wood which shall be in my likeness, being wrought thus, that will enable them to go to the several lodges, and, moreover, they who thus personate me shall be hondu`i." They must employ for this purpose tobace [native tobaceod. It will be able to canse those who have hecome ill to recover. There, moreover, I shall take mp my abode where the gronnd is wild and rough, and where, too. there are rock eliflis. Moreover, nothing at all obstructs me [inseeing and hearing or power]. So long as the earth shall be extant so long shall I remain there. I shall


[^6]continne to aid the man-heings for that length of time." There. it i.s said, is the place wherein all kinds of deadly ills begot themselvesfevers, consumptions, headaches-all were caused by Haduri.
Now, at that time the Sapling again traveled. He again arrived at his lodge, and he marseled that his grandmother was angry. She took from it. fastening the head, which had been cut off, of his-the Sapling:- dead mother, and she arried it away also. She lore the head away with her. When she had prepared the head, it became the sun. and the body of Hesh became the nocturnal light orb. As soon as it became night, the elder woman-being and, next in order. Flint departed, going in an easterly direction. At the end of three days. then said sapling: "I will go after the dinmal ort of

light. Verily, it is not grood that the homan beings who are about to dwell here on the earth should continte to go abont in darkness. Who, moreorer, will accompany me!" A man-being, named Fisher", spoke in reply, saying: "I will atcompany thee." A manbeing, another person, said: "I. tow, will arompany thee." It was the Racroon who said this. Another man-being, whose name is Fox, said: "I. too, will accompany thee." There were several other's, several man-beings, who, one and all, rolunteered to aid sapling. At that time Sapling said: "Moreover. who will work at the canoe:" The Beaver said: "Verily, I will make it." Another man-being. whose name was Yellowhammer, sad: " I will make the hollow of it." At that time there were several others who also gave their attention to it. And then they worked at it, making

the canoe. There Sapling kept saying: "lon ye make haste in the work." In a short time, now, verily, they finished it, making a canoe. Quickly, now, they prepared themselves. It that time they lamehed the eanoe into the water. Then sapling said: " Moreover, who shall steer the canoe!" Beaver said: "I will volunteer to do it." Otter ahoo said: $" I$, too." Now they went aboard and departed. Then sapling suid: " In steering the "anoe, thou must guide it eastward." Now, it ran swiftly as they paddled it onward. It was night: it wats in thick darkness; in black night they propelted the canoe onward. After a while, seemingly, they then tooked and sat that daylight was approaching. And when they arrived at the place whither they were going it was then daylight. They saw that there

| dii h wasteis'dă'. <br> the matter gare attention to. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tho'ge' } \\ & \text { Athat } \\ & \text { Atime) } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { o'ne }_{\text {now }}^{n}$ | wă hodiio děn' ${ }^{n}$ hă they (m.) it worken at | wăhadi hoñ- <br> they (m.) made |
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| ioñ'nĭ̆. | Ne"tho* |  | ne" | Odĕñdoñni"ă': | " Hatu". |
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| the canoe. | There | he it kept | the | It sapling : | * Come, |


| ye make haste make your backs boil!. | solit in a short matter | now | 111 lit <br> verily: | wåhoñdithey (m.) |
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| it task finished | wăhadi'hoñoñ'niă. <br> they (m.) it eanoe made. |  | It is a short space | now | Wăhoñde"să. they made themselven ready |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { At that } \\ & \text { time) } \end{aligned}$ | w | water on (in) | thither they (m.) it | the | it cano |


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| At that (time) | he it said | the | It Sapling: | "Who | moreover |


|  |  | Nagāihl"gî |  |
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| kind of peron | he the canoe will guide." | Beaver (stick-Cntter | he it said : |


| , - |  |  |  | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ " |  |
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| ${ }^{-1}$ | 1 will volunteer." | Otter | he it said: | " I | also." |


| ' $1110^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{gr}^{\circ}$ | $w^{\prime} n \mathrm{f}^{\mathrm{n}}$. | wă"hoñdídaki. | $O^{\prime} \mathrm{mex}^{\text {n }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At that <br> (time) | now | they (m.) got alıиard. | now | they (m.) departed. | Now <br> (itis) |




go along row- It in night, $\begin{gathered}\text { two it darkness to dark- } \\ \text { ness (pitcls-dark) is joined. }\end{gathered} \quad$ it blackness (night) in along great I?




Was there, seemingly, an island, and they sam that the trees standing there were very tall, and that some of them were bent over, inelining fior over the sea, and there in the water where the tree tops ended the eanoe stopped. Then Sapling satid: "Moreover, who will go to unfasten the light orh [the sum] from its honds yonder on the tree top!" Then Fisher salid: "I will volunterr." Then Fox said: "I, too [will vohnteer]." At that time Fisher climbed up high, and passed along above [the ground]. He erossed from tree to tree, going along on the branches, makiug his way to the place where the diurnal light orb was made fast; thither he was making his course. But, in regard to Fox, he ran along below on the gromud. In a short time Fisher then arrived at the place where the diunal light orb was made fast.


At once he repeatedly bit that ly which it was secured, and, serering it, he removed the sun. Now, moreorer, he cast it down to his friend, Fox, who stond near beneath him. II canght it, and now, moreover, they two fled. When they two had run half the way arross the island. then Flint's grandmother notieed what had taken place. She became angry and wept, saying: " What, morcover, is the reason, O sapling. that thon hast done this in this mammer!" Then she, the elder woman-being, arose at once, and began to rum in pursuit of the two persons. Fox ran along on the ground and, in turn. Fisher crosed from tree to tree, running along the branches. Now, the dede woman-being was ruming close behind, and now she was about to sioze Fox, who now, moreover, being wearied, cant the sum up above. Then Fisher eaught it. Now, mext

in thrin, she parened him. Ant he, next in then, when she eame rime ninge elowe behind him and was ahont to mize him, being in his turn weariel, cant the sum down, and then box in his tum anght it. Thms, verily, it montmued. Fisher was in the lead, and he at ones bearded the canese. And close lehind him was Fox, holding the sum in his month, and he, too, at one get aboard of the eatore.
 away. Now, momowe it was romisg far away an they padtlet it onward when the ehder woma heing artied at the shore of the seat and whe there shouted, saying: "O sapling, what, momower, is the reanom that thom hast done this thing in this manner' Thom domuldst pity me, verily, in that the sum should continue to pase thence, geving thither [in its orbit, giving day and night]." He, sapling. sald moth-

ing．She sad this three times in sucersion．Now she exchamed： ＂O thou，Foox，effuse thy oronda to catu＊＊the sun to pass habithatly thence，going thither．＂Fox satd nothing in reply．Thriere，too，did she repeat this specth．Now，again，sur sad：＂O）thon，Fisher， rffuse thy orenda whereby thou camst make the sum to pass habitually thence，going thither．＂He said nothing．Thrier did she repeat this saying．And alt the other presoms．too，said mothing．Sher said： ＂O thon，Beaver，thou whaldat at this time have pity on me：do thon effuse thy orenda；moreover，thon hast the potencer to cane the sum to pass thence habitually，going thither．＂Ho said nothing．＇Thrice， too，did she repeat this speech．All satid nothing．Now，the re wats there a person，a man－being，whose orendat she wermatchod．She said：${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ）thon，Otter，thom art a finm person，do thon etfure thy oreuda


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| thence it should com－ | the | it sun．＂ | Not | \％－ | be it sairl | the |




| $\text { slẹ̆ } n=\ddot{i}^{\prime} i e^{n}$ | H | $16: 1^{\circ}$ |  | doñdawet＇lat | ne＂ | ． |  |
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| potersey | the | the | thon it art able | thence it shomld con－ | the | it sun．＂ | f） |



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| bumeshouldut pity： | fo thon thyself in thy orenda array | $\begin{aligned} & \text { mirret } \\ & \text { over, } \end{aligned}$ | thou poterny hast | the where | thru wilt beable |



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| he it witd． | Three | 0 | miny she it | that | she it ke | It all |


wherein thou hast the potence to ordain $\{f 0 r e t h i n k]$ that the sun thener shall come to pass, going thither." He sait: "So be it." Instantly accompanying it was ber word, saying: "I an thankful." At that time Beaver sad: "Now, verily, it is a direful thing, wherein thon hast done wrong." And now, moreover, he took the paddle out of the water and with it he strurk poor Ottre in the face, tlattening his face thereby.

As son as they arrived home sapling said: " I am pleased that now we have retumed well and suceessful. Now, I will fasten it up high; on high shall the sun remain fixed hereafter." At that time he then said: " Now, the sun shall pass over the sky that is visihle. It shall continue to give light to the earth." Thus, moreover, it too came to pass in regard to the nocturnal light wrh) [the moou].


|  |  | Tho * \%e* | o'nernt | $n e^{*}$ |  |
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| she 'z.) it said: | " I am thankful." | At that <br> (time) | now | the | Beaver |

Where (mistaben a matter),

i now more instantly be took pallale out of his face on be it struek,

$\overrightarrow{6}$ thencerbehatterel it the Otter itwan $\begin{gathered}\text { (flattenedit) } \\ \text { (porsit is). }\end{gathered}$

A Sisoon as again they the Itsapling he it said:

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where where returned.

 it will be fast the fan." At that now (time) she (z.) it said:


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| the where | it earth on." | There | norere <br> over | so it came to pass | the where | it night peertriming to |


(it luminary)

Now, sapling traveled orer the visible earth. There was in one place a river conrec, and he stood beside the river. There he went to work and be formed the body of a human man-heing." He completed his body and then he bew into his month. Thereupon, the human man-leeing becane alive. sapling said: "Thon thyself ownest all this that is made." So, now, verily, he repeatedly looked around, and there was there a grow whose fruit was large and there, moreover, the somen of the birds talking together was great. So, now came another thing. Thas, in his condition be watched him, and he thought that, perhaps, he was lomesome. Now, verily, he again went to work, and be made another human man-being. Next in time he made a human woman-being. Ile completed her body, and then he hew into her mouth, and then whe, too, became alive. He said. addressing the male man-being: " Now, this woman-being and thon

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 It river is present there it riverbeside he came tostand. There in a minse
 be went to work he his berly made the human He his boily


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| berame alive | the | htman buing. | It Sapling | he it sutid: | * Thotr | thou it ownest |


| $\left\\|r^{\prime}\right\\|^{\prime} g_{2} e^{n}$ | tca* | niiorlie'e ${ }^{\text {n }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\mathrm{Dat}^{\prime}$ 。 | $\mathrm{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{nc}^{\text {n }}$. | hi'ia" | de*hotga* doñ'nion'k |
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| thi one | the | so it is dume | so, | now | verily | he is looking repentedy |


| ne ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ tho ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | "hoñ̂datiex | ne" | swa hio'na | - | - | - |  |
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| there | brusb (shriabs) | th. | it fruit are | there | more- | it sound (is) |  |

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| She human buing | next in time. | the | again he it made. | He her body tarapleted | now |

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 He it serid. he it suid twhim the he (is) "That the 1 ?

[^7]marry. Do thou not ever canse her mind to be grieved. Thon must at all times bold her dear." At that time he said, addressing her who was there: "This human man-heing and thon now marry. Thou must hold him dear. And ye two shall abide together for a time that will continue until death shall separate you two. Always ye two must hold one the other dear. Ye two must care for the grove hearing large fruit. For there are only a few trees that belong to you two." He said: "Moreover, do ye two not tonch those which do not belong to you two. Ye two will do evil if it so be that you two tonch those which do not helong to you two."

Thus, in this manner, they two remained together, the man-being paying no attention to the woman-being. The male human man-being cared not for the female human man-heing. Castomarily, they two laid themselves down and they two slept. Now sometime afterward, he who had completed their bodies was again passing that way, and,

secing the condition of things, thonght of what he might do to :rouse the mind of the two persons. Then he went forward to the place where lay the male person sleeping, and having arrised there he removed a rib, from the male person, and then, next in turn, he remored a small rib, from the seeping female man-being. And now, changing the ribs. he placed the rib of the woman-being in the mate hmman man-being, and the rib of the male human man-being he set in the hman woman-heing. He changed both alike. It that time the woman-being awoke. As soon as she sat up she at once reized the place where was fixed the rib, that had been hers. And, as soon as she did this, then the man-being, too, awoke. And now, verily, they both addressed mords the one to the other. Then sapling was highly

pheaseerl. He said: "Now I tell you both that, in peace, without ceasing ye both mast hold one the other dear. Thou wilt do evil shouldet thou address unkind words to the one who abides with thee in this particular place. And, next in turn, he addressed the male human man-being, aying: "Do not thou ever come to distike her with whom thon dost abide. The two hman man-heings that I have made are sufficient. The ohwachita [bood-fanily, offepring of one mother] which ye two will produce will fill the whole earth." Then he again separated from them.

It thus came to pass that he notieed that his krother, Flint. was at work far away. Then he orderet one saying: " Go thou after him who is at work yonter: he is my brother, Flint." At that time a person went thither, and said: "I have come for there Thy brother,





| St**tho* | (1) ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  | t(a)" | $\mathrm{U}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}^{\prime \prime}$ | Wa゙hatatóera | t $38{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
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| There | $\begin{aligned} & \text { more- } \\ & \text { wyer } \end{aligned}$ | soit came <br> to 1mix | the <br> where | now | lee it mutient | the whers |


110 Working




Wailhư"'hě̃n":
he it said:

- latgoñ'hnon"kwe
- Thenere I thee have coze for.

Sapling, has sent me to lring thee with me. Then Flint said: "l am at work. By and by 1 whall complete it, and them. and not before, will I go thither." He again departed. He arrived home and moreover, he bronght wort that Flint had sait: "I am at work. I whall complete it ly and ly, and then, not before, will I go thither to that place." 1[r said: "(io) thon thither again. I have a matter ahont which I wish to comerse with him." Igain be arrived there, and he said: "He would that thon and he should talk together." He replied. saying: " Verily, I must first complete my work, and not until that time will I go thither." Then he again departed thence. Again he arvived home, and he said: "IIe youder did not consent to eome." At that time sapling said: ${ }^{-}$He himself, forsooth, is a little more important than I. Doreover, l verily shall go thither." Therenpon sapling went to that plase. Flint did not notice it. When he arrived

|  He me has ordered in voming | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ne" } \\ & \text { the } \end{aligned}$ | dedjiaden ${ }^{n}$-hnoñ'dii his them are hrothers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ne" } \\ & \text { the } \end{aligned}$ |  It sapling. |
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|  |  | hē̃": " Wagio |  |  |



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { b'nín" } \\ & \text { now " } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ne"tho. } \\ & \text { ne her." } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { thither } \\ & \text { will gy } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Don } \\ & \text { rent } \end{aligned}$ |  in he heleparted. | Sichà'ion rutinrnua |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { wath }{ }^{\text {n }} \text { heni': } \\ & \text { he it kain: } \end{aligned}$ |  |  <br> (ition there he it cencented |  | Th(1) ${ }^{\prime}$ At that (time) |  | "hc̆ī' m. suid the |
| It | тиi' |  | wai si'ha | !ywa | $\underset{\substack{\text { hi'iai } \\ \text { verily }}}{\text { ni }} \text { sol}$ |  |



|  |  |  | Ofhatia'. | Ne" | O'ıй ${ }^{\text {now }}$ | hny̌laz' ${ }^{\text {a }}$ n' | " |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | he it notiend | the | It Flint. |  |  |  |  |  |

there, he said: "Thou art working for thyself, art thou, in thy work!" He replied. saying: "I am working. I desire to assist thee, for that it will take a long time for the man-beings to berome mmerous, sine thou hast made on?y two." At that time Sapling said: "Yerily, as a matter of fact, the two man-beings that I have completed are suthivient. And, in so far as thou art concerned, thon art not able to make a haman man-being. Look! Yerily, that which thou believest to be a man-heing is mot a true one." He saw standing there a long tile of things which were not man-beings. There sat the beast with the face of a man-being, a monkey: " thre wext to him sat the ape: "and there sat the great horned owl. And there were other things also sated there. Then they all changed, and the reatson of it is that they were not man-beings. saphing said, when he overmatched their


[^8]oremda: "Verily, it is good that thom, Flint, shombst cease thy work. It is a direful thing, verily, that has come to pass." He did not consent to stop. 'Then sapling said: "It is a marvelonsly great matter where in thou hast "rred in not obeying me when I forbade thy working." At that time Flint said: "I will not stop working, because ] believe that it is necessary for me to work." Then Sapling said: "Moreover, I now forsake thee. Hence wilt thou go to the place where the earth is divided intwo. Moreover, the place whither thou wilt go is a tine place."

