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THE CHEYENNE

BY

GEORGE A. DORSEY

Curator, Department of Anthropology

II. THE SUN DANCE



CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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THE SUN DANCE

By
George A. Dorsey

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This account of the Cheyenne Sun Dance is the second of a series of reports resulting from a study of the Sun Dance of the Plains tribes, that of the Arapaho having been the first. The method of treatment of the ceremony under consideration follows somewhat closely that of my account of the Arapaho ceremony.*

I first witnessed the Cheyenne Sun Dance in 1901, at which time it was held on the north fork of the Washita River, a few miles from Watanga. The second Sun Dance which I witnessed, in 1903, was held a few miles east of Eagle City, also on the north fork of the Washita. The Sun Dance held in 1902 near the town of Calumet I did not witness. The ceremony was not pledged for the year 1904, and it is possible that it will never again be pledged, owing to the unwarranted and unjust notoriety given the ceremony of 1903 by false reports concerning certain events of the ceremony, made by John H. Segar, United States Indian Agent, of Colony, Oklahoma, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

During the performance of 1901 I was given authority by a council of chiefs to witness all the rites of the ceremony, and I remained throughout this performance, using De Forest Antelope as interpreter and Bushy-Head, a well-known medicine-man from the Kingfisher district, as chief informant. At that time my knowledge of the Cheyenne was slight; it was impossible, therefore, for me to make close observations of the rites in the Lone-tipi. I spent the greater part of the three preliminary days of the ceremony in obtaining from Bushy-Head such information as to the meaning of the ceremony as he could furnish. The ceremony of 1901 was unsatisfactory from the facts that the rites of the Lone-tipi were much hurried and that the number of dancers was small, and the ceremony came to an abrupt end.

The ceremony of 1903 was, from the point of view of the Indians themselves, entirely satisfactory; for, although the United States Agent at Cantonment had made the foolish threat that he would stop the ceremony by calling out the troops, yet the assurance given them that they had a legal right to their ceremony and that no one could lawfully interfere with a religious performance caused them to feel at ease and the priests and dancers entered into the

*Cf. The Arapaho Sun Dance, Field Columbian Museum, Anthropological Series, Vol. IV.

ceremony with enthusiasm. In connection with neither the first nor second ceremony was there any disturbance by either spectators or by the Indians themselves; in fact, it would be difficult to conceive of a gathering of white people, even for religious purposes, of such large numbers, conducting themselves in a more orderly manner. The true spirit of the ceremony of 1903 was especially heightened by the fact that the Indians restricted the number of white spectators, and the ceremony was therefore largely devoid of the element of a spectacle for pay, such as is characteristic at times of certain large Indian gatherings of this nature.

By the time of the ceremony of 1903 I was much better acquainted with the leading men of the tribe and was given every facility for observing the rites of the ceremony, both secret and public, under very favorable circumstances. My interpreter at this time was Richard Davis, who proved competent, and who manifested great interest and enthusiasm in his work. The priests of the Lone-tipi, at their first session and at my request, appointed one of their number, a well-known chief and Sun Dance priest, by the name of Roman-Nose-Warrior, who should devote his time to me. This arrangement proved quite satisfactory, and to the interest manifested by him and to his effort that I misunderstand no detail of the ceremony, I am greatly indebted. Mr. James Mooney of the Bureau of Ethnology, was also present at this ceremony, and he improved the opportunity for obtaining information from the chiefs for use in certain investigations which he was conducting for this Institution.

All the photographs herewith produced, except a few made by Mr. Carpenter, the photographer of this museum, or by Mr. Mooney, were made by myself during the ceremony. When not otherwise indicated, it will be understood that the illustrations are from photographs made by me in 1903.

The narrative part of this account will follow the ceremony of 1903, which was far more complete than that of 1901, and which was studied in greater detail. Where the 1901 ceremony differed materially from that of 1903 it will be noted.

GEORGE A. DORSEY.

May 1, 1905.



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PART I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Before considering the detailed rites of the ceremony as they are enacted during the successive days that constitute the performance it is necessary to explain briefly certain preliminary events connected with the ceremony, such as its name, time, duration, etc.

NAME OF THE CEREMONY.

The name given by the Cheyenne to the Sun Dance is the New-Life-lodge. According to the interpretation of the priest, the name means not only the lodge of new life, or lodge of new birth, but it is also the new life itself. The performance of the ceremony is supposed to re-create, to re-form, to re-animate the earth, vegetation, animal life, etc.; hence it would not be inappropriate to speak of the Sun Dance as the ceremony of rebirth or of the renaissance. Additional information as to the significance of the name of the ceremony may be found in the following remarks made by a priest in answer to a question as to the meaning of the word: "Formerly this dance represented only the creation of the earth. The Cheyenne grew careless and combined other things with the ceremony. At the time of the Lone-tipi, though everything is barren, the earth is beginning to grow. Now it has grown. Thus they make the earth, buffalo wallow, grease, wool, and sinew to make growth. By the time of the end of the lodge things have grown, people have become happy; the world has reached its full growth, and people rejoice. When they use the bone whistle they are happy like the eagle, which is typical of all birds and of all happiness."

THE VOW.

(The Sun Dance of the Cheyenne, like that of the Arapaho, but unlike that of the Siouan tribes, is the direct result of a vow or pledge made by a single individual.) The ceremony of 1903 was pledged by an individual by the name of Little-Hawk (see Pl. XVIII.), whose wife is one of the medicine-women of the tribe. It seems that shortly after the ceremony of 1902 Little-Hawk's child was taken suddenly and violently ill, and at that time he vowed that he would, on the following year, give the ceremony.

The ceremony of 1901 was the direct result of a vow made by



FIG. 1. The Lodge-maker, 1901.

the wife of Pappai (see Fig. 1), who, during a thunderstorm, saw a bolt of lightning coming directly toward her.

It appears that vows for the preservation of the life of a member of the pledger's family is now the chief reason for the pledge, and this probably has been the most frequent occasion of the vow in the past. Other reasons, however, are assigned as causes for making the vow. Thus it is said, for example, that when men have been hard pressed

while on the war-path, and it seemed not possible for them to escape the enemy, they have vowed to give the ceremony should they be permitted to escape. Again, it is said that on certain occasions men have been out in a storm and it seemed as if the lightning were about to strike them, and in fact, so it is believed, the lightning would have struck them had they not instantly pledged the ceremony.

A man may pledge the ceremony more than once. It is said of one individual that he made the lodge four times. Tall-Man, the Chief Priest in 1901, made the ceremony three times.

The name given to the pledger is "reproducer," or "multiplier"; for through him the tribe is supposed to be reborn and to increase, and, as the name of the ceremony itself applies, through his act all nature is supposed to reproduce her kind.

INTERVAL BETWEEN THE VOW AND THE CEREMONY.

Shortly after making the vow, Little-Hawk asked the members of the warrior society to which he belonged, the Dew-clan Rattle, to assemble at his lodge, for they were to prepare the feast. On this occasion he appeared before them with his face and hands painted red, the painting having been done by a medicine-man. Thereafter he would continue to wear red paint until the last day of the ceremony, although the time might be ten or twelve months or even longer.

After the warriors were gathered in the lodge he presented to the head man of the society a pipe which was passed about the circle

and smoked. He then formally asked* them to dance with him and assist him in the ceremony. At this time Little-Hawk's fellow-warriors made him many presents, such as ponies, moccasins, blankets, calico, and money.

It is the custom that should it not, for any reason, be proper for the wife of the Pledger to take part in the Sun Dance, he should at this time, with the advice of the men of his society, appoint a woman to take her place.

After this meeting Little-Hawk went from place to place visiting the different camps in his district and the camps of the other districts, informing all that he encountered that he had made the pledge, and inviting them to participate in the ceremony.

Later in the year Little-Hawk again made a feast and invited the members of his own society, at which meeting they conferred and decided on a time and place for the ceremony. After the meeting he continued gathering presents to help him defray the expenses of the ceremony, and he gave his special attention to the securing of certain objects which would be required in the ceremony, such as paints, the sacred pipe, feathers, rattles, jerked meat, medicinal roots, buffalo robe, buffalo skull, etc. In this the members of his society assisted him.

During the time between the making of the vow and the ceremony, the Pledger and his wife discontinue relationship as man and wife, for should they have connection, one or both of them would die. A similar fate would follow in case either proved untrue and committed adultery. During this time, also, no one of the tribe may pass in front of either the Pledger or his wife, either within or out of doors; for should this happen one or both of them would die, and the person who committed the offense would meet with misfortune.

TIME AND DURATION OF THE CEREMONY.

As among the Arapaho, I have been unable to find that any one of the summer months among the Cheyenne is peculiarly appropriate for the Sun Dance. It may not be held, however, until the grass has reached its full growth and the willows and cottonwoods are in full leaf. It is more than possible that formerly the time of the beginning of the dance was regulated by the phase of the moon. All the ceremonies of which I have record were held either in July or August, the majority of them in July.

*The reason of this request is that the dancers, in the Cheyenne ceremony, participate, not because they also have vowed to dance, but because they belong to the warrior society of the one who has pledged the ceremony.

As already noted, the occasion of the ceremony is a vow or pledge; consequently, should no vow or pledge have been made, there would be no Sun Dance. The ceremony is not, therefore, necessarily annual, as it is, so far as I have been able to ascertain, among the Ponca and the other tribes of the Sioux. With but a single exception, it is said the ceremony has never been held more than once in a single year. On this occasion an epidemic in the tribe was responsible for a second performance, which took place with only a single day intervening between it and the first performance, the same camp-circle being used for both.

As pointed out in another place, the duration of the ceremony varies to a slight extent. I have found a considerable amount of discrepancy among the priests themselves as to what actually constitutes the first day; but it is easy to establish the fact that the day on which the altar is erected is at least the fourth day, possibly the fifth. This is the first day of the fasting and on this day the first paint is worn by the dancers. The duration of the ceremony beyond this day depends entirely upon the number of days which the Chief Priest fasted when he himself was Lodge-maker. It is said that there is no Sun Dance priest now living who, as Lodge-maker, fasted four days. Two Cheyenne who recently died are said to have fasted four days. Of these Maple-Tree was reputed to have lived to the age of 108 years and Black-Man to the age of 98 years. The most common period of fasting is two days, this being the duration of the fasting in both 1901 and 1903. It seems, therefore, that originally the duration of the ceremony, should the so-called altar day be regarded as

the fourth day, was eight days. It should be noted, however, that in considering the altar day as the fourth day, this omits in the reckoning both the erection of the Warriors'-tipi and the formation of the camp-circle. The majority of my informants are inclined to regard the altar day as the fourth day, and the ceremony therefore would vary from five to eight days' duration, according to the number of fasting or dancing days.



FIG. 2. Section of the camp-circle.

THE ASSEMBLAGE AND FORMATION OF THE CAMP-CIRCLE.

Formerly when the agent was not insisting that they assemble promptly, hurry through their ceremony, and return to their homes, much time was consumed in the formation of the camp-circle. In the formation of the circle in 1903, however, less haste was shown than in that of 1901. On July 8th the first band arrived, consisting chiefly of the Dog-men Warriors. They pitched their tipis in the plain on the right bank of the river, which had been selected as the site of the ceremony. (See Figs. 2 and 3.)

Formerly it was customary for the bands as they arrived to pitch their tipis without reference to the camp-circle; for as yet it was assumed that the circle had not been definitely marked out. This task fell to the members of the warrior society of the Pledger who, when they had erected their tipis and had laid out the circle and placed their tipis in the proper place in the circle, were supposed to go out and drive the remainder of the tribe into the camp. When the entire tribe had appeared and a tipi known as the "Warriors'-tipi" had been selected, the camp-circle was formed.

On the following day additional bands arrived, chiefly from the Kingfisher and Darlington districts (see Fig. 4), and the circle was marked out.



FIG. 3. Section of the camp-circle, 1901.



FIG. 4. Arrival of a band at the camp-circle.

On July 10th additional bands arrived, and the circle was fairly well filled, there being a sufficient number of each band present to give the circle the appearance of completeness.

The camp-circle was more than a mile in diameter, with an open space or entrance on the eastern side, probably a quarter

of a mile wide. The camp-circle must always be located on the south bank of a river; it is symbolic of the circle of stars overhead, which is often called the camp-circle. It is also likened to a big tipi with its entrance facing east, and bearing the same name as the door of the tipi.

Unlike the Arapaho, tribal divisions prevail among the Cheyenne, and their camp-circle is in conformity to this system. The following (see Pl. XIX.) is a list of the divisions in order, beginning with the first and most important, that on the south side nearest the opening, the last named occupying the northeastern section of the circle nearest the opening and opposite the first division:

1. Aorta.
2. Arrow-men.
3. Ridge-men.
4. Outlaw.
5. Poor.
6. Sutayo.
7. Hive.
8. Prominent Jaws.
9. Ute.
10. Cheyenne Sioux.
11. Grasshoppers.
12. Eaters.
13. Young-White-Wolf.

This list, with the relative positions of the divisions, as shown on the diagram, has been prepared after much inquiry and the sifting of conflicting testimony. The list does not agree with that of Mooney or Grinnell; it is quite possible that no two lists made to-day by different investigators would agree.

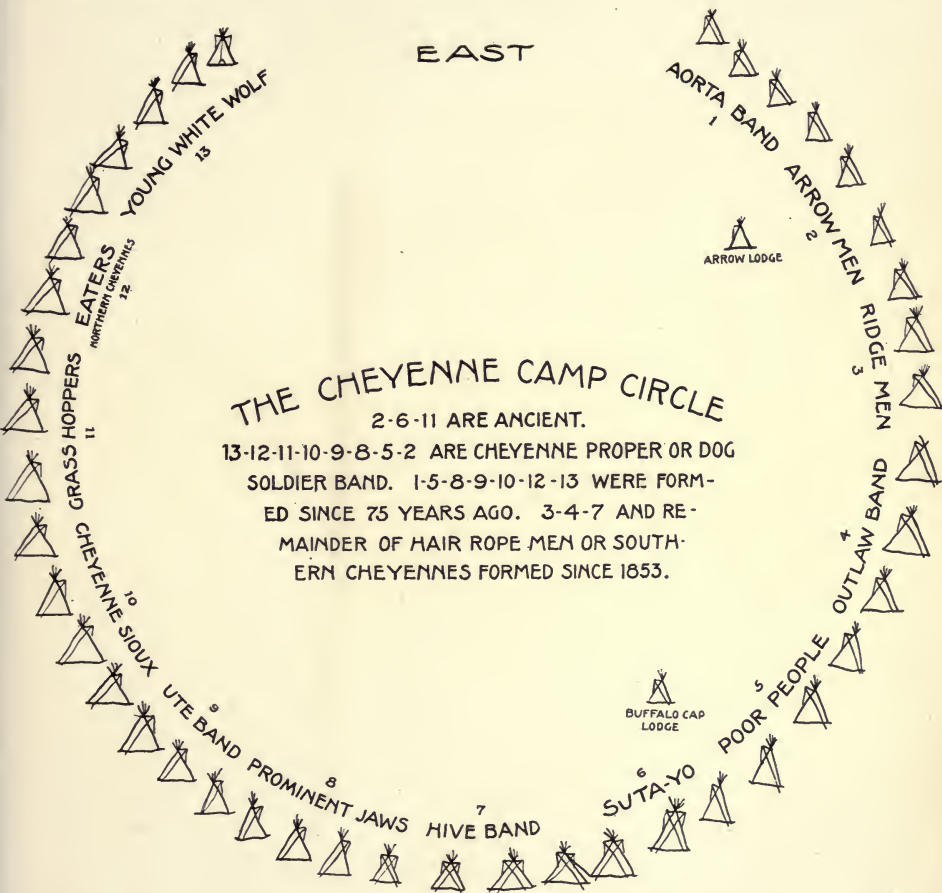
THE PARTICIPANTS.

