

contests for day and night in which Bear figures as the proponent of long periods of darkness. Neither Chipmunk nor Snake appear:

Ant wins a race with Bear and obtains thereby short successive nights and days (*Upper Chehalis* MAFLS 27:132). Bear, who desires night for six months (a year), competes with Ant and Yellowjacket; Bear is beaten; as a result Bear now sleeps three months at a time (*Upper Chehalis* MAFLS 27:132; *Cowlitz* MAFLS 27:188). Bear, who wants to sleep five years, compromises with Frog to sleep one year (winter); Frog is also to sleep one year, people one night (*Cowlitz* MAFLS 27:189).

33. Elk and Snowshoes

Snowshoes and Elk live together
Elk rebels at doing all the work and leaves
Snowshoes pursues Elk and kills him

Snowshoes and Elk were friends who lived together. Snowshoes hung on the wall. He never made fire, got water or wood, neither did he cook. Elk did all the work. One day he got tired. He thought, "I do all the work, my partner never does anything. I am going to leave."

He went away. The snow was deep. He threw away his ax and his rope. The fire went out and Snowshoes got cold. He tracked Elk. He found his ax and his rope. He saw where Elk had started to run. "I am deserted. I'll kill him because he left me."

He followed Elk. He came to a mountain. About halfway up he shouted. He thought Elk would look back, but he went right on. He was always a long way ahead. Finally he began to catch up. Elk could hear Snowshoes, *up'axp'axp'ax*, in the snow. Elk noticed he sank in deep. Snowshoes was catching up.

"You are going to die," he cried out. "No, don't kill me, have pity on my face," said Elk. "You left me." So saying, Snowshoes took out his arrow, shot him and he died.

The end of the road.

No parallels to the brief Coeur d'Alene story were found. A certain stylistic resemblance to Snowshoe's laziness and consequent desertion may be noticed in a *Tlingit* story, a typical episode in the Raven cycle. The idling in this case is well in accord with trickster Raven's character:

Raven goes to stay with Fishhawk; Fishhawk rebels at doing all the work and food-gathering for Raven, as well as for himself, and leaves (BBAE 39:116).

34. Contest between Cold and Heat

Cold and Heat who cannot get along together have a contest
Heat overcomes his younger brother, Cold

Cold and Heat were brothers. They had their house across the river. Cold was the younger. When he went out there would be frost on his eyebrows and ice on his beard. He would come into the house and complain as he sat in a corner farthest from the fire, "Why do you keep it so warm? I'm very uncomfortable because of your big fire."

He left again in the morning. Then Heat went out and looked at the sky. It was dark and threatening. He looked down at the ground and saw a snowbird crawling about on the snow. Cold came back while he was out and said, "My, he keeps it hot! I suppose he'll be making the world all warm again, my brother who is gone."

Just at sunset a hot wind blew. Cold sat in his corner and sweated. Then Heat blew into the house. "You keep it much too warm," said his younger brother. "I do not wish to kill everyone. I have pity on the people who travel." Cold said, "Here I am all wet with sweating."

So that is the way Heat overcame his younger brother, Cold. That is all I know.

This sketchy Coeur d'Alene version has probably fallen out of its setting and lost some of its descriptive parts. Analogous *Thompson*, *Sahaptin*, *Sanpoil*, *Okanagon* and *Upper Chehalis* myths, concerned with the overpowering of Cold, are adequately motivated and recorded more fully:

Heat Man takes his wife, Cold Man's daughter, to his family for a visit; Cold Man pursues the two; Heat Man's father draws out the Chinook Wind, the air becomes warm, Cold is beaten; Heat allows Cold to visit his daughter once a year for a short time; then it is winter (*Thompson* MAFLS 11:61).

Two brothers leave the house of Winter's father and go to the home of Summer and his five daughters, whom they prefer; Winter's father, accompanied by Winter, decides to wage war on Summer; Summer by shaking his blanket at their approach melts all the ice from their bodies; he sends them home with meat (*Sahaptin* MAFLS 11:148).

The necessity of overcoming extreme cold which is killing all the people motivates the *Sanpoil* contest between Cold and Heat:

South Wind is chosen by the people in the Indian country to overcome Extreme Cold; South Wind goes to Cold's house, makes a fire, thaws everything and the Cold family dies; the seasons are henceforth regulated (MAFLS 11:105).

