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NAVAHO MYTHS, PRAYERS AND SONGS WITH TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS

BY

WASHINGTON MATTHEWS

EDITED BY

P. E. GODDARD

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NAVAHO MYTHS, PRAYERS, AND SONGS

WITH

TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS*

ВΥ

WASHINGTON MATTHEWS.

EDITED BY

PLINY EARLE GODDARD.

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ALPHABET.

The characters used in this work, in spelling Navaho words, are given below, with the value assigned to each character.

VOWELS.

- a has the sound of English a in father.
- ă has the sound of English a in hat.
- a has the sound of English a in what.
- e has the sound of English e in they. In some connections it varies to the sound of English e in their.
 - ĕ has the sound of English e in then.
 - i has the sound of English i in marine.
 - ĭ has the sound of English i in tin.
 - o has the sound of English o in bone.
 - u has the sound of English u in rude.

ai unmarked, or accented on the i (aí), is a diphthong having the sound of English i in bind. When it is accented on the a (ái), or has a diaeresis (aï), it is pronounced as two vowels.

ow has the sound of English ow in how. It is heard mostly in meaningless syllables.

A vowel followed by an inverted comma (') is aspirated, or pronounced with a peculiar force which cannot be well represented by adding the letter h.

CONSONANTS.

- b has the sound of English b in bat.
- d has the sound of English d in day.
- d represents a strongly aspirated dental sonant. It is often interchanged with d.
- g has the sound of English g in go, or, in some connections, the sound of English g in gay.
- g has a sound unknown in English. It is the velar g, like the Arabic ghain, or the Dakota g.
 - h has the sound of English h in hat.
- h has the sound of German ch in machen. It is sometimes interchanged with h.
- k has usually the sound of English k in koran; but sometimes the sound of English k in king.
 - I has the sound of English I in lay.
- l has a sound unknown in English. It is an aspirated surd l, made with the side rather than with the tip of the tongue. It is often interchanged with l.
 - m has the sound of English m in man.
 - n has the sound of English n in name.
- n has the effect of French n in bon. It has no equivalent in English.
 - s has the sound of English s in sand.
- s has the sound of English sh in shad. It is often interchanged with s.
 - t has the sound of English t in tan.
- t represents a strongly aspirated dental surd. It is often interchanged with ${\bf t}$.
 - w has the sound of English w in war.
 - y has the sound of English y in yarn.
 - z has the sound of English z in zone.
- z has the sound of English z in azure. It is often interchanged with z.
- c, f, j, p, q, v, and x are not used. The sound of English ch in chance is represented by ts; that of English j in jug by dz.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

In the latter part of the year 1902 the late Dr. Washington Matthews entered into an arrangement with the Department of Anthropology of the University of California, through its head, Professor F. W. Putnam, in accordance with which he was to devote the remainder of his life to the preparation of a large amount of unpublished material which he had accumulated during the many years of active life among the North American Indians. In accordance with the agreement, this material was received by the Department of Anthropology shortly after the lamented close of Dr. Matthews' life.

It was the good fortune of the editor to spend some days in Dr. Matthews' company during the autumn of 1903, when plans were formed for the completion and publication of certain mate-The texts of a number of prayers and songs, for the most part connected with the ceremony of the Night Chant, had been recorded hastily, and required the aid of a Navaho to bring them into proper condition for publication. Since Dr. Matthews' health would not permit of a trip to the Navaho country and his increasing deafness rendered the acquisition of information from native sources difficult, the editor undertook the work of revision. The first trip made in 1904 to the Navaho country was unsuccessful because of the serious illness of Hatali Natloi, the priest from whom the texts had been originally obtained. A second trip during January of the present year resulted in the accomplishment of the task, but alas! too late for the completed work to pass under the critical hand of its author. The editor must therefore assume the responsibility for the addition of certain lines to the texts, for the substitution of certain words made at the dictation of Hatali Natloi, for the alteration of the orthography of a few Navaho words, and for the choice, here and there, of one of the two possible renderings suggested by the author. It is needless to say that the free translations are the unimprovable work of the author.

Berkeley, Cal., April 14, 1906.

A TALE OF KININAÉKAI: ACCOUNTING FOR THE ORIGIN OF CERTAIN PRAYERS AND SONGS OF THE NIGHT CHANT.

INTRODUCTION.

In my work entitled "The Night Chant, A Navaho Ceremony," I give translations of four myths (or, more properly, of three myths and a variant) that belong to the ceremony described. These may be called the great or fundamental myths of the ceremony; but, in addition, there is a great number of minor myths, accounting for the origin of certain minor rites, and of different groups of songs of sequence and other matters. We may never reasonably hope for the collection and translation of all these myths.

The following tale accounts for the origin of one of these groups of songs, namely the Tsénitsihogan Bigĭ'n or songs of the Red Rock House, and perhaps for the origin of some of the ritual observances.

In "The Night Chant" I say, when describing the rites of the second day: "When the party returns to the medicine lodge, the patient sits in the west, for he has still further treatment to undergo. * * * The chanter applies pollen to the essential parts of the patient, puts some in his or her mouth, takes a pinch of it on his own tongue, and applies a little of it to the top of his own head. These applications of pollen are all timed to coincide with certain words of the accompanying song." Song F that follows is what may be called a pollen song, for it is sung when pollen is applied. I explain, in notes, where and when different applications of pollen are made as the singing progresses. I cannot say if there are other pollen songs; but probably there are.

¹ Kininaékai is White House in Chelly Cañon, Arizona.

² Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. 6.

THE LEGEND.

In the ancient days, there were four songs which you had to sing if you would enter the White House.³ The first was sung when you were ascending the cliff; the second, when you entered the first doorway; the third, when you walked around inside the house; and the fourth, when you were prepared to leave. You climbed up from the ground to the house on a rainbow. All this was in the old days. You cannot climb that way now. In those days, Hayolkál Askí, Dawn Boy, went there on a rainbow.

In the ancient days, there lived in this house a chief of the house. There were four rooms and four doors, and there were sentinels at each door. At the first door there were two big lightnings, one on each side; at the second door there were two bears; at the third door there were two red-headed snakes, which could charm you from afar, before you got near them; and at the fourth door there were two rattlesnakes.

Of course few people ever visited the place, for if the visitor were not a holy one some of these sentinels would surely kill him. They were vigilant. The chief of the house and his subordinates had these songs, by the power of which they could enter and quiet the sentinels, who always showed signs of anger when any one approached them.

Dawn Boy got leave from Hastséyalti⁴ to go to White House. Hastséyalti instructed him how to get there, taught him the prayers and songs he must know, and told him what sacrifices he must make. These must include fragments of turquoise, white shell, haliotis, and cannel-coal, besides destsí corn-pollen and larkspur pollen, and were to be tied up in different bags before he started. "When you get into the plain, as far off as the people of White House can see you, begin to sing one of these songs and a rainbow will form on which you may walk," said Hastséyalti.

Dawn Boy then set forth on his journey. When he got to Dzildanistíni, or Reclining Mountain, he got his first view of the White House, and there he began to sing. Reclining Mountain is,

³ For a description of White House see The Night Chant, p. 89.

⁴ Perhaps I should say a Hastséyalti, for there are many. This may have been the special Hastseyalti of Red Rock House. Compare The Night Chant, p. 9, and Navaho Legends, Mem. of Am. Folk-Lore Society, Vol. 5, p. 224.

today, far from White House; you cannot see one place from the other; but in the ancient days the world was smaller than it is now, and the people of whom I speak were holy ones. When he had finished the song a rainbow appeared, as Hastséyalti had promised, spanning the land from Reclining Mountain to White House. As he walked on the rainbow, a great wind began to blow, raising a dust that blinded the sentinels at White House and prevented them from seeing Dawn Boy when he entered.

There was a black kethawn⁵ at each side of the door and a curtain hung in the doorway. When he entered the house, he walked on a trail of daylight and he sprinkled pollen on the trail. The people within became aware of the presence of a stranger and looked up. Hastséyalti and Hastséhogan, the Talking God and the House God, who were the chief gods there, looked angrily at him, and one said: "Who is this stranger that enters our house unbidden? Is he one of the People on the Earth? Such have never dared to enter this place before." Dawn Boy replied: "It is not for nothing that I come here. See! I have brought gifts for you. I hope to find friends here." Then he showed the precious things he had brought and sang this song:

SONG A. (Free translation.)

- 1. Where my kindred dwell, there I wander.
- 2. Child of the White Corn am I, there I wander.
- 3. The Red Rock House, there I wander.
- 4. Where dark kethawns are at the doorway, there I wander.
- 5. With the pollen of dawn upon my trail. There I wander.
- 6. At the yuni, the striped cotton hangs with pollen. There I wander.
- 7. Going around with it. There I wander.
- 8. Taking another, I depart with it. With it I wander.
- 9. In the house of long life, there I wander.
- 10. In the house of happiness, there I wander.
- 11. Beauty before me, with it I wander.
- 12. Beauty behind me, with it I wander.