At that time he cast him down, and he fell backward into the depths of the earth. There a tire was burning, and into the fire he fell supine; it was exceedingly hot. After a while Flint said: "Oh, Sapling! Thou wonldst censent, wouldst thon not, that thou and I should converse

once more together?" Sapling replied, saying: "Truly, it shall thus come to pass. Moreover, I will apoint the place of menting to be the place where the earth is divided in two." And Flint was able to come forth from the fire. At that time then sapling went thither, going to the point designated by him. He arrived there, and, moreover, he stood there and looked around him. He looked and saw atar a "loud floating away whereon Flint was stanting. Sapling aid: "What manner of thing has come to pass that thon art departing hence away !" Flint answered: "I myself did not will it." Sapling said: "I o thou come thenee, hitherward." At that time the cloud that waw floating away returned, and again approached the place where sapling stood. Then this one said: " How did it happen that it started away !" Flint, replying, said: "It is not possible that I personally should have willed

it." Sipling rejoined: "How did it happen that thon didst nost will it?" Then Flint said: "I did not do that." sapling said: "It is true that it is impossible for thee to do it. Noreorer, thon and l. werily, are again talking together. What kind of thing desirest thou! What is it that thou needest, that thou and I should again comwere together?" Flint then said: "It is this: 1 thought that, perhaps. thon wouldst consent that the place where 1 shall continue to bo may be less rigorous. And thou didet saty: 'Thou art going to a very fine place. And I desire that the plaee where thou wilt again put me be less rigoroms than the former." sapling said: "It shall thas come to pass. I had hoped that, it may he. thom wouldst say. I now repent.' As a matter of fact it did not thus come to pass. Thy mind is unchanged. So. now, I shall again send thee hence. I hatl

send thee to the bottom of the place where it is hot." Now, at that time his body again fell downward. The place where he fell was exceedingly hot. At that time Sapling said: "Not another time shalt thou come forth thence." Then sapling hound proor Flint with : hair. And he homed him with it that he should remain in the fire as long as the earth shall contime to be. Not until the time arrives when the earth shall come to an end will he then again lreak the bonds. Then Sapling departed thence.

Moreover, it is said that this Sapling, in the manner in which be has life. has this to befall him recurrently, that he beeomes old in body. and that when, in fact, his body becomes ancient normally, he then retransforms his body in such wise that he beeomes a new man-heing again and again recorers his routh, so that one would think

that he had just then grown to the size which a man-being constomarily has when he reaches the youth of man-beings, as manifested by the change of voice at the age of puherty.
Morenser, it is so that continumely the orenda immanent in his body-the orenda with which he sutluses his person, the orenda which he projects or exhibits, through which he is possemed of foree and poten'y-is ever full, undiminished, and all-sufticient; and, in the next place, nothing that is otkon ${ }^{\text {a }}$ or deadly, nor, in the next place, even the Great Destroyer, otkon in itself ind faceles. hav any effect on him, he being perfectly immune to its orenda; and, in the next place, there is nothing that can har his way or weil his faculties.
Moreorer. it is rerily thus with all the things that arr contained in the earth here present, that they severally retransform or exchange their tholies. It is thux with all the thing* [zoie] that eprout and grow. and. in the next place, with all things [actively zoic] that produce






| noInwi hos deen* | de*houlawest ${ }^{\text {a }}$ dis. | Ne*tho* | hi'jŭ | (11) | い1'10*t | teil ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
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| kind of thing | it him bars shuts) out. | Thus. | verily. | more- | *oit is | Whute |


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| soit is muth (many) | it it hoids | the. |  | it earth is present |  |  |
| garwe | * ne"tlio* |  | $110^{*}$ |  | ne"tho* | ※W'ťtho* |
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themselres and grow, and, in the next place, all the man-beings. All these are afferted in the same manner, that they sererally transorm their bodies, ant, in the next place, that they (actively zoic) retransform their bodies, severally, withont cessation.

1
ne" gondomiá hati, ne"tho gwattho ne on'gwe. Gragwe'gī

[^9] duce themselves,
there next to it the man-
heing(k).
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ne"tho* nigatie" ${ }^{*}$
deswadiă dade'nio ${ }^{n *} s$, nā'ie’ gwă'tho des-
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๗゚ondǐ้dade'njo n6s heiotoondia'owĭ.
again change their
bodies iteratively

## A SENECA VERSION

There were, it sems, so it is said, man-beings dwelling on the other side of the skr. so. just in the center of their vilage the lodge of the chief stood, wherein lived his family, consisting of his sponse and one child, a girl, that they two had.

He was smprised that then he began to become lonesome. Now, furthermore, he the Ancient, was very lam, his bones having become dried; and the callse of this condition was that he was displeased that they two had the rhild, and one would think. judging from the circumstances, that he was jealons.

So now this condition of things continneyl until the time that he, the Ancient, indicated that they, the people, should sere to divine his Word: that is, that they should have a dream feast for the porpose of ascertaining the weret rearning of his soml [prolured ly its own


one it they chith have. the the slue erhild.
 He was surprisert, now thegan be became

| O'nis. | dì! | We's, | ho mex̃ itatheñ | ne" | Hagex ${ }^{\text {a }}$ tcǒ; | ne" | gai'ioñmi, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sow | more- | much | hiv bomes aredry <br> = he is vert lean | the | He Ancient onv: | that | , |







motion]. So now all the people severally continued to do nothing else but to assemble there. Now they there continually songht to divine his Word. They severally designated all manner of things that they severally thought that be desired. After the lapse of some time, then, one of these persons said: " Jow. perhaps. 1 myself have divined the Word of our ehief, the exerement. And the thing that he desires is that the standing tree belonging to him should be uprooted, this tree that stands hard by his lodge." The chief said: "Gwă"" [expressing his thanks].

So now the man-beings said: "We must be in full number and we must aid one another when we uproot this standing tree; that is, there must be a few to grasp eaeh sereral root." So now they nprooted it and set it up elsewhere. Now the place whence they had uprooted the tree fell through, forming an opening through the sky earth. no now, moreover, all the man-beings inspected it. It wat eurions;

below them the aspect was green and nothing else in color. As soon as the man-beings had had their turns at impecting it. then the chief said to his sponse: "Come now, let us two go to inspect it." Now she took her child astride of her hark. Thither now be made his way with difficulty. He moved slowly. They two arrived at the plate where the carern was. Now he, the Anciont, himself inspeeted it. When he wearied of it, he said to his spouse: "Now it is thy turn. Come." "Age'," she said, "myself, I fear it." " ('ome now, so be it," be said, "do then inspect it." So now she took in her month the ends of the mantle which she wore, and she rested herself on ber hand on the right side, and she rested berself on the other side also, closing ber hand on either side and grasping the earth thereby. So now she looked down below. Just as soon as she bent her neck, he seized her leg and pushed her body down thither. Now, moreover, there [i. e., in the hole] floated the body of the Fire-dragon with the white body, and,

verily, he it was whom the Ancient regarded with jealousy. Now Fire-dragon took out an ear of corn, and verity he gave it to her. As soon as she received it she placed it in her hosom. Now, another thing, the next in order, a small mortar and atso the upper mortar [postle] he gave to her. so now, again, another thing he took ont of his hosom. which was a small pot. Now, again, another thing, he gater her in the next place, a bone. Now, he said: "This, verily, is what thou wilt contime to cat."

Now it was so, that befow [ber] all manmer of otgon [maletic] male man-beings abode; of this number were the Fire-dragon, whose body was pure white in color, the Wind, and the Thick Night.


Now, they, the male man-beings, counseled together, and they said: " Well, is it not probably possible for us to give aid to the womanbeing whose body is falling thence toward us!" Now every one of the man-heingss spoke, saying: "l, perhaps, would be able to aid her." Black Bass said: "l, perhaps, conld do it." They, the man-heings, said: . ${ }^{\text {Not }}$ the leant. perhap, art thom able to do it, seeing that thom hast nu sense [reasen]." The lickerel next in turn aid: " 1 , perhaps, could do it." Then the man-heings said: "And again we say, thou canst not do eren a little, became the throat is too hong [thou art a glutton]." So now Turtle spoke, saying: "Moreover, perhaps, I woukd be able to give aid to the person of the woman-reing." Now all the man-heings confirmed this proposal. Now, moreorer. Turtle floated there at the point dieretly twward whieh the body of the woman-heing was falling thence. So now, on the Turtle's earapare she the womanbeing, alighted. And she the woman-being. wept there some time

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| $\therefore 0,$ | now | they (m.) held a | They it said: | $\text { " }{ }^{W} \text { ell, }$ | can it | jerhaps |


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sible (is)




| So ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {juj }}$ |  | Ne" | ne'wne | ne* | Sgendjex' | W |
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| hecause (two utterly) | mou last no sense." | That | next in order | the | It lickerel (=it fish long) | he it said: 6 |







thence leerbody is the so ne man- sow there ting turtle on
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21 ET11- $(1: 3-1.5$
afterward she remembered that seemingly she still held [in her hands] earth. Now she opened her hands, and, moreover, she scattered the earth orer Turtle. As soon as she did this, then it seems that this earth grew in size. So now she did thus, seattering the earth very many times [mach]. In a short time the earth had become of a considerable size. Now she herself beeame aware that it was she herself, alone seemingly, who was forming this earth here present. So now, rerily, it was her castom to travel abont from place to place continnally. She knew, verily, that when she traveled to and fir the earth increased in size. So now it was not long, verily, before the rarious kinds of shruhs grew up and also every kind of grass and reeds. In a short time she saw there entwined a vine of the wild potato. There ont of doors the woman-being stood up and said: "Now, wemingly, will be present the orb of light [the sum], which shall be called the

 7 where she herself seemingly she it makes this it is the it earth is



diurnal one." Truly now, early in the moming, the orb of light arose, and now. moreover, it started and went thither toward the place where the orb of light goes down [sets]. Verily, when the ort of light went down [set] it then beeane night, or dark. Now again, there ont of door's she stood up, and she salid, moreover: " Now, seemingly, next in order, there will be a star [spot] present here and there in many places where the sky is present [i. e., on the surface of the sky]." Now, truly. it thus cane to pass. So now, there ont of doors where she stood she there pointed and told, moreover, what kind of thing those stars would be called. Toward the north there are certain stars, severally present there, of which she said: "They-are-pursuing-the-bear they will be called." So now, next in order, she said another thing: "'There will be a large star in existence, and it will rise cus. tomarily just before it becomes day, and it will be ealled, 'It-brings-the-day.'" Now, again she pointed, and again she said: "That cluster of stars yonder will be called 'the Group Visible.' And ther. verily,

 rising



will know [will he the sign of ] the time of the year [at all times]. And that [group] is called "They-are-dancing." so now, still once more, she spoke of that [which is called] "she-is-sitting." [She said]: - Verily, these will aceompany them [i. e., those who form a gromp]. - Bearer its-skin-is-sproad-ont." is what these shall he called. Assom, customarily, as one jomrneys traveling at night, one will wateh this [gromp]." some time after this. she, the Incient-loodied, again spoke repeatodly, saying: "There will dwoll in a place far away man-herings. So now, abo, another thing: heavers will dwell in that place where there are streams of water." Imdeed, it did thos remer to pasis, and the canse that bromght it about is that she the Ancient-hotion. is. as a matter of fact a controller [a god].
so now, sometime afterward, the girl mansheing, the oflspring of the Ancient-bodied, had erown large in size. And so now there was ako much forest lying extant. Now near hy there was lying an
 place direction the plase there it stream is. It istme the the it


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14 und much it forest lies. an now near by only. there that one it will know it fwill be whore just it year is in its that it is ealled this one
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 travel the night somewhat so it is dis ugain she spoke repeatedly
 the SheAmeient- bhe braid: "They (m,l will dwell the mantroing (s)
 the place so, it other und it (z.) will dwell the $\begin{gathered}\text { (is) } \\ \text { whaber }\end{gathered}$ ithally heaver
 (where) fact (is)
"prooted tree, whereon it was that she the chald, wats alway at platy. C'ustomarily she swang, perhaps; and when she became wearied she would descend from it. There on the grass she would kneel down. It was exceedingly delighttul, custemarily, it is sad, when the Wind entered; when she became aware that the Wind continned to enter her body, it was delightful.

Now sometime afterward the Ancient-hodied watched her, masing: " Indeed, one would think that my [man-heing] offispring's body is not wole [i. e.. not itself on! y]. " Ho." she said, " hast thon mever custom-
 the Anciont-bodied, said: "I really believe that one would think that thon art about togive hirth to a chikl." So now, the girl child told it, saying: "That [I say] there [at the swing] when, customarily, I would

kneel down. I became aware that the W'ind inclosed itself in my body." So now, she, the Ancient-bodied, said: "If it he so, I say as a matter of fact, it is not certain that thou and 1 shall have good fortune."

Sometime afterward then, seemingly, [it hecame apparent] that two mate children were contained in the body of the maiden. And now, verily, also they two debated together, the two saying, it is said, customanily: "Thou shalt he the elder one," "Thee just let it le." so it was thus that they two kept saying. Now, one of them, a male person who was very ugly, being corered with wart, said: "Thou shalt be the first to be horn." Now the other person said: ". Just let it be thee." Now he, the Warty said: " Just let it be thee to be the first to be born." "so let it be," said the other jerson, " thom wilt fultil thy duty, perhap, thou thyself." "ho be it," verily said hr, the Wrarty. Now, he who was the plder was born. And then in a short time she [the Ancient-lodied] noticed that seemingly, there was still

another to be borm．The other had been born only a short time when this one was also born．They had been born only a rery short time when their mother clied．There，verily，it is sail that he，the Warty， rame forth from the narel of his mother．so now，verily，whe，the Ancient－bodied，wept there Not long after this，verily，she gave attention to the twins．As soon as she finished this task she made a grave not far away，and so she there laid her dead offspring，laying ber head toward the west．So now，moreover，she talked to her．She， the Ancient－bodied，said：＂Now．verily，thon hast taken the lead on the path that will continue to be between the earth here and the upper side of the sky．As soon as thou arrivest there on the upper side of the sky thou must earefully prepare a place where thou wilt continue to abide，and where we shall arrive．＂Now，of course，she covered it．

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| $\breve{e}^{n} n t^{\text {／}}$ gait． | Dă ${ }^{\text {a }}$（jŭı＊ |  | hont ${ }^{\text {g gä }}$ |  | o＇nĕ ${ }^{\text {n }}$ | ne＂ | ne＇wă |  |
| be will be born． | In a short $t$ only |  | he is borr |  | now | that | next in order |  |
|  he was born． | Dă ${ }^{\text {diă }}$ <br> In a sho |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { nina }{ }^{n} \text { giti' }^{\prime} \\ \text { they (m.) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { on'ne }^{\prime n 6} \\ & \text { now } \end{aligned}$ | Wど込i＇e she died | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ne" } \\ & \text { the } \end{aligned}$ | 3 |


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|  | $n{ }^{*}$ | Eiă dage ${ }^{\text {n＊}}$ tě̆＊ | The ${ }^{n^{*}} \breve{e r s}^{\text {nv }}$ | dă＊aoñmi＇she ${ }^{\text {n6 }}$ |  |
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| she wept | the | She Ancient－ | Not it is | it lasted | now |


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she Aneient－＂Now，thou verily thou it path bast taken this it is where 11

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| thou wilt arrive | the | sky on | thou wilt make preparations | the place where | thou wilt |
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| continue to abirle． | we two （we and） | the place where | there we shall arrive．＂ | Now | of course |

So, now, only this was left, that she customarily cared for the twins, thr two ehildrem.