Foremost among the active participants of the dance is the one who made the vow, heretofore spoken of in these pages as the Pledger, and who hereafter will be called the "Lodge-maker." He corresponds to the mythical Erect-Horns. Second only in the rank to the Lodge-maker is his female associate, generally, though not always, his wife. As will be seen, both in the account of the ceremony itself and in the myth of the origin of the ceremony, it is entirely proper to take as associate for the ceremony the wife of another man. The Lodge-maker is present during the whole, and his wife most of the time of the secret rites in the sacred lodge, but

EAST



EAST









who had conducted a Sun Dance prior to the last of the season's night or dawn dances.

The Chief Priest of the ceremony, known as the one who "dances from" and his assistants did good who taught the ceremony to the dancers, whose the name is referred as already noted by some one of the various names of the Lodge-master. He may not be named by ceremony, the names of the, will appear, to the Lodge-master, though he may be called by name. He must have been the first of a ceremony and to some dance.

The chief priest identified in the matter of the in choosing the Chief Priest of the ceremony which has been done in their ability, and that of the Lodge-master, to him. Thus should they believe themselves able to deal over him they select as Chief Priest a former Lodge-master who acted for that time. Should they believe that they could not for these days only, they would choose one who when Lodge-master had acted for that length of time.

The remaining participants in the rites of the sacred lodge were those who had pledged the ceremony to some degree and who, therefore, may be properly called "priests." These individuals were along with the lodge-master, are known as "Kestonians" (see pp. XX).

The individuals who dance during the public performance to the ceremony, are the members of the various bands of the lodge-master. Others were those and last if they dance. In the dance of day, without exception accompanied by the ceremony, the dancers and singers, who were the members of the Lodge-master's society, being the number, were the dancers. It would seem to be an indication upon the members of the Lodge-master's society to that it would seem, however, they participated by singing and dancing, or indeed the possible loss of their names and the destruction of their life. The list of the participants as far as recorded is here presented by the two ceremonies mentioned.

Participants		
1890	1907	1911
Lodge Master	Chief Priest	Chief Priest
None	Chief Priest	Chief Priest
Members of Society	Members of Society	Members of Society
None	None	None

he is not considered a Sun Dance priest until the end of the second night of these rites.

The Chief Priest of the ceremony, known as the one who "Shows-How," and who represents the spirit who taught the ceremony to Erect-Horns within the cave, is selected, as already noted, by members of the warrior society of the Lodge-maker. He may not be related by marriage, for reasons which will appear, to the Lodge-maker, though he may be related by blood. He must have been Pledger of a ceremony one or more times.

The chief point considered by the warrior society in choosing the Chief Priest is the confidence which they have in their ability, and that of the Lodge-maker, to fast. Thus, should they believe themselves able to fast four days, they select as Chief Priest a former Lodge-maker who fasted for that time. Should they believe that they could fast for three days only, they would choose one who when Lodge-maker had fasted for that length of time.

The remaining participants in the rites of the sacred lodge were those who had pledged the ceremony in former times and who, therefore, may be properly called "Sun Dance priests." These individuals also, along with the Lodge-maker, are known as "Reanimators." (See Pl. XX.)

The individuals who dance during the public performance in the ceremony are the members of the warrior society of the Lodge-maker. Others may dance and fast if they desire. In the dance of 1903, several individuals participated in the ceremony by fasting and dancing who were not members of the Lodge-maker's society; among the number were two Arapaho. In recent times it is not obligatory upon the members of the Lodge-maker's society to fast. In former times, however, they participated by fasting and dancing, or suffered the possible loss of their horses and the destruction of their tipi. The list of the participants so far as recorded is here presented for the two ceremonies witnessed.

PARTICIPANTS.

1903.		1901.
Little-Hawk.	<i>Lodge-maker.</i>	Pappai.
Blue.	<i>Chief Priest.</i>	Tall-Man.
Porcupine, Sioux.	<i>Assistant Chief Priest.</i>	Red-Cloud.
Bull-Tongue.	<i>Crier.</i>	

PRIESTS.

Big-Baby.		Cedar-Tree.
Black-Man.		Blow-Away.
Red-Cloud.		Turtle.
Good-Bear.		Red-Wolf.
Roman-Nose.		Big-Baby.
Mud-Man.		Black-Horse.
Lone-Wolf.		Blue.
Deafy.		Good-Man.
Good-Man.		Porcupine-Sioux.
Three-Fingers.		Little-Snake.
Medicine-Bundle.		Cedar-Tree.
Dew-Claw Rattle.	<i>Society participating.</i>	Omaha.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CEREMONY BY DAYS.

In order that the description of events of the ceremony may be more easily followed, there is presented here a summary statement or list of events in the order in which they occurred on each day's performance in the 1903 ceremony.

FIRST DAY. It was assumed that the camp-circle had been formed and was complete, and that a certain tipi belonging to a member of the society of the Lodge-maker had been selected as the one which would be used as the secret lodge of preparation for the next three days. There was nothing to distinguish this tipi from the other tipis in the circle, either in character or position. On the morning of this day it is designated as the Warriors'-tipi. All who had been Lodge-makers in previous years repaired to this tipi, along with the Lodge-maker and his wife, and the tipi is now known as the Priests'-tipi.

SECOND DAY. Early in the morning the priests feasted. The Lodge-maker invited the assistance of all former priests, and the Crier was appointed. Then the tipi was carried a distance of fifty steps into the circle from the inner line of the camp. It is now known as the "Lone-tipi." The following rites were then enacted: After the "barren ground" had been made, the priests assembled to the number of about fifteen. The first "earth" was made; the sacred pipe was filled; the second "earth" was made; the Crier was painted and left the tipi and made the announcement. Outside the Lone-tipi arrangements were made for spying the center-pole, and the site of the Sun Dance lodge was determined.

THIRD DAY. The Lone-tipi priests ceremonially traveled over the "earth" outside the Lone-tipi, engaged in smoking, and made the third "earth"; returning to the Lone-tipi they made the fourth "earth," feasted and sacrificed food. The buffalo skull was carried into the tipi, and the fifth "earth" was made. The musicians rehearsed Sun Dance songs during the night.

FOURTH DAY. The secret rites in the Lone-tipi comprised the preparation and painting of the paraphernalia of the Lodge-maker and his wife, and the preparation and painting of materials to be used in the construction of the altar, such as the buffalo skull, the center-pole image, the drum-stick rattles, the earth-peg, and the fire-spoon. The sacred pipe was filled. By the middle of the afternoon the priests were ready to abandon the Lone-tipi. Outside the Lone-tipi during the fore part of the day the warrior societies counted coup on the site of the center-pole. The timbers, including the center-fork, were brought to the center of the camp-circle and the Sun Dance lodge had been partially completed. The priests now abandoned the Lone-tipi and united with the warrior societies in completing the erection of the Sun Dance lodge, this act being preceded by the painting of certain poles and the placing of certain objects in the fork of the center-pole. In the evening the Sun Dance lodge was formally dedicated by the chiefs and warrior societies, after which the dancers assembled, the sacred songs were sung, and dancers performed the so-called "hand and arm drill." The conclusion of the day was marked by the beginning of the dance proper, preceded by interesting rites enacted outside the lodge by the Chief Priest, the wife of the Lodge-maker, and other priests.

FIFTH DAY. The construction of the altar occupied the forenoon and included several rites, such as the measuring and excavation of the earth in front of the buffalo skull, the journey after the sods of earth for the semi-circle, the making of the dry sand picture, and the manufacture and erection of the men and rainbow sticks and the foliage. The final act in the construction of the altar was the filling of the sacred pipe. At noon was the formal feast of the grandfathers or priests, provided by the relatives of the dancers, and the sacrifice of food. The dancers were painted and properly costumed, the rawhide was incensed, and there followed the first dance with the first paint. Later in the day followed the second dance and second paint, with similar accompanying rites.

SIXTH DAY. Three distinct paints were crowded together on this day, each one of which should have occupied an entire day. The rites accompanying each one of these paints were similar to those

enumerated for the first paint of the fifth day. At daybreak there was a sunrise dance, the day proper being occupied by the third, fourth, and fifth paints. At sundown occurred the dance and the rites to the medicine-spirits of the four directions; this marked the conclusion of the dance proper. The dancers removed their paint, went to their respective homes, and broke the fast; the Lodge-maker and his wife and certain priests smoked the sacred pipe, broke the fast; and the Lodge-maker and his wife, in company with the Chief Priest and his wife, took a sweat bath, all the other dancers and priests indulging in the same rite of purification.

PART II.—THE CEREMONY.

PRELIMINARY DAYS.

Formerly a considerable amount of leeway was given the members of the tribe in assembling at the site of the ceremony, and it was not until all the members of the tribe were present, either of their own free will or through force, and it was not until after a certain tipi, designated as the Warrior-tipi, had been entered by the Sun Dance priests and Lodge-maker, that the ceremony could be said to have begun.

JULY EIGHTH.

As a matter of record it may be noted that in 1903 the first bands, the majority being members of the Dog-men organization, made their appearance at the camp site on July 8th.

JULY NINTH.

On July 9th bands from Darlington and Kingfisher arrived. As they arrived in their wagons, carrying their cooking utensils, tipi and tipi furniture, they drove around the camp-circle sunwise fashion, singing as they went, and being cheered in turn by those already on the site. (See Pl. XXI.)

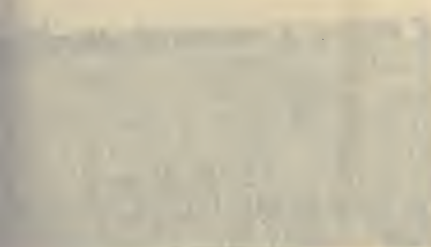
JULY TENTH.

On July 10th the large band from Washita appeared, and, like the others, made the circuit of the circle, cheering and shouting.

On the evening of this day the Dew-claw Rattle society, that is, the warrior society of the Lodge-maker, informally asked Three-Fingers, one of their number, to be on the lookout for a cottonwood-tree which would be suitable for the center-pole of the Sun Dance



THE BIRD AT THE BIRD



... At daylight that day's camp was made. The next morning being occupied by the usual work and field parties. At daylight on the 23rd the men and the women of the military camp of the same location, the marked the residence of the dance party. The women returned their party, and to their respective homes. In the afternoon the Lodge-maker and his wife and children passed through the camp, and in the evening the 24th the 25th and 26th were in company with the Chief Priest and his wife, and a great part of the other women and some children of the same old of persons.

PART II.—THE CEREMONY

PRELIMINARY DAYS.

... PL. XXI. ARRIVAL OF BANDS AT THE CAMP-CIRCLE.

JULY TWENTY

At a meeting of the night before the next day the members of the camp were assembled at the site of the ceremony and to the music of the bands...

JULY TWENTY

The day was spent in the... the women of the camp...

JULY TWENTY

The day with the... the women of the camp...







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age. Their intention is to preserve the pipe and to enclose it with the water of the Long-stick. Some were gathered at Great House. In fact, they were the usual 100 or more. The pipe which was carried by

over Lake
Hawkesbury
then was a
number of
the party.
The pipe
was produced
with itself
by a combi-
nated force.



FIG. 1. Pipe of the Cheyenne and Arapaho.

over the pipe. During the first of the year, those persons who had gathered the pipe of water in their gardens during the preceding year stood out in front of their pipe and received. The object of the parade was to

PL. XXII. CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO SOCIAL DANCE.

The Cheyenne and Arapaho had gathered to meet Great House at the first of the year. Weather clear, but secondary, was that of the day. The pipe was in the hands of the Cheyenne, as they had the pipe of the Arapaho. The pipe was in the hands of the Cheyenne, as they had the pipe of the Arapaho. The pipe was in the hands of the Cheyenne, as they had the pipe of the Arapaho. The pipe was in the hands of the Cheyenne, as they had the pipe of the Arapaho.

The pipe of the Cheyenne was in the hands of the Arapaho. The pipe of the Cheyenne was in the hands of the Arapaho. The pipe of the Cheyenne was in the hands of the Arapaho. The pipe of the Cheyenne was in the hands of the Arapaho. The pipe of the Cheyenne was in the hands of the Arapaho.

THE FIRST DAY.

THE CHEYENNE AND

According to the first account given of the Cheyenne, it is recorded that on the morning of the first of the year, the pipe was in the hands of the Cheyenne. The pipe was in the hands of the Cheyenne, as they had the pipe of the Arapaho. The pipe was in the hands of the Cheyenne, as they had the pipe of the Arapaho. The pipe was in the hands of the Cheyenne, as they had the pipe of the Arapaho.

lodge. Then, according to a prearranged plan, and in accordance with the wishes of the Lodge-maker, Blue was selected as Chief Priest; he formally gave his consent by accepting the pipe which was carried to him. Later that evening there was a parade of this society, the members preceding the chiefs by a considerable space.



FIG. 5. Parade of the Dew-claw Rattle society.

(See Fig. 5.) During the time of the parade those families who had suffered the loss of one of their number during the preceding year, stood out in front of their lodge and mourned. The object of the parade was to make manifest to the members of the tribe their willingness and eagerness to assist their fellow-member in the forthcoming ceremony. Another object, but secondary, was that, through their singing, as they made the journey about the camp-circle, they would enlist the sympathy of the members of the tribe and receive contributions which would go toward defraying the expenses of the ceremony.

On the afternoon of this day a large band of young men erected a temporary shelter on the east side of the camp-circle. They danced social dances, alternating with bands of Arapaho, who, as a tribe, always attend the Cheyenne ceremony. (See Pl. XXII.)

THE FIRST DAY.

THE WARRIORS'-TIPI.

According to the time-honored program of the ceremony, it is assumed that on the morning of this day the formal rites should be preceded by the selection, by the warrior society of the Lodge-maker, of a tipi of one of their own number, in which they should meet, and which is known as the Warriors'-tipi. A little later this tipi is supposed to be lifted from the ground by women, wives of the society members, there being one for each tipi pole, and moved forward a short distance toward the spot which has been chosen as the center of the circle.

THE PRIESTS'-TIPI.

The inner edge of the tipi, after it has been thus moved, becomes the inner boundary line of the camp-circle, and this tipi, first known as the Warriors'-tipi, is now designated as the Priests'-tipi.

SELECTION OF CHIEF PRIEST.