⁵ Kethawns are small sticks or cigarettes used by Navahoes as sacrifices to the gods. Consult The Night Chant, p. 36, and Navaho Legends, p. 42.

⁶ Ni' nahoká dĭne' or People on the Earth is a name applied to all Indians, as distinguished from white men, and from holy people or deities

- 13. Beauty below me, with it I wander.
- 14. Beauty above me, with it I wander.
- 15. Beauty all around me, with it I wander.
- 16. In old age traveling, with it I wander.
- 17. On the beautiful trail I am, with it I wander.

Then he gave them the sacred things he had brought with him, and Hastséyalti said it was well, that he was welcome to remain, and they asked him what he wanted. "I want many things," he replied. "I have brought you pieces of precious stones and shells; these I wish wrought into beads and strung into ornaments, like those I see hanging abundantly on your walls. I wish domestic animals of all kinds, corn of all kinds, and plants of all kinds. I wish good and beautiful black clouds, good and beautiful thunder storms, good and beautiful gentle showers, and good and beautiful black fogs."

The chiefs thanked him for his gifts, and asked him whose song it was that enabled him to come to White House,—who it was that taught it to him. But he had been warned by his informant not to reveal this, so he answered: "No one told me; I composed my songs myself. They are my own songs." "What is your name?" they asked. "I am Hayolkál Askí, Dawn Boy," he replied. "It is well," said the holy ones. "Since you know our songs you are welcome to come here; but rarely does any one visit us, for there are but two outside of our dwelling who know our songs. One is Hastséyalti of Tsé'intyel, in this cañon, and the other is Hastséyalti of Tse'yahódĭlyĭlo in Tse'gíhe.

Then Hastséhogan sent for a sacred buckskin, and one son and one daughter of each of the two gods, Hastséyalti and Hastséhogan spread the skin for Dawn Boy to stand on. Thus do we now, as the gods did then.¹¹ As he stood, Hastséhogan taught Dawn Boy the White House prayer, as follows:

 $^{^7\}mathrm{Lines}$ 16 and 17, which end so many Navaho songs, are essentially a prayer for a happy old age.

⁸ See The Night Chant, p. 311, and pl. V, fig. D.

See The Night Chant, p. 171.

¹⁰ See The Night Chant, p. 307; Navaho Legends, p. 238.

¹¹ Thus says the story, but this part of the ceremony is usually omitted of late, because sacred buckskins are so hard to get. Information as to sacred buckskins will be found in Navaho Legends, p. 24.

PRAYER No. 1. (Free translation.)

I.

- 1. In Kininaékai.12
- 2. In the house made of dawn.
- 3. In the story made of dawn.
- 4. On the trail of dawn.
- 5. O, Talking God!
- 6. His feet, my feet, restore (or heal).
- 7. His limbs, my limbs, restore.
- 8. His body, my body, restore.
- 9. His mind, my mind, restore.
- 10. His voice, my voice, restore.
- 11. His plumes, my plumes, restore.
- 12. With beauty before him, with beauty before me.
- 13. With beauty behind him, with beauty behind me.
- 14. With beauty above him, with beauty above me.
- 15. With beauty below him, with beauty below me.
- 16. With beauty around him, with beauty around me.
- 17. With pollen beautiful in his voice, with pollen beautiful in my voice.
- 18. It is finished in beauty.
- 19. It is finished in beauty.

II.

- 2. In the house of evening light.
- 3. From the story made of evening light.
- 4. On the trail of evening light.
- 5. O, House God!

(The rest as in I, except that lines 12 and 13 are transposed.)

¹² The upper story of White House is painted white; the lower story is the natural yellow of yellow sandstone. The Navahoes do not think this the result of a mere whim, but that it is intentional and symbolic. White is the color of he east in Navaho symbolism, and they suppose the upper story was sacred to Hastséyalti, or Talking God, who was a god of dawn and of the east. Yellow is the symbolic color of the west, and they suppose the lower story belonged to Hastséhogan, or House God, who was a god of the west and of the evening twilight.

III.

5. O, White Corn Boy!
(The rest as in I.)

IV.

5. O, Yellow Corn Girl!
(The rest as in II.)

v.

5. O, Pollen Boy!
(The rest as in I.)

VI.

5. O, Grasshopper Girl!

(The rest as in II, with "It is finished in beauty" four times.)

When they had done, Hastséhogan said: "You have learned the prayer well; you have said it properly and you have done right in all things. Now you shall have what you want." They gave him good and beautiful soft goods of all kinds, all kinds of good and beautiful domestic animals, wild animals, corn of all colors, black clouds, black mists, male rains, female rains, lightning, plants, and pollen.

After he had said the six prayers (or six parts of a prayer) as he had been taught, he prayed in his mind that on his homeward journey he might have good pollen above him, below him, before him, behind him, and all around him; that he might have good pollen in his voice. The holy ones said: "We promise you all this. Now you may go."

As he started he began to sing this song:

SONG B. (Free translation.)

- 1. To the house of my kindred, there I return.
- 2. Child of the yellow corn am I.
- 3. To the Red Rock House, there I return.
- 4. Where the blue kethawns are by the doorway, there I return.
- 5. The pollen of evening light on my trail, there I return.

- 6. At the yuni¹³ the haliotis shell hangs with the pollen, there I return.
- 7. Going around, with it I return.
- 8. Taking another, I walk out with it. With it I return.
- 9. To the house of old age, up there I return.
- 10. To the house of happiness, up there I return.
- 11. Beauty behind me, with it I return.
- 12. Beauty before me, with it I return.
- 13. Beauty above me, with it I return.
- 14. Beauty below me, with it I return.
- 15. Beauty all around me, with it I return.
- 16. Now in old age wandering, I return.
- 17. Now on the trail of beauty, I am. There I return.

He continued to sing this until he got about 400 paces from White House, when he crossed a hill and began to sing the following song:

SONG C. (Free translation.)

I.

Held in my hand. (Four times. Prelude.)

- 1. Now with it Dawn Boy am I. Held in my hand.
- 2. Of Red Rock House. Held in my hand.
- 3. From the doorway with dark kethawns. Held in my hand.
- 4. With pollen of dawn for a trail thence. Held in my hand.
- 5. At the yuni, the striped cotton hangs with the pollen. Held in my hand.
- 8. Going around with it. Held in my hand.
- 9. Taking another, I walk out with it. Held in my hand.
- 10. I walk home with it. Held in my hand,
- 11. I arrive home with it. Held in my hand.
- 12. I sit down with it. Held in my hand.
- 13. With beauty before me. Held in my hand.
- 14. With beauty behind me. Held in my hand.

¹³ Yuni is the place of honor reserved for guests and the head of the house behind the fire opposite the door.

- 15. With beauty above me. Held in my hand.
- 16. With beauty below me. Held in my hand.
- 17. With beauty all around me. Held in my hand.
- 18. Now in old age wandering. Held in my hand.
- 19. Now on the trail of beauty. Held in my hand.

II.

- 3. From the doorway with the blue kethawns. Held in my hand.
- 4. With pollen of evening for a trail thence. Held in my hand.
- 5. At the yuni, the haliotis shell hangs with pollen. Held in my hand.
 - (The rest as in I, except that 14 and 15 and also 16 and 17 change places.)

By the time he had finished this song he was back at Dzildanistíni, whence he started on his quest and from which he could see Depéntsa and the hills around Tse'gíhi. Then he began to think about his home, and he sang another song.

SONG D. (Free translation.)

There it looms up; it looms up, it looms up. (Prelude.)

- 1. The mountain of emergence looms up.
- 2. The mountain of dawn looms up.
- 3. The mountain of white corn looms up.
- 4. The mountain of all soft goods looms up.
- 5. The mountain of rain looms up.
- 6. The mountain of pollen looms up.
- 7. The mountain of grasshoppers looms up.
- 8. The field of my kindred looms up.

He thought it was yet a long way to his home, so he sat down to eat some food he had brought with him. Then he sang another song, one of the Bezinyasin or Food Songs, as follows:

SONG E. (Free translation.)

fna hwié! my child, I am about to eat. (Three times. Prelude.)

- 1. Now Hastséyalti. His food I am about to eat.
- 2. The pollen of dawn. His food I am about to eat.
- 3. Much soft goods. His food I am about to eat.
- 4. Abundant hard goods. His food I am about to eat.
- 5. Beauty lying before him. His food I am about to eat.
- 6. Beauty lying behind him. His food I am about to eat.
- 7. Beauty lying above him. His food I am about to eat.
- 8. Beauty lying below him. His food I am about to eat.
- 9. Beauty all around him. His food I am about to eat.
- 10. In old age wandering. I am about to eat.
- 11. On the trail of beauty. I am about to eat.

Ina hwié! my child. I am about to eat. Kolagane. (Finale.)

When he had finished his meal, he sang another of the Bezín-yasin, a song sung in these days when pollen was administered in the rites.