Jgatn, after some time it is said, the two male ehidren were of large size, and verily, too, they ran about there, rnsiomarily. Afterwatd, the edder one, being now a routh, ghestioning his grandmother, asked: "Oh, gramdmother, where, verily, is my tather! Ind who, morenter, perily, is the one who is my father! Where, moreny: is thr phace wherem he dwells!" she the Ancient-hodied, sad: " Ferily, that one who is the Wind is thy father. Whatever, moreower, is the direction from which the wind is enstomarily blowing, there, tuly, is the phae where the lodge of thy fatherestands." "so be it," replied the youth. So now, verily, tha youth stood out ot doors, and now le, moreower, sbserved the diection of the wind, whener it was bowing: and this tow he sad: $\cdot 1$ desire to sere my father, and the reason is that

he arouhd give me aid." Now, he said: "Far yonder stands the lodge of my father. the Wimd: he will aid me: he will make the bodies of all the f:inds of animal [man-heings.]: and byatl means still something else that will be an aid to me." So now he started. Ite had not gome far when in the distance he saw the place where stond the lodge of his father. He arrived there and there a man-being atoode who had four ${ }^{\text {a }}$ chiddren, two males and two females. The youth said: "l have now arrised. O father, it is necessary that thon shonldst aid me. And that which I need are the game [animalif] and atso some other things." They were atl plased that they saw him. no now he, the Amcient, their father. said: "so let it be. Truly I will fultil all of thy require-


[^10]ments in coming here. In the first place, howerer. ] will that these here, ye my children, severally shall amuse yourselves somewhat by ruming a race. I have a flute for which ye shall contend one with another, whereby ye shall enjoy yourselves. And 1 say that ye shall make a cirmit of this earth hero present, and also that re shall take this flute." So now they stood at the line whence they should start. Now the visiting youth said: "I desire that here shall stand he, the Defender ${ }^{a}$ [the False-face. He-defends-them], that he may aid me." Truly, it thus came to pass: the Defender came and stood there. And now, moreover, the routh said: " And l say that thou must put forth thy utmost seed for that I am going to trail thy tracks." So now truly it did thns eome to pass that at all times they two [males] were in the lead thronghout the entire distance covered in making the circhit [of the earth]. As soon as they started running he trailed him, and the pace was swift. In a short time now they made a eircuit of it. Nuch did they two [males] outfoot the other two. Now he that

earried the thate gave it to bis father. Now le, the Anciont, took it and also said: "Now, of course, truly thou hast won from me all the thing.s that thon desirest that I shand do for thee." Now, moreover, he there laid down a bundle, a tilled hag that was very heavy. So now, verily, he gave to his son, to the one who came from the other place, this bundle and also this flute that he had won, and he also said: "I say that this shatl belong to you both "frally, to thee and thy youngere brother." so now the youth took up the bundle and bore it on his back by means of the forelead burden strap. ho now he traveled along to a place where he became tired and the sack began to be heary. So now he exclaimed, " It may be, perhaps, that I should take a rest." And so now he sat down and also examined it [the bag]. He thought, "Let me, indeed, view them; for indeed they belong to me anyway."


Now，verily，he there unwrapt it and uncorered it．lust as shon as he opened it there were repoated shovings．Now，moreover，there all the rarious kinds of animals that his father had given him came forth． Ho was taken bey surise that all the animale so suddenly came forth． Thus it eame to pass as som as lie fully opened the sark．And there， moreoser，they arerally trampled upon him．So the last one to come forth wat the pootted farn．Now he there shot it．On the front leg，a little above the phace where the hoof joins the leg，there he hit it．It escaped from him，rerily，moreoser．no now he said：＂Thats it will be with thee always．It will never be possible for thee to recower． And the wax［fat］that will at all times be contained therein will be a grow medicine．And it will contime to bu an effective medicine． As soon as anyone customarily shall have wore eyes，one must cus－ tomarily anoint them with it，binding it therem：then，customarily it will he pussible for one to rewore．







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So then he departed again from that phas. When he again arrived at the plare where their longe stood. he told his younger brother. saying: $\cdots$ Wo thon took at what the father of us two hats given us two." When he again arrived where his gramdmother was, he sadid: ". Now I hare been to the place of my father on a visit. He granted me a most important matter. So do ye again go ont of doors. Ie will hear the great noise [made] by all the several kinds of animals." Now they went out, and they listened to the loudness of the noise made by all the kinds of animals. Now there, their grammother, the Ancient-hodied. she stood $\quad 10$, and she talked, saying: ${ }^{\prime}$ Iaet it stand here: that is the elk, whieh this thing shall be callod. IIere also let another stand. one that is just a little smaller, which shall be called a deer. Now alor another thing. let it stand here and that



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next in turn shall, verily, he called a hear. Now, atso, another thing, next in order, let him stand here, and that next in order of time shath be called a buftalo. so that, verily, is just the number of grame animals] which are large in size. As soon, verily, as man-loings shall dwell here, those, verily, shall be the names of the different animak; when the man-leings dwell [here], then they shall give names to all the ether animals."
So, verily, now, he, the youth, said: "I desire that there shall be a hollow bere [in the ground], and that it shall be full ot oil." Verily, it thus came to pass. Now, moreover, he said: "Hither let him [anthropic]. the huffite, come." In just a short time it then stood there. Now he said: "Therein do thou plunge thyself." Thus, truly, did it come to pass. On the farther side it landed from the oil pool, having become as fat as it is possible for it to be. So now again he

said: " Hither let him [anthropic] come next in order of time, the bear." In a short time now the bear stood there. Noreorer, he now said again: "Therein do thon, next in ordere, plange thyself into that oil." Thus, truly, did it eome to pass. On the farther side it landed from the oil pool, haring become as fat as it is possible for it to be. so now he said: " What j s it thon wilt do, and in what manner, to aid [hmman] man-beings?" "This, seemingly, is all; I shall just flee from him," it said. So now he loaded it by inserting meat into its legs. And now, verily, its legs are pery large. So now he said: "Let the deer next in order stand here." As soon as it stood there, he said: "There into that oil thon shalt plunge thyself." Now of conrse he [anthropic] east his body therein, and landed from the oil pool on the other side, and it [zoic] was as fat as it was possible for it to be. So now he said: "With what and in what manner wilt thou aid the [human]

man-beings!" "ds for me, I shall not tlee from him," it saisl. He aid: " With what, and in what maner, momever. wilt thou just do it!" ". I will just bite them repeatedly," it replied. So now he, the youth, said: "Thus, just so, and menly se, shatl it he with thee." and now, momener, he removed serpatly its upper teeth. Then he sad: "Now the bodies of all those thinge whieh have horns, the holfale. and the elk, etc., inherit the effect of this chamee." That is the reason that they [anthropie] have no ppere teeth. All these several small things, the raccoon, woodehnck [or hadger]. pormpine and also the wholk, all (enst their badies therein; therein they [\%nic] phuged themselves. So only that is the number of those who were received. So mext in order are those (z.) who were mot accepted. I say that these, the Fisher, the Otter, and tho Mink, and the Weasel [were



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the ones]. So that was the mumber of thooe whe were explucied. [heing set] aside, and who assombled there near by: Bo the Mink now cast his body inte the cil. S- soom as he (ame wif ont of it the gotath seized him there, and he held him up. and he aripped his bedy through his hands, and that is the reasen that his body did become somewhat longer. Now, verily, again it thas came to pas. Their borlies shared the change [into the chanacter they now have], namely, those of the Fisher, and the Otter, and the Mink, and the Weasel. And this is the mumber of these [zoic] whone bodjes next whared this transfomation there - the Wolf, and the Panther, and the Fox. All these were excluded, being set aside.

So now the two male children were in the habit of going away. Day after day they two went to a great distance: there far away they two were in the habit of retting traps. So then day after day they two

were in the habit of going away. So for some time now they [mase. anthropic] who severally had utgon" matures, and they also whose bodies were otgon in mature, hated them [the two boys]. Now, of comse, they two rerily. in going away. were in the habit of going together. So that [I say], moreover, one day the elder one said: "Thon alone, for the time heing, go thither. Thon alone next in time shatt view our several set traps." so moreover [I say], that truly it did thes come to pass. As soon now as he was far away they [mase, anthropic] whose hodies are otgon ly nature killed him there. so now he. the elder one, became aware that they had killed his younger brother. So now he began to ery. And [I say] that when it made him wrep the most, when he said in his crying. "ěn". "ěn", "ñ". "eñ". then there were noises made in sereral plates in the sky that is present. for now they [mase, anthr.] who are severally

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[^11]otgon, and also they [zoic] whos bodies are severally otgon, wow, verily, beame alamed. Now, moroover, they satil: "In just a short time only, we beliere, the sky will fall, perhaps, as won, we think, as he weeps mueh; it is preferable that he, his yomger brother, shall retum: nothing else [will stop it]." so now of course the gouth became ashamed becatos such a large momber of persons severally became aware that he was werping. So now verily he did close ap his locge, all places threfon where there were obenings [rrevieses. So now just after he hat eompleted his task of chosing up the openings, in just a short time. now thence. from the ont ide. Flint sooke, saying: "Oh, eldor brother, now l have ratarned." so now he the elder one. who was shmt up indoors, said: " It ean not he that thou shouldst come in. Thon shalt just depart, thon thyself. Thou shalt take the lead on the path whereon went the mother of nstwo. There

thon $t(x)$ whalt print thy tracks. I say that thou shalt trail the tracks of her who was our mother. Moreover, not far hence there thou shalt seat thyself. So there now thom shalt ohserve the kind of life that customarily the human man-heings will live who will dwell on the earth. So now there, moreover, the path will divide itself where thou wilt abide. One of the ways will leal thither to the place where is the abode of His-word-is-master," and the other will lead to the place where ahides He-dwells-in-waver." And also thou wilt have servants, ther-[mase. $]$-dwell-in-wares. So that, moreover [I say], thou shatt take this thing-to-blow, this flute, and that thou shalt constantly contime to how it. Just as soon, eustomarily, ats one's heath ends, one shatl hear custonarily from what diection speaks the flute.
sometime afterward the youth now hegan to wonder. soliloquizing: - What is, perhaps, verily, in great measure, the reasom that my grandmother does not eat widd potatoes!" Now, werily, he asked her,


[^12]stying: "()h, grandmother. what is it verily, ant why dost thou not in great meatsure eat wild potatoes !" " 1 chstomarily all alome, by myself "at food," she said: " l "at it [food]. as a matter of fact." Now he mused, " Now, verily, I will watch her in the night, now just soon to be." so now he made an opening in his robe. Now, verily, he lad himself down, pretending to be asleep. Thence, nevertheless, he was looking, out of the place where he had made a hold in his robe. Now, moreorer, he was looking ont of the phace where be had made an opening in the rohe, and low was watching the place where ins grandmother abode customarily. So now, she the Aneientbodied, went out. Now, moreover. she looked in the direction of the sunrising. Now the Star, the biy-bringer, was risen. Now she, the Ancient-kodied, sad: " Now of course. as it is, I will remove my pot sitting [over the fire]." So now truly she remosed the pot

[from the fire] and also put the wild potatoes in a howl of batk, and there was just one bowlful. so now, next in order, she rummaged anong her belongings in a big whieh she pulled ont, and now, rerily. she there took out corm. So now she parehed it for herself. Now, moreover, it popped. There was quite a pile of the popped corn. Now, verily, she took ont a mortar of small size. Horeover, she strack repeated blow on the mortar, and the mortar grew in size. and it grew to a size that was just right. Now whe took out the upper mortar ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ [pestle] from her bag. Now agrain she struck it repeated blows and it, too. increased in size. so now she pounded the corn, making meal. So now again she searehed in her hag. She took thente again a small pot, and she, too, again did in like manner. striking repeated blows upon it. and it. too, inereased in size. Now

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she there set up the pot, and also made mush therein. Sis, ar aom as it was cooked she again rummaged in her hag. So now she took from it a bone, a beaver bome. Now again, verily. slu seraped the bone, and sle pomed the bone-dust into the pot, and now, moreover. at once there tloated oil on its surface. Now, of course. whe took the pot from the fire. So now she ate the food. Verily, now, the youth went to sleep. Now early in the morning again [as nsual] she, the Ancient-bodied, went away to dig wild potatoes. As som as she disappeared as she went, then he went to the place where his grandmother customarily abode. Now, moreorer, he hegan to rummage [anong her belongings.]. He took out an ear of corn which had only a few grains left fixed to it, there being, perhapo, only three and a half rows of grain: left. So now he began to shell the com; he shelled it all.


So now he parched it for himself. Now, moreoser, it popped, bursting iteratively, there being quite a heap, quite a large amont of it. Again he rommaged. Again he there took out a mortar of small size and ako an upper mortar [pestle]. So now he used this to strike that, and now, moreover, both increased in size. And now he poured the parched corn. So now he in the mortar pounted it, and now verily it became moal. Now again he searched in her bag, and he took therefrom a small pot, and now used something elve to strike upon it hlows; then it, too, increased in size. Now, verily, he there set up the pot [on the firce] and also put water in it. So now he therein ]oured all this meal. Now, of couse, he made mush. So now again he searched in the hag of his grandmother, and therefrom the took a hone, and he put it therein, and the mush became abmondant.

"Ho:ho"," he kept chuckling. "It tastes good." Now soon thereafter his grandmother retumed, She sidid: "Well, what mamer of thing art thou doing!" " l have madr mash," the youth said, "and it is pleasant, too. Do thon eat of it, so be it, oh, grambonther. There is an abundance of mush." So now she wept, saying: ". Now, verily, thon hast killed me. As a matter of fact, that was all there was left for me." " lt is not gooct," he said. "that thou dost hegrudge it. I will get other corn and also bone."