According to custom the Lodge-maker's society should now have met in this tipi for the purpose of selecting with appropriate rites a Chief Priest, and a woman to act with the Lodge-maker, if for any reason whatsoever it be deemed impossible or improper for his wife to serve in this capacity. This formality had been gone through on the preceding day, and Blue had been chosen to act as the Chief Priest.

From this statement of events as they are supposed to take place, we turn to the actual occurrences of this day.

As a matter of fact, the circle had been well marked out by the Dog-men on their arrival on July 8th, three days previous to what has been called the First Day, and the bands, immediately upon



FIG. 6. The Warriors'-tipi.

their arrival, pitched their tipis in conformity with the plan laid out, so that it was not necessary to move the tipis. Furthermore, the tipi to be designated as the Warriors'-tipi had already been selected, and was left standing where it had been erected originally, at the edge of the circle. (See Fig. 6.)

Early in the morning, Three-Fingers, as he had been directed on the preceding day, went out on horseback to select, without formality, a center-pole. At the same time the Dew-claw Rattle society again paraded the camp-circle, as on the previous night. After the parade the society met in the tipi of Black-Bear, a member of the Bow-string society. I was not present at this meeting, but was told that after they had all entered, one of the four girls belonging to the organization took part in the meeting and at the feast food was offered her first. Nothing of importance took place at this meeting.

On this day in 1901 the Lodge-maker went a second time to the Lodge-maker of the preceding Sun Dance to obtain the secret bundle containing the sacred pipe and the buffalo chip, as on his first visit he did not have sufficient funds to secure it. This bundle is always kept by the Lodge-maker until the time of the next ceremony, when, on the payment of a considerable sum, he transmits it to the new benefactor of the tribe. Should the bundle be lost it would not be possible, the Cheyenne say, to have another ceremony.

THE SECOND DAY.

On that day the Priests'-tipi is supposed to be moved within the camp-circle, where certain preliminary rites are to be performed; it is henceforth known as the Lone-tipi, or rehearsal tipi, and is from this time on supposed to be sacred. No one may pass in front of it, for if he did he would become blind. No menstruating woman may pass by the tipi on the windward side; to do so would cause her own death and the occupants of the tipi would be poisoned. The meaning of the name given the tipi of secret rites is Tipi-by-itself. Another name is Tipi-from-which-the-Rebirth-lodge-comes. It is also given the name of the morning-star and is said to be symbolic of the hill from which, according to the myth, the buffalo came.

THE MORNING FEAST.

Early on that day the Dew-claw Rattle society, together with the Lodge-maker, assembled in the tipi of the daughter of Brave-Bear, she being a member of the Dew-claw organization. There a feast was provided, after which the members went to their respective tipis.

THE LODGE-MAKER INVITES THE PRIEST.

Toward noon the Lodge-maker, in his own tipi, painted himself from head to foot with red paint, wrapped a buffalo robe about his body, and taking a pipe in his hand made the circuit of the camp-circle four times. He entered the circle on the west side and directed his course toward the north, continuing his journey by way of the east, south, and west, completing his journey again at the west after



FIG. 7. The Lodge-maker inviting priests.

he had circled the camp four times. (See Fig. 7.) As he made his journey he entered the tipi of each man who had ever pledged the Sun Dance, even entering the tipis of the families where a former member had been a Lodge-maker. On entering the tipi he said, "My friend, I have come after you"; this constituted an invitation on the part of the Lodge-maker to the former priest to take part in the forthcoming ceremony, and at the same time was a notification that the Priests'-tipi was ready.

THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO SOCIAL DANCE.

In the mean time, certain Cheyenne and Arapaho from Washita were holding a dance of a social nature, called the Omaha dance,



which was made the occasion for the display of good feeling and the exchange of a large number of presents. (See Pl. XXIII. and Figs. 8, 9, 10.)



FIG. 8. Social dance.

THE OFFICE OF CRIER.

After the Lodge-maker had completed the circuit he went to the Priests'-tipi, still covered with red paint and wearing his buffalo robe. There were then present in the tipi the Lodge-maker, Porcupine Sioux, and Blue, who had already been



FIG. 9. Spectators at social dance.



FIG. 10. War-bonnets exposed to sun.

notified that he was desired to act as Chief Priest. A young man by the name of Bull-Tongue entered the tipi and made a present to the Lodge-maker, and asked that he be permitted to act as crier during the ceremony.* After informal smoking the three returned to their tipis.

*This privilege is gained only at this and similar performances, and the privilege of appointing a crier or conveying the right to act as crier rests with the Lodge-maker. With his acceptance of Bull-Tongue's present he may serve as crier in any ceremony; it will, however, be necessary for him to serve as crier on three additional Sun Dances before he is recognized as crier for the

THE LONE-TIPI.

Shortly after the event just noted several women, wives of members of the Dew-claw Rattle society, went to the Priests'-tipi. They



FIG. 11. Women removing Warriors'-tipi.

at once loosened the tipi pegs and each one grasped one of the poles and in unison they lifted the tipi and carried it forward (see Fig. 11) about twenty yards within the camp-circle toward the center. Here they rested the poles on the ground, re-adjusted the tipi covering, and made it fast by means of pegs. (Pl. XXIV.) All left for their tipis, except the wife of the Lodge-maker, who, with Bull-Tongue, the newly appointed Crier and a Lodge-maker on a former occasion, entered the Lone-tipi.

THE BARREN EARTH.

The Lodge-maker's wife carried a hoe, and she was instructed by Bull-Tongue how she should clear the grass and stubble from the inside of the tipi.

(See Fig. 12.) She cleared away the grass, exposing the bare earth, in a circular space within the tipi. Around the border of the tipi to a breadth of about three feet the grass was allowed to remain. Upon the grass she spread fresh sage and over the sage blankets for the priests to sit upon when in the tipi.



FIG. 12. The cleared earth in the Lone-tipi.

tribe. Thus he becomes a tribal benefactor and has much influencé; and his opinions are held in great respect.

THE LONE-TIPI.

The Lone-Tipi is a very large and important structure, and is one of the most interesting and beautiful of the Lone-Tipi.



PL. XXIV. THE LONE-TIPI. (CARPENTER.)

The Lone-Tipi is a very large and important structure, and is one of the most interesting and beautiful of the Lone-Tipi. It is a very large and important structure, and is one of the most interesting and beautiful of the Lone-Tipi. It is a very large and important structure, and is one of the most interesting and beautiful of the Lone-Tipi.

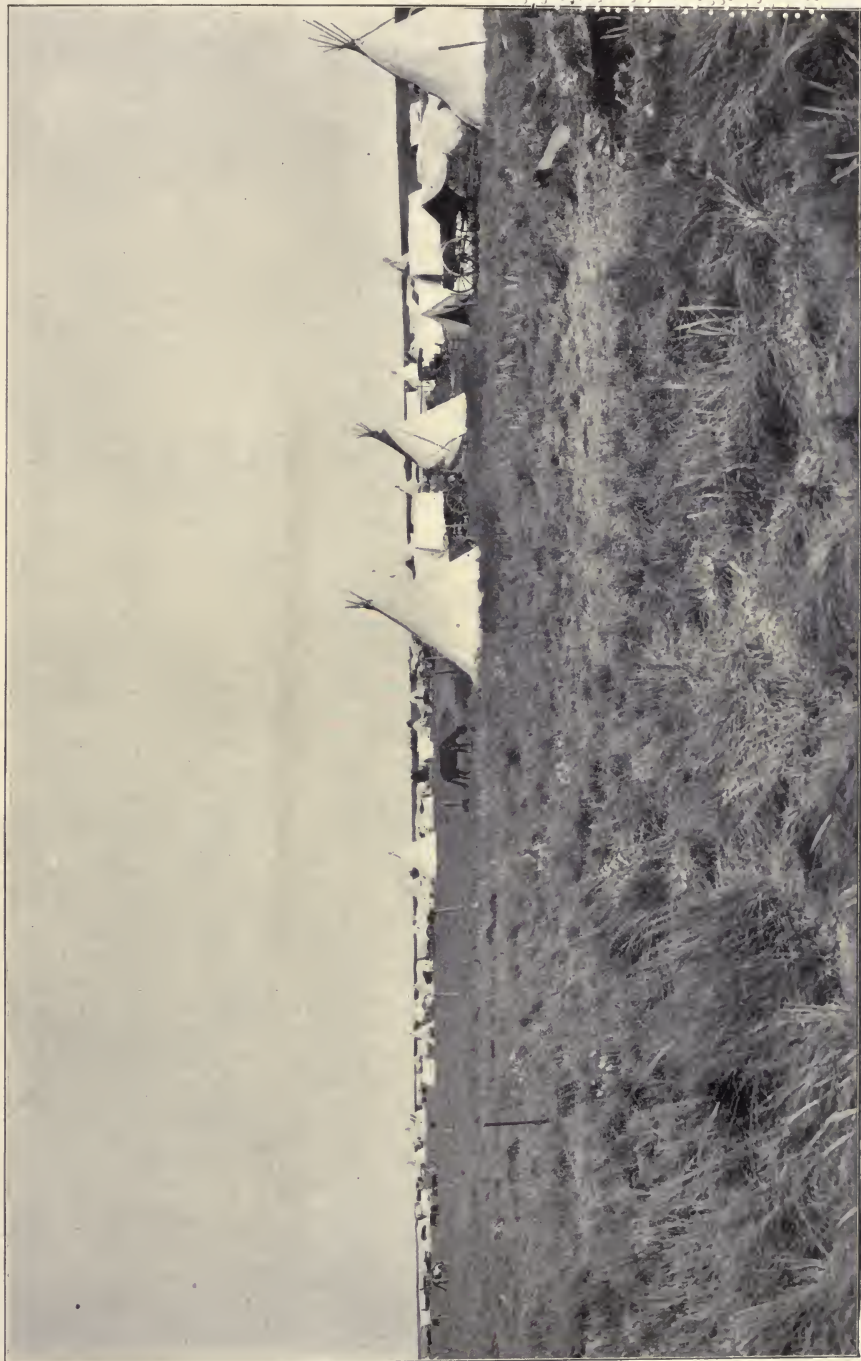
The Lone-Tipi.

The Lone-Tipi is a very large and important structure, and is one of the most interesting and beautiful of the Lone-Tipi. It is a very large and important structure, and is one of the most interesting and beautiful of the Lone-Tipi. It is a very large and important structure, and is one of the most interesting and beautiful of the Lone-Tipi.



FIG. 1. The Lone-Tipi.

The Lone-Tipi is a very large and important structure, and is one of the most interesting and beautiful of the Lone-Tipi. It is a very large and important structure, and is one of the most interesting and beautiful of the Lone-Tipi.



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THE ASSEMBLING OF THE LONE-TIPI PRIEST.

Shortly after this, and still early in the afternoon, the Lodge-maker left his tipi and went to the Lone-tipi, where he was joined by several former Sun Dance priests. (See Fig. 13.) Among those first arriving were Blue, the Chief Priest, and Bull-Tongue, who had already purchased the office of Crier. They began to smoke informally, and in the mean time other priests entered the tipi. There were then present, sitting in a circle about the tipi, and beginning at the side east of the door, the following: Bull-Tongue, Lone-Wolf, the Lodge-maker, the Chief Priest, Porcupine Sioux, who had been selected by Blue as assistant Chief Priest, Mud-Man, Red-Cloud, Black-Man, Deafy, Cedar-Tree, Good-Bear, Blow-Away, Little-Hawk, and Turtle-following-his-Wife. The Lodge-maker, the Chief Priest, and the assistant Chief Priest sat at the east side of the tipi, and had the cleared space in front of and on the west of them.



FIG. 13. A priest on his way to the Lone-tipi.

THE PIPE TAMPER AND CLEANER.

While the priests were smoking informally the assistant Chief Priest took up the dog-wood sticks, which had been brought into the tipi by Little-Hawk, decorticated them, cut them of equal length, and fashioned them into pipe tampers. When he had concluded, he placed them on the cleared space by the side of the sacred bundle, which had been brought into the tipi by the Lodge-maker. Presently, at the suggestion of the Chief Priest, the Lodge-maker plucked from his buffalo robe several bits of wool, which he passed to the assistant Chief Priest. The Lodge-maker passed in front of the assistant Chief Priest and knelt down in front of the Chief Priest, closed his eyes, turned away his head, and extended the palms of his hands in front of the face of the Chief Priest. The Chief Priest touched his finger to the ground, put it to his tongue, took a

bite of root and spat* in the palms of the Lodge-maker's hands five times, first at the southeast, then at the southwest, the northwest, the northeast, and in the center. The Lodge-maker rubbed his hands together and passed them down over his head and body.

This peculiar rite, of "medicine" nature, bears the same name as the traditional prophet who gave the medicine arrows, or tribal medicine, to the Cheyenne. It is called "throwing-it-at-him," and is symbolic of the Chief Priest throwing or bestowing upon the Lodge-maker the world and growth, and hence long life. The rite is also said to represent all the growth of the earth which is sweet, and hence the Lodge-maker is said to have received the "sweet-medicine." The touching of the ground by the Priest expresses the desire that the earth should bring forth water. In ejecting spittle five times recognition is made of the four medicine spirits or living worlds and of the sun. In the performance of this rite the recipient always turns away his head in order that none of the spittle may strike his face, or, especially, get into his eyes, as this, it is believed, would cause blindness.

With the aid of and under the direction of the Chief Priest, the Lodge-maker took up one of the two dog-wood sticks, or tampers, and wound the buffalo wool around the smaller end of it. This stick was now symbolic of the buffalo, and consequently of people who live on buffalo meat. In using the tampers the plain stick is first put on the earth, or first used; then the stick with the buffalo wool. This wrapped stick is not so much a tamper as it is a cleaner to clean or purify the pipe or person, so that the buffalo will nourish the body.†

THE FIRST EARTH.

The pipe, of ordinary shape and red in color, which the Lodge-maker had brought with him into the tipi, was placed on the cleared space in front of himself and the assistant Chief Priest, the bowl of the pipe projecting toward the center of the space. The two pipe tampers were laid parallel to the pipe and on the side of the cleared space toward the center. The Lodge-maker knelt by the side of the Chief Priest, who with his right hand grasped the right hand of the Lodge-maker and caused his outstretched thumb to be directed four times toward the ground just beyond the two pipe tampers, and then four times to the center. Then, holding his hand in the

*By this term, as in the Arapaho ceremony, it must be understood that the amount of spittle ejected upon his hands was almost infinitesimal, the act being performed by the tongue thrust slightly forward between the lips.

†New pipe cleaners, it may here be noted, will be made with each new earth, for they cannot carry the earth away to another place, nor the earth's growth, nor as a consequence the sticks.

same way, the Chief Priest caused the Lodge-maker's thumb to describe a small circle just above the ground.* He then caused the Lodge-maker's thumb to touch the ground and rub the earth in a circular motion, thus smoothing a space about an inch in diameter. The Chief Priest enlarged this little circle to about twice its size, and thus was formed the first, or new life "earth," which marks the beginning of vegetation. This "earth," the first one made, is said to be small because not much is known of it. Its proper size is said to be the length of the thumb to the longest finger. The thumb is used in the rite because it is the strongest finger.

SMOKING THE RED PIPE.