SONG F. (Free translation.)

Ína hwié! my grandchild, I have eaten. (Three times. Prelude.)

- 1. Hastséhogan. His food I have eaten.
- 2. The pollen of evening. His food I have eaten.
- 3. Much soft goods. His food I have eaten.
- 4. Abundant hard goods. His food I have eaten.
- 5. Beauty lying behind him. His food I have eaten.
- 6. Beauty lying before him. His food I have eaten.
- 7. Beauty lying above him. His food I have eaten.
- 8. Beauty lying below him. His food I have eaten.
- 9. Beauty lying all around him. His food I have eaten.
- 10. In old age wandering. I have eaten.
- 11. On the trail of beauty. I have eaten.

Ina hwié! my grandchild. I have eaten. Kolagane. (Finale.)

Dawn Boy now crossed a valley to Tse'gihi, and as he crossed it he sang another song the burden of which was "Hozógo nasá, in a beautiful manner I walk."

When he got to the edge of the canon he looked across it, and there he saw his mother, his father, his sisters, his brothers, and all his relations. They espied him from afar at the same time, and they said: "Hither comes our elder brother. Hither comes our younger brother," etc., and Hastséyalti, who first taught him the songs and sent him forth on his journey, said: "Sitsówe nada', my grandson has returned home." Then his father, who had gone inside to spread a sacred buckskin for him, came out again.

Dawn Boy sang a song when he was at the door of the house, the burden of which was, "Sagán si níya, I approach my home," and after he entered he sang "Sagán si nidá, in my house I sit down."

Hastsèyalti entered the house after him, and then all the neighbors crowded in and sat down. The old man and the old woman said: "My son, tell us your story;" and Hastséyalti said: "Tell us the story of the holy place you visited, where no stranger ever dared to venture before." Dawn Boy bade them sing a song and promised when they were done singing he would tell his story. The father then sang a song the burden of which was "Diiá ti sĭlnaholne se, this person will tell me a story."

When the song was finished, Dawn Boy said: "My grand-father, my mother, my father (etc.), what you said was true. It was in truth a holy place that I visited. I did not at first believe that it was such; but now I know that it is." Then he related all his adventures as they have been already told.

After he had related his story, they made preparations to have a ceremony for him. They made him stand on a sacred buckskin, even as the people of White House had done. As he stood on the footprints, drawn in pollen, he said this prayer:

PRAYER No. 2. (Free translation.)

- 1. Dawn Boy am I, I say.
- 2. Soft goods of all kinds, my moccasins, I say.
- 3. Soft goods of all kinds, my leggins, I say.
- 4. Soft goods of all kinds, my shirt, I say.
- 5. Soft goods of all kinds, my mind, I say.
- 6. Soft goods of all kinds, my voice, I say.
- 7. Soft goods of all kinds, my plumes, I say.
- 8. Soft goods of all kinds, hanging above me, I say.

- 9. Hard goods of all kinds, hanging above me, I say.
- 10. Horses¹⁴ of all kinds, hanging above me, I say.
- 11. Sheep¹⁴ of all kinds, hanging above me, I say.
- 12. White corn, hanging above me, I say.
- 13. Yellow corn, hanging above me, I say.
- 14. Corn of all kinds, hanging above me, I say.
- 15. Plants of all kinds, hanging above me, I say.
- 16. Dark clouds, good and beautiful, hanging above me, I say.
- 17. Male rain,15 good and beautiful, hanging above me, I say.
- 18. Dark mist, good and beautiful, hanging above me, I say.
- 19. Female rain, ¹⁵ good and beautiful, hanging above me, I say.
- 20. Lightning, good and beautiful, hanging above me, I say.
- 21. Rainbows, good and beautiful, hanging above me, I say.
- 22. Pollen, good and beautiful, hanging above me, I say.
- 23. Grasshoppers, good and beautiful, hanging above me, I say.
- 24. Before me beautiful, I go home, I say.
- 25. Behind me beautiful, I go home, I say.
- 26. Above me beautiful, I go home, I say.
- 27. Below me beautiful, I go home, I say.
- 28. All around me beautiful, I go home, I say.
- 29. In old age wandering, I am, I go home, I say.
- 30. On the trail of beauty, I am.
- 31. In a beautiful manner, I am.
- 32. It is finished in beauty.
- 33. It is finished in beauty.
- 34. It is finished in beauty.
- of The County
- 35. It is finished in beauty.

The ceremonies performed were some of those which now occur in the rites of the Night Chant, on the last morning when the great nocturnal dance is finished.

¹⁴ Lines 10 and 11 of Prayer appear to be modern growths, even if the whole cultus and myth is not modern. Yet something may be said to the contrary. The word which I translate horses (*Lin*) refers also to any sort of a pet or domestic animal, and the word for sheep (Debé) originally meant the wild Rocky Mountain sheep or bighorn. It is now employed to designate the domestic sheep, while the bighorn is now called tsé'ta debé or sheep-among-rocks.

¹⁵ Male rain (ni'ltsa baká) means a shower accompanied by thunder and lightning. Female rain (ni'ltsa baád) means a shower without electric display. See The Night Chant, p. 6.

TEXT AND INTERLINEAR TRANSLATION.

SONG A.

			~	70110 111			
1.	Sĭké My kindred	holó where are	$\overset{ ext{lád} ilde{ imes}n}{ ext{there}}$	na <i>s</i> á I wander.	\mathbf{ga}^{16}		
2.	Siké My kindred	holó where are	ládĭ <i>n</i> there	nasá I wander.	woya	16	
3.	Siké My kindred	holó where are	ládĭn there	nasá I wander.	ga		
4.	Siké My v kindred	holó where are	ládĭn there	nasá I wander.	woya		
5.	Nadán lk White corr			nĭsli'n am,	yégo ¹⁶	nasá I wander.	woyen16
6.	Tsénitse		ládĭn there	nasá I wander.			
7.	Ketáni ^{Kethawn}	$rac{\mathrm{d}f ilyf i'l}{}$		dĭnla' down	$\overset{ ext{lád} ext{i}n}{\overset{ ext{there}}{ ext{}}}$	nasá I wander.	woyen
8.	Hayolká Dawn	l íye ¹⁶	<i>t</i> adĭtdi pollen	'n iye	$ ext{bI}l$	bikeétin its trail	$\operatorname*{ládĭ}n$
	nasá I wander.	woyen					
	Yúnigo Behind the fire	nídek cottor fabric	wit	kénadesk h strips on a ^{und}		aditdi'nye pollen	$ ext{bĭ}l$
	dasilá hanging	$rac{ ext{ládi} n}{ ext{there}}$	na <i>s</i> á I wandei	•	n		
10.	Baaiya I have	$egin{smallmatrix} \mathbf{y} \acute{\mathbf{e}} \mathbf{g} \mathbf{o} \\ \mathbf{t} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{m} \end{bmatrix}$	nasa I wand	•	yen		
11.	Tana <i>l</i> ág A second t		nayuné' 'rom within	$ ext{bI} l$ with it		něstsa _{nt out}	yégo
	nasá I wander.	woyen					
12.	Sáan Old age	$egin{aligned} hoglpha & ext{house} \end{aligned}$	ládĭí there			yen	
13.	H ozó $_{ m Happiness}$	$egin{align} hog cupan \ house \ \end{matrix}$	ládĭ <i>r</i>			yen	
14.	Sĭtsĭ'dze Before me	hozó	yégo	na <i>s</i> á I wande		en	

Meaningless.A black snake guards the door.

- 15. Sĭkéde hozó yégo nasá woyen
 Behind me happily I wander.
- 16. Siya'gi hozó yégo nasá woyen
 Beneath me happily I wander.
- 17. Sĭkĭ'ge hozó yégo nasá woyen
 Above me happily I wander.
- 18. Sĭnáde dáaltso hozóne yégo nasá woyen
 Around me all happily I wander.
- 19. Kat kat nĭ*sl*ínne sáan nagaí bĭké hozó siNow old age traveling now its trail happily Ι become yégo nasá woyen I wander.

PRAYER No. 1.

I.

- 1. Kininaekaígi
 House of horizontal white in.
- 2. Hayolkál behogángi Dawn bouse made of, in.
- 3. Hayolkál bedahonikági
 Dawn baving its foundation of, in.
- 4. Hayolkál bekeétin

 Dawn its trail marked with.
- 5. Hastséyalti O, Talking God!
- 6. Bĭké sĭké naslín
 His feet, my feet have become.
- 7. Bĭtsát sĭtsát nas lín
 His limbs, my limbs have become.
- 8. Bĭtsĭ's sĭtsĭ's naslín has become.
- 9. Bĭ'ni sĭ'ni naslín
 His mind, my mind has become.
- 10. Bǐné sǐné nas lín
 His voice, my voice has become.
- 11. Béitsos séitsos naslín His plumes, my plumes have become.
- 12. Bebĭtsĭ'dze hozóni besĭtsĭ'dze hozó
 With before him beautiful, with before me beautiful.
- 13. Bebĭkéde hozóni besĭyakéde hozó
 With behind beautiful, with behind me beautiful.