Go now the next day he made has preparation. When he tinished his task, he said: "Now it is that 1 am going to depart." So mow, verily; he departed. He arrised at the place where dwell man-beings. As soon as he arrived near the village he then made his preparations. I say that he made a deer out of his bow, and, next in order, at wolt

out of his arrow: he made these for himself. Now he said: "Whenever it be that ye two mun through the village it will enstomarily be that one will be just on the point of overtaking the other." Next in order he himself made into an Ancient-hodied one. So now he went to the place where they [mase.], the man-leings, abode. Sonow, sometime after he had arrived there, then, verily, they gave him food, gave to the Ancient-bodied. During the time that he was eating they heard a wolf approach. larking. One wonld just think that it wa- pursuing something. so now they all went ont of dons. They saw it wolf pursning a teer which was apporaching them, and saw that, morewer, it was about to seize it. So now all ram thither. So now he was alone, and the Ancient-bodied ate. An soon as ther had all gone, he now thrust his body into the place where severally, the

strings of corn hung. Two strings of corn he took off, and now, moreover, he placed them on his shoulder and he went out at onve. He was running far away when they moticed [what he had done], but, verily. they did not at all pursue him. Again he arrived at their lodge. So now he cast them down where his grandmother abode. "Here," he said: "Thou wilt do with this as seems good to thee. Thon mayest decide, perhaps, to plant some of it." When it was day, he said: "Well, I will go to kill a beaser." Now, moreover. he went to the place that his grandmother had pointed ont, saying that such things would dwell there. So he arrived there, and then, also, he saw the place where the heavers had a lodge. Then he sat one standing there. He shot it there and killed it. So then he plaeed its body on his back by means of the forehead park-strap and them, moreover, be departed for home. Some time atterward he arrived

at the place where their lodge stood. Thus, also. again did he do: there where his grandmother was sitting he "ast it. "llere." he salid. "so bee it," she, the Aneient-bodied, said.
so now out of doors they two skinned it. They two held its lrody in many places. so when they two were nearly through their task there wat a pool of blood on the green hide. So then she the Aneient-bodied, took up a handful of the hood and wast it on the loins of her grandson. "Ha"ha"." whe, the Ancient-hodied, sail. " now, verily. my grandson, thou becomest catamenial." "Fie upon it," said the yonth. "it is not for us males to be so aflected as a habit; but ye, ye females, shall be affected thus habitually every month." Now. again he took up a handful of clotted blood and cast it between the thighs of his grandmother, and now, he said: "Thou, of eourse, verily hast

now become＂atamenial．＂so now，she，the Ancient－bodiod．began to werp，and she said：＂Moreover，enstomarily，for how long a period will it be thus as in habitual thing！＂Then the youth said：＂［As many days］as there are spots on the fawn．so long，verily，shall be the time that it will continue to be thus．＂Now ugain she legan to weep． the Inciont－borfied．so now she said：＂It is not possible for me to consent that it shall be thas．＂＂How many，moreover，then，shatl they be！＂be said．＂I would aceept the number of stripes on the back of a chipmonk，＂she said．＂So he it ．＂said the youth．So then he said： ＂Customarily．fonr days shall a woman－being remain out of doops． Then，customarily，as soon as she has washed all her garments，she shall reenter the place where ther，her ohwarhira ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，abide．＂


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[^14]usice tirst mote on page 2505.

So some time atterward she, the Ancient-bodied, sat repeatedy: * And there shall be momatans. seemingly, ower the surface of the earth here present." And now. verily. it did thas come to pass. " And, too there shall be rivers on the smfaer of the earth." again she said. Now, of conse, truly it did thas come to pass.

Now the fouth said: " Now I think that thou and I should return home: that thon and I whenld go to that place which my mother has made ready for $u$; that there thou and 1 should remain forever." "-so be it," she, the Ameient-lrodied, said.
so then it was true that his grandmother and he departed. so then, verily, they two went up on high. So this is the end of the legend.


## A MOHAWK VERSION

In the reqions ahove there dwelt man-heings who knew not what it is to see one weep. nor what it is for one to die; sur row and death were thus unknown to them. And the lodges belonging to them, to each of the ohwachiras" [families], were large, and very long, because each ohwachira usualty abode in a single locke.

And so it was that within the cirmonference of the village there Was one lodge which claimed two persons. a male man-heing and a female man-being. Noreover, these two man-beings were related to each other as brother and sister: and they two were dehnino'taton ${ }^{b}$ [down-fended].


[^15]In the moronge ather eating their tirst meak, it was customary for the peoplo to ge forth to their weremal duties.

Ill the lodges belonging to the inhabitants of this place fined the rising and extended toward the setting sum. Now then. as to the plate where these two down-fended persons abode, on the south side of the lodge there was an added room wherein dwelt the woman-being: but the man-being lised in an added room on the north side of the ledge.

Then in the morning, when all had gone ferth, the woman-leing habitually arailed herwelf of this opportunity to pasw through her donmaty, then to ross the large reom, and, on the opposite side of it. to enter the plase wherein abote the man-being. There hathitnally she dressed his hair, and when she had tinished doing this, it was her

custom to come forth and "rose over to the other side of the lodge where was her own abiding phace. So then. in this mamer it wat that she daily deveted her attention to him, dressing and arranging his hair.
Then, after a time, it came to pass that se to whom this female person helonged perceived that. indeed. it would arem that she was in delicate health; that one would indeed think that she wa- about to give birth to a child. So then. after a time. they questioned her. saying: " To whom of the man-beings living within the boveres of the rillage art thon atout to have a child!" But whe, the gill child. did not answer a single word. Thus, then, it was at other times: they 'questioned her repeatedly. but she said nothing ill answer to their queries.
At last the day of her confinement canle, and she gave birth to a child, and the child was a girl: but she persisted in refosing to tell who was its father.


[^16]21 ETH—0:3-17

But in the time preceling the lirth of the girl chitd this selfsame man-being at times heard his kinsfolk in consersation say that his sister was alout to give lieth to a child. Now the mam-being spent his time in merlitating on this erent, and after awhile he began to be ill. And, moreover, when the moment of his death had arrived, his mother sat bexide his hed, gazing at him in his ilmess. She knew not what it was: moreorer, never before had she seen anyone ill, beanse, in truth, no one had ever died in the phace where these man-beings lived. So then. when his breathing had nearly ended, he then told his mother. saying to her: "Now, very soon shall I die." To that, ako, his mother replied. satying: "What thing is that, the thing that thou sayest! What is about to happen!" When he answered, he said: " Mty hrathing will cease; besides that, my flesh will become cold,

and then, also. the joints of my bones will become stiff. And when 1 cease breathing thou must clowe my eyes, using thy hands. At that time thon wilt werp, even as it itarlf will move thee [that is, thon wilt instinetively weep]. Besides that, the others, severally, who are in the lodge and who have their eyes fixed on me when I die, all these, I say, will be aflected in the same manner. Ye will weep and your mind- will be grieved." Notwithetanding this explanation, his mother did not understand anything he had said to her. And now, besides this. he told her still something more. He said: "When I am dead ye will make a burial-case. Ye will use your best skill, and ye will dress and adorn my hody. Then ye will phae my body in the burial-ase. and then re will close it up, and in the added room toward the rising sum, on the inside of the lodge. ye will prepare well a place for it and place it up high."


So then, verily, when he had actually ceased breathing, his mother closed his eyes, using her hands to do this. Just as soon as this was accomplished, she wept; and also those others, including all those who were oulookers, were atfected in just the same manur: they all wept, notwithstanding that nerer before this time had they known anyone to die or to weep.

Now then, indeed, they made him a hurial-rase: them there, high up in the added room in the lodge, they prepared a place with care, and thereon they put the burial-cave.

And the girl child lived in the rery best of health, and, besides that, she grew in size very rapidly. Moreover, she had now reached that size and age when she could run hither and thither, playing about habitually. Besides thin she could now talk.

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Suddenly those in the lolge were greatly surpised that the child began to weep. For never before had it so bappened to those who had ehikdren that these would be in the habit of weeping. So then her mother petted her, endearoring to divert her mind, doing many things for this purpore; nevertheless she failed to quiet her. Other persons tried to soothe her by petting her, hat none of their eflorts sueceeded in quieting her. After a while the mother of the child said: "Ye might try to quiet ber by showing her that burial-wise that lies up high. yonder. wherein the body of the dead man-luing lies." so then they took the child up there and uncovered the burialcase. Now of conrse she looked upon the tead man-being. and whe immediately ceased from weeping. After a long time they hrought her down therefrom, for she no longer lanented. And, besides this. her mind was again at ease.


It was so for a very long time. Then she hegan to weep igain, and so. this time. her mother, as soon as possible, took her 'hikl up' to where the dead man-being lay, and the child immediately reased her lamenting. Again it was a long time before one took her down therefrom. Now again she went tranquilly about from place to place playing joyfully.
so then they made a ladder, and they erected the ladder so that whenerer she shoukl desire to see the dead man-being, it would then be pesible for her to dimb up to him ly herself. Then, when she :gain desired to see the dead person, she climbed up, there thongh she did so by herself.
so then, in this way matters prowresed while she wan growing to thaturity. Whenever she desired to see the one who had died, whe would habitually elimh, up to him.


In addition to these things, it was usual, when she sat on the place where the burial-ease lay, that those who abode in the lodge heard her conversing, just as though she were replying to all that he sad besides this, at times she would kame

Int, when the time of her maturity had come. when this child hat grown up, and she had again come down, as was her hathit, from the plar where the dead man-bring hay, she sadd: " Nother, my father said"-when she said "my father"," it then became certain who was her father-" Now thou shalt be married. Far away toward the sumbising there he lives, and he it is who is the chief of the people that dwell there, and he it is that there, in that place, will be married to thee." Ant now, hesides this. he said: "Thon shalt tell thy mothere that she shall till one burden basket with bread of sodden corn, putting


[^17]forth her best skill in making it, and that she shall mix berries with the head, which thon wilt bear with the forehead strap on thy back. when thon greest to the place where he dwells to whom thon salt be married."
Then it was that her mother made hrad of corn softened by beiling, and ,he mixed berree with the corn head. So then, when it was cooked. she plated it in a burden basket, and it tilled it very tull.
It was then, at this time, that the young woman-being sail: " I believe I will go amd tell it to my father." It was then that she again climbed up to the place where the dead man-heing lay. Then those who were in the lodge hearel her say: "Father, my mother has finished the bread." But that he made any reply to this, no one heard. So then it was in this mamer that she conversed there with her dead father. Sometimes she would way: "'so be it: I will." At other times

the would langh. So after a while she eame down and said: " My father said: "To-morrow very early in the morning thon shatt start."
so then. when the next day came, and als, when they had finished eating their moming moal, the yomg womam-heng at this time waid: - Now I helieve I will start; lat I will also tell my father, I believe." At this time she now went thither wher stood the ladder, and, dimhing up to the place whereon lay the burial-ase of the dead manbeing, she said: "Father, I shath now stat on my jommer." so then again it was from what she herself said that it was learned that he was hel father.
It was at this time that he told her all that would befall her on her journey to her de-tination, and, moreorer, what would happen after her arrival. So then, after she again came down, her mother took mp for her the burden basket which was full of bread, and phaced it on

it morning early."

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the back of the roung woman-being, to le borne lyeans of the forehead strap, and then the young woman-being went forth from the loflge and started on her journey, the path extending away toward the sumrising: and thither did she wend her way.
so it was surprising to her what a short distance the sun had raised itself when she arrived at the plate where her father had told her there was a river, where a floating log served as a erossing, and at which place it was the enstom for wayfarers to remain over night, as it was just one day's journey away. So the young woman-being now conchded, therefore, that she had lost her way, thinking that she had taken a wrong path. She then retraced her steps. Only a very short distance again had the sun gone whon she returned to the place whence she had startet, and she said: "I do not know but that I have lost my way. So I will question my father about it again." She

thereupon elimbed up again to the place where her father lay in the burial-atse. 'Thone who were in the honse heard her say: " Father, I (ame back thinking that, perhaps, I had lost my way, for the reason that 1 armed so quickly at the point thon descriterest to me an the place where I should have to momain over night: for the sun had moved scalcely any distance before I arrived where then badst told me there would be a river which is crossed by means of a log. This, then, is the aspeet of the plater whenee I returacd." At this time, then. he made answer to this. and she alone heard the things that he sadid, and those other people who were in the lodge did not hear what things he said. It is told that he replied, saying: " Indeed, thou hatst not lost thy way." Now it in reported that he sadd: "What kind of a log is it that is used in rossing there!" she answered, it is satid: "Maple is

the kind of $\log$ that is used at the rossing, and the log is supported by clumps of foung saplings of haswood and ironwood, respectively. on either side of the stream." He replied, it is sadi: "That appears to be aremate. indeed: in fart. thom didnt not lose thy way." It this time. then, she deseended and again started on her journey.

And agatin, it seems. the sun had mored only just a little hefore she again arrived at the place whene she had retmoned. so she just kept on her joumer and rossed the river.

So, having gone only a short distance farther on her waty, she heard a man-being in the shrubhery sat therefrom: " Ahem!" she of course paid no attention to him, hat kept on her way, since her father had told her what would happen to her on the jommey. Thus. in this manner, she did mothing except hasten as she traveled on to her destination. Beablesthis. at times. another man-being would say from out

of the shrubbery: " Ahem!" but she kept on her course only hastening ber pace as muth as posible as she fontinusd her journey. But when she had arrived near the point where she should leave the forrot. she was surprised to see a man-being coming toward her on the path, and he. when eoming, at a distance began to talk, saying: " Stand thon, for a short time. Rest thyself, for mow thon must be wearied." But she acted as thongh she had not heard what he aid, for she only kept on walking. He grer up hope. becanse she would not eren top, so all that he then dit wats to mork her, suring: • Art thou not ashamed, sine the man thou comest to seek is sold:" But, nererthele... she did not stop. She alid not change her course nor ceatse from moving onward, hecause her father had told her all that would happen to her while she trudged on her journey: this, then, is the reason that the did - not stand. so then, after a while. she reacherl a grassy dearing-a

claring that was very large-in the conter of which there lay a village, and the lodge of the ehief of these people stood just in the middle of that village. Thathers, then, to that place she went. And when she arrived at the plane where stood his lodge. she kept right on and entered it. In the center of the loage the fire burned, and on both sides of the tire were raised beds of mats. There the chief lay. She went on and placed beside him her basket of hread, and she said: " We two marry" so be spoke in reply saying: "Do thou sit on the other side of the fire." 'Thus, then, it "ame to pass, that the two had the fire hetween them. and besides this they uttered not a worl together even until it beame dark. Then, when the time came, after dark, that people retire to slemp habitually, he made up his mat bed. After finishing it he made her a mat hed at the foot of his. He then satd: "Thou shalt lie here." So thereupon she lay down therr, and he

also lay down. Ther did not lie together; they only placed their feet together [sole to sole].

And when morning dawned, they two then arose. And now he himself kindled a tire, and when he had finished making the fire he then crossed the threshold into another room: he then came out hearing an onora [string of eass] of white corn. Ile said: " Do thou work. It is cistomary that one who is living among the people of her pouse must work. Thou must make mush of hulted corm." soshe thereupon shelled the corn, and he himself went to bring water. He also got a pot, a pot that belonged to him, and that was rery large. He poured the water into the pot and hang it over the fire.