Bull-Tongue left the lodge and returned in a few minutes with a shovel of live coals, one of which he placed in the center of the cleared space. The position of the chief participants in the tipi at this time and their relation to the pipe, etc., may be seen from the accompanying diagram (see Fig. 14). The Chief Priest leaned forward and picked up the pipe and lit it from the coal. After the pipe was thoroughly lighted he directed the point of the stem toward the diminutive circle of earth. He passed the pipe to the Lodge-maker, who also directed the point of the stem to the "earth" and then smoked while Bull-Tongue emptied the remaining coals from the shovel in the center, where the first coal had been deposited. The pipe was passed around the circle, each one directing its stem toward the earth before beginning to smoke.

After all had smoked, the pipe was passed back unsmoked around the circle to the Chief Priest, who directed the stem to the earth. He removed the stem from the bowl, and taking up the plain tamper, loosened the ashes and deposited them in the center of the earth.

*It is assumed that in making the first four passes, one was made for each of the cardinal points, or medicine spirits, beginning with the southeast; the next four passes to the center was for the sun and the circular motion was for all spirits.

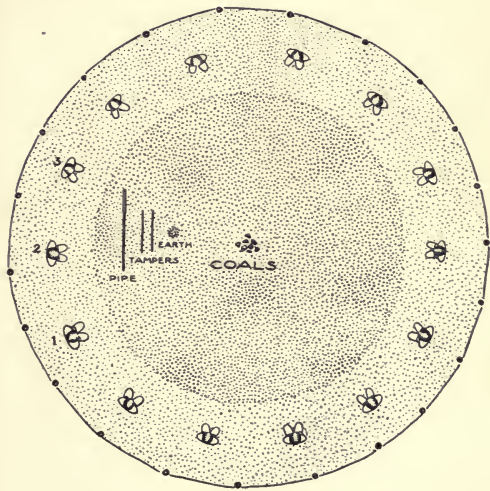


FIG. 14. Diagram of Lone-tipi.

Next he cleansed the pipe with the tamper wrapped with buffalo wool. He inserted the stem, pointed the stem toward the earth, and passed each hand twice down the stem, touching the ground with the hand each time. He touched his finger to the ground, took a bite of root, and spat upon the hands of the Lodge-maker five times, as before, whereupon the Lodge-maker grasped the pipe held by the Chief Priest and four times simulated receiving the pipe, taking it from him the fifth time. He applied his lips to the empty pipe four times and deposited it in front of him on the cleared space. The Chief Priest then took up the pipe and filled it without ceremony, tamping the tobacco down with the plain tamper, and put the pipe back in its place.

FILLING THE SACRED PIPE.

After a few moments' pause the Chief Priest touched his finger to the ground, took a bite of root, and spat five times in the hands of the assistant Chief Priest. The latter now reversed the pipe so that the stem pointed toward the west (heretofore it had been pointed toward the east), and placed it in front of the sacred bundle, hitherto lying west of the pipe, and which had been brought into the lodge by Little-Hawk, the Lodge-maker, while the priests were assembling.* The assistant Chief Priest carefully took up the bundle, opened it, and took from it a buffalo chip, a piece of sinew, and some braided sweet-grass. Next he carefully removed a pipe with straight black stone bowl and round stem. (See Fig. 15.) He made five passes with the pipe toward the ground and laid it down just behind the bundle. He tied up the bundle and passed it to the Chief Priest, who deposited it in front of Big-Baby. The assistant Chief Priest took the piece of sinew which had been removed from the bundle and tore from it five shreds or fibers. Big-Baby prepared the hands of the Lodge-maker after the usual



FIG. 15. Sacred pipe.

*The owner of the bundle is Red-Bead, a chief. His wife is the keeper or guardian of the bundle.

fashion ("threw it on him"), whereupon the Lodge-maker extended his left hand, palm upward, in front of the assistant Chief Priest. The latter grasped with his right hand the right hand of the Lodge-maker and directed it toward the sinew. At the second pass the Lodge-maker picked up one of the pieces of sinew and laid it across the palm of his left hand, the movement being guided by the hand of the assistant Chief Priest, who continued his grasp of the Lodge-maker's right hand. In this manner the five pieces of sinew were picked up and placed in the palm of his left hand, the following disposition being made of them: First, one toward the tip of his fingers, then one toward the base of his hand, another toward the tip of his fingers, but inside the first one; the fourth one toward the base, but inside the second one. Thus there was an open space between these two pairs. The fifth sinew was placed in this space, equidistant from the two pairs. Continuing to direct the movement of the Lodge-maker, the assistant Chief Priest caused his right hand to be guided to the outer side of his left hand, where five passes were made and the sinews were doubled over by bringing them forward one at a time, after which he slowly closed his hands. Then the Lodge-maker, under the assistant Chief Priest's guidance, rolled the sinew with his thumb into a tiny pellet. The large piece of sinew from which these five fibers had been taken was then placed on the bundle. The assistant Chief Priest made five passes toward the bowl of the pipe, picked it up, held it in front of him, and cleaned it with the tamper, the Lodge-maker holding the sinew in his right hand. Then the sinew, representing the buffalo which nourishes the people, was put in and pressed half-way down with the plain tamper. Then, upon this, a little pellet of sweet-grass was placed in the pipe by the assistant Chief Priest and he returned the bowl to its accustomed position on the cleared space.

The assistant Chief Priest with both hands took up the tobacco bag, which he passed to the Lodge-maker. The latter gathered about himself his buffalo robe, and taking the corner of it, spread it out at his left hand, and upon this placed two pinches of tobacco which he took from the bag. The assistant Chief Priest made five motions toward the bowl and picked it up. He took the right hand of the Lodge-maker in his and made a circular motion signifying the round earth or whole world, and four passes toward the tobacco. At the fifth movement the Lodge-maker took a pinch of the tobacco, circled it over the bowl, and moved five times toward the bowl and dropped the tobacco in. He again circled his hand over the tobacco once and toward it four times, took up another

pinch of tobacco, again circled his fingers over the bowl and motioned toward it four times. In this manner five pinches of tobacco were dropped into the bowl, the first pinch being placed in the pipe on the northeast side, the next one on the southeast side, next on the southwest side, next on the northwest side, the fifth pinch being added in the center of the bowl.

The assistant Chief Priest again grasped the right hand of the Lodge-maker with his own right hand and caused him to make a circular motion over the tamper, and four movements toward it, and then caused him to pick it up and press down the tobacco. They then went through the same motions, this time using the left hand. The assistant Chief Priest finished filling the pipe without formality. Bull-Tongue then took up a piece of tallow and handed it to the Lodge-maker. The latter received the pipe from the assistant Chief Priest and covered the upper or exposed surface of the tobacco at the mouth of the pipe with the tallow. He handed the pipe to the assistant Chief Priest, who grasped it with both hands, advanced four steps and deposited it on the cleared space, near to and directed toward the buffalo chip, a short distance from the stem. The Chief Priest plucked a pinch of wool from his buffalo robe and deposited it by the pipe stem, gathered his robe around him, and resumed his seat. The assistant Chief Priest took the hand of the Lodge-maker, and with the customary five passes caused him to take the wool and wrap it around the end of the pipe-stem. He then rubbed the wool with tallow. Thus wrapped, the stem would fit into the end of the pipe more tightly. The assistant Chief Priest with both hands took the two hands of the Lodge-maker and moved them toward the bowl, which the Lodge-maker picked up and moved toward the stem, halting three times. The fourth time he slipped the bowl upon the stem, the assistant Chief Priest making it secure.

PAINTING THE SACRED PIPE.

The Chief Priest gave the assistant Chief Priest the piece of braided sweet-grass from the bundle. Bull-Tongue took a live coal and placed it in the center of the cleared space. The assistant Chief Priest took up the piece of sweet-grass and tore off five shreds, which he placed in front of himself. He took up the sack of red earth, and placed it in front of the Lodge-maker. He took the hand of the Lodge-maker and caused him to pick up the five pieces of grass just as he had picked up the sinews. Before each piece was picked up he made the usual five passes, and before he deposited each piece five passes were made toward his hand. The grasses were laid on

the Lodge-maker's left hand, his palm being directed upward, the same relative positions being maintained as with the sinews. The assistant Chief Priest, still guiding the movement of the Lodge-maker's right hand, caused him to take up the grasses one by one by the outer ends and bring them around and put them under the others, making five passes before each movement. Then the Lodge-maker was directed, as before, to roll the grass into a little ball.

The assistant Chief Priest cut off a small piece of tallow, which he placed to the right of the bag of red paint. The Lodge-maker, accompanied by the assistant Chief Priest, who guided his right hand, the movement being the same as before and with the customary five passes, took a pinch of paint from the bag and mixed it with the tallow. Again he mixed some red paint and tallow. The assistant Chief Priest then handed the sacred pipe to the Chief Priest, who on the corner of the back of his buffalo robe wiped it carefully four times, thus purifying the pipe, or person, as it may be considered, of all impurities, and returned it to his assistant, who held it upright by the side of the Lodge-maker. The Lodge-maker, having rubbed the red paint tallow thoroughly between his palms, rubbed his right hand up the stem twice and his left hand twice. He grasped the stem firmly near the base with both hands and gave them a circular motion, thus painting the stem red. He then moved up the stem the distance of his two hands and again rubbed the stem with a circular motion. Thus by four movements in all he completely painted the stem and bowl, and the pipe or person was ready for the "new world."* Next he pressed his thumb upon the end or rim of the bowl, then upon the tallow-coated charge of tobacco. The assistant Chief Priest, without formality, replaced the pipe on the cleared ground and handed the tamper to the Lodge-maker, who drew it back and forth through his hands, painting it red. He returned it to the assistant Chief Priest, who replaced it. The Chief Priest handed to the Lodge-maker the five tying strings of the bundle, which he drew through his hands, painting them red, and then he handed them back to the Chief Priest, who placed them in a pile in front of himself.

THE SECOND EARTH. X

It was then time to form a new "earth." The assistant Chief Priest with his right hand seized the right hand, palm downward, of the Lodge-maker and directed it toward the ground in a circular

*It was also symbolic of the fact that all had eaten buffalo, and hence should rise up, grow and increase. }

motion, for the round world, and then four times for the four directions, and rocked his hand back and forth and with the under side of his wrist rubbed a small circular space upon the ground, which the assistant Chief Priest enlarged. The Chief Priest plucked some wool from his robe, rolled it into a ball, and placed it upon this new formed earth.*

PAINTING THE CRIER.

The Lodge-maker now sat as number two in the circle, that is, next to Bull-Tongue, near the door. Objects not required were taken up and by the Chief Priest replaced in the bundle, which was then tied up. Bull-Tongue disrobed. The Chief Priest and the assistant Chief Priest besmeared their hands with red paint, breaking off a piece from the ball of paint which had been mixed with tallow, and painted their faces, hair, and moccasins and passed the ball of paint to the others in the circle, who also painted themselves. Bull-Tongue then received the ball of paint. He took up the piece of braided sweet-grass, broke off two stems, and put them in front of himself. A buffalo robe was passed to him, which he wrapped over his shoulder, but not being quite ready for it, he removed it and obtained a live coal from the pile of coals in the center of the cleared space and placed it in front of him. He then made five passes toward the ball of red paint and broke from it a small pinch, which he placed in his left hand. He made five passes toward the sweet-grass, picked it up and deposited it on the coal. He next extended his hands in front of his body and held them over the rising incense, palms together, and his right hand uppermost. He turned his hands so that the left hand was uppermost; again he turned them and held the right hand uppermost; again with the left hand uppermost. He turned his hands so that the palms were perpendicular and held them in this position for a few seconds. He then rubbed the palms together and touched himself lightly at four different places, beginning with his feet and passing toward his head. He then painted his face, hair, arms, breast, legs, feet, belly, and back. He put on the buffalo robe, gathered it around himself with the hair side out, being careful to so adjust the robe that the head was directed to his right side. He placed the second piece of sweet-grass on the coal, held his right hand over the rising smoke, and placed it on his head. He did this with his left hand. He gathered the robe tightly around himself, squatted

*This, the second "earth," is spoken of as a "wallow." The rocking movement of the hand imitated a buffalo wallowing. Inasmuch as people live on the buffalo, they go through this rite to renew their bodies. Hence also people wallow like a buffalo and feel good. It should be noted that this "wallow" or earth was larger than the one first made.

down over the coal in such a manner that the incense passed within the robe and over his body. He then put on his moccasins.

In thurifying the paint over the smoke Bull-Tongue made the motions with the palm of his hands to represent or invoke the notice of the medicine spirits of the east, south, west, north, and the sun. The paint is symbolic of the earth, as the tallow is of the food of the earth, or life, and as the sweet-grass is of growth in general. The whole rite of painting is preparatory to the announcement he is about to make, which bears upon the drama of the growth of the earth.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Up to that time, no special notice had been taken in the camp of the fact that secret rites were taking place in the Lone-tipi; as a consequence the drums and singing of the warrior societies here and there throughout the circle could be heard, as well as the noise made by the children at play. The Lodge-maker arose and went outside and asked that quiet be kept by all and that the members of the societies stop drumming and singing. In making this request he pitched his voice as he would in a prayer.

Big-Baby addressed Bull-Tongue in a low voice, but simulating that of a Crier, and told Bull-Tongue what he should say. Then Bull-Tongue left the tipi and started out through the camp and continued on toward the east, north, and on around the entire camp-circle, crying in a loud voice as follows:

“Sand-hill-Men! Sand-hill-Men! Young Sand-hill-Men! Young Sand-hill-Men!

“Sutayo Band! Sutayo Band! Young Sutayo Band! Young Sutayo Band!

“Big-Lodge-Men! Big-Lodge-Men! Big-Lodge Young Men! Big-Lodge Young Men!

“Notiswahiswisti! Notiswahiswisti! Young Notiswahiswisti! Young Notiswahiswisti!

“Little-Hawk (Lodge-maker) has taken pity on you! Little-Hawk has taken pity on you! Little-Hawk has taken pity on you!

“He gives you notice that he gives his wife up to the sacred lodge. He takes this opportunity to announce to you this great act of his.”

During the time of the announcement absolute silence, so far as possible, was maintained, for the announcement was one of the most solemn episodes of the ceremony.

SACRIFICE OF FOOD AND THE FEAST.

By the time the Crier returned, the Lodge-maker's wife had sent to the entrance of the tipi many vessels of food for the evening feast. The Chief Priest took up a piece of meat and tore off a small piece. The root was passed to him. He touched his finger to the ground, put it to his tongue, took a bite of root, spat five times upon the meat and gave it to the Lodge-maker. The latter arose, motioned the meat aloft once and to the east four times and deposited it on the ground under the sacred pipe. He rubbed his hand over his head and resumed his place in the circle. Thus he sacrificed food to the earth, sun, and four medicine spirits. Food was passed to all the members of the tipi and eaten without ceremony. The Chief Priest took the sacred pipe, lighted it, offered the stem to the earth, and passed the pipe to the Lodge-maker, thus blessing the Lodge-maker, and through him, for he represents all people, every one.* After the Lodge-maker had smoked, the pipe was passed sunwise about the circle, each taking a few whiffs. It was passed back unsmoked to the Chief Priest, who cleaned the pipe and replaced it on the ground.