14. Bebiyá hozóni besiyá hozó With below beautiful, with below beautiful. me

15. Bebĭkígi hozóni besĭkígi hozó
With above beautiful, with above beautiful.
me

16. Bebĭná hozóni besĭná hozó
With around beautiful, with around beautiful.
me

17. Tadĭtdín bebĭzáhago hozódi ai besĭzáhago Pollen with in his voice beautiful, that with in my voice

 $hoz\acute{o}$ nasi's lin beautiful I become.

18. Hozó nahastlín
In beauty again it is finished.

19. Hozó nahastlín
In beauty again it is finished.

II.

1. Kininaekaigi

House of horizontal white in.

2. Nahotsói behogángi Horizontal house made of in. yellow

3. Nahotsói bedahonikági

Horizontal having its foundation of in.

4. Nahotsói bekeétin

Horizontal
yellow its trail
marked with

5. Hastséhogan
O. House God!

(The rest as in part I, except that lines 12 and 13 are transposed.)

III.

1. Kininaekaígi

House of horizontal white in.

2. Hayolkál behogángi Dawn house made of in.

3. Hayolkál bedahonikági
Dawn having its foundation of in.

4. Hayolkál bekeétin

Dawn its trail marked with.

5. Nadán*l*kai Askí O, White Boy!

(The rest as in part I.)

IV.

1. Kininaekaígi House of horizontal white in.

2. Nahotsói behogángi Horizontal house made of in.

3. Nahotsói bedahonikági Horizontal having its foundation of in yellow

4. Nahotsói bekeétin Horizontal its trail marked with.

Atét 5. Nadánltsoi O, Yellow Corn Girl!

(The rest as in part II.)

v.

1. Kininaekaigi House of horizontal white in.

- 2. Hayolkál behogángi house made of, in. Dawn
- 3. Hayolkál bedahonikági Dawn having its foundation of, in
- 4. Hayolkál bekeétin its trail marked with. Dawn
- 5. Tadĭtdín Askí O, Pollen Boy!

(The rest as in part I.)

VI.

1. Kininaekaigi House of horizontal white, in.

behogángi 2. Nahotsói house made of, in. Horizontal yellow

bedahonikági 3. Nahotsói having its foundation of, in. Horizontal yellow

bekeétin 4. Nahotsói Horizontal yellow its trail marked with.

Atét 5. Anı*lt*ani Girl! O, Grasshopper

(The rest as in part II, with "Hozo nahastlin" repeated four times.)

SONG B.

1. Síké	bogán	ládĭn	${f nasd\acute{a}s}$		
My kindred	their house	there	I return.		10
2. Siké	bo <i>g</i> án	ládĭn	nasdá	gose) ¹⁰
My kindred	their house	there	I return.		
3. Sĭké	bo <i>g</i> án	ládĭn	nasdás		
My kindred	their house	there	I return.		
4. Siké My kindred	$\mathrm{bo} g\! \mathrm{an}$	$rac{ ext{lad}}{ ext{there}}$	nasdá I return.	gose	9
5. Nadánlts Yellow corr			nĭ <i>sl</i> ín	yégo 1	nasdás I return.
6. Tsénitsek Red Rock I	•		asdá gose eturn.		
7. Ketáni Kethawn	$\mathrm{do}\mathit{l}$ ĭ $'z$ i	danadĭnl		nasdá I return.	gose
8. Nahotsói Evening light	***************************************		bekeétin its trail marked	$\operatorname*{ládĭ}n$	nasdóse ¹⁹ I return.
9. Yúnigo	hadáte	tadĭtdín	bĭ l dasila		nasdóse
Behind the fire.	haliotis	pollen	with hanging		I return.
10. Baaiya Having them	yégo	nasdóse I return.			
11. Tanalág		oné' bĭ <i>l</i>	tsĕnánĕsts t I went out	a yégo	nasdóse I return.
12. Sáan Old age	$egin{aligned} hogcupan \ & ext{house} \end{aligned}$	$\overset{ ext{ládĭ}n}{\overset{ ext{there}}{ ext{}}}$	nasdóse I return.		
13. <i>H</i> ozó	hogán	ládĭn	nasdóse		
Happiness	house	there	I return.		
14. Sĭkéde Behind me	<i>hoz</i> óni happily	yégo	nasdóse I return.	e	
15. Sĭtsĭ'dze Before me	<i>hoz</i> óni happily	yégo	nasdóse I return.		
16. Siyage Beneath me	hozóni happily	yégo	nasdóse I return.		
17. Sĭkígi Above me	hozóni happily	yégo	nasdóse I return.		
18. Sĭnáde Around me	daá <i>l</i> tso	hozóni happily	ládĭn	nasdóse I return.	
		agaí kạ veling no		h ozóni $_{ m happily}$	si I
nĭ <i>slin</i> become	$ ext{ládĭ} n$	nasdóse I return.			
(Followed by	v a refrain	of meaning	abrow seelo)	

⁽Followed by a refrain of meaningless words.)

 $^{^{18}\,\}rm Meaningless.$ $^{19}\,\rm Unusual$ form, probably a contraction with a meaningless syllable.

SONG C.

PRELUDE.

PRELUDE.					
Sĭlá sĭlá kĕlyá ananan. (Repeated four times.) My hand my hand it lies in.					
1. Kạt bĩ <i>l H</i> ayo/ká <i>l</i> i A <i>s</i> kí si nĩ <i>sl</i> ín sĩlá kế/lya Now, with it Dawn boy I have become my hand they lie in.					
2. Tsénitsehogan ládĭn sĭlá kĕ'lya Red Rock House there my hand they lie in.					
3. Ketáni dĭlyĭ'l danadĭnlá' ládĭn sĭlá kĕ'lya kethawn dark hangs down there my hand they lie in.					
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
5. Yúnigo ndéka bǐkénaděskaiye tadǐtdín bǐl dasilá' Behind the cotton fabric with stripes on a white ground pollen with hanging					
${f ládin}$ $silá$ ${f k\'elya}$ there ${f my}$ hands they lie in.					
6. Si baaíya yégo sĭlá kĕ'lya I having them my hands they lie in.					
7. Tanalágola nayúne bĭl tsĕnánĕstsa sĭlá kĕ'lya A second thing from within with I went out my hands they lie in.					
8. Sáan hogán ládĭn sĭlá kĕ'lya Old age house there my hands they lie in.					
9. Hozó hogán ládĭn sĭlá kĕ'lya Happiness house there my hands they lie in.					
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
11. Si bĭ l nayĕstá yégo sĭlá kĕ'lya I with go homeward my hands they lie in.					
12. Si bĭl nanĕstsá' yégo sĭlá kĕ'lya I with reach home my hands they lie in.					
13. Si bĭl nanĕsdá yégo sĭlá kĕ'lya I sit down yégo sĭlá kĕ'lya my hands they lie in.					
14. Sîtsi'dze hozógo yégo sîlá kĕ'lya Before me happily my hands they lie in.					
15. Sîkéde hozógo yégo sĭlá kĕ'lya Behind me happily my hands they lie in.					
16. Siyagi hozogo yego sila ke'lya Beneath me happily my hands they lie in.					
17. Sīkige hozógo yégo sĭlá kĕ'lya					

they lie in.

my hands

Above me

happily

	Sĭnáde .round me	$\mathop{ m da} olimits_{ m all}$		hozógo happily	yégo	sĭlá my hands	kĕ'lya they lie in.
	Kat ^{Now}	sáan old age	nagaí traveling	kat now	biké ^{its trail}	hozóni happily	sĭ I
:	nĭ <i>sl</i> i'n become	yégo	<i>s</i> ĭlá my han				

REFRAIN.

Ananaiye sĭlá sĭlá kĕ'lya sĭlá sĭlá kĕ'lya ananan my my they lie in my my they lie in. hands they lie in.

II.

- danadĭnlá' 3. Ketáni do*lĭ′z*i ládĭn sĭlá kĕ'lya Kethawns blue hang down there my hands they lie in. 4. Nahotsói tadítdín $\mathbf{b}\mathbf{i}l$ bekeétin ládĭn *s*ĭlá kĕ'lya Evening light pollen with its trail marked my hands they lie in. there dasilá' ládĭn 5. Yúnigo hadáte tadĭtdín \mathbf{b} il hangs Behind the haliotis pollen with there sĭlá kĕ'lya they lie in. my hands
- The remainder as in stanza I, except that lines 14 and 15 change places.

SONG D.

PRELUDE.