And when she had finished shelling the corn, she hulled it. partoiling the corn in the water. And when the corn was parboilecl, she then poured the grain-into a mortir. She then got the pestle from where

it stood, and pounded the corn to meal. She brought the pestle down only once. and the meal was finished. The chief marveled at this, for he had never seen one make meal in so short a time. When she finished the meal, the water in the pot which he had humg over the fire was boiling, she, thereupon, of course, was ahont to pua the meal into it, but be said: "Do thou remore thy gaments." so she then divested herself of her garments. She finished this work, and then put the meal into the water. Now she stirred it, using a pot stick for the purpose. But the man himself lay alongside on the mat bed, having his eyes fixed upon her as she worked. So, of course, ats the mush continually spattered, drops of it fell continually in divers places on her, all along her maked hody. But she acted just as though she did not feel this. When the mush was sufficiently cooked, her whole maked boly was fully hespattered with mush. At this moment he himself now remored the pot from the fire, and then, moreover, be opened a door not far away and said: "My slaves,

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13 there he moved the aml he it sad: "My slaves each one do ye two
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do ye two come hither." Therenpon thence emerged two animals; they were two large dogs. He silid: "1 on ye two wipe from along her maked body the mush spot- that have fallem on her." Therempen his slaves, two individuals in mumber, and hesides of equal size. went thither to the place where she was standing. Now. of course. they two licked her naked loody many times in many places. But, it is said. their two tongues were so sharp that it was just as if one shoukd draw at hot rod along ores her naked body. It is said that wherever they two licked the blood came at once. So it is said that when they two had finished this work, she stood there bathed in blood. He thereupon said: "Now, do thon dress thyself again." And whe did redress herself. But, it is said, he said to his two slaves: "(Ome, my slawes, do ye two eat, for now the fool that was made for you is cooked." so then the two beast- ate. And when they two had

fimished eating. he satid to them: "Now do ye two reenter the other room." Thereupon they two reantered the other room, and moreover he shut them up therein.

Then, it is reported. he stid: " It is trme, is it not, that then dewirest that thou and I should marry? So, now, thom and I do marry."
so then the things that came to pass as they did during the time she was there were all known to her beforehand, because her father hat indeed foretold all these things to her: hence she was able with fortitude to suffer the hums withont thanchinge, when the mush sattered on her while she was rooking. If she hat tlinched when the drops of hot mosh fell on her. ho womld have said to her: $\cdot$ I du not believe that it is true that it is thy wish that thon and I should marry." Besides this she bore with fortinde the pan at the time when the two
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1t thon-1 shombat maty and the where she herself nerved the to enture it
dogs lieked the mosh from her body. If she had finched to the point of refasing to finish her undertaking. it is also certain that he would have said: "It is of conarer met true that thon desirest that thon and ] shomald mary:

And when his two beasts had timished eating, he then, it is said, showed ber just where his food hay. Therenpen she prepared it, and when she had compleded the preparation therede they two then ate the morning meal.

It is said that she passed threre nights theres and they two dide not one lie together. Only this was done it is reported: When they two lay down to sleep, they two placed theip foot together, both plareing their heads in (sp)osite directions.

Then, it is saikl. on the third morning, he said: "Now thom shatt again gro thither to the plate wheree thom bast come. One basket of dried venison thon shat bear thither on thy hark hey means of the fore-

head strap. I will give some meat to thy people. Noreover, the entire village of people with whom thou dwellest in one place monst all whar alike in the division of the meat when thou arrivest theres."

Thereupon, it is told, he climbed up above and drew down quarters of meat that had been dried. It is said that he piled it rery high in the lodge before he deseended. He then put the meat into her burden basket until it was full. Then. it is told, he took up the masket, and he shook the hasket to pack the meat close. It actually did settle so much, it is told, that there was but a small quantity [apparently] in the basket. Now, he again began to put meat into the basket. It was again filled. And be again shook it to mane it to settle, and again it settled until it oecupied but a rery small spate in the lasket. Thus he used all the meat thrown down, and yet the hasket was not full. 'Ybrice, it is told. he drew down the tuarters of


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it it filled. Three, it issaid, so herepented it he got down quarters of meat.
meat, ant ratela time, it is sad. did the meat nearly till the kolge. Not until then was the basket filled. So then. when the hasket was full, it is told, he said: " When thou arrivest there, thom and the inhabitants of the place must assemble in council, and the meat shall be equally divided among you. Moroover, thon mast tell them that they severally must remove the thatched roofs from their lodges when the erening darkness fomes, and that they mant sererally go ont of them. And they must store all the corn [hail] that will fall in the lodges. for, indeed, verily, it will rain corn [hail] this very night when thou arrivest there. So now thou must bear on thy back hy means of the forehead strap this hasket of dried venison." Thereupon he took up the basket for her, amd he said: "Thou must carefully adjust the burden strap in the proper phace, beatuse it will then not le pessible tor ther to move the burden strap to a new place, no matter how tired soever

thom mayest berome, matil thom indeed arrisest there. Now, the that time thon must remove thy burden." so then, when she had compheted her preparations. she adjusted the burden strap so that it pamed ower her foreham at the fittest point. She then sadd: " Now 1 beliepe 1 have completed my propations, as well as chosen just where the burden strap shall pass." Thereupon he released his hands from holding up the basket for her, and now, mereover, she started on her joumey homeward.

Sow, moreover, the basket she carried on hor back wats not at all howy. But when she hat gome perthapeme-half of the way hate on her journey the burden hegan to be heary in a small measure. Them, as the continad her jownery it graduatly beame heavier. The instant she reached the inside of the lodge, the harden strap, became detached and the hakert fell to the ground, and the dreed meat fell out of it. The meat filked the spare within the lodge for did she not hring much

meat on her back!. For thrier, is it not true. her had pulled down moat in his lodge when he was puting the meat into her hasket at the time when he was making up her harden! It was then that she told them that they must remose the thatehed roots from their lodges when it became evoning.

Thern she satid: " lle has sent you somm mat. Now then, my kims folk. take "!, this meat lying in the lodge." Then at that time hor people took up the dried moat, and su they all carried it atway. She then sad: " Y' mast remowe the thatehed rowfe from the loxlges that serarally belong to you the first time re go to steep, becanse my spouse has sent word that he will give you some white corn [white grains] during the time that ye will agata be askep. It will rain White grains while ge again aro abeep." su, when it became dark,

it showered corn [hail] during the entire night, and so ly this means they had much grain [hail] when diy dawned.

Then. in truth, they removed the roofs from their sworal lodges, and they retired to sleep. So, when they awakened, in truth, then there was rery much corn [hail] lying in the lodges. The white corm [grain] lay ahove one's knees in dipth. Thus lay the white corn, for so long as they slept it showered white eorn [grain]. The reason that he gave her people corn was becanse he had expoused one of their people.

After a suitable time she started back, going to the lodere of her sonse. Verily she again made the journey in the same time that it took her the first time she went thither. so then, when she arrived there, she of comse at that time related to him all that had happened

to her during her journey to and from home. Of course they two now abode together, for the reasom, of conse, that they two were esponsed.

After a time be them said: " I am ill." So then, his people manveled at what he said. for the reason that they did not know what it was for one to he ill. So, therefore, at the time when they comprelenderl what had ocemred in regard to him, they, of course, individually, as was customary, stutied the matter, and informed the man who was ill what to do. It would seem, one would imagine, that his illness did not abate thereby, even thongh many different persons made the attempt, and bis recovery was yot an maccomplished task. So thas it stood; they contimed to seek to divine his Word. Then, therefore, when they failed to cure his illness, they questioned him, suying: "How, then, perhaps, may we do that thon mayest revover from thy

illness！＂Then be answered them，saying：＂ 1 am thinking that．per－ haps．I should recoser from my illnes if ye would uprout the tree standing in my dooryard［on my shade］，and if there hesite the phace from which re＂prowt the tree 1 shombl lay myselt in a position recumbent．＂

So thereupon his people $12 p r o o t e d$ the trees that stood in his door－ fard．This tree belonged to the seree wild eherry［dogwond：in Tus－
 that gave light to the peopld dwelling there for these flowers were White，and it was because of this that the hossoms gave light，and， therefore，they were the light ort，［sm of the people dwelling there
so when they had uprooted the tres，he said to his spouse：．Do thou spread for me something thore beside the place where stood the troe．＂Therenpon she，in fact，sread something for him there，and




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 The so then the they had mprocoted the tree be her it suid to

[^18]he then lay down on what she had spreat for him. And so, when he lay there, be said to his -posise: "1here sit then, beside me bedy." Now at that time she did sit heside his loxly as he lay there. He then said to her: "I o thou hang thy legs down into the ahyss." For where they had uproted the tree there came to be a deep hole. which extended through to the nether world and the earth was upturned about it.

That, then, it is true. came to pase, that while he bay there bis suffering was mitigated. All his peoph were assembled theres and momener, they had their eyes fixed on him an he lay there ill. marreling at this thing that had hefathen him himself: for the people dwelling bere dici not know what it is to be ill. So then, when he had, wemingly, reeovered from his ithens, he turned himself ower,

thronge upon his side. ant then, resting himself on his elhown. he at
 look thither into the hole to see what things are aceurving there in fouder place." He sald this to his spotase. Therempon she bent forwad her body into the hohe amd looked therein. Whorempon he phaced his fingers against the mape of her meek and pmshed her, and she fell into the hole. Then he arome to a standing posture, and sat to his people: "Now do ye replace the tree that se have uprooted. Heme verily it lies." They mmadiately reset the tree son that it stood just as it did before the time they mpooted it.

But ats the this woman-beings, she of eomse fell into the hole, and kept falling in the darkness thereof. After a while she passed through it. Now when she had pased through the thickness thereof to the other


Workl, she of comso looked about her in all directions, and -aw on all sides of her that everything was blue in color; that there was mothing alse for her tosee. she knew nothing of what would, prerhaps, happen to her. for she disl not cease from falling. But after a time whe looked and saw somethinge but she knew wothing of the thing she saw. But, verily, she now indered was looking su a grat expanse of water, albeit she herself did not know what it was.

So this is what she saw: ()n the surface of the water. floating about hither and thithere like veritable emoses, were all forms and kinds of ducks (waterfowl). Thereapon I oon moticed here and he suddenly shouted, saying: "I man-heing. a lemale one is coming up from the depths of the water." Then Bittern spoke in tmm. satying: " She is not indeed roming up ont of the depthe of tho water." He said: "she is indeed falling from above." Whereopom

they held a council to decide what they sould do to provide for her wolfare. They finally decided to invite the (ireat Turtle to come. Loon thereupon said to him: "Thou shouldat tloat thy body abowe the place where thon ard in the deptls of the watere" In the first place. they sent a large number of durks of various kinds. These tlew and elorated themsolves in a riry compact body and went up to meet hor on high. And on their hacks, therenpon did her hody alight. Then slowly they descended, hearing her lody on thein harks.

Great 'Turthe lad satisfactorily eatused his carapace to float. There upon his batk they placed hes. Then Lom said: " Conne, ye who are deep divers, which one of you is able to dive so tis to ferch iofe earth!" Therenpon one by one they mererally dived into thr wator. It was at

this time that bearer made the attempt and dived. 'The time was lome and there was only silence. It was a long time frefore his batck reappeared. Mo eame th dead, his broathing having faled him. Thereupon they examined his patw, hut he had brought up no eath. Then Otter said: * Well, let it be my turn mow; let me make another attempt." Whereupon he divat. A longer time elapsed before be came to the surface. Ho also came up dead in his tarm. They than examined his paws also. Neithor did he, it is sad. brine : up aty earth. It was then that Maskrat sad: " I also will make the desperate attempt." so then he dove into the water. It was a still lomgere time that he, in turn. Was under water. 'Then, after a while, be floated to the sulfare, coming up dead. having lost his breath. Thereupon, again. they ramined the inside of his patw also. They fomme mud. He bronght uph his paws and his month full of mud.


It was then that they made nse of this mad. They roated the edge of the carapace of the (ireat Trutle with the mud. Sow it was that wther monskats. in their turns. dived into the water to fetch mud. Thes floated to the surface dead. In this way they worked until they hat made a cirenit of the carapace of the (ireat Turtle. placing mud thereon, until the two portions of the work came together. Theremon Leon said: " Now there is emomgh. Now it will suffice." Thereupon the maskrats ceased from diving to fetch up mud.

Now, recily, this man-lseing sat on the carapace of the (rreat Turtle. After the lapse of sufficient time, she went to sleep. After a while she awolie. Now then, the carapare of the Great Turtle was eovered with mud. Then, moreover. the earth whereon she sat had herome embrged in size. At that time she looked and saw that willows had grown up to bushes along the edge of the water. Then also, when
 now he it sals: $\quad$ Now enomgh. Now it will be able Now alves
 the maskrats plarally they stopped work the where they dove into the water plurally
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15 where she sits. At that time now she it lowked at willow it shrmbegrew to
she again awoke．the catratis of a deer．reerenty killed，lay there and now hesides this，a small lire harned theres，and besides this，at shatp stome lay there．Now，of comses she dressed and quatered the cateacs of the deer and ronsted some pieces therede and she ate ber fill．so，when she hat tinished her repast，she again looked abont her．Sow，assuredly，the earth had increased much in size，for the earth grew rery rapidly：She，moreover，saw another thing；she saw growing shrube of the rome－willow atomg the edge of the water．

Moreover，not long after，she saw a small rivolet take up its couse． Thus．then，things came to pass in their turn．Rapidly was the earth intreasing in size．She then looked and satw all peeies of herbs and grasses spring from the earth，and also saw that they hegan to grow towam maturity．


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Now ako, when the time had come for her to be delivered, whe gave birth to a female man-being, a girl child. Then, of rourse, they two, mother and danghter, remained there together. It was quite astonishing how rapidly the girl child grew. So then, when she had attaned her growth, whe of comse was a maden. They two were alone; no other man-heing mored abont there in any place.

So then, of course, when she had grown up and was a maiden, then. of course, her mother was in the habit of admonishing her child, saying, rustomarily: "Thon wilt tell me what manner of person it is Whe will visit thee, and who will say enstomarily: "I desire that thou and I should marry: 1 ho not thou give ear to this; but say, customarily: ‘Not until I first ask my mother."

Now then, in this manner, matters progressed. First one, then another. came along, sererally asking her to berome his wife, and she

customarily replied: " Not untill first ask my mother." When she would tell her mother what mamer of person had asked her to marry him, her mother would answer, salying enstomarily: ${ }^{-N o}$; he is not the person." But after a white the maden said: "One whe hats a deep fringe along his legs and arms paid a visit." The edder woman said: "That is the one, I think, that it will be proper for you to marry:" Therempon she returned to the place where the young man stood. She said: "We should marre, she says." The young man answered, saying: "When it is dark, I shall return." sis then, when the appointed time arrised, he also came lack. Then it was that he paid court to her. Bnt. I think, they two, he and the maid, did not lio together. When whe hay down so that whe

could shepp, he laid one of his arows beside hrr body. Theremon he departml. Then, at his return he again took his arrow and departed again, earrying the arrow away with him. Ho never came bark aftrrward.

After a while the elder woman became aware that tha maden was growing in size. cansed hy the fact that she was pregnant.

So when the day of her delivery had comes she bromght forth twins, two male infants. But during the time that she was in travail, the maiden hadd the two talking within her bexly. One of them said: "This is the phace through which we two shall emerge from here. It is a mach shorter way, for, look thom, there are many tramsparent plares." But the other person said: "Not at all. Assuredly, we should kill ber by dong this thing. Howheit. let us go out that other way, the way that one, baving become a hamam being, will mee as ath exit. We will turm around and in a downward direction we two will

go." So then the former one contirmed what this one had proposed. when this one said: "Thus it shall eontinter to be."