After the feast and the formal smoke, the priests retired to their tipis to remain during the night, except the Lodge-maker and the Chief Priest, who slept in the Lone-tipi during this and the following night.

EVENTS OUTSIDE THE LONE-TIPI.

During the day no public rites were performed. There was much feasting and formal visiting among the various warrior organizations, along with a morning feast at which many presents were given away.

THE SPY FOR THE CENTER-POLE.

Reference has been made to the fact that Three-Fingers, a priest and chief, had been requested to examine the near-by timber and select a suitable cottonwood-tree to serve as the main or center-pole of the Sun Dance lodge. This Three-Fingers did on the morning of this day, but his act was one of convenience rather than ceremony.† In 1901, however, on this night, the Lodge-maker carried

*Thus he gave to all the world a blessing, and so all will grow strong and live in the midst of abundance.

†The formal and ceremonial location of the center-pole by custom falls to the lot of a Cheyenne who has had the distinction when acting as a spy of striking an enemy inside his tipi. As a matter of fact, there were but two Cheyenne living who could lay claim to this distinction, Wolf-Face and Mad-Robe. These men were very old and the formal rite of spying the pole was omitted in 1903.

a pipe to Wolf-Face, which he accepted, thus signifying his willingness to act as spy on the following morning.

SELECTING THE SITE OF THE LODGE.

Just at sundown Big-Baby, who owns the rite by purchase, walked to the center of the camp-circle, and after examining the ground, selected a level spot which he considered suitable for the lodge. At the center of this place he set on end a few sticks and placed on top of them a bunch of grass. This marked the site of the center-pole of the great lodge.

THE THIRD DAY.

This is one of the most important days of the ceremony, and is crowded with events from early morning until long after midnight. It includes the secret rites in the Lone-tipi, such as the preparation of the objects which later in the day are to be placed in the fork of the center-pole of the Sun Dance lodge, or which on the following morning are to form part of the altar of that lodge. The public performances are the counting of coup by the spy and others on the object representing the site of the center-pole, the securing of the raw material to be used either within the Lone-tipi or to form part of the altar of the Sun Dance lodge to be built on the next day. The warrior societies are busy during the day bringing in poles to be used in the construction of the Sun Dance lodge, which they partially construct. Then follows the formal and stately procession of priests from the Lone-tipi to the Sun Dance lodge, where the poles are painted, the center-fork is erected, and the lodge is completed. Then follows the dedication of the lodge by the chiefs. Later in the evening there is a rehearsal, or the so-called "hand and arm" drill, which serves as the formal introduction of those who are to dance in the lodge. Then follows the highly significant performance of the Chief Priest and the Lodge-maker's wife, during which time the sacred song is sung four times, followed by the formal beginning of the dance proper, which lasts until daylight.

As a matter of fact, the rites which, even with haste on the part of the priests, fill this day to overflowing, occupied, in 1903, two entire days. This was due in part to the fact that certain raw material had not been provided on the day preceding and in part to the fact that there was a disinclination to hurry, owing to the great heat. In the following description of events which properly belonged to this day, the acts of the two days are enumerated in the order of

their performance and under the headings of the third and fourth days, respectively.

The Chief Priest, the Lodge-maker, and his wife began fasting on the afternoon of the previous day and spent the night in the Lone-tipi. Here they were joined before sunrise by a few of the priests. We may consider first the secret and then the public rites of the day.

SECRET RITES OUTSIDE THE LONE-TIPI.

Before considering the rites performed this morning by the Lone-tipi priests outside the lodge, it is necessary to recall that in 1901 Wolf-Face had been chosen to spy out the center-pole.

WOLF-FACE SELECTS THE CENTER-POLE TREE, 1901.

On this morning, therefore, Wolf-Face, completely clad in buckskin, wearing a war bonnet, and mounted on a pony bearing his war-medicine paint, rode alone into the timber and selected a suitable tree for the center-pole. Pausing before it, he addressed it as he would a person, relating a war story in which he recounted his exploits against the Pawnee. Then he struck the tree, counting coup on it, as if it were an enemy.

THE PRIESTS SEARCH FOR A LARGER EARTH.

Early in the morning the Lodge-maker, the Chief Priest, Big-Horse, Dragon-Otter, and the assistant Chief Priest left the Lone-tipi in the order named, the Lodge-maker carrying in his arms the sacred bundle and its pipe, and the Chief Priest a live coal. The Lodge-maker and Chief Priest wore their buffalo robes, wool side out. Formerly the Lodge-maker wore also a buffalo-scalp head-dress; this is now in possession of the Northern Cheyenne. They slowly walked forward about a hundred yards in front of the tipi, halting four times, until they came to the place where the Lodge-maker had advanced from the line, and deposited the bundle on the ground, then they rejoined the priests and sat down in line about twenty feet behind the bundle.*

The Lodge-maker lighted his pipe from the coal which the Chief Priest had carried, and after taking a few whiffs, passed it to Big

*On this journey they look for and make a larger earth. They especially desire to know more about the earth. The stopping four times on the way is symbolic of their having traveled all over this earth to see it. This rite is also compared to the four movements which the Lodge-maker will make on the following night in the Sun Dance lodge, when he rests his elbow on his knee and waves the incense during the singing of the four sacred songs. The latter rite, however, is said to be of a higher order.

Horse, next in line, and so the pipe was passed on to the Chief Priest at the end of the line, then passed back unsmoked to the Lodge-maker. (See Fig. 16.)

The assistant Chief Priest handed a new knife to the Chief Priest who touched his finger to the ground, put it to his tongue, took a bite of root, and spat upon the knife five times, thus

asking a blessing upon it and rendering it harmless. He passed it back to the assistant Chief Priest who began to decorticate two sticks about eight inches in length and fashion them into pipe tampers.

The Lodge-maker now sent back to the camp-circle and asked his wife to bring water and additional live coals. This she did, placing a bucket of water in front of the Chief Priest, who took a bite of root and spat upon the water four times. She then took a drink and handed the bucket to her husband who drank. The latter then held the bucket to the lips of the Chief Priest in one hand, placing his other hand on the Chief Priest's head.*

The empty pipe was taken up by the Lodge-maker, filled, lighted from the fresh coals, and smoked by the men in the line as before, passed back unsmoked and cleaned by the Chief Priest and laid down in front of the Lodge-maker. Bull-Tongue joined the priests and took a place beyond the Chief Priests at the end of the line.

THE THIRD EARTH.

The Chief Priest cleared a small circular area about two feet in diameter in front of him. (See Fig. 17.) The pipe was passed to him and placed on the western edge of this cleared space, the stem pointing toward the south, the bowl upward.



FIG. 16. Lone-tipi priest smoking sacred pipe.



FIG. 17. The Chief Priest preparing to form the earth.

*It will be remembered that the Lodge-maker, his wife, and the Chief Priest began feasting on the night before. They were not supposed to drink until the following night. Drinking water at this time therefore, was irregular, and required that the water first be purified.

The two sticks which he had decorticated and fashioned into tampers were placed by the side of the pipe. The Lodge-maker offered a short prayer. After this he plucked some wool from his robe and handed it to the Chief Priest, who made a pad of it. The Lodge-maker moved to the south of the Chief Priest, extended his hands in front of him, closed his eyes, and turned his head, while the Chief Priest spat in his hands after the usual fashion.



FIG. 18. The Chief Priest preparing Lodge-maker's hands.

(See Fig. 18.) The Lodge-maker rubbed his hands together, and pressed them to his head; then he held his palms upward and put the palm of his left hand on the ground. The Chief Priest with his right hand grasped the right hand of the Lodge-maker and caused him to pick up, after making four passes, the buffalo wool, and place it in the palm of his left hand. Still

having his hand guided by the Chief Priest, the Lodge-maker picked up the westernmost of the two tampers and placed it beside the pipe. In the same manner he made four passes with his hand towards the other tamper, picked it up, and laid it on the buffalo wool. He then partially closed the fingers of his left hand four times, thus drawing the buffalo nearer, then he closed his hands over the wool and the end of the stick, which he now grasped with his right hand and rolled in the wool, thus wrapping it around the end of the tamper. He now gave the tamper to the Chief Priest, who arranged the wool about the stick more perfectly. Then the Chief Priest took the hand of the Lodge-maker as before, made a circular motion toward the ground, then four passes with the thumb, then one toward the southeast, one toward the southwest, one toward the northeast, and one toward the center, thus forming a new or third earth. The Chief Priest enlarged the circular space and made it more perfect. The two tampers were now deposited on the ground just east of the pipe; that is, east of the pipe and this newly formed Earth. (See Fig. 19.) The pipe-stem was pointed as before by the Chief Priest, then the pipe was lighted and passed along the line, each one smoking. The pipe was

cleaned as on the day before in the Lone-tipi, and the ashes were deposited in the center of the "earth." Before the Lodge-maker rubbed the pipe-stem, he placed each time the palms of his hands on the ground.

The third earth, it should be noted, was larger than either of the two formed the day before, and is said to symbolize the moving forward of the warriors. When ashes were placed on it and the pipe-stem was offered to it, the rite partook of the nature of a prayer that the earth would bring forth fruit. It may also be noted that the two tampers, as had been the two preceding pair, were abandoned.



FIG. 19. The pipe-tampers and new earth.



FIG. 20. The Lodge-maker taking up the sacred bundle.

THE RETURN TO THE LONE-TIPI.

The Lodge-maker now made four passes toward the bundle, picked it up and placed it on his left arm (see Fig. 20), and with the

Chief Priest moved forward toward the east about fifteen yards, the remainder of the line following. After four passes, the bundle was put down, and the priests, as before, stepped back about twenty feet, and sat down.* (See Fig. 21.) Again the pipe was lighted as before, and passed to the end of the line, being smoked by each member, where-



FIG. 21. The Lone-tipi priests in line.

*It was noted that as they passed the "earth" just formed, they were on the right or south side of it, whereas they should have passed by it on the left or north side.

upon it was passed back unsmoked to the Lodge-maker, who again puffed on it and passed it down the line as before. Again it was



FIG. 22. Chief Priest assisting the Lodge-maker.

passed back unsmoked and placed in front of him. The Lodge-maker, assisted by the Chief Priest (see Fig. 22) got the bundle and took up the buffalo chip which had been lying to the east of it, placed it on top, then all in single file returned to the Lone-tipi and the bundle was placed on the west side.

During the absence of the priests women had taken down the Lone-tipi and re-erected it. In this there was no formality, as the change was made because the tipi at first had not been properly set up. After it was securely fastened down they cleared a large circular space within, of the same size and proportion as in the tipi before it was changed.

SECRET RITES IN THE LONE-TIPI.

After resting a few moments, the knife and a stick were passed to the Chief Priest, who held them out in his right hand in front of him. He touched the finger of his left hand to the ground, put it to his tongue, took a bite of root, and spat five times upon the knife and the stick, holding them in the direction of the assistant Chief Priest. Then the latter turned away his head, shut his eyes, and held out both hands. The Chief Priest again touched his finger to the ground, put it to his tongue, took a bite of root, and spat five times in the hands of the assistant Chief Priest, into which he then placed the knife and stick. The assistant Chief Priest decorticated and fashioned the stick. Deafy lighted a pipe and held it out in both hands with the stem pointing upwards, pointing it first towards his right, towards his left, straight ahead, up, out again, and down. He lighted the pipe, smoked it, and started it around the circle. As the Chief Priest received the pipe he directed the stem toward the ground in front of him.

The Lodge-maker was directed by Lone-Wolf to go after certain objects. He returned bringing a black pipe, live coals, and a stick, which he gave to Cedar-Tree. The latter made of the stick two pipe cleaners for the black pipe. The Lodge-maker gave the assistant Chief Priest some wool from his robe, which the latter placed

in front of himself. The Lodge-maker moved up by the side of the assistant Chief Priest and the Chief Priest prepared his hands as before and he wrapped one of the two sticks in the buffalo wool.

THE FOURTH EARTH.

They formed the earth anew, as on the preceding day, making a circular motion first, then five motions down, the first being to the southeast, the fifth in the center. The assistant Chief Priest took up the pipe, and placed it by the side of the new-formed earth, and by its side the two cleaners, the one bearing the buffalo wool being next the pipe. The Lodge-maker took up the coal which he had dropped at random on the cleared space when he brought it in, and placed it by the end of the pipe stem. The assistant Chief Priest picked up the pipe and pointed the stem toward the earth, he lighted the pipe, took a few whiffs, made a circular motion with the stem of the pipe over the "earth" and one pass with the stem toward the "earth," smoked and handed the pipe to the Lodge-maker, who had resumed his seat next to the door on the south side. He smoked, first pointing the stem to the ground; then the pipe was passed around the circle until it was smoked out, and was passed to the assistant Chief Priest, who cleaned it and put it down. After cleaning it he stood it up and moved it toward the Lodge-maker four times, whereupon the latter grasped it with both hands and took it to his body, where he pressed it on his right side, then on his left, then on his right, then on his left, and then along the median line of his body; he then rubbed his hands over it and laid it down, then took it up and filled it, and passed it back to the assistant Chief Priest.

THE SACRIFICE AND FEAST.

The Lodge-maker gave the assistant Chief Priest a piece of meat from the feast which had been brought in. The latter tore off a small bit and handed it to the Lodge-maker, who raised it aloft, and then deposited it under the two pipe-cleaners, and pressed his palms over them and the pipe. The Lodge-maker's wife entered and squatted down in front of the Chief Priest. He took up a piece of meat from the bowl of food in front of him, touched his finger to the ground, and put it to his tongue, took a bite of root, spat upon the meat five times, and gave it to the Lodge-maker's wife. She moved it toward her mouth four times, then ate it, and drank some water. She left the lodge. The Lodge-maker went up and received a piece of meat from the Chief Priest in the same manner, then the food was distribu-

ted among all those present. The priests ate. After the feast the pipe was lighted as before. While they were smoking, the Lodge-maker made the following prayer: "Now, my friends, priests, I pray for you and all your children and relatives. Have pity this day and help me perform the ceremony in the right way, and we will have good weather if we do so."

The assistant Chief Priest distributed pieces of calico which had been brought in with the feast, and the dishes were passed out of the lodge to the women awaiting to receive them.

SPY FOR THE CENTER-POLE CHOSEN.

Big-Baby was warned to be on hand early on the following morning to locate the site of the big lodge, and also to dig the hole for the center-pole.* One of the priests now told the Lodge-maker to take a pipe either to Mad-Wolf or to Wolf-Face who, as already explained, were the only two who had acted as spies when the whole tribe went out on the war-path, and so one or the other of these two had the right to act as spy for the site of the lodge-pole:

SMOKING THE RED PIPE.

The red pipe was filled by the Lodge-maker, and lighted by the assistant Chief Priest, who blew one puff and directed the point of the stem toward the "earth." He smoked, and the pipe was passed around the south half of the circle. The Chief Priest made a short speech, asking the remaining priests to help him and to support him.