$H { m aineya}^{20}$	9	188 naaí nds up, stands up,	oyéye ²⁰	naaí stands up.	oyéye
Naaí oyé² Stands up,	o naaí stands up.	oyéyea'. ²⁰			
1. Hadjinaí They came up	dz l 21 mountains	nayiáyi' loom up.			
2. H ayo l ká l	dzĭl mountain	nayiáyi' looms up.			
3. Nadán lkai White corn	dzĭl mountain	nayiáyi' looms up.			
4. Yúdi	dzĭl na	ayiáyi'			

looms up.

Soft goods mountain

²⁰ Meaningless.

²¹ The usual form is dzil, not dzil.

5. Ni			ayiáyi' oms up.			
	$\operatorname{d ilde{ ilde{ ilde{i}}}}_{ ext{llen}}$	dzĭl mountain	nayiáyi' looms up.			
$({ m An}il \ _{ m Grassho}$			ayiáyiʻ) ²² looms up.			
7. Ai	•	•	bikéya their country	niaíye looms up	nizóni _{beautifully}	yaaiye it stands.
8. Aí	,		•	•	$_{ m all}^{ m ts \acute{o}}$	<i>hoz</i> óni beautifully
n	ayiáiyi					

REFRAIN.

Haineya oooo naaia, etc.

looms up.

SONG E.

PRELUDE.

I'n	na ²³ hw	ié ²⁸ siyáze my child,	eena ²³	${ m saad\'iln}il \ { m cook\ for\ yourself.}$
1.	Hasdzélti Hastséyalti,	bisté s	adĭlní <i>l</i> for yourself.	
2.	Hayo l ká l	${ m bi} t { m aditdin} $	a bis	
3.	Yúdi Soft goods	bidolyágo abundant,	bisté his lunch	${ m sad\'iln\'il} \ { m cook\ for\ yourself.}$
4,	Nt <i>liz</i> Hard goods	bidolyágo abundant,	bisté his lunch	${ m sad\'ilni} l$ cook for yourself.
5.	Bitsin Before him	nahozógo happily,	bisté his lunch	${ m sad\'iln}$ í l
6.	Biké Behind him	nahozógo happily,	bisté his lunch	sadilnil cook for yourself.
7.	Biyáge Above him below	nahozógo happily,	bisté his lunch	${ m sad\'iln}il$ cook for yourself.
8.	Bikíge Above him	nahozógo happily,	bisté his lunch	${ m sadĭlni} l$ ${ m cook}$ for yourself.
9.	Biná Around him	nahozógo happily,	bisté his lunch	$\operatorname{sadĭln\'i} l$ cook for yourself.

 $^{^{22}\,\}mathrm{This}$ line was omitted in rendering the song to the Editor in 1906. $^{23}\,\mathrm{Meaningless}.$

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 $\begin{array}{cccc} 10. \ \ {\rm S\'aan} & {\rm naga\'i} & {\rm bist\'e} & {\rm sad\'iln\'i} l \\ {\rm Old\ age} & {\rm traveling} & {\rm his\ lunch} & {\rm cook\ for\ yourself.} \end{array}$

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11. Biké hozó bisté sadĭlníl

His trail happily, his lunch cook for yourself.

REFRAIN.

I'na hwié siyázi sadĭlní*l* olagáne²³ Mychild cook for yourself.

SONG F. POLLEN SONG.

PRELUDE.

I'na hwié sitsówe eena saanĕlyá' My grandchild I have eaten.

- 1. Hastséhogan bisté saanělyá Hastséhogan his lunch, I have eaten.
- 2. Nahotsói bitaditdín bisté saanělyá Evening light its pollen, his lunch I have eaten.
- 3. Yúdi bidolyágo bisté saanělyá Soft goods abundant, his lunch I have esten.
- 4. Ntlíz bidolyágo bisté saanělyá Hard goods abundant, his lunch I have eaten.
- 5. Biké nahozógo bisté saanělyá' Behind happily, his lunch I have eaten.
- 6. Bitsín nahozógo bisté saanělyá Before him happily, his lunch I have eaten.
- 7. Biyáge nahozógo bisté saanělyá Below him happily, his lunch I have eaten.
- 8. Bikíge nahozógo bisté saanělyá Above him happily, his lunch I have eaten.
- 9. Biná nahozógo bisté saanělyá Around happily, his lunch I have eaten.
- 10. Sáan nagaí bisté saanělyá' old age traveling, his lunch I have eaten.
- 11. Biké hozó bisté saanělyá His trail happily, his lunch I have eaten.

REFRAIN.

I'na hwié sitsówe saanělyá kolagáne My grandchild, I have eaten.

PRAYER No. 2.

1.	Hayolká Dawn	d Aski	′ nĭa	sli'ngo I am,	adĭs I sa		
	Yúdi Soft goods	${ m a} lt { m asai}$ of all kinds,	sĭkć my mod	0	adĭsní' I say.		
	Yúdi Soft goods	$\mathbf{a} lt \mathbf{a} \mathbf{s} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{i}$ of all kinds,		légo eggins	adĭsní I say.	.	
	Yúdi Soft goods	a lt asaí of all kinds,	siég my sh	-	adĭsní' 1 say.	÷	
	Yúdi Soft goods	a lt asa $cute{ ext{i}}$ of all kinds,	<i>s</i> ĭni my n		adĭsní' I say.		
• •	Yúdi Soft goods	a lt asa $cute{ ext{i}}$ of all kinds,	<i>s</i> ĭno my v	_	adĭsní' 1 say.		
	Yúdi Soft goods	${ m a} lt { m asai}$ of all kinds,		tsósgo plumes,	adĭs: I sa;		
	Yúdi Soft goods	al t asaí of all kinds,	si me, t	dahaz	_	idĭsní' I say.	
	Nt <i>l</i> ĭ'z Iard goods	$\mathbf{a}lt\mathbf{a}\mathbf{s}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{i}$ of all kinds	si me,		hazlágo vill come to,	adĭsní I say.	
	$oldsymbol{Lin}_{ ext{Horses}}$	${ m a} lt { m asa} { m i}$	si me		azlágo ill come to,	adĭsní' I say.	
11.	Debé Sheep	altasaí of all kinds	si me		hazlágo will come to,	adĭsn I say.	_
12.	Nadán l White co			hazlág ill come t		sní' ay.	
13.	Nadán l Yellow co			ahazlá will come		dĭsní' ^{I say} .	
14.	Nadán Corn	a lt asa $f i$			azlágo l come to,	adĭsní' I say.	
15.	Nanisé Growing things	a <i>lt</i> asaí of all kind			hazlágo vill come to,	adĭsní' I say.	
16.	Kos Clouds	$\mathrm{d}f i l yf i' l$	yasóni beautiful			zlágo come to,	adĭsní' I say.
17.	Nĭ <i>l</i> tsab Male rai		sóni ^{stiful,}	si me	dahazlág		ísní' ay.
18.	A' Cloud		yasóni beautiful,	si	$\mathrm{da} h \mathrm{azl}$ it will con		adĭsní' I say.
19.	Nĭ <i>l</i> tsab Female r		sóni ^{utiful,}	si me	dahazlág		sní' ay.

20.	Atsĭnĭlt <i>l</i> ĭ	's yasó beauti			zlágo come to,	adĭsní I say.
21.	Natsílĭt Rainbow	yasóni ^{beautiful} ,	Si me	dahazlá	0	adĭsní' ^{I say.}
22.	Tadĭtdín Pollen	ya <i>s</i> óni ^{beautiful,}		$\mathrm{da} h \mathrm{azl}$	_	adĭsní' I say.
23.	Anĭ <i>l</i> tạ'ni Grasshoppers	yasóni _{beautiful,}		dahazl		adĭsní' I say.
24.	Sĭtsĭ'dze Before me	hozógo happily,	nasé I tra	9	idĭsní' I say.	
25.	Sĭkéde Behind me	hozógo happily,	naság I travel		ĭsní' say.	
26.	Siyági Below me	hozógo happily,	naságe I travel		ísní' say.	
27.	Sĭkígi Above me	hozógo happily,	naságo I travel,		sní'	
2 8.	Sináde Around me	$\mathop{ m da\'a}_{{ m all}}$ tso	hozóg happil		ságo ravel,	adĭsní' I say.
		nagaí vandering	nĭslingo am 1,	nasá I trav		adĭsní' I say.
30.	Biké Its trail	hozógo happily	nĭslingo am I,	nas I tra	_	adĭsní' I say.
31.	Hozógo Happily	naságo I travel,	adĭsı I say			
32.	$m{H}$ oz $cute{o}$	nahastlín it is finished.				
33.	$m{H}$ ozó $^{\circ}$ Happily	nahastlin it is finished.				
34.	Hozó Happily	nahastlin it is finished.				
35.	Hozó Happily	nahastlín it is finished.				

²⁴The suffix -go in all the words of this prayer has the force "of this sort" I am, my moccasins are, etc.

A PRAYER OF THE SECOND DAY OF THE NIGHT CHANT.

(See The Night Chant, p. 81, par. 355.)

T.