Bat, howerer, he now emtested another matter. Lle did mot comply when the secome one said: " Do thom take the lead." He said: "Not at all: do then go ahoad." sor then it was in thi- mamer that they two sentended, and he whe saiel: "Right in this very place let us two go straight fut, tor asomedly this way is an near an that, gained his point. Fimally. the other agreed that he himself should take the kead. . It that time, then, he turned alonent, and at one be was born. So at that time his gramonother texk him up and eaver for him. Then she laid him aside. At that thme she again gave attention to her 'the daughter]. for now, indeed. another thatail did she suffer. but that other one emerged in another place. He cance out of her armpit. so, as to him, he killed his mother. Then, his

grandmother tork him up and :ttended to his needs also. the (ompleted this task and laid him alongside of the one who had first come. so thereupon she devoted ber attention to her child who was dead. Them. turning herwelf alont to face the place where she had laid the two infants, she sadd: " Which of you two destroyed my rhik! "" One of them answered, saying: "Verily, he himself it is, l believe." This on who had answered was a very marvelonsly strange person as to his form. His flesh was nothing but tint. "Orer the top of his head there was, indeed. a sharp comb of flint. It was therefore on this acerout that he emerged hy way of her armpit.

But the flesh of the other wat in all rexpecte similar in kind to that of a man-being. He spoke, saying: "He himsilf, indeed, killed her." The other one replied, saying: " Not at all, indeed." He again

alt is for this reason that he is called Tawiskaron', which is the Mohawk name for flint or chert.

said: "Indeed, he himself kilted her:" Thus then, in this manner, the twodebated. But he who was guilty of killing her did not swere from his demial, and so then he finally won his point. Wherwipon their grandmother seized the bocly of him whose flesh was revily that of a man-being and with all her might cast him far into the hasher. Sut the other. whose flesh was thint, was taken up and cured for he her. And it was also wonderful how much she loved him.

Now. in its turn. she again laid her hands on the flesh booly of her girl child, whe was rerily now not alive. She ent ofl her head and said: "Eren though thou art now dead, yet, alheit, thou shalt contime to have a function to perform." Aud now she took up the flesh body and humg it ou a tree standing hard ly her lodge, and she said: "Thou shalt continue to give light to this earth here present. But the head also she hung in :mother place, and she said: "Thou atso

shalt contimue to have a fumetion. Thom shalt have less power to give light." Thus then she eompleted her amangements for supplying hersolf with light. Now, assmodly, she had makd fast the sun for herself, and also the moons. She imposed on them the duty of furnishing her with light for their part. Verily, indeed. it was the head of her girl rhild who was dead that sle used to make the moon, but her hody she made into the sun. They were to be fixed always in one plater, and were not to be moving from pate to place. Now, besides this, she restricted them to berself and her grandson, saying: " We two, patirely alone, whall ever be suppled by this light. No other pervon shall use it, onty we two umselves."

When she had mow, indeed, thished all of her task, she wats surprised hy the moving of the grasses at the -pot whither the had cast the other one of her grandehildeen. Ho wat alive: he had

not died: for she thomght wher she had cast him far away that he would, of "omese, dies but, howheit, he had not died. Ile walked about there amomg the bushes. but after a while be came themee towad the loxdee of his gramdmothere but she ordered him away. stying: " (ro thon far ofl youder. I haye wo deaire whatever to look on the for thom it is, aximedly, who hast killed my gill rhild. , wo, then, therefore, wo thou far wil yomder." Verily, he then went from there. But, albeit, he was moving abost in a plaw mot far from the place where the loreges storl. Jesides this the male rhild was in goorl health, and his growth was rapid.

After awhile he made for himself a bow and also an arrow. Of aborse be now went about shooting fiom place to place. Ita went, indeed, abont from plater to plare. for now, of comsse the earth was indered of considerable size. The earth, indeed, verily

eomtimed 10 estow in size. So at times he would return to the side of the lodge. The other boy, his yomger heothere lesked and saw that lee latd a bew and alon an arow. Then he spokn to her. his errandnother", saying: "Thou shoukdst makr for me a bow and also an arrow, so that I alsu should have them," so, therenpon, she made him a low and ako an arrow: :and. them, therefore, they both had bows ath :arows.

So mow, rerily, they two wandered about shooting. So then he whose boxly was exatty like that of a man-heing went in his -hooting ahong a lake shore even at the wator"s oflge. Therestool a elump of bushes theres. whereon resed a flock of birds. He shot at them and they tlew wer the bake but the arow fall into the water. Thereupon he went thither to the wateres edge, and cast himself into the lake: he desired to go and reower his armong so when he leaperl into the

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water: he did not feel that he hate plongere into the water. lreathen he fall supine on the ground. There was no water there the arose and was surprised that a lodges stome there. and that he had arisen beside the doorway. ID looked into tho forge and saw a man sitting therein. The man who was sitling in the forge sitid: "Enter thon here." for then herenterel, and he whe sat therein sade ". Thou hast now arrived. I asismedy insited thee that thou shouldit come lwere Here, then, lies the reason that I arnt for thee. It is heatase I hear rastomarily the kime of hagnage thy grandmother use toward there She tell- thee that she does mot loye theer, and the reason of it is that she believpethat what Tawískame customarily stys is true. Ile says. cuntomarily, of comber, that thon killedat her who was the mother of

you two. Now, what he cmstomarily says is not true and the grandmother of yon two firmly believer the things that he sayse so that is the reason that I desire that thou should at come hither. For the fact is, she discrimimates loetreen yon two. loring him, hut not thee. Here, then. I have made a low and an arrow as well for thee. Here, then, take them." so thereupen he arcepted them. Thery were marelonsly fine in apparance. Ho said: "Thom most make use of these as thon goest abont shooting. for sometimes thom hast asked thy grandmother to make thee a how somewhat better than the one thon madest for thyself. yet she woukl, enstomarily, not give ear to it, and besides that she would habitually refuse, and then order thee away. She would customarily say: '(to) thon from bere. I hare no desire to be looking at thee. for thou art the one assuredly who killed my girl child. Xow this. customanly. was the kind of discourse she spoke. So now, then another thing. H1ere, of course are two

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ears of - weet corn. These thom man take away with there. One of the eats is not yot ripe; it is still in its milky state, hat, as to the other. it in mature. Thon mast take them with thee. As to the one in the milky statr. thom mast roast it for thyself: but as to the one that is matme, it shall be for seed corm." Therempon, them, when he had finished spaking, telling him all things. besad: "Here they are them." Whereupon he took them.

It was at this time also that he told him, saying: " Bat, as to that. I am thy parent." That was satil by him whose lodge stood there and who is the Great Turtle. Then the young mandeparted.

So then when he had roturned home in thaeling. he would hathitually run aloug the bake shore and wouk say. costomarily: " Let this earth keep on growing." lhe sad: " l'eople eall me Majole Eprout
 he young mats.

[sapling]." Verily, as fity as he customatry ran, so far the earth grew anew. atdl, besides that, maple saplingsenstomarily would prodnce themselves. So then. it was his custom to do thas. On whatever side in turn he would run aloner the shore of the lake, just as far as he would rum. just su far would this come to pass: new earth would form itself, and also maple saplings formed themselves into trees. He alsu said, customarily. as he man along: " Let the earth increase in size" and: " Japle sapling will people habitnally "all me." Thus it was. bỵ monas of this kind, that the earth berame enlaremal to the size it now has when we look at the size of this world.

So then, at this time, in turn, he formed severally the larious bodies of the animats. Therefore, sipling customarily would take up a handful of earth, and womld ast it upward. Customarily, many hundreds of living things, as many an the handfuls he threw up,

thew away in ditlerent directions. Ile chastomarily sad: "This hatl continue to be your condition. Whan ye wander from phan to phaed re mast go in flocks." Thereupen a duty derolved upen this speries of animak: for example, that they should habitually make roosts. Now, of comse, different aminals were severally asked to bohmetere to aid man. Whicherer of them would give ear to this, would way to it: "I. I think, will rolunterer." Thereupen they would entomarily ask him. saying: " Well then, pemit us to see in what way thon wilt act when thou protectest thy oflispring." The Bear, theresfore voluntered. Now then he acted so rudely that it was bery marrelously territying. The mamer in which he would act ugly would, I think, kill preople. Thus. iudeed, he exhibited to them how he would defend his offispring. They said: ' Not at all, we think. shouldst thom rohuntere." Whereupon. of eonsise. others

oflered themselves as volunteers. Severtheless, none were aceptable berause their methork of defenting their offspring were terrible. so ono after amother volunterred. After a while the Pigeon said: "It is time now. 1 think. that 1 should volunteer." Whereupon. asamedly, they said: " How then wilt thon do when thon protectest thy offipring: Let us see." Then Pigeon flew hither and thither. uttering eries as it ment. Then sometimes it wonld again alight on a bough of a tree. In a shost time it wonld agan fly. winging its Fay from place to place, uttering eries. So then they said: " Now, this will be suitable." It the same time they had lying by them a dish contaning bears oil: they therein immersed Pigeon, and they said: "So fat shall thy offispring customarily he." It is for this reason that the foung of the pigeon are as fat as a bear usually is.

buring this time 'Taw'skaron was watehing what Sapling was doing. Therenpon he began to imitate him by also making animal bodies. But this work was too dithent for him to allow his doing it correctly. He failed to make rorrectly the bodies of the animat just as they are. He formed the body of a bird as he knew it. So. when he had finished its form, he let it go, and now, I think, it flew. Forsooth, it succeeded in flying. but it flew withont any objective point. And, I believe, it did not become a bird. Now then he had completed the body of what we know as the bat. So then, when he, Sapling, had completed in their order the bodies of the marvelousty varions kinds of animals, they hegan to wander over the face of the earth here present.

Then, as sapling was traveling about orer the face of the earth, he, after a while, marveled greatly that he could not in any

place still see the different kinds of animals. Thereupon he traveled about over the face of the earth seeking for them. He also thought, forsooth: ". This is an astonishing matter: where, perbaps, have they gome-they, the amimal, whow londies 1 have made!" so then, while he went from phace to place, and while he was looking for the animals, he was startled. Near him a leaf made a moise, and looking thither he was surprised to see a monse prering up there among the leaves. The monse that he saw is ealled the berr-monse, and, of eonse, he had intended to shoot it, but the Deer-monse spoke to him, saying: "Do thou not kill me. I will tell thee then where have gone those things thou art seeking, the animals." $S$ or then in truth he resolved not to kill it, and then he spoke and said: "Whither then have the amimals gone"" Thereupon the Deer-monse said: "In that direction there is

a mage of great mountains of rock. The to in the rocks they abide, and are indeed shat up. If, when thou arrivest there, thon lookest, thou wilt see a large stome placed over the cavern, which stone one has used for the purpose of elosing it up). It is 'Tawr'skaron' himself and his grandmother who hare together done this; it is they who imprisoned the amimals." so then, therefore, he went thither. It was trae then that at stome lay ower the phace where was the operning into the rock: it was elosed therewith. So the then removed the stone from it, and he now said: " Do ye all come forth. For, assuredty, when 1 cansed you to he alive, did 1 intend that ye should he imprisoned here! Assiredly. I intended that ye should continue to rom from place to place over this rarth, which I have cansed to be extant." Therenpon they did in fact come forth. There was a rumbling sound, as their foet gave forth sounds while


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they kept coming forth. So, at this time, the grandmother of Tawískaron" said: "What thing. perhaps, is now happening? There is a rumbling soumd." She thas addressed her grandson, Tawi'skaron". Before Tawi'skaron" could reply, she spoke again, saying: "It is true, undonbtedly, that sapling has found them there where thon and I have the animals imprisoned. So then, let us two go at once to the place wherein we two immured them." Then at once they two went out, and withont delay ran thither. So when they two arrived there, it was even so; the Sapling stood there, having opened the cavern in the rock, and verily a line of animals ever so long was ruming. The two rushed forward and took up the stome again, and again shut in those that hat not come out, and these are amimals great in size and now dwelling therein.


Sapling kept saying: "Do ye two not again immure them." Nevertheless. Tani'skaron" and his grandmother just placed thereon other stones. So then the kinds of animals that we know are only those that came out again.
So then it eame to pass that Sapling, an he traveled from place to place, went, after a while, along the shore of the lake. There, not far away, he saw Tawi'skaro", making for himself a bridge of stone [iee] across the lake, which already extended far out on the water. Thereupor Sapling went to the place where he went on working. So then, when he arrived there, he said: "Taw'skaro", what is this that thou art doing for thyself!" He replied, saying: "I am making a pathway for myselt." And then, pointing in the direction toward which he was building the bridge, be added: "In that direction there is a land where dwell great animals of fiere dispositions. As soon as I complete my


[^19]jathway to that other land, thereon will they habitually eome ower. Along this pathway will they he in the habit of coming across the lake to eat halitually the fiesh of homan heings who are abont to be [who are about to dwell here] on this earth." So then sapling said to hime: "Thou shouldst cease the work that thou art doing. Assuredly the intention of thy mind is not good." He replied, saying: " I will not cease from what I am cloing, for, of course, it is good that these great animals shall be in the babit of coming hither to eat the flesh of human beings who will dwell here."

So, of course, he did not obey and cease from building the lridge for himself. Thereupen sapling turned back and reached dry land. so along the shore of the sea grew shrubs. He saw a bird sitting on a limb of one. The bird helonged to that class of hirds that we


[^20]are accnstomed to call the huehirds. Sapling then said to the Bluebird: "Thou shalt kill a cricket. Thou shalt remove one lind leg from it, and thou shalt hold it in thy month, and thou shalt go thither to the very place where Tawi'skaro ${ }^{n}$ ' is working. Hard by the place where he is werking thou shalt alight, and thon shalt ery out." The bird replied, saying: "Yo'[rery well]."

Therenpon it serily did seek for a cricket. After a while it found one, and killed it, too. Then it pulled out one of its hind legs and put it into its mouth to hold, and then it flew, winging its way to the place where Tawi'skaren was at work making himself a bridge. There it alighted hard by him at his task. Of course it then shonted, saying: "Kwe", kwe", kwe". kwe‘, kwe',"" Thereupon Tawǐ'skaron" upraised

a This is approximutely the death cry or halloo of the Iroquois.
bThe bluehird is here mentioned as it is among the first of the migratory birds to return in the spring, which is a token that the spring of the year has come, and that the power of the Winter power is broken.
his head and looked and saw a bird sitting there. He believed from what he saw that it held in its mouth the thigh of a man-being, and also that its month was wholly covered with blood. It was then that Taw's'saron sprang up at once and fled. As fast as he ran the bridge which be was making was dissipated. "

Now then, verily, the father of sapling had giveu him sweet corm, and now he roasted this corm. A great odor, a sweet odor, was diflused. so when the grandmother of Tawi'skaron" smelt it, she said: " What other thing again is Sapling roasting for himself !" she addressed Taw'skaron saying: " Well, let us two go to see it, where he has his fire huilt." Now, of comses. they two had at once uprisen. and they


[^21]two ran．They two arrived where he had kindled his fire，and they two saw that it was trae that he was roasting for himself an ear of sweet corn．Verily，the fatness was issuing from it in streams on the grains， along the rows of grains until only the rob was left，so fat was the corm． The grandmother of＇Tawi＇skaro ${ }^{\text {n＊}}$ said：＂Whence didst thon bring this！＂He replied：＂My father gave it to me．＂She answered．say－ ing：＂Thou dost even intend that the kinds of men who are to dwell here shall live as ploasantly as this，here on this earth．＂Aud just then she took up a handful of ashes，and she cast them on the ear of rorn that was roasting．At once the fat of the corn ceased from issuing from the roasting ear．But sapling very severely rebuked his grand－ mother for doing this．Whereupon he again took up the ear of corn and wiped off the ashes that had fallen upon it．Then he again set it to





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| there | so it corn fat（fs）． | She it sald | the | his grand－ mother： | ＂Where is it | thence thou it dilst bring？＂ |



＂Just thouitin－thus so well they will live the man－being（s）the 7

 the handful took up it ashes there she it cast the it ashes against


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| rosot'hat | $\mathrm{lji}^{\prime}$ | nă ${ }^{\prime}$ iemé． | E＂tho＇ne＂ <br> It that time |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { něñ' } \\ & \text { now } \end{aligned}$ | toñax latkwe again he it took np |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { He' } \\ & \text { the } \end{aligned}$ | 13 |
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| his grand－ mother | where | so she it did． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & o^{\prime} n e^{n} \text { nest } t^{\circ} \\ & \text { it corn } \end{aligned}$ |  | a＇kewe <br> he it wiped | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{nf}^{\prime} \\ & \text { the } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1 j} \mathrm{ji}^{\prime}$ <br> wher |  | árare＂． <br> ashes on． |  |  | 14 |

roast: lut it was just possible for it to exude only a small amonnt of fatness agam, as it is now when one roasts ears for himself. It is barely visible, se little does the fatness exude.