Again the wife of the Lodge-maker brought into the tipi a pail of water. She went over by the Chief Priest and he touched his finger to the ground, then put it to his tongue, took a bite of root and spat upon the water five times. She drank from the pail, which, however, was held by the Lodge-maker, while she knelt over it and did not touch it. It was then carried to the Lodge-maker, who took the pail to the Chief Priest to drink, placing his left hand, as before, upon his head.

After some discussion, the priests decided to discontinue further preparation until later in the afternoon. This, as already explained, was largely due to the fact that certain necessary raw material which should be prepared on the afternoon had not yet been secured.

* When a man becomes too old to locate the center-pole, some young man may obtain the privilege by payment of a pony or a present of equal value, and thus obtain the right, and the old man retires. The one who gets the right must have been a Sun Dance Lodge-maker. He is given the same name as that given to a pile of stones which is placed on a hill to mark the vicinity of a spring of water.

THE BUFFALO SKULL.

By the time the priests had returned in the afternoon for the continuation of the secret rites, certain material had been provided by members of the warrior society and placed at the back of the lodge. An old buffalo skull had also been placed upside down in front of the tipi, facing it and at a distance of about fifty feet.

The skull had been brought to the camp by Bushy-Head, a prominent medicine-man of the Kingfisher district. When the Lone-tipi was erected, the Lodge-maker's wife had taken it from Bushy-Head's tipi and carried it west of the Lone-tipi, where she placed it on the ground upside down. There it had remained until Little Hawk, at noon on this day, carried it in front of the Lone-tipi, where he motioned it toward the ground four times, then rested it on the ground on its side and moved it back and forth four times and left it.

The assistant Chief Priest went up to the skull, rubbed both hands four times over the north half of the skull from the east toward the west, putting his hands on the ground in front of the skull after each movement.* Thus he ceremonially cleaned off the element of age from the skull. He made a prayer. He then made four passes toward the skull with his hands and grasped it at the base of the horns, lifted it up, pausing while lifting four times, and turned it toward the south. Stooping well over it, he lifted it up and carried it slowly toward the tipi. Having approached the entrance he halted and motioned the skull toward the tipi four times, thus drawing four herds of buffalo. Within, he proceeded by way of the south to the west, and moving the skull four times he placed it so that the anterior half rested on the cleared space, and faced the center of the tipi.

THE FIFTH EARTH.

The assistant Chief Priest sat down on the south side of the skull and just in front and at the south side of the jaw formed a new "earth," representing a buffalo wallow. The Chief Priest handed the sacred bundle to the assistant Chief Priest, who placed it to the south of him, while the Chief Priest placed the buffalo chip behind the skull. The latter sat down behind the bundle, unfastened the tie strings, and removed the pipe which had been tied up in buffalo hair and calico. He then untied the bundle proper, and from a calico wrapper, inside of which was a large quantity of buffalo hair, he took out a sack made of the pericardium of a buffalo heart. He made four passes

* Formerly the leg bone of a buffalo was actually rubbed over the skull to ceremonially purify it.

toward the sack, took it up slowly, and moved it toward the newly formed "earth." Then, with four lowering motions, he rested it on the earth and opened it. It contained herbs of some sort, to be used for thurifying. The Chief Priest tied up the bundle and the assistant Chief Priest placed it on the south side of the sack.

THE REHEARSAL.

There now followed a pause, during which time the priests talked and smoked informally, awaiting the time when the Crier should call the members of the Dew-claw Rattle society to come to the tipi to rehearse. The Lodge-maker got a live coal, and placed it in the center of the cleared space. He knelt in front of the Chief Priest, turned away his head, and closed his eyes, while the Chief Priest touched his finger to the ground, then to his tongue, took a bite of root, and spat upon the Lodge-maker's hands five times. The Lodge-maker rubbed the palms of his hands together and rubbed himself. He knelt on the south side of the skull and in front of the Chief Priest. The stick was passed by him to the Chief Priest, and with it he placed the coal on the "earth" or wallow, which, as will be remembered, was made under the tip of the jaw of the skull. He then made five passes toward the bag, and from it took a pinch of incense, which he placed on the coal, first making a downward movement four times. He then sat down in his accustomed place. This was the last formal rite of the evening. Shortly after the Dew-claw warriors entered the tipi, where they spent the greater part of the night in informally rehearsing songs.

THE FOURTH DAY.

Before beginning the account of the secret rites in the Lone-tipi, which in the ceremony of 1903 took place on July 14th, it may again be noted that all the rites about to be described, and which took place on that day, should have taken place on the preceding day.

SECRET RITES IN THE LONE-TIPI

Early in this morning a rawhide, folded like a parflech, the skin of a rabbit recently killed and which had been brought from the Northern Cheyenne, a bowl of lime paint, a long strip of sinew, and ten pipes were taken into the tipi. The rites began at about six o'clock in the morning, and the same priests, with one or two exceptions, were present as during the rites of the preceding day.

THE LODGE-MAKER'S ROBE.

After a short period of smoking, Big-Baby took up the rabbit skin, because symbolic of food in general, and cut it into nine pieces. Through each piece he inserted a piece of string. The Lodge-maker passed to him his buffalo robe, and Big-Baby with an awl made nine holes in the robe. Eight of these holes were around the border, one being at the head, one at the tail, four at the four extremities, one in the middle on each side of the robe, and the ninth hole in the center. Holding the hair side of the robe out, Big-Baby attached to each of these holes a piece of the rabbit skin. The Lodge-maker left the tipi and soon returned bringing with him ten dried rawhide objects, each in the shape of a rattle. They were new, and as yet contained neither pebbles nor handles. He also brought a new hatchet and a piece of wood. By that time Big-Baby had fastened the last piece of rabbit skin to the robe. Next he mixed some white lime paint in a bowl and smeared the wool side of the robe with the paint, drawing a sun symbol on the right and a moon symbol on the left of the piece of rabbit skin at the center of the robe.* The paint of the buffalo robe, the location of the pieces of fur, and the method of inserting the string through the pieces of rabbit skin may be seen in the diagram. (See Fig. 23.) The Chief Priest stooped down with his back to Big-Baby and took up the robe with his two hands, grasping it along the median line. Thus holding it, he lifted it, pausing four times, completely from the ground, and put it on the Lodge-maker.

THE FEAST AND THE PREPARATION OF THE PRIESTS.

The wife of the Lodge-maker brought into the tipi the usual amount of food for the feast, the first bowl being placed in front of the Chief Priest.

Deafy, after having his hands prepared by the Chief Priest by the usual rite, began working on the piece of sinew, which, it has been noted, was brought into the lodge early in the morning. The Lodge-maker's hands being prepared in the same manner by the Chief Priest, he sat down in front of the Chief Priest and ate. The assistant Chief Priest moved and sat south of the buffalo skull while his hands were prepared by the Chief Priest. The Lodge-maker

*The robe thus decorated represented a buffalo; of the nine pieces of fur, four represented the medicine spirits, one the sun, one the moon, one the morning star, one the evening star, and one the spirit star. The privilege of painting the Lodge-maker's robe and his wife's belt is obtained by purchase, and may be owned by but one priest at a time. It is now owned by Big-Baby.

left the tipi and returned with some live coals, which he placed in the center of the cleared space. The assistant Chief Priest reached toward the skull, moved his hand four times and picked up the sack containing the incense, which he tied up in a bundle. Then, with four more passes, he picked up the sacred bundle and placed it back of the buffalo skull, first moving it four times toward the "earth." The bundle was so placed that the stem of the pipe was pointing toward the south. A large bundle of fresh, long swamp

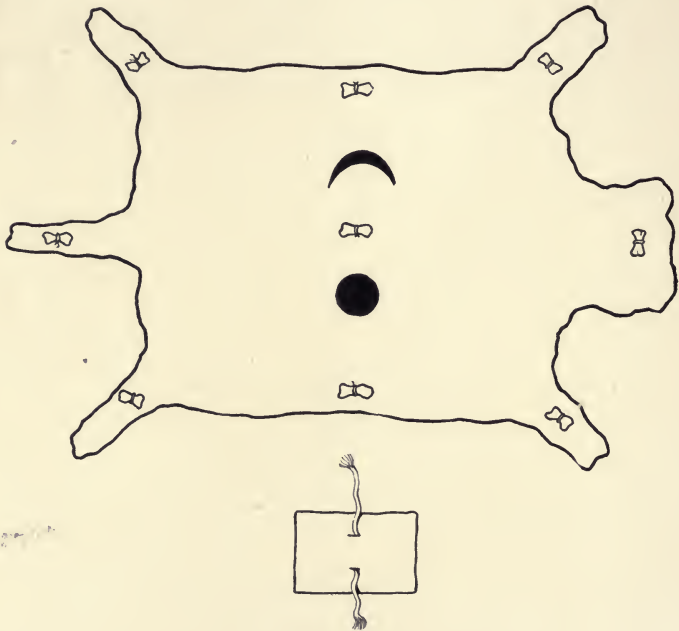


FIG. 23. Diagram of Lodge-maker's robe.

grass was brought into the lodge and placed by the side of the assistant Chief Priest and between him and the bundle. Red-Cloud and Black-Man had their hands prepared by the Chief Priest, and then the preparation of the objects to be used in the afternoon and on the following morning began in earnest.

THE WOMAN'S BELT.

Cedar-Tree took the rawhide outside the tipi in order to straighten it out, for, on account of its having been folded, it could not be opened. Having straightened the rawhide he returned with it, and, making four motions toward it, cut a belt for the woman. (See

Fig. 24.) This was about four inches wide and long enough to go around her body. At the corners of each end he made, with a sharp knife, small holes for the insertion of the tying strings, which he cut from the remaining rawhide. He then cut a long strip of rawhide to be used in the fork of the center-pole.

THE LODGE-MAKER'S HEAD-DRESS.

Big-Baby began the preparation of the head-dress for the Lodge-maker. He took a goose feather, some horsehair, a piece of sage, the scalp of a red-headed woodpecker, and a piece of the windpipe of a buffalo. Having assembled the parts and combined them, he was ready to trim off the loose ends, but before beginning he related the following war story: "A party went many years ago against the Shoshoni, who were on Rosebud River. There was one tipi which we charged, and we killed all, and Little-Shield counted coup first, Porcupine-Sioux second, and I was the third to strike, and I took the scalp." He related the war story because he was "scalping" the head-dress.

Before painting the head-dress he fashioned the skirt to be worn by the woman. After this he motioned four times to the base of the head-dress and took it up, and on the right side of it he painted a white line, then a line on the left, another on the right, and another on the left. He then handed it to the Lodge-maker, who grasped it in both hands and drew it back against his body on his right side, then on his left, then on his right, then on his left, and then to the middle of his body. He then gave it a circular motion four times around his head, beginning first at the southeast corner. He then brought it against his breast again and finally placed it on his head.

THE WOMAN'S SKIRT.

Having finished the head-dress, Big-Baby began to make a buckskin skirt for the woman. Formerly this was made of buffalo hide, but as it is impossible to secure buffalo it is now made of buckskin. This was cut in rectangular shape, about three feet wide and four



FIG. 24. Cedar-Tree preparing the woman's belt.

feet long. It was folded so that the two narrow ends were brought together and along these edges holes were made so that it could be laced. Having fashioned the tying strings, he thrust his fingers in the white lime paint and drew them irregularly over both exposed faces of the skirt, the markings being symbolic of rabbit tracks.

THE LODGE-MAKER'S WHISTLE.

Deafy now prepared the eagle wing bone whistle to be used by the Lodge-maker. He attached to it a buckskin thong by which it could be suspended about the neck, and tied to it a piece of sage.

PREPARING THE BUFFALO SKULL.

While the priests under the direction of the Chief Priest were preparing the ceremonial costumes of the Lodge-maker and his wife, the assistant Chief Priest had been working continuously for over an hour on the buffalo skull. First he took up the bundle of swamp grass and began to fashion three large plugs for the two eye sockets and the nasal cavity. These finished, the Lodge-maker was reminded that before he painted the skull or proceeded further he should have his compensation for the service. Consequently the Lodge-maker prayed as follows: "Please do this right; all of you will be happy; have pity on me and if you will perform this as you ought you will receive benefits from the ceremony," and left the tipi. He soon returned, bringing a gun, which he presented to the assistant Chief Priest. The latter made four moves with his hand and picked up one of the grass plugs and moved it four times toward the eye socket and inserted it. He repeated these motions while he placed in position the second plug. He then completed the piece which was to be placed in the nasal cavity; attempting to insert it, he discovered that the nasal bones were in the way. As he broke these out, one of the priests remarked that work of that nature should be done outside of the lodge.

He knelt down behind the skull and painted a black line along the median line of the skull from back to front. The line was about an inch in width and represented the road to the four medicine spirits. Parallel with this and on each side he painted a narrower line in white, which also extended from the base to the anterior part of the skull. He then painted the remainder of the skull, including the horns, red. The white lines represented day, the black night, the red of the skull the earth. He then painted the two grass plugs in the eye and nasal sockets red; they represented

the vegetation of the earth. He next painted on the right jaw a large circle in solid red, representing the sun, and on the left jaw, in black, a crescent, or moon symbol, making four passes with his finger before he began painting these two symbols. (See Fig. 25.) He then wrapped up the paints and placed the bags by the side of the sacred bundle, and the temporary altar was complete. (See Fig. 26.)

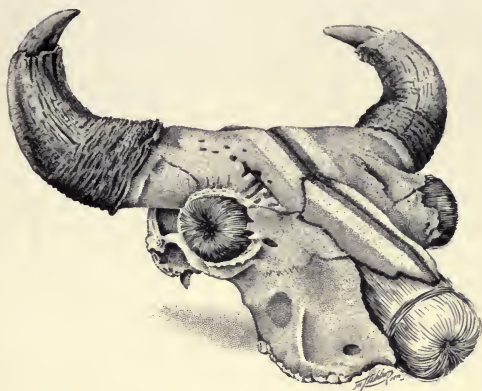


FIG. 25. The buffalo skull.

THE CENTER-POLE IMAGE.

Cedar-Tree, from the piece of rawhide remaining after he made the woman's belt, cut out the image of an armless man about twelve inches in length, fashioning it so that it had a membrum of undue proportions. Both sides of the posterior half of the figure, from the union of the legs to the top of the head, he painted black, with charcoal. The anterior half of the figure on both sides was left plain or white. Then he fastened to the top of the figure an eagle breath feather. (See Fig. 27.) The image was called a "person," or, more strictly speaking, a Pawnee; that is, it represented in general the enemies of the Cheyenne, but the Pawnee especially, because



FIG. 26. The buffalo-skull altar in the Lone-tipi.



FIG. 27. The rawhide human effigy.

they were the enemies that they most hated. The white represented the earth; the black the clouds; hence the figure also represented their enemies, both above and below. Later the same priest took two long pieces of sinew and twisted them, and with the rope thus made he suspended the figure from the center fork.

THE DRUM-STICK RATTLES.

It has been noted that ten rawhide objects, to be used as rattles, had been brought into the tipi on this morning, together with a bundle of cottonwood sticks about four feet long. Deafy and another priest began to prepare the sticks and to trim and cut them into equal lengths; one of them was decorated. These were inserted in the mouth of the body of the rattles into which had first been placed pebbles. The place of union of the handle with the rattle was wrapped with sinews and the drum-stick rattles were complete.