- 1. From the base of the east.
- 2. From the base of the Pelado Peak.
- 3. From the house made of mirage,
- 4. From the story made of mirage,
- 5. From the doorway of rainbow,
- 6. The path out of which is the rainbow,
- 7. The rainbow passed out with me.
- 8. The rainbow raised up with me.
- 9. Through the middle of broad fields,
- 10. The rainbow returned with me.
- 11. To where my house is visible,
- 12. The rainbow returned with me.
- 13. To the roof of my house,
- 14. The rainbow returned with me.
- 15. To the entrance of my house,
- 16. The rainbow returned with me.
- 17. To just within my house,
- 18. The rainbow returned with me.
- 19. To my fireside,
- 20. The rainbow returned with me.
- 21. To the center of my house,
- 22. The rainbow returned with me.
- 23. At the fore part of my house with the dawn,
- 24. The Talking God sits with me.
- 25. The House God sits with me.
- 26. Pollen Boy sits with me.
- 27. Grasshopper Girl sits with me.
- 28. In beauty Estsánatlehi, my mother, for her I return.
- 29. Beautifully my fire to me is restored.

- 30. Beautifully my possessions are to me restored.
- 31. Beautifully my soft goods to me are restored.
- 32. Beautifully my hard goods to me are restored.
- 34. Beautifully my horses to me are restored.
- 34. Beautifully my sheep to me are restored.
- 35. Beautifully my old men to me are restored.
- 36. Beautifully my old women to me are restored.
- 37. Beautifully my young men to me are restored.
- 38. Beautifully my women to me are restored.
- 39. Beautifully my children to me are restored.
- 40. Beautifully my wife to me is restored.
- 41. Beautifully my chiefs to me are restored.
- 42. Beautifully my country to me is restored.
- 43. Beautifully my fields to me are restored.
- 44. Beautifully my house to me is restored.
- 45. Talking God sits with me.
- 46. House God sits with me.
- 47. Pollen Boy sits with me.
- 48. Grasshopper Girl sits with me.
- 49. Beautifully white corn to me is restored.
- 50. Beautifully yellow corn to me is restored.
- 51. Beautifully blue corn to me is restored.
- 52. Beautifully corn of all kinds to me is restored.
- 53. In beauty may I walk.
- 54. All day long may I walk.
- 55. Through the returning seasons may I walk.
- 56. (Translation uncertain.)
- 57. Beautifully will I possess again.
- 58. (Translation uncertain.)
- 59. Beautifully birds
- 60. Beautifully joyful birds
- 61. On the trail marked with pollen may I walk.
- 62. With grasshoppers about my feet may I walk.
- 63. With dew about my feet may I walk.
- 64. With beauty may I walk.
- 65. With beauty before me, may I walk.
- 66. With beauty behind me, may I walk.
- 67. With beauty above me, may I walk.

- 68. With beauty below me, may I walk.
- 69. With beauty all around me, may I walk.
- 70. In old age wandering on a trail of beauty, lively, may I walk.
- In old age wandering on a trail of beauty, living again, may I walk.
- 72. It is finished in beauty.
- 73. It is finished in beauty.

II.

- 1. From the base of the south.
- 2. From the base of the San Mateo mountain.

(The rest as in Part I, except that 65 and 66 and also 67 and 68 are transposed.)

TIT.

- 1. From the base of the west.
- 2. From the base of the San Francisco mountain. (The rest as in Part I.)

IV.

- 1. From the base of the north.
- 2. From the base of the San Juan mountains.

(The rest as in Part II; but "It is finished in beauty" is repeated four times.)

TEXT AND INTERLINEAR TRANSLATION.

I.

- 1. Haá biyáden
 The East from its base.
- 2. Dzĭlnadzĭ'ni biyáden from its base.
- 3. Hadáhonige behogánden house made of from.
- 4. Hadáhonige bedahonikáden

 Mirage baving its foundation of from.
- 5. Natsílĭt dadĭnláden the doorway from.

6. Natsílĭt biké dzétĭn Rainbow its trail the passage out. 7. Natsílĭt sĭltséĭndel Rainbow with me it went out. 8. Natsílĭt sĭldáindidel Rainbow with me it went higher. 9. Daiké hot'él elnígiField broad in the middle 10. Natsílĭt *sĭl*náhindel Rainbow with me it returned. 11. Sóhogan bitsíhastigi My house from where it could be seen 12. Natsílĭt sĭlnáhindel Rainbow with me it returned. 13. Sóhogan sitkíge My house its roof 14. Natsílĭt sĭlnáhindel Rainbow with me it returned. 15. Sóhogan dzeetín My house the entrance 16. Natsílĭt sĭlnáhindel Rainbow with me it returned. 17. Sóhogan bahastláde My house iust inside 18. Natsílĭt sĭlnáhindel with me it returned. Rainbow honĭshá'de 19. Sóhogan the hearth My house 20. Natsílĭt sĭlnáhindel with me it returned. Rainbow 21. Sóhogan yahalnígě My house the center 22. Natsílĭt sĭlnáhindel Rainbow with me it returned. 23. Hayolkál běsóhogan ntsit*l*ági The dawn with my house fore part sĭ*l*naneské' 24. Hastséyalti Talking God with me he sits.

sĭlnaneské'

with me he sits.

Askí

Воу

sĭlnaneské"

with me he sits.

25. Hastséhogan

Pollen

26. Tadĭtdín

House God

- 27. Anilta/ni Atét sĭlnaneské' Grasshopper Girl with me she sits.
- 28. Hozógo Estsánatlehi samá bananestsá
 Happily Woman Who my mother for her I return.
 Rejuvenates
- 29. Hozógo sókon sĭnastlín Happily my fire is restored to me.
- 30. Hozógo sinalyée sĭnastlín
 Happily my possessions are restored to me.
- 31. Hozógo soyúde sĭnastlín
 Happily my soft goods are restored to me.
- 32. Hozógo sintlíz sĭnastlín
 Happily my hard goods are restored to me.
- 33. Hozógo sĭlín sĭnastlín
 Happily my horses are restored to me.
- 34. Hozógo sidebé sinastlin
 Happily my sheep are restored to me.
- 35. Hozógo sahastúe sĭnastlín
 Happily my old men are restored to me.
- 36. Hozógo sizáni sinastlín
 Happily my old women are restored to me.
- 37. Hozógo sitsilké sĭnastlín
 Happily my young men are restored to me.
- 38. Hozógo sidzíke sĭnastlín

 Happily my young women are restored to me.
- 39. Hozógo saltsíni sĭnastlín
 Happily my children are restored to me.
- 40. Hozógo bilhinisnáni sinastlín
 Happily my wife are restored to me
 (or husband)
- 41. Hozógo sinantaí sĭnastlín
 Happily my chiefs are restored to me.
- 42. Hozógo sikéya sĭnastlín
 Happily my country is restored to me.
- 43. Hozógo sidaiké sĭnastlín

 Happily my fields are restored to me.
- 44. Hozógo sagán sĭnastlín
 Happily my house is restored to me.
- 45. Hastséyalti sĭlnaneské' with me he sits.
- 46. Hastséhogan sĭlnaneské with me he sits.

66. Sikédze Me behind toward

hozógo

happily

nasádo may I walk.

				*	
47.	$T{ m ad ilde{i}td ilde{i}n}$	Askí Boy	s i l nanes k ϵ		
48.	Anilta'ni Grasshopper	Atét ^{Girl}	sĭlnaneské with me she si		
4 9.	H ozógo $_{ m Happily}$	$\operatorname{nad}\!\operatorname{\acute{a}\!\mathit{n}} l$ l white cor		astlin	
50.	H ozógo $_{ m Happily}$	nadá <i>nl</i> t yellow co		$\operatorname{ast} lin$	
51.	H ozógo $_{ m Happily}$	nadándo blue cor		$\mathrm{ast}lin$ red to me.	
52 .	Hozógo Happily	nadán corn	${ m a} lt { m asai}$ of all kinds	sı̃nast l ı́ n is restored to me.	
53.	Hozógo Happily	nasádo may I walk.			
54.	Daládjin All day long	(?) nah		asádo I walk.	
55.	$Tasi_{ m Thus}$	akenahotlé			
56.	Hozógo Happily	da <i>lás</i> i	nahádo		
57.	Hozógo Happily		$ahotlcute{e}do$ ill get again.		
58.	Hozógo Happily	dasé (?)	ĭndĭntĕso		
59.	Hozógo Happily	ayás ^{birds}	indantáhi (?)	danditségo (?)	nasádo may I walk.
60.	H ozógo $_{ m Happily}$	ayás ^{birds}	ba <i>h</i> ozóni joyful	danditségo	nasádo may I walk.
61.	Tadĭtdí n	bekeétir its trail marked	n nasádo with may I wa		
	Ani <i>l</i> tą'ni Grasshoppers	bidesís about my			
63.		bidesísgo bout my feet	nasádo may I walk.		
64.	H ozógo $_{ m Happily}$	nasádo may I walk.			
65.	Sitsidze Me before toward	hozógo happily	nasádo may I walk		

67.	Siyádze	hozó g o	na <i>s</i> ádo	
	Me below	happily	may I walk.	

- 68. Sikĭ'dze hozógo nasádo Me above happily may I walk. toward
- 69. Sīná taáltso hozógo nasádo Me around all happily may I walk.
- 70. Sáan nagaí biké hozógo neslíndo nasádo Old age wandering its trail happily I will be may I walk.
- 71. Sáan nagaí biké hozógo nasistlingo nasádo
 Old age wandering its trail happily again living may I walk.
- 72. Hozó nahastlín Happily it is restored.
- 73. Hozó nahastlín Happily it is restored.