Now the grandmother of Sapling fetched ripened corn that sapling had planted. and she shelled it. Then she poured it into a nortar. And now she took the pestle and with it pounted the rorn, and she made haste in her pounding, and she said: "Verily, thou wouldst have mankind exceedingly well povided. Verily, they shall castomarily be much wearied in getting brad to eat. In this mamer then shall they eustomarily do with the mortar and also the pestle." She herself had finished them. Wherempon Sapling rebuked her for what she had done. He, in regard to this matter, said: "That which thou hast done is not grookl."

Then, verily, while sapling was traveling, he was surprised to find

that it became dark, so then he mused. saying: "Why. this serms to be a marvelots matter, this thing that thus takes place." Thereupon he returned homeward. Arrived there he found the sum in no place whatsoever, nor did he tind Tawískaro ${ }^{\text {n }}$ and his grandmother. It was then that he looked about him. So then he looked and saw a light whith was like the dawn. Therefrom he understoot that the sum was in that place. Ild therefore sought servants who would aecompany him to fetch the stun. Spider vohnterred; so also did Beaver; so also did Hare: so also did Otter. So at this time they made themselves a canoe. When they hat conpleted the canoe, they all then plated themselves in the eanoe, and they then of course hegan to paddle direeting their course toward the place where the dawn shone forth, toward the

place where lay the sun. The trees stood together, and on their tops lay the sm. So then Sapling said: "Thon, Beaver. do thon cut down the tree; and thou, spiler. shalt climh the tree, and at the top of the treer thou shalt fasten thy eord. Then thon shalt descend, hanging by thy cord, intil thou reachest the ground." And he said to Hare: "As soon as the tree falls, thon must seize the sun. Thou art assured! an adept at skulking throngh the underbrush. No matter how dithcult the greond be, thou art able of course to flee by stealth, if at this time it so be that one pursur thee from place to place." He said: "But thon, Otter, shalt cure for the canoe. If it be so that we all get abward the cance, thou shatt turn bark the canoe at once."


All this, then, "ame to pass. Beaver, of course, worked there, biting ont pieces from the tree; and spider, for his part, climbed to the tree top, and having reached the top, he then, verily, fastened his cord about it. Therempon he let himself down, and again alighted on the earth. So then, when there was, of romse. little to eut, and the prospeet was encouraging that it would be possible to fell the tree, then spider palled on the cord. Then. in fact, the tree toppled wer. Therempon llare rushed forward and seized the sun, for, indeed, 'Tawi'skaron' and hisgrandmother both came rumning up. It was then that Hare fled, taking the sun away with him. Now, of eourse, they pursued him in many places: he fleetly semried through the shoubery. After a time he directed his course straight for the canoe; for then,

inderd, the others, his friends, were aboard the eamoe. He ame thither on the bombl, and got aboard the canor. At the same time with this, Otter pushed off the canoe, and they again began to paddle.
so then, as they rowed back, Otter, it is said, did rerily contime to talk. They forbade bim, but he did not obey. Then a peraon struck him a hlow with a paddle on his mouth. (lt is for this reason that now the mouth of the Otter is such that one would think that it had been broken off long ago. Tlis lower jaw is shorter than the upper. It is phan where one struck him with a paddle.)
so when they had arrived at home, sipling satid: " It whall not continur to be thins, that a singlo person rules over the sum." Then it was that he cast the sum up to the center of the sky, saying: "There where the sky is present, thereto most thon keep thyself


it boat, now verily again they paddled.



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| it sun | and | he it said: | . There | where | it sky is pres- |  |

attached, and, besides this, thou shalt continuous]y journey onward." $\mathrm{H}_{\text {" }}$ pointed thither, and said: " The place where it plunges itself into the deep [that is. the west] people will habitually call the place whither thon shalt habitnally deseend, the plaee wherein thon shalt hathitually be immersed. At these times, verily, darkness will come upon the earth present here; and 'The place where the sun rises [that is, the east]' people will habitually call the place whence thon wilt labitnally peer out, and people will say, "Now the Sun has eome out. Then shalt thon raise thyself upward therefrom. Thus thou shalt continue to have this function to perform. Thou shalt continue to give light to this earth." Besides this he said: "Whensoever mankind mention thee, they will ever say customarily: 'He is the Great Warrior who supplies us with light."" so then, in its turn, now came of course the hminary, the Moon, which was his mother's head,


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thence thoushalt rase There the soit is where thouduty wilthaveit, thou o thyself.
 it wiltmake the where it earthis prenent." Now and he it said: at


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and which his grandmother had also placed on the top of a standing tree. This, too, he threw up to the sky, saying: "The power of thy light at night shall be less." He added: " At times they will see thee in full. Every night thy size shall diminish until it is gone. Then again, thon shalt every night increase in size from a small beginning. Every night, then, thou shalt grow until the time comes when thou hast completed thy growth. So now. thus it shall be as to thy mode of existence." Moreover he said: "Whenever mankind who shat] dwell here on earth mention ther, they will kerp siying customarily: - Our Grandmother, the luminary pertaining to the night.".

Then sapling now formed the body of a man a and also that of a woman [of the race of mankind]. His romger brother. Tawískaron",


[^22]watched him there. So then, when he had, of course, cansed them to live. he placed them together

Then it was that sapling started upon a journey to inspect the condition wt the things he had finished on the earth then standinge forth. Then, at that time, he came again to review those things and to see what things man [of the hmman race] was doing.

Then he returned to the place in which he had given them liberty. So then he found the two doing nothing except sleeping habitually. He merely looked at them. and went away. But when he came again their condition was unchanged; they slept habitually. Thus then, in this manner matters stood the very few times he visited them: the condition was unchanged; they slept customarily. Therenpon lae took a rib from each, and substituted the one for the other, and replaced each one in the other body Then, of course, be watehed them,

thinking of what perhaps might now happen. It was therefore not long hefore the woman awoke. Then she sat up. At once she touched the breast of the utan lying at her site, just where he had placed her rib, and. of course, that tiekled him. Thereupon he awoke. Then, of course. that matter was started that matter which concerns mankimd in their living; and they also started that matter for which in their kind their bodies are provided that matter for which reason ho is a male human being and she a femate haman being.

Then Tawi'skaro ${ }^{n \times}$ also formed a human being, but he was not able to imitate Sapling, as the form of the human being he poorly made showed. Tawǐskaro ${ }^{\text {n }}$ addressed Sapling, saying: " Do thou look. I also am able. myself, to form a human being." So when sapling looked at that which

made him say "I am able to form a human being." he saw that what he had formed were not human beings at all. The things he formed were possessed of human faces and the bodies of otkon [monsters]. subtly made otkon. Sapling spoke to him, saying: "That assuredly is the reason that I forbade thee, for of comrse thon art not able to do as I myself am doing eontinually." Tawi'skaron" answered, waying: "Thou wilt nevertheless see that I can after all do as thyself art doing contimually, because. indeed, I possess as mucb power as thom hast." Now, rerily, at this time they two separated. And now, sapling again traveled from place to place on the surface of the earth. He went to view things that he had completed. After a while, then, Sapling promenaded along the shore of the sea. There he saw Tawi's-

karo ${ }^{n}$ standing about in different places. It the wateres edge laty the body of a man-leing who was as white as fomm". When Sapling arrived there, he satd: "What is this that thom art doing!" Tawi'skaro ${ }^{n \times}$ replied. saying: " Assuredly, I have made the hody of a male man-heing. This person whose hody lies here is better-looking than is the one whom thou hast made." Assuredly. I have told thee that I have as much power as thou hast; yea, that my power is greater than is thy power. Look thon, assumedly his berdy is as white as is the body of the one whom thou hast formed." Sapling answered, saying: "What thon sayest is asmredly true. So then, if it be so, lot me be looking while he makesmorements of his body and arises. Well, let bimstand, and ako let him walk." Whereupon Flint said: "Ciome! Do thou


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2 where so it is the it foam. He it said the It Sapling
 3 the where now there therehe "What the so thon art doing?" He answered



[^23]arise." But he that lay there did not make a single movement. Then, of course, Tawi'skaron' put forth all his skill to cause this being to live and then to arise. He did everything possible to do it but he could not effect his purpose and failed to cause him to come to life, for he did not come to life. Then Fapling said: $\cdots$ Is this not what I have been saying, that thou art not abbe to do as I can do!" He added: "What purpose. in it- turn, will be served by having his body lying here, having no life? Is it only this, that he shall always lie here? That is the reason that I hahitually forbid thee to make atwo the things that thom seest me making: for, assmredly, thom art not able to do the things that I am doing," So then, of comrse, Tawískaro" said: "Well. then. do thon cause that one there to live." so, in truth, sapling consented to this. He drow near to the place where the man



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| and | he it failed to do. | ${ }_{\text {think }}{ }^{1}$ | the | it would come to life for him. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At that } \\ & \text { time } \end{aligned}$ | the |



| wă'hì | $e^{\cdot}$ | tesakwe'nion. | dji' | ni" | ni'io't." | Wă'lec̃o 'ro ${ }^{\text {n }}$ : |
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| crily | thus | thou art athe | , | the | soit is." | He it said: |


| "Nä'ho'ten ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | noñ'wĭ | $\mathrm{c}^{\text {n wate }}$ 'ste ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ne ${ }^{\prime}$ | $k i^{\text {n }}$ " | raxiătioñ'n | iă |
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| "What kind of thing | this time | it will be of | the | $\begin{aligned} & \text { here } \\ & \text { it is } \end{aligned}$ | he his body | not |




lay, and bent over and breathed into his nostrils, and he at once began to breathe, and lived. Ife said to him: "Do thon arise and also do thon stimd, abo do thou keep traveling ahout on this sarth." The body of a woman had he also formed at that phace. Sapling talused both of them to live.

Tawis'skaro ${ }^{n}$ " spoiled and unditsome of the things that sapling had prepared. The rivers to-day in their different courses have been ehanged, for, in forming the rivers, sapling provided them with two eurents. each rumning in a contrary conse, comerents made for floating objects in opposite directions; or it maty le that it is a better explanation to say that in the middle of the riser there was a division, each side groing in a direction contrary to that of the opposite side, becanse Sapling had intended that mankind should not have, as a msatal thing, any difficult labor while they shonld be traveling. If, for any reason, a

person would wish to descend the cmrent, it would indeed not be a difficult matter simply to place himself in a canoe, and then. of course to descend the current ot the river: and then. if it should be necessary for him to return, he would, of course. paddle his ranoe ord to the other side of the river, and just as soon as he pased the division of the stream then, of conses, his canoe would turn back, and be would then again be desending the current. So that is what sarling had intended; that mankind shonld be thus fortnonate while they were traveling about on rivers, but Tawiskaron' undid this.

Now, moreover, Tawískaro ${ }^{\text {n }}$ himself formed these uplifted momtains: these momatains that are great, and ako these divers reeky cliff;- - he himself made them, so that mankind who would dwell here wouk have cause to fear in their continual travelings.


Now, moreorer, Sapling and also Tawiskaro ${ }^{n}$ dwelt together in one lodge, each occupying one side of the fire opposite to that of the other. It was then, verily, usual when they two had returned to alide in the lodge, that Tawřskaron' kept questioning Sapling, asking him what ohject he feared, and what wonld most quickly kill him. Sapling replied: "A weed that grows in the swampr places, a sedge called 'it-cuts-a-person," is one thing. I think, when I do think of it, that that weed struck against my body by someone womld ent it. I do believe that it would rut throngh my body." Then Tawǐ'skare" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ replied, saying: " Is there no other object which gives thee fear?" sapling, answering, said: "I usually think that the spike of a "attail flag would kill me if one should strike me on the body with it." (These two things that Sapling spoke of, his father had told him to say, when he had been at his father"s lodge.)


At that time Sapling mad: "What thing' then dost thon fear!" Tawisaron said: " Yollow Hint, and also the horns of a deer. I suppose, when I do think of it, that I should perhaps die at once should one strike me with either."

So after that when hapling traveled, if he saw a stone of the yellow chert kind, he would customarily pick it up) and place it high on some object, and also, if he saw a deer's horn, he would pick it up and would place it high on some object.

Then, revily, it came to pass that they two had again retarned home. The beight of one side of their lodge was not great, hat the height of the other side was greater. Sapling oreoped the side which had the greater and Tawi'skaro ${ }^{\circ}$ the side which had the lesser height. Then it


Wats that sapling increased the intensity of the fire by putting hickory larli on it. Then, assuredly, it became a hot fire, and then, assuredly, the legs of 'Tawískaron" began to chip and thake ofl' from the intonse heat of the tire. Then, of course. Tawiskare ${ }^{n^{*}}$ saml: "Thou hast made too ereat a fire. Do thou not put another piece of burk on the fire." But sapling nerertheless put on the fire another piere of bark, and then, of comrse the fire became greater. Now the fire was inded hot, and now. too. Tawískaron"s whole bocly was now flaking off it chert chips. Now, too. he was angry, becanse fapling kept putting more hark on the fire, and. besides that, his side of the lodge having only a slight height, he had only very little sace in whieh to alhide. Now he writhed in the heat: indeed. Tawiskame hecame so angry that he ran ont at onee, and

ruming into the marsh, he there broke stalks of the sedge called " it -cuts-a-persom." Then he came thence on a run to the bodges and then said: ${ }^{-s}$ supling, I now kill thee," and then struck him blows with the stalks he had brought hack. So then they two now began to tight, the one using the stalk striking the other blows. But after a while Tawiskaro" beemme aware that his hows against sapling did not cut him. Wherempen he then darter ont again, and then went to get this time the spike of the cattail thag. Sothem, as seon as le returmed, he rushed at sajpling and struck him blows. I gain his blows failed to cot him. Then it was that Tawiskame "hed, and then Naplinge pursued him. Now, of eourse, they two ran. In every direction over the entire earth they
 on a high place he would costomarily sivize it suddenly, and would hit

'Tawískaron' therewith. C'ustomarily ehert chips would tly when he hit him. 'Thas then he hit him as they went rumning. Wheneyer saplang saw a horn or a yellow chert stone he would seize it suddenly and hit Tawískaro ${ }^{\text {n }}$ with it. Then aftel' a while he killed him. Now, at this time. toward the west, where the earth extends thitherward, there lies athwart the view a range of large momatans that eross the whole earth. Theres, so it is said, his hody lies extended. He fell there when he was killerl. Now, besides, it is plam, when we consider in what condition the earth is, that when we look about we see that the surface is meven. some phaces being high, wen ratues ot mountain, while some are for their part low. This was, of comse, done by the two as they ran from phace to place tighting as they went. That is the reason that the surtace of the earth is umeven.