FILLING THE SACRED PIPE.

It was then time to refill the sacred straight black pipe that had been smoked on the previous night. As the operation differed somewhat from the first, it is again described in full. (Pl. XXV.) The assistant Chief Priest took his place by the side of the sacred bundle, moved his hands toward it four times, picked it up and placed it in front of him. (See Fig. 28.) He untied it and took out the pipe, stem, braided sweet-grass, and piece of sinew, and retied the bundle. He



FIG. 28. Filling the sacred pipe.







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took the sinew and tore from it five shreds and placed them across his hands as in the rite already described, the act of closing the hand now representing people coming together to be united.

The Lodge-maker moved toward the west and sat between the assistant Chief Priest and the Chief Priest. He opened out his buffalo robe and placed on it some tobacco. The Chief Priest then prepared the hands of the Lodge-maker by the usual method; then the assistant Chief Priest, taking the two hands of the Lodge-maker with his own, caused him to pick up the bowl of the pipe (see Fig. 29), draw it toward him, pausing four times, and stand it on end. He then caused him to pick up the sinew, make a circular motion with it over the pipe bowl, and four passes toward the bowl, and then the sinew was placed in the pipe. Next the assistant Chief Priest caused him to make four passes and grasp the tamper, with



FIG. 29. Picking up the bowl of the sacred pipe.

which he caused him to make the circular motion and the four passes, and then to push the pellet of sinew half-way down the pipe, measuring with the tamper itself to locate the exact division. Continuing to grasp the hands of the Lodge-maker, the assistant Chief Priest caused him to make one circular motion over the tobacco, and four toward it, whereupon a small pinch was placed in the bowl at the southeast side, the Lodge-maker's hands circling the bowl and being directed toward it four times. Again the circular motion was made, and the four passes, and another pinch of tobacco was picked up, which was again circled around the bowl of the pipe and motioned toward it four times and placed in the southeast corner. With similar movements a pinch was placed in the northwest and northeast corners and in the center of the bowl. The circular motion and the four passes were made to pick up the tamper. The circular motion and passes were made toward the bowl and the tobacco was tamped. These movements were continued three additional times. The pipe was then completely filled without further formality and smoothed down at the top with the thumb. A circular motion was made over the tobacco, and, with the assistant Chief Priest still directing the Lodge-maker's hands, he brought the bowl forward

and placed it in front of the stem, and by similar movement inserted the stem. The assistant Chief Priest then applied a bit of tallow over the mouth of the bowl to prevent the tobacco from spilling out, and greased the stem. He grasped the hands of the Lodge-maker and caused him to pick up the buffalo wool, put it on the end of the stem and wrap it around.* Then, the hands in the same position, the pipe bowl was drawn toward the stem. The hands were released and again the bowl of the pipe was drawn forward as before. With two more movements the bowl was in contact with and ready for the insertion of the stem. This was done by the assistant Chief Priest without formality.

PAINTING THE SACRED PIPE.

The Chief Priest went to the Lodge-maker's side and took up the pipe, rested it on the buffalo chip,† and wiped it from end to end four times, thus purifying the pipe, and so all people, and drawing the buffalo to them, and handed the pipe to the assistant Chief Priest. A coal, symbolic of heat and light for all animals, people, etc., was placed in front of the assistant Chief Priest by the Lodge-maker and he laid the pipe down, pausing before placing it on the ground, four times. The assistant Chief Priest again took the two hands of the Lodge-maker, and with four passes picked up a pinch of red paint, and with four passes placed it in the palm of the Lodge-maker's left hand; four similar passes and tallow was added; four



FIG. 30. Painting the sacred pipe.

passes and a pinch of sweet-grass was placed upon the coal. The Lodge-maker then rubbed and mixed the tallow in his hands, and bathed them four times, as already described, in the incense. He then made four passes, picked up the pipe in his left hand, made four passes with his right hand, and drew it up the pipe twice. (See Fig. 30.) He transferred the pipe to his right hand and repeated

*Thus in smoking the pipe they would draw the buffalo to them.

†The chip is symbolic of the food of the buffalo and hence of life in general.





the burning hole will be only added. He pushed the pipe over the hole about an inch from above, and worked from above, toward back, now raising the back from the pipe. He proceeded thus, moving the pipe back to reach the top of the hole, where he pushed his hands over the pipe to the bottom. (See Fig. 21.) The assistant kept the pipe held the pipe down by the side of the hole, but otherwise had no part in the proceeding, besides the one mentioned and just before the pipe and the hole.



FIG. 21. Preparing the earth-peg.

PL. XXVI. PREPARING THE FIRE-SPOON AND EARTH-PEG.

The Earth-Peg and the Fire-Spoon.

At the workshop, in doing work, and the Indians could see no more within the hole. One of the men and another made the two and began work about an inch from above, about two feet long, which had been placed deep in the pipe. The former, preparing the peg, the latter the spoon. (See Pl. XXVI.) He was preparing a hole in the wood with pointed stone, it being the rock for the pipe. Then Makah-Huath stepped on his stick from the side above in the finger tip of his right hand. The pipe was (Fig. 22) when finished was five feet eight inches in length, but is



FIG. 22. The fire-spoon.

longer slightly shorter and a narrow hole was made in length, the diameter being measured by dividing the length into the pipe to the finger tip. It is used here in the Sun Moon lodge in the preparation of certain foods, and is constructed as we learned the men observing in the workshop.*

The work in the pipe was completed by Good One, who had left the pipe in the pipe, by the pipe, by the pipe. When

*The pipe is made of the wood of the tree which is used in the preparation of the pipe. The pipe is made of the wood of the tree which is used in the preparation of the pipe. The pipe is made of the wood of the tree which is used in the preparation of the pipe.

the motions twice with his left hand. He grasped the pipe with both hands and moved them slowly upward, each time rubbing his hands around the stem. By continuing this movement four times he reached the end of the bowl, where he rubbed his hands over the end of the tobacco. (See Fig. 31.) The assistant Chief Priest laid the pipe down by the side of the skull, first making four passes, the stem pointing toward the east. The tamper was put between the pipe and the skull.



FIG. 31. Painting the sacred pipe.

THE EARTH-PEG AND THE FIRE-SPOON.

As the earth-peg, or digging stick, and the fire-spoon could not be made within the tipi, Good-Man and Medicine-Bundle left the tipi and began work outside on two cottonwood sticks about five feet long, which had been placed there for that purpose; the former preparing the peg, the latter the spoon. (See Pl. XXVI.) Before applying a knife to the wood both priests motioned it towards the stick four times. Then Medicine-Bundle measured on his stick from his left elbow to the finger tip of his right hand. The spoon (see Fig. 32) when finished was five feet eight inches in length, had a



FIG. 32. The fire-spoon.

long, straight handle and a narrow bowl ten inches in length, the distance being measured by doubling the length from the wrist to the finger tip. It is used only in the Sun Dance lodge by the Lodge-maker in carrying coals, and is so constructed as to prevent fire from dropping as he carries it.*

The stick to be used as the peg was measured by Good-Man from his left shoulder to the finger tip of his right hand. When

*This action is symbolic of fire in the tipi, which he wishes to burn as the lodge fire does, for they formerly took fire to their homes and it burned and gave them health. They surrounded the fire with bent sticks, or tongs, each eager to get ahead of the other.



FIG. 33. The earth-peg.

finished (see Fig. 33) it measured three feet ten inches in length, was pointed at one end, and at the other had five cup-shaped figures three inches in length; these were produced by making deep notches around the stick at regular intervals, and are symbolic of the four medicine spirits and the sun. It is to be used later in locating the altar, etc., and finally finds a permanent resting-place in the center fork, from which the four medicine spirits look down.

Their work concluded, the priests took the peg and spoon inside the tipi. The spoon was placed on the cleared space and the peg was handed to the assistant Chief Priest, who carefully placed it behind the skull, with its point directed toward the west.

THE NOONDAY FEAST.

Food and water were brought into the tipi by the wife of the Lodge-maker and her friends. This time she sat down and remained during the meal. The Lodge-maker made the usual sacrifice, the priests ate, and the food bowls and remaining food were removed. The Lodge-maker went out and secured live coals which he placed in front of the Chief Priest, taking his seat between him and the assistant Chief Priest. The latter prepared his hands in the usual manner, while the Chief Priest prepared those of the Lodge-maker, who lighted a pipe, and after the customary offerings the pipe was passed about the circle.

THE ENEMY ARROW.

About the middle of the forenoon Red-Cloud unwrapped a bundle which he had brought into the tipi in the morning and took out four arrows, which he handed to the assistant Chief Priest, who placed them behind him. At the same time there had been given him a piece of dried meat which had been cut from the ribs; this he had placed by the side of the arrows. He took a pinch of sweet-grass and placed it in front of the Chief Priest. Then he turned and took up one of the four arrows from behind him, carrying it west of the point of the earth-peg and directing the point toward the door of the tipi. He rested it by the Lodge-maker and held it so that the point was directed upward. The Lodge-maker prepared red paint and tallow and incensed the paint by making the four passes with his closed and open hands, as already described, and

rubbed his palms together.* The assistant Chief Priest took the Lodge-maker's right hand in his and caused him to make four passes toward the arrow from the point to the tip. The Lodge-maker rubbed his hands together, and he drew his hand up on the north side of the arrow, thus raising the people. He reversed the point and drew his left hand up on the south side of the arrow. Then the Lodge-maker grasped the arrow with both hands and extended his hands upward, making four pauses, as when painting the pipe. As he grasped it the last time each thumb was extended to the end of the wooden shaft. He did this four times. He then carefully painted such portions of the arrow as had not already been painted, including the feathers. During this time the point of the arrow had been directed upward. The arrow was reversed and the point was directed toward the ground. In this position it was carried backward, south of the skull, south of the "earth," and west of the earth-peg, laid down and pushed forward four times, until it rested by the three unpainted arrows.

PAINTING THE EARTH-PEG.


The assistant Chief Priest turned, made four passes toward the earth-peg, lifted it and stood it up in front of him. He took the index finger of the Lodge-maker's right hand, and with four passes caused him to draw a circular line around the peg, about two-thirds of the way up from the point. He caused the Lodge-maker to paint a similar band just above this in red, the red paint being about four inches below the lowest medicine symbol. Then, without formality, the assistant Chief Priest deepened the color and made it more regular, and the Lodge-maker, without further formality painted the lower two thirds of the stick in solid red, thus imitating the painting of the center-pole of the great lodge, and in fact the whole lodge and the people. Then, in the same manner, the Lodge-maker was caused to paint a black circle about an inch above the red, making first four passes, the assistant Chief Priest holding the peg. As the red circle represented the earth, so this white or unpainted part represented the day, while the black was symbolic of night. Then the Lodge-maker, without further assistance, painted the remainder or upper third of the peg, black. Then the peg was replaced by the assistant Chief Priest, the point being turned toward the west, and the peg being given four forward movements before it was laid down.

*His hands represented the earth, while the incense went to the sun and to the four medicine-spirits; thus the earth was made to grow.

THE ARROW AND THE EARTH-PEG.

The assistant Chief Priest took up the side of jerked beef and cut from the center a circular-shaped flap about three inches in diameter. Lone-Wolf touched the ground with his finger, spat in his hands five times, and said: "Whenever you perform this ceremony for your 'father' you will do this, and when you do this, do it in this way." The assistant Chief Priest took up the single painted arrow from the bundle of four and ran it through the opening to about one-third of its length, and then he took the earth-peg and ran it through, repeating what Lone-Wolf had told him.* Then he made four motions and laid the objects down south of the pipe, the point of the earth-peg pointing east and projecting out on the bare cleared ground. The side of beef and the three unused arrows were carried out of the tipi.

PAINTING THE LODGE-MAKER AND HIS WIFE.

With the above performance the last of the Lone-tipi rites was at an end; it only remained to paint and dress the Lodge-maker and his wife and abandon the tipi. As the priests, according to custom, were to receive the garments which the couple wore at the time of the beginning of the painting, they both had left the tipi shortly before this time and had returned, each completely clad in a fine buckskin suit. Both took a sip of water, which was to be the last until the end of the ceremony.† The Lodge-maker sat down in front of Big-Baby and his wife sat down in front of Black-Man, both priests having had their hands prepared by the Chief Priest. The Lodge-maker and his wife removed their outer garments. Big-Baby made four passes toward the Lodge-maker's hair and handed him a comb with which he combed his hair back of his ears. Black-Man at the same time made four passes and combed the Lodge-maker's wife's hair. Big-Baby dipped the tips of his fingers in the white paint, rubbed his hands together, and with the fingers of each hand made in the palm of the other hand a figure like the one here given  This was to draw presents to the Lodge-maker and his wife. He then passed his hands down over her breast, up her

*Thus the desire was expressed that their arrows while on the hunt should be as effective as this arrow.

†From that time they were to imitate the great medicine-spirit who long ago fasted forty days and then took pity on the world and made it. He sent a messenger to the Cheyenne and told the messenger how long he was to fast, and he told him to fast four days each time, each period to represent ten of the forty which the great medicine-spirit fasted. Thus they were to imitate him and fast forty days, in order to learn how to make the earth.

arms to the top of her head and down her legs, for the four medicine-spirits and the sun, for the Lodge-maker and his wife desired to be supported by those beings. As the hands were passed down the legs, the tips of the fingers were placed in such a manner as to give the painting a grained appearance. This represented straight roads, which they desire them to follow. The legs, breast, and back of both Lodge-maker and his wife were thoroughly coated with paint. Then the entire bodies were both completely painted and grained. The white gypsum paint is said to be enduring, sound, hard, heavy, and never dies; it represents the white earth. Thus the Lodge-maker and his wife express the desire that their life may be prolonged until old age.

Both priests next painted on their subjects the symbols of the medicine-spirits, sun and moon. The first, or medicine-spirit of the south, was represented by a black circular line encompassing the right ankle; the west spirit by a line around the right wrist; the north spirit by a line around the left wrist; and the east spirit by a line around the right ankle. The sun symbol, a circular black disc, was placed on the breast, and a crescent representing the moon was placed on the back of the right shoulder. Next a black circle was painted around the face, representing the earth, the circle being begun at the chin and continued to the left side of the face, and on around. Projecting from this circle toward the center of the face were four short lines, one in front of each ear, one in the center of the forehead, and one on the chin. These represented the four medicine-spirits. On the nose was painted a black dot representing the sun. Small wreaths of sage were fastened on the right ankle and right wrist, and on the left wrist and ankle, being so fashioned as to project for several inches back-



FIG. 34. The Lodge-maker, in ceremonial costume.

ward on the ankles and downward on the wrists. The wreaths represented sacrifices and growth, and were also symbols of medicine-spirits, for now the time of growth is approaching. Next the head-dress of each was placed in position; then a whistle was put over the Lodge-



FIG. 35. The Lodge-maker's wife in ceremonial costume.

maker's head, the priest making first four passes. (See Fig. 34.) Black-Man tied a bunch of sage in the hair over each ear of the woman to express the desire that the grass should come. (See Fig. 35.) The Lodge-maker put on a long buckskin kilt which was tied on his right side. Big-Baby placed five bunches of sage in the Lodge-maker's belt, one being attached at each side, both in front and behind, and one in the center, in front. Black-Man painted the woman's hair white, and Big-Baby painted the Lodge-maker's white.