II.

- 1. Sadaá biyáde
 The south from its base,
- 2. Tsódzĭ*l* biyáde Mt. San Mateo from its base.

(The rest as in part I except that lines 65 and 66, and 67 and 68 are transposed.)

ш.

- 1. Iná biyáde
 The west from its base,
- 2. Dokooslít biyáde San Francisco Mt. from its base.

(The rest as in part I.)

IV.

- 1. Náhokos biyáde The north from its base
- 2. Debéntsa biyáde San Juan Mts. from its base

(The rest as in part II except that "Hozó nahastlín" is repeated four times.)

A PRAYER OF THE FOURTH DAY OF THE NIGHT CHANT.

(See The Night Chant, p. 97, par. 426.)

I.

- 1. Tse'gíhi.
- 2. House made of the dawn.
- 3. House made of evening light.
- 4. House made of the dark cloud.
- 5. House made of male rain.
- 6. House made of dark mist.
- 7. House made of female rain.
- 8. House made of pollen.
- 9. House made of grasshoppers.
- 10. Dark cloud is at the door.
- 11. The trail out of it is dark cloud.
- 12. The zigzag lightning stands high up on it.
- 13. Male diety!
- 14. Your offering I make.
- 15. I have prepared a smoke for you.
- 16. Restore my feet for me.
- 17. Restore my legs for me.
- 18. Restore my body for me.
- 19. Restore my mind for me.
- 20. Restore my voice for me.
- 21. This very day take out your spell for me.
- 22. Your spell remove for me.
- 23. You have taken it away for me.
- 24. Far off it has gone.
- 25. Happily I recover.
- 26. Happily my interior becomes cool.
- 27. Happily I go forth.
- 28. My interior feeling cold, may I walk.
- 29. No longer sore, may I walk.

- 30. Impervious to pain, may I walk.
- 31. With lively feelings may I walk.
- 32. As it used to be long ago, may I walk.
- 33. Happily may I walk.
- 34. Happily with abundant dark clouds, may I walk.
- 35. Happily with abundant showers, may I walk.
- 36. Happily with abundant plants, may I walk.
- 37. Happily on a trail of pollen, may I walk.
- 38. Happily may I walk.
- 39. Being as it used to be long ago, may I walk.
- 40. May it be happy (or beautiful) before me.
- 41. May it be beautiful behind me.
- 42. May it be beautiful below me.
- 43. May it be beautiful above me.
- 44. May it be beautiful all around me.
- 45. In beauty it is finished.
- 46. In beauty it is finished.

II.

- 10. Dark mist is at the door.
- 11. The trail out of it is dark mist.
- 12. The male rain stands high upon it.

(With the exception of these lines and lines 40 and 41, which change places, the second part of the prayer is identical with the first. At the end it has "In beauty it is finished," repeated four times.)

TEXT AND INTERLINEAR TRANSLATION.

- 1. Tse'gihi
- 2. Hayolkál behogán bawn house made of.
- 3. Nahotsoi behogán Evening light house made of.
- 4. Kósdĭlyĭl behogán
 Dark cloud bouse made of.
- 5. Niltsabaká behogán house made of.

6. A''dĭlyĭl behogán
Dark fog house made of.

7. Niltsabaad behogan Female rain house made of.

8. Taditdin behogan house made of.

9. Aniltani behogan Grasshoppers house made of.

10. Kósdĭlyĭl dadĭnlá' doorposts.

11. Kósdĭ*l*yĭ*l* bĭké dzeétin
Dark cloud his road the exit.

12. Atsĭnitlis yike dasizini
Lightening on top standing up.

13. Hastsébaka
O, Male Divinity!

14. Nigél islá' Your I make.

15. Nadihila'
For you I have prepared.

16. Siké saádilil My feet for me restore.

17. Sitsát saádilil my legs for me restore.

18. Sitsis saaditlil
My body for me restore.

19. Sī'ni saadītlil
My mind for me restore.

20. Siné saádit lil
My voice for me restore.

21. Tadisdzin naalil sahadilel
This very day your spell for me you will take out.

22. Naalíl sahanéĭnla' Your spell for me is removed.

23. Sītsádze tahī'ndĭnla' Away from you have taken it.

24. Nĭzágo nastlín it has gone.

25. Hozógo nadedisdálHappily I will recover.

26.	Hozógo Happily	sĭtáha my interior	$ ext{dinok} \acute{e}l$ will be cool.	
27.	Hozógo Happily	${ m t}_{ m S}{ m id}{ m i}_{ m S}{ m i}_{ m l}$ I shall go forth.		
28.	Sitáha My interior	honezkázig		
29.	Dosatéhia No longer so	go nasád re may I wa		
30.	Dosohodi Impervious	0	asádo y I walk.	
	Saná' My feelings	$egin{array}{l} ext{nis} l ext{ingo} \ ext{being lively} \end{array}$	nasádo may I walk.	
32.	Daa <i>l</i> kída Long ago	kitégo as it was	nasádo may I walk.	
33.	$m{H}$ ozógo $_{m{H}}$ appily	kósdĭ <i>l</i> yĭ <i>l</i> clouds dark	senahotlédo receiving again	nasádo may I walk.
34.	Hozógo Happily	nasádo may I walk.		
35.	Hozógo Happily	sedahwili	tíndo nasádo t showers may I walk.	
36.	$m{H}$ ozógo $_{m{H}}$ appily	nánise growing plants	senahot <i>l</i> édo receiving again	nasádo may I walk.
37.	Hozógo Happily	$t{ m ad}$ ĭ $t{ m d}$ í n	keheetingo its trail	nasádo may I walk.
38.	Hozógo Happily	nasá may I w		
39.	Tasé Thus	$rac{al kidzi}{as ext{ it used to be}}$	${\color{blue} \mathbf{a}honil} \mathbf{go}$ it having happened	nasádo may I walk.
40.	Sitsidze Before me	hozó may it be		
41.	Sikéde Behind me	hozód may it be h		
42.	Siyade Below me	$hoz cup{\'od}$ may it be l		
4 3.	Sikide Above me	hozód may it be h	-	
44.	SIná Around me	taá <i>l</i> tso ^{all}	hozódo may it be happy	
4 5.	Hozó Happily	$\mathrm{na} h \mathrm{as} t$ it is resto		
46.	H oz δ Happily	${f na} {m has} t$ it is resto		

II.

- 10. A''dilyil dadııla'.
- 11. A''dilyil biké dzeétin
 Dark fog its trail the exit.
- 12. Niltsabaká yíke dasizíni.

 Male rain on top standing up.

(The second part of the prayer is identical with the first part except that lines 40 and 41 change places and the lines given above take the places of the corresponding lines in part I. The concluding lines are said four times instead of twice.)

THE STORY OF BEKOTSIDI.

Békotsĭdi and Sun Bearer (Tsínihanoai) made all the animals while they were sitting together in the same room,—Békotsĭdi in the north, Tsínihanoai in the south. While the former was making a horse, the latter was making an antelope, and this is why the antelope is so much like a horse. It has a mane and no small back toes as the deer has.

Both of the gods sang while they were at work, and this was the song that Békotsĭdi sang to bless all that he was making. It was the first song which he sang at this work.

- 1. Now Békotsidi, that am I. For them I make.
- 2. Now child of Day Bearer am I. For them I make.
- 3. Now Day Bearer's beam of blue. For them I make.
- 4. Shines on my feet and your feet too. For them I make.
- 5. Horses of all kinds now increase. For them I make.
- 6. At my finger's tips and yours. For them I make.
- 7. Beasts of all kinds now increase. For them I make.
- 8. The bluebirds now increase. For them I make.
- 9. Soft goods of all kinds now increase. For them I make.
- 10. Now with the pollen they increase. For them I make.
- 11. Increasing now, they will last forever. For them I make.
- In old age wandering on the trail of beauty. For them I make.
- 13. To form them fair, for them I labor. For them I make.

After he had made the animals, he sang another song the refrain of which is "Kat hadzídila", now they are made." As the animals began to breed, he sang another song appropriate to this, and when they were multiplying abundantly, he sang a fourth song, the burden of which was Keanádildzĭsi, which means, they are multiplying.