Now then，as it was the custom of sapling to travel．he met a mate man－being．Sapling sadid：＂What dost thout the thou goest ：＂ 11 ， replied，saying：＂I come insperting the earth，to see whether it is just as I put it forth．＂sitpling repherl，sabing：＂Yerily，inteed，this is a marvelous matter about which thou art mow on thy way，for the reason that assumedly it was 1, myself，who rempleted this eath．＂ The other person answered and sail：＂Not at all；for I myself have completed this earth．＂Whereupon sapling repliot，saying：．Wroll then，if it be so，let it be made phan werily，that thon didot comploto this earth．He added：＂It our two barks，at at distanee，there is at range of high monntains of rock which is in apporarance like a wall． so perpendicular are the rocks．Hither must thou mose them elose to thy body．If，perhaps，thou art abore to do this，it will he cortain

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| thou it mayst have made | the | here it is | it earth | sent．＂ | H．－it satd： | $\begin{gathered} \text { "At on } \\ \text { back } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (wo } \\ & (x) \end{aligned}$ | 11 |
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that thon didst indeed complete this earth; it thou wilt only spak, telling that mountain lange to mora itself hither." Je added: "Now do it then." Thereupon the other person said: " Thus it will. I think, come to pass." Then he called out, satying: "Come thou, fon mountain range, mowe thyself hither. Do thou stand beside my body." But the monntain range remained there; the momatain was still there unchanged. It dist not mowe thence. Sapling spoke and sad: " There, that is exactly what I have been saying, that thon hast mot established this earth." The other person again repled, saying: * Whell them, let it beeome evident, if it be true, that thou hast established the earth. Come then, do thon move that rock mountain hither." Sapling replied and said: "Thus then witl I do." Therenpon he called out to the range of mountains. He said: " Come, move thyself hither:" Then, verily, it moved itself

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th Now verily the it sapling thence ha "No,


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10 The he other person again he replied he it sait: Well. wo then let it be shown

11 truly is it the thon thon carthbast finished. Thou bome hither

thence. Close to his hody, at his haek, did it come to a standstill. The eliff eren lightly grazed bis shoulder blades. Then sapling said: "Now turn thyself around to the opposite side and look where the range of mountains is." Whereupon be turned about and the rock struck his aose and, as to him, his nowe became awry. Then at that time he spoke, saying: " Truly, indeed, thou hast established this earth here present. It was not at all I who did it. If, then. thon wilt consent to it that I may live, I will then ever contime to aid thee. I will protect at all times thy people who are to dwell on this earth." Sapling replying said: "Truly it shall thus come to pasc. Mask shall mankind erer call thee, and also Crandfather:"
Then, verily, during the time that Sapling was again traveling to

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| bither dothout thyself | At that time | hither | it itself moved. | His body beside |  |


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| $\begin{gathered} \text { hack } \\ \text { at } \end{gathered}$ | there | it stood | the | where | jt monntain extents a long. | It his shomlder blades grazed |


| sere' | $11 e^{\prime}$ | dji ${ }^{\prime}$ | teiotstent re? | E"tho'ne" | $n e^{\prime}$ | Oterontonni"\%* |
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|  | the | where | it rock has set | At that time | the | It Sapling |


| wă'hĕñ'ro ${ }^{n}$ : <br> he it said: | $\begin{aligned} & \cdot{ }^{*} \text { Neñ }{ }^{\prime} \\ & \cdots \text { Now } \end{aligned}$ | te‘satkă"r"hate'ní. <br> do thou thyself turn <br> around. | liásatkit'ho <br> Thither do thou <br> look | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ne } \\ & \text { the } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { where }}{\text { wji' }}$ |
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|  | E'tho'ne' | něin' |  | tä |
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it him rock struck the his nose on his nose becameawry 6


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| I | it is. | If | so then | thou shalt eonsent | the | I should live |





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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The | so then | verily | the | It sapling | the | where | it lasts | be travelerd |

inspect anew the things that he had finished on this earth, then he saw another male man-being. He addressed him, saying: " What "ut thon doing on thy way?" The other satid: " It seemed that it became necessary for me to see thee," sapling replied: " That is undoubtedly true." The other person answered and said: " 1 desire that thon shonldst consent to permit mestill to live. If thou wilt then coment to what I saty. I will give assistance to thee: I will wateh ower their bodies, and I will ako give them life and support and, moreover, 1 will continue to defend mankind, whom thon wilt ratue to dwell on this earth which thou hast completed." Replying, Fapling sad: " let me see what kind of power thom hast." Therempon the male man-heing, whosa mame of ofd is Hiono ${ }^{\text {² }}$ [Thunder], started upon a run and went up into the clonds. Now, verily, rumblings were

[^24]heard：it thandered in the clouds，and lightnings were also mitted， and moreover many thashes shot forth，serming as thongh only one from their rapidity．So then the man－heing desernded again where Sapling was stanting，and he sath：＂Now assumedly thon didst sere what kind of power l have．＂sapling．replying．sitid：＂It is true moded that thou art ahle to do just as thou diat tell mo mot long ago．＂ Then he continned：＂Art thon ahle to cast water hathitually wh this earth an the summers come！＂The other answered．saying：＂I an athle to tho so．＂sipling sald in reply：＂su then het me nee how thou wilt do this．＂The other person replied：＂Yo＂：so ln it．＂Now he again ascended on high where the chouds are present．Now then agan it thundered，and besides．the lightning flashed，and the clouds

breame thisk, and besides this they berame black. Then it ame forward, from the soa did it come ower the dry band, raning as it came. It was marvelous as it came along. Then of comme the rain passed. Then he again returued to the phare where supling was boving about. So then Sapling spoke to him, saying: . What thou art able to do is satisfartory. So it will indeed come to pass. It shall follow chasely the cor re perinted ont in thy regoest. So mow, inderd, it will lay thy duty to travel contimally, for it was thon thyself that reguested this. Do thom not then erer fail to do thy duty. Thou must, of conrse, ever be vigilant: if at whatever time it be there some dangers to the lives of men beatuse great sorpents move from phace to place in the depthe of this cath and also in the wata if it come to

pass that at some time these great serpents desion to srize people as they severally travel from place to place, thou most at onore kill such serpents, and when thon killest them, they will low that on which thom shatt feed. Other amimals also, equal in otkon orenda [malefic magie power] ${ }^{a}$ to these, all stwh shall fare like them. Thou wilt ever have thes to watch-hare these as thy adrersaries. Now then, of course, I hare finished this matter. Now then surh is the oftive thou hast assmmed. Mankind will mame ther "O Or (irandfather-whose-voice-in-rustomarily-nttered-in-diver-places." Then. indeed. they two parted company: There the legend ands.

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[^0]:    "the is alon calent thendomaia, sprout, or sapling, and loskaha, having apparently the same meaning

[^1]:    a The Mohnw epithet is commonly interpreted "flint," but its literal and original menning is "crystal-clad" or "ice-clad," the twosignificutions beting normal, as crystal, flint und ice have a similar aspect and fracture. The origimal danotation is singularly uppropriate for Winter. The last two names do not connote ice, but simply dennte tlint.

[^2]:    aThe clasaific eonecptual term ungwe having no fliveriable grammatic affix, is what grammarinns eall a primitive word, and has both a simgular and a collective denotation. It signifies "mankind, man, human beings; a human heing, a frotwn." Butitworginal meaning was "man-being" or "frimal being." Which signified collectively thone heings who preceded man in existence and exeeded him in wishom and effective [wwer, the rersonifien benties amd elementson nature the gende and demigods of later myth and legend, who were phatowal by an impatative mode of rensoning with anthropic form and attribute addithmal then burmally characteristic of the partientar hodies or elements that they represented. But, aiter the reagnition of man asa speries different from all others, consetuent upn wider human experienco and more exact knowledge, and after these had pushed back from the immedinte tireside and eommanity most of the reitied fietions of savage mentation, a time came when it berame neelfol to distinguish betwern the man-being, a human being, and the man-being, a reitred pernmitiontim or a budy or element of nature; in short, to distinguish betwern what homan experieno. had foum to be "ral, gemuine, native," and what wat the convere. Hence, the limiting term oñwe, signifying "mutive, real, genuine, original," was combined with ongwe., thus forming angwe-onwe", which signitice "native, real, or genuine man-twing." homec. "man, human being." But aiter the alvent of trans-Athantic peoples the antithesis was transferred mowneionsly from the "primal being." or "man-being," the reified eoncents of myth and legend, to "white haman being." dumetive of any trans- dtlantic person. So, in this legem, When uphed to times previons to the adrene of man the word ongwe ubally denotes a man heing that is a persomitioation, ont of the gosh of the myths, one of that vague clase of primal lecings of Which man was regarded by lrmataian and other saxe ay a whatereristic type.

[^3]:    "This is an exelamation expressing gratitication at having one's drean or vision divined and satistien.
    bThe relator of this vetsion stated that there was a reputed comertion between the visite of these different permbages and the presence of their kints in the new world beneath the sky land, but he had forgotten it.

[^4]:    aHence arose the idea sa provalent among Amerindian people's tbat the earth is an istand, floating on the primal sen.
    ${ }^{6}$ Here man-being means human heing.

[^5]:    an English there is no approximately exact equivalent of the turm otgon. which is an adjuctive form denotive of the deadly, malefir, or pernicious uw of orenda or magic power reputed to be inherent in all heings and bodies. It usually signifies deadly in deed and monstrous in aswert.
    ${ }^{6}$ The Onondagas eall this personage Hadu'j", the senecas, shagodiowe gowa, and the Mohawks, Akonwaral'. The Onondaga nume is evidently monected with the expression hada'a", signifying "he is bunch-baeked," in reference to the stexping or "rouching posture assumed hy the impervonator, to depict old age. The seneca name means, "He, the-fireat onc. who protectsthem human beings,"," and the Mohawk name, "The Mask," or "1t, the Mask." All these namen are clearly of late origin, for they refer evidently to the being as depieted ceremoniully in the featival for the new year. The srenda or magic power of this being was believed to be efticacions in warding off and driving away disease and pestilence, axpromised in this legemal, and hence the Seneea name. The Mohawk epithet arose from the fact that the impersonator asually wears a mask of wond. But theeretymologies do not givea definite suggection as to what nutural miject geve rise to this persunification, this concept. But from a careful synthesis of the whinf harateristios of this personage, it seemsvery probable that the whirtwind lies at the foundation of the conception.

[^6]:    a Masculine plural of hadu'i'.

[^7]:    a From this paragraph th the omd of this vervon there is mure or lessadmixture of trans-Atlantic ideas. b Ihere on'gwe' denotes a human heing. See footnote on page 141.

[^8]:    "The monkty and the ape were probably quite unknown to the Iromuons.

[^9]:    hey (adt, z.) pro-

[^10]:    a The use of the number fonr here is remarkable. It seems that the two female chikiren are introduced merely to retain the number four, since they do not take any part in the eventw of the legend. It appears to the writer that the visiting hoy and his warty brother ure here inadvertently disulaced by the narrator by the substitution of the two ginls for the reason given above, owing to his or a predecessor's failure to recall all the parts of the legend. This form has empbavized the importance of the twins to the practical exclusion of the other brothers. In the Algonquian Potawatomi genesis narrative, which, like those of its congeners, appears to be derived from a source common to both Iroquoian and Algonquian narrators, four male children are damed as the offspring of the personage here called Wind. For the Potawatomi version consult De Smet, Uregon Missions, page 347.

[^11]:    "otgon signifisk malefie. It denotes sperifically the evil or destruetive use of orenda, or magie pawer.

[^12]:    "This is the name of the ciod of the Christians. bThis is the name of the devil of the christians.

[^13]:    "This term goes back to the time wheu upper and lower grinder had the same name.

[^14]:    
    they im．are the ber ohwachirn．＂
    abuting

[^15]:    a.An ohwachira in its broadest and original sense denotes the mate and femate offoring of a woman and their descendants in the female line only. In jts modern and narrowed meaning it is equivalent to family: that is a fireside group, unally compened of a parent or parentenne offspring.
    bThe epithet in the dual form) dehninataton is des-riptive of the requirement of an ancient custom now almost, if not wholly, obsolete among the Irognois. It comsisted in the serlasion of u child from the age of birth to puberty from all persmen exeept its chosen ghardian. The oecosion of this sechusion was some omen or brodigy areompmying the lirth of the whind, which intienterl that the child was uncanny, pameang juswerfal orendn, or magic puwier. It sems that ehbleren born with a canl wore thas serlmbel, and the presence of the canl liself may have given rive to the anstom. Persons thins secluden! were unally covered with corn butk in some nook whence they came forthomly at night in the tate of the ghationan. Moreover. the down of the usike of the cat-tail was carefully sprinkled about the phace of secelusion, the disurangement of wheh woudd indiente an introsive visit. Hence the "pither "down-fendet," which is the signifiention of the Amerindic epithet.

[^16]:    aThis is a contracted form of the preeeding worl and is very much used.

[^17]:    a This is a shortened form of the next preeding word.

[^18]:    | $11 e^{\prime}$ | 10＇110： | $\cdots \mathrm{F}_{4}+$ |  | iti＇til | $11 e^{\prime}$ | dji ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | thr． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { his } \\ & \text { sprotus? } \end{aligned}$ | ．Therer | thither da thom me spread a mat for | $\begin{aligned} & \text { near buc } \\ & \text { site it } \end{aligned}$ | the | where | it tree |

     stomi．＂At that time it istrue there thereshe－preat a mat for him．and
    ＂Sevoral different kiads of trees and plants are mamed by various narrators ab the trec or plant thatis uprosted．Here the marrator intended the fogwood，althongh he gave the name for wild eherry．

[^19]:    aThis inedent shows definitely that Flint, or rather lececonted or Crystal, is the Winter power, There is here a substitntion of rock for ice, just as there has been in the name of this important nature force.

[^20]:    $a$ This relers to hmman beings, which, it was understued, were about to inhabit the earth

[^21]:    12That is, so fast as winter recedes, so rapidly the fee on rivers and lakes disappear.

[^22]:    "This ineident iv evidently taken from Genesis in the Christian Bible.

[^23]:    a This man-being wassnow, Winter's handiwork. The life with which this man-being was endewed by safling is toat whith enables the show to return every winter. Otherwise it could aever have returned.

[^24]:     the that again be it went aboule the where the he them made the
    
    
    
    At that time verily the lt Saplag he it said: "What
    
    just thou art going abont He it said the other person: "It me became necesary
    doing"
    
    I the I thee should He it sain the It Sapling:
    
    "Truly rerily:. He spoke in reply the other per- he it said:
    
    
    ,
     thy kind of fower?." At that time the he man-being. The Thunder sheh (is)
    
    his name ancients