In the Okanagon myth Coyote conquers Cold:

With the help of his three pieces of dung, one of which is equivalent to the heat of the sun, Coyote enters the Cold people's house, burns it and melts the ice; Cold and his wife die; Cold's daughter escapes; there shall be cold once in a while (MAFLS 11:74).

In the allied myth of the *Upper Chehalis* Northeast Wind represents the Cold and Southwest Wind the Heat:

Southwest Wind, who has his home in the ocean, makes war upon Northeast Wind in the sky; Southwest Wind's party returns home without fatalities. In a second fight Southwest Wind fails to overpower the seven Northeast Wind brothers with boiling water; thereupon his grandmother makes a water-sprinkler for him; five of the Northeast Wind brothers are killed. Southwest Wind melts snow and frost so they no longer freeze people to death (MAFLS 27:75).

Detailed instances of a struggle between the winds, which follow an outline similar to those laid out above, may be found among the *Tsimshian*, *Tlingit*, *Haida*, *Thompson*, *Shuswap* and *Lillooet* (ARBAE 31:732).

35. Rabbit and Jack Rabbit

Jack Rabbit worries about Rabbit, his relative and friend
 Rabbit worries about Jack Rabbit, his relative and friend
 Rabbit takes pitch to Jack Rabbit
 Jack Rabbit takes bitterroot, camas and dried salmon roe to Rabbit
 They meet on Tekoa Mountain
 They leave their unnecessary gifts there

Rabbit and Jack Rabbit were relative-friends (cp. p.). Rabbit lived in the mountains around here (near De Smet) and Jack Rabbit lived on the prairie of the Big Bend country. In winter when it cleared after a snow Jack Rabbit would look toward the mountains. The trees were so heavy with snow that the branches interlocked. Jack Rabbit worried, "I think Rabbit must be dead. I wonder what he eats."

Rabbit looked toward the prairie. He thought, "Poor Jack Rabbit! I wonder if he has a fire in this cold weather. I'll go see." He made as large a pack as he could carry of pitch shavings and started off with it toward Jack Rabbit's. Then Jack Rabbit thought, "I think I'll take my relative-friend some bitterroot, camas and dried salmon roe," and he started off with them.

Rabbit came up the north side of Tekoa Mountain. As he came up he

sat down at the edge of the woods. He thought, "I wonder where Jack Rabbit lives. I don't know exactly."

Jack Rabbit came over the prairie and up the south side of the mountain. As he went over the top he saw Rabbit sitting there, "Why, here he is!" He stood up. Jack Rabbit looked up and saw him standing there. They walked toward each other and shook hands.

"You're still alive, my relative-friend!" said one. "And you're still alive, my relative-friend," said the other, "I was just coming to look for you." "Why," said Jack Rabbit, "I was coming to look for you too. I was worried about you. I thought you might be hungry."

"No," said Rabbit, "I am not hungry. I find a tree under which there is green grass and I eat that. It's you I worry about. I thought you might get cold so I brought these pitch shavings for you to start a fire." "No, I'm not cold. You worry for no reason. When it snows and drifts I find a dry spot under the sage brush. That's where I stay."

"Then I'll throw away the pitch." So saying Rabbit untied his pack and dumped it out. Jack Rabbit said, "I'll dump what I brought to feed you."

He dumped it out and each went his way. That is why all the trees on Tekoa Mountain have pitch on them. That is why bitterroot and camas are found there.¹

The only parallel found for this myth, the *Nez Percé* story of Cottontail Boy and Snowshoe Rabbit is identical with it in all but minor details.

Cottontail Boy worries about his friend Snowshoe Rabbit in the cold; Snowshoe Rabbit worries about his friend, Cottontail Boy, in warm regions; they meet, each anxious to inquire about the other's health; they part to meet again some time (CUCA 25:3).

36. Dog Goes for Fire

Wolf asks Dog to steal a spark of fire
 Dog, forgetting Wolf, stays with people

People had a fire. Wolf had no fire. Wolf and Dog were friends. Wolf said to Dog, "Go steal a spark from the people."

Dog went to the people. They fed him and he forgot to steal the spark. That's all.

The short Coeur d'Alene story is typical of the variants of this myth

¹ These plants are now extinct, but were found on Tekoa Mountain until recently.