While Day Bearer was making the horse and domestic sheep, Békotsĭdi was making antelope and bighorn. While Day Bearer was making a goat, Békotsĭdi was making a cow. While the former was making a deer, the latter was making an elk. Then Day Bearer began to make a mule and Békotsĭdi began to make a donkey, and the former said: "I shall stop with this; I shall make no more." But Békotsĭdi said, "I shall continue my work." Then he made the jack-rabbit, the small rabbit, the prairie-dog, the wood-rat, and many more animals.²⁵

No pictures were drawn of Békotsidi and no one masquerades in his form. His appearance is not known.²⁶

Four songs and no more belong to this tale. If you want a fine horse, sing the second and third songs, say a prayer, and you will get the horse. In your prayer specify the color and kind of a horse you desire. It will come to you from the house of Day Bearer.

The name Békotsĭdi signifies "He tries to catch it." He got his name while he was out hunting. An indecent story is told to account for this.

The first iron-gray horse was made of turquoise, the first red (sorrel) horse of red stone (carnelian?), the first black horse of cannel coal, the first white horse of white shell, and the first piebald horse of haliotis shell. So horses are now, according to their color, called after the different substances of which the first horses were made. Thus the Navahoes speak of doli'zi lin (turquoise or gray horse), bástšili lin (red stone or sorrel horse), bástšili lin (cannel coal or black horse), yolkaí lin (haliotis or spotted horse).

The hoofs of the first horse were made of tse'hadáhonige, or mirage stone, a stone on which paints are ground. Such stones

 $^{^{28}}$ Hatáli Natlói does not know in what order these small animals were made, and does not know if Bekotsidi made snakes and fish.

²⁶ Hatáli Natlói does not know where he lives; but thinks he dwells either in the sky or in Estsánatlehi's house in the western ocean.

are added to earth from six sacred mountains to form their most potent medicine. A shaman will not treat a diseased horse without this. It is used, too, when they pray for increase of stock and increase of wealth.

TEXT AND INTERLINEAR TRANSLATION.

				IG A.			
T3/	,	,		LUDE.			
·E'ya	aíya	éya	aíya	ai	eena		
E'ya	aíya	éya	aíya	ai		itsidĭlés em I make	
1. Kạt	Béko Békot		$ ext{ka}t$	si I	nĭ <i>sl</i> íi am.	a	Bahatsidĭlés For them I make
2. Kạ <i>t</i>	$\mathbf{T}s$ í \imath	thanoai	bi	gé	\mathbf{k} a t	si	nĭ sl in' $f go$
Now		y Bearer	his	son	now	I	am.
	atsidĭlés hem I make						
3. Kạt		anoai Bearer	${ m bit} l$ ól		do <i>l</i> ĭ′:		Bahatsidĭlés For them I make.
4. Sĭké My feet	$\mathrm{la}tcute{a}$ ends of	$\mathop{\mathtt{ka}t}_{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathbf{now}}}$	niké your fe			Bahatsi or them I	
5. Lin Horses	$\mathbf{a}lt\mathbf{a}\mathbf{s}s$				nadĭldz are increas		Bahatsidĭlés For them I make.
6. Sĭla	latá	$\mathbf{ka}t$	nĭlá	ní	ti B	ahatsid	lĭlés
My han	ds ends of	now	your han	ds run i	nto. F	or them I	make.
7. Díni	altas	saí k	ą <i>t</i>	la	nadĭldz	ĭ'si	${f Bahatsid imes l\acute{e}s}$
Animal	s of all k	inds n	ow	•	are increa	-	For them I make.
8. Ka <i>t</i>	ayás birds	$\mathrm{do}l$ I' z i	kạ <i>t</i>	la	nadĭle are incr		Bahatsidĭlés For them I make.
9. Yúdi Soft goo	altas		$egin{array}{l} ar{a}t & l \ egin{array}{ccc} ar{a} & & l \end{array}$		nadĭldz re increas		Bahatsidĭlés For them I make.
10. Kạ <i>t</i>	$\mathrm{b}reve{i}t\mathrm{a}$	dĭtdín	b i l	la	nadĭlda	ĭ'si	Bahatsidĭlés
Now	its 1	oollen	with		are increa	sing.	For them I make.
11. Kéa	' na	dĭldzĭ′si	ka	t (dóni'dĭı	ıĕ <i>s</i>	Bahatsidĭlés
More more	and are	increasing	nov		they will l forever.	ast	For them I make.
12. Kạ <i>t</i>	sáan	naga	í kạ t	bĭk	é ho	zóni.	$\mathbf{Ba} h \mathbf{ats} \mathbf{id} \mathbf{Il} \mathbf{\acute{e}s}$
Now	in old ag	e wanderi	ng now	its tr	ail bea	utiful.	For them I make.
13. Ten	tíngo²¹	$l\mathbf{a'}$	baanĭ	slé	Bahata	sidĭlés	
	ake them		for them I	do it.	For them	I make.	
			DEL	D A IN			

REFRAIN.

Baanaslési en an etc. For them I make.

²⁷The author was uncertain about this word. An informant has suggested dantingo, "several paths."

PROTECTION SONG.

(To be sung on going into battle.)

T.

Now, Slayer of the Alien Gods, among men am I.

Now among the alien gods with weapons of magic am I.

Rubbed with the summits of the mountains,

Now among the alien gods with weapons of magic am I.

Now upon the beautiful trail of old age,

Now among the alien gods with weapons of magic am I.

II.

Now, Offspring of the Water, among men am I.

Now among the alien gods with weapons of magic am I.

Rubbed with the water of the summits,

Now among the alien gods with weapons of magic am I.

Now upon the beautiful trail of old age,

Now among the alien gods with weapons of magic am I.

III.

Now, Lightning of the Thunder, among men am I.

Now among the alien gods with weapons of magic am I.

Rubbed with the summit of the sky,

Now among the alien gods with weapons of magic am I.

Now upon the beautiful trail of old age,

Now among the alien gods with weapons of magic am I.

τv

Now, Altsodoniglehi, among men am I.

Now among the alien gods with weapons of magic am I.

Rubbed with the summits of the earth,

Now among the alien gods with weapons of magic am I.

Now upon the beautiful trail of old age,

Now among the alien gods with weapons of magic am I.

TEXT AND INTERLINEAR TRANSLATION.

I.

PRELUDE.

Sinaháse nagée nagée alíli kat bĭtása My thoughts run. Alien gods, alien gods I walk among weapons now

A'yeyeyeyahai' (Meaningless).

- nitá' 1. Ka*t* Nayénĕzgani nĭslín siNow Nayénezgani people among. am nagée nagée alíli $\mathbf{ka}t$ bĭtása alien gods, alien gods, among them I walk. weapons now
- 2. Dzĭl hweztaníta' hotsi's tsĭ'da Mountains tops of I am rubbed with, truly nagée nagée alíli $\mathbf{k}at$ bĭ*tás*a alien gods, alien gods, among them I walk. weapons now
- 3. Kat sáan nagaí kat biké sinĭslín *h*ozóni Now in old age wandering its trail beautiful now T am. nagée nagée alíli kat bĭ*tás*a alien gods alien gods weapons among them I walk. now

II.

now among them I walk.

nĭta' 1. Kat Tóbadzistsíni sinĭslinNow Tóbadzistsini Ι among them am. nagée alíli bĭtása nagée $\mathbf{ka}t$ alien gods. alien gods

weapons

2. T6' hotsi's tsĭ'da hweztaníta' tops of Water truly I am rubbed with.

alíli bĭ*tás*a nagée nagée $\mathbf{ka}t$ now among them I walk. alien gods, alien gods weapons

nagaí 3. Kat sáan $\mathbf{ka}t$ biké hozóni sinĭslín in old age wandering beautiful Now now its trail am

nagée nagée alíli $\mathbf{ka}t$ bĭtása alien gods, alien gods weapons now among them I walk.

III.

nĭtá' 1. Kat Bělĭndzĭnot*l*is sinĭslín Now Belindzinotlis1 among them. alíli bĭtása nagée nagée kat alien gods, alien gods weapons now among them I walk. 2. Ya hotsi's tsi'da hweztanita'
Sky top of truly I am rubbed with,

nagée nagée alíli kat bitása alien gods, alien gods weapons now among them I walk.

3. Ka*t* biké hozóni nĭ*slín* sáan nagaí $\mathbf{ka}t$ siNow in old age wandering its trail beautiful now am, nagée nagée alíli kat bĭ*tás*a alien gods, alien gods among them I walk. weapons now

IV.

nĭtá' 1. Kat A'ltsodoniglehi sinĭ*sl*ín A'ltsodoniglehi Now am, among them, alíli nagée nagée katbĭtása now among them I walk. alien gods, alien gods weapons

2. Ni' hotsi's tsi'da hweztanita' Earth top of truly I am rubbed with,

3. Ka*t* sáan biké hozóni nĭslín nagaí kat siin old age wandering, beautiful Now now its trail am. alíli bĭtása nagée nagée kąt alien gods, alien gods now among them I walk. weapons

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