The white hair was indicative of the desire that they might come to be gray haired, and thus live to old age.

THE PRIESTS PREPARE TO LEAVE THE LONE-TIPI.

Black-Man folded the robe of the woman so that the hair side was out and fastened it around her, holding it in place by the belt, which he drew tight in front of her, the robe being placed like a skirt, and reaching up under her arms. Big-Baby passed the paint to Cedar-Tree, who painted the under half of the image which he had made. The point was taken out of the arrow and the feathers were stripped down, and it was painted white. Cedar-Tree then held up the image and the arrow, and said: "I went on the war-path on the Arkansas River as a scout, and spied the enemy. Again I went as spy, and while out I killed an enemy." The Lodge-maker went over to Cedar-Tree and after four passes received the image and arrow. He took them close to his body, first to his right, then to his left, to his right, to his left, and to the middle of his body, thus receiving the power which had enabled Cedar-Tree to be victorious. The arrow was broken, because it was the enemy's arrow, thus indicating that so it shall be with all of their arrows if they come against the Cheyenne. The arrow and image were placed by the side of Cedar-Tree and all smoked. The Lodge-maker and his wife were barefooted. Deafy left the lodge and brought in two pairs of moccasins, which they put on.

THE LONE-TIPI IS ABANDONED.

The priests arose, and all except the Chief Priest, the Lodge-maker and his wife passed around by way of the north of the tipi and passed outside, where they circled the lodge by way of the east, north, west, and sat on the south. A large bowl of water was passed within the lodge. The Chief Priest took a bite of root, spat on the water as before, and both the Lodge-maker and his wife stepped over and drank copiously, making four nods with their heads toward the water and four movements with their lips before drinking. This was to be the last time they were to drink until the ceremony should end. The woman took a position behind the buffalo skull.

The Chief Priest placed the bundle on one side and the buffalo chip on top of it. He took the woman's hands in his, made four passes toward the skull, and she grasped it just in front of the horns, gently lifted upon it four times, then raised it from the ground and carried it slowly forward by way of the north or left toward the center of the tipi and passed on outside the tipi. (See Fig. 36.) The Lodge-maker took up the black and red pipes and followed. The



FIG. 36. The Lodge-maker's wife carrying buffalo skull.



FIG. 37. The priests abandoning the Lone-tipi. (Mooney.)

other priests returned within the tipi and took a drink out of the bowl. The priests took up the remaining objects, one the rattles, another the earth-peg, another the altar brush, etc., and passed outside and formed in line behind the woman carrying

the buffalo skull. (See Fig. 37 and Pl. XXVII.) The woman proceeded toward the Sun Dance lodge and about a hundred feet from the tipi stopped, and the whole line halted. She deposited the skull on the ground (See Fig. 38), and the others walked forward and placed the objects they were carrying by the side of the skull. Then all fell back about twenty feet and sat in a semi-circular line facing the center of the camp-circle (see Fig. 39), the Lodge-maker being at the south end (see Fig. 40), his wife at the other.



FIG. 38. Lodge-maker's wife depositing the buffalo skull.



FIG. 39. The Lone-tipi priests.

PUBLIC RITES OF THE FORENOON.

Before proceeding further with a description of the rites about to follow, it is necessary to relate the events which were publicly performed on this day, especially those which have to do with the erection of the Sun Dance lodge.

COUNTING COUP AT THE SITE OF THE CENTER-POLE.

It will be remembered that Big-Baby was charged with the responsibility of the performance of certain rites in connection with



FIG. 40. The Lodge-maker at end of line of priests.



PL. XXVII. PRIESTS ABANDONING THE LON-TIPI.



... .. The women ...



FIG. 45. Women with their children at Lone-Tipi.

... .. and the white line ...
... .. and the ...
... .. Then all ...
... .. and ...
... .. and ...
... .. and ...

PL. XXVII. PRIESTS ABANDONING THE LONE-TIPI.



FIG. 46. The Lone-Tipi.

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..



FIG. 47. The Lone-Tipi.









PL. XXVIII. LEADERS OF SOCIETIES IN CEREMONIAL ATTIRE.







the center pole. On the night of the second day he had secured
 on a spot suitable for the center-pole and there had erected a low
 bench. Early on the morning the two old men, Wolf-Pace and
 Mud-Rate, rode around the camp-site, crossed the camp-circle at
 the west door, and rode up to the top of the medicine-log in
 front the stove and lamp which had been erected by The-baby
 and had relaying her way story. This is supposed to incident with
 made in the year of the yellow-rain after the lodge-pole. By striking
 the thought was indicated that
 he was well aware and had
 struck the center point of his
 tip. One of these two men,
 it was he remembered, accom-
 panyed to have located the cen-
 ter-pole of the woods and to
 have erected camp on it. In
 the year 1860 all the members
 of the different warrior soci-
 ties had been gathered at
 the lodges of their leaders, all
 early dressed in tall and elab-
 orate costumes or in the spe-
 cial regalia of their camp, and
 all were marching on their low
 couch. (See Pl. XXVIII.)
 Those who had been warriors
 had passed their lives as
 warriors and were adorned
 with. All had grown slowly
 and well. The warriors passed
 the time with the bow, hunt-
 ing of the wood and yellow and shooting. Each wore a long
 arrow shaft to represent a shaft, and a shield of caribou
 hide. Two rods (one) passed the side of the center-pole passed
 on and up on the top, around camp to the north. (See Pl.
 XXIX.) Bands of women girls dressed and provided with long
 arrows also around camp, and they go on to make the music
 the night. (See Fig. 11.)

PL. XXIX. COUNTING COUP AT SITE OF CENTER-POLE. (MOONEY.)



FIG. 11. Women with head-dresses and bands of yellow. (Mooney.)

YOUNG FOR THE STAR TRAIL LODGE.

All the poles to be used in the erection of the lodge, except
 the center one, are brought to the site of the lodge by the warrior
 societies, each society being supposed to bring to the lodge a certain



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



the center fork. On the night of the second day he had decided on a spot suitable for the center-pole and there had erected a few boughs. Early on this morning the two old spies, Wolf-Face and Mad-Robe, rode around the camp-site, entered the camp-circle at the east door, and rode up to the site of the medicine-lodge and struck the sticks and grass which had been erected by Big-Baby, each first relating his war story. This is supposed to awaken enthusiasm in the rest of the tribe to go after the lodge poles. By striking the boughs each indicated that he was still active and had struck the enemy inside of his tipi. One of these two spies, it will be remembered, is supposed to have located the center-pole in the woods and to have counted coup on it. In the mean time all the members of the different warrior societies had been assembling at the lodges of their leaders, all gayly dressed in full and elaborate costume, or in the special regalia of their order, and all were mounted on their best ponies. (See Pl. XXVIII.) Those who had been warriors had painted their horses in appropriate war medicine paint. As fast as each society was ready, the members entered the camp-circle on horseback, riding at full speed and yelling and shouting. Each bore a long willow pole to represent a lance, and a shield of cottonwood boughs. They rode directly toward the site of the center-pole, passed on and, still on the run, counted coup on the boughs. (See Pl. XXIX.) Bands of women gayly attired and provided with long willows also counted coup, and then set off to assist the men in the timber. (See Fig. 41.)



FIG. 41. Women with head-dresses and lances of willow. (Mooney.)

TIMBERS FOR THE SUN DANCE LODGE.

All the poles to be used in the formation of the lodge, except the center-pole, are brought to the site of the lodge by the warrior societies, each society being supposed to bring to the lodge a certain

pole, which is to form one of the four poles to be decorated and painted, and which are to represent the four medicine-spirits, and in addition at least four uprights and four rafter poles and four cross-beams. Thus the Dew-claws brought in a pole for the southeast, the Coyotes a pole for the southwest, the Red-Shields a pole for the northwest, and the Dog-Men a pole for the northeast. All timbers for the lodge are provided on the day of its erection, and the assembling of the poles by the societies is always the occasion of good fellowship and merriment.

The various organizations, after they had counted coup, returned to the entrance or eastern gateway of the camp-circle where, still on the inside of the circle, they turned toward the south and paraded entirely around the circle, always being careful to pass to the east



FIG. 42. A warrior society en route to the timber.

of the Lone-tipi, and not between it and the camp-circle. (See Fig. 42.) They continued on around to the west and north to the entrance, where they passed outside of the circle and made another circuit of the circle, this time on the outside. Then they returned to the northeast corner of the circle and there awaited the other warrior societies. When they all had arrived they went to the timber as before to bring in the timbers for the lodge. (See Pls. XXX. and XXXI.)

This work occupied nearly all the forenoon and was accompanied by the utmost hilarity and enthusiasm. After a sufficient number of the timbers had been brought to the site of the lodge, the societies gathered in groups, some in tipis especially erected near by for this purpose, and awaited the arrival of the Lodge-maker.

THE LODGE-MAKER INVITES THE WARRIOR SOCIETIES' ASSISTANCE.

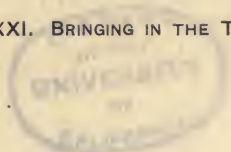
At about the middle of the afternoon the Lodge-maker left the Lone-tipi, carrying with him ten pipes, one of which he presented to the leader of each of the warrior societies, which were now







PL. XXXI. BRINGING IN THE TIMBERS FOR THE LODGE.







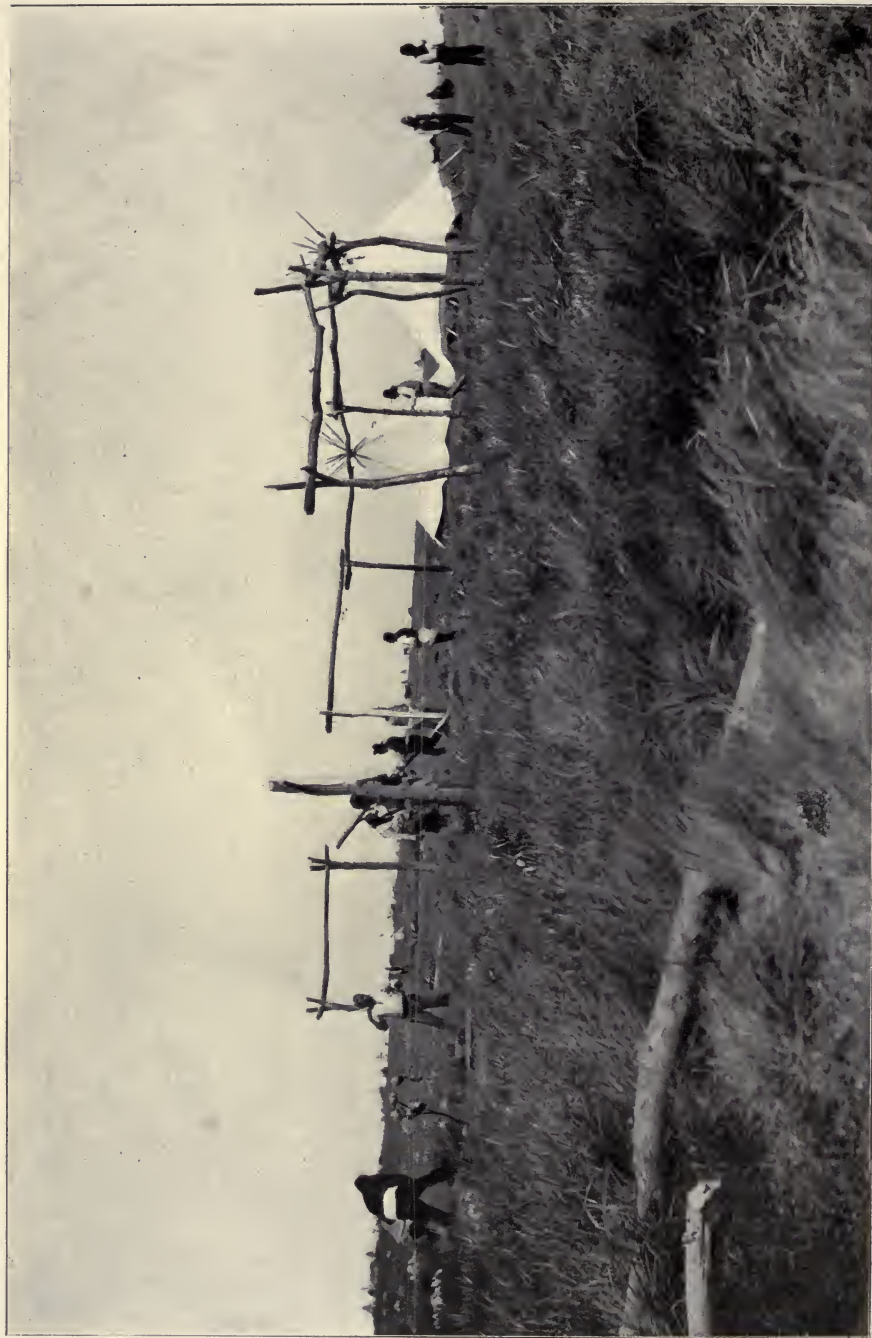




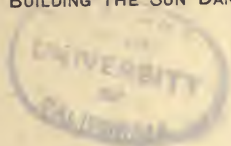
PL. XXXII. THE LODGE-MAKER INVITING THE SOCIETIES.







PL. XXXIII. BUILDING THE SUN DANCE LODGE.









assembled for this purpose near the center of the camp-circle. (See Pl. XXXII.) They were accepted and the smoking of the pipe signified their willingness to lend their assistance in erecting the lodge. The leaders of the societies began to step off the ground from the right of the center fork, and this done, to dig the holes and place in position the outer uprights and join them by cross-bars. (See Figs. 43 and 44, and Plates XXXIII. and XXXIV.)



FIG. 43. Preparing the timbers for the lodge.

THE CENTER-POLE.

While the lodge was in process of erection, chiefs were securing the center-pole, for chiefs only may participate in bringing the pole

to the camp-circle. On this day they themselves selected one of their number and, led by him, they went to the timber where a tree to be used as the center-pole had already been selected. Here they halted and the leader talked to the tree as if it were a person, saying: "The whole world has picked you out this day to represent the world. We have come in a body for this purpose, to cut you down, so that you will have pity on all men,



FIG. 44. Erecting the lodge.

women, and children who may take part in this ceremony. You are to be their body. You will represent the sunshine of all the world." Another chief, necessarily one who had run an enemy through with a knife or an ax, stepped forth and related a war story in which he told how he had performed such a deed; then he struck the tree, whereupon the younger and more active chiefs began to fell the tree. Formerly



FIG. 45. The chiefs bringing in the center-pole, 1901.

the tree was dragged to its final resting-place by lariat ropes, but in recent times, at any rate during the two ceremonies witnessed, it was brought into the camp-circle on a wagon, the mounted chiefs riding behind the wagon. (See Fig. 45.) As they made the journey from the timber to the site of the Sun Dance lodge, they halted four times for the four medicine-spirits, and as they laid the tree down in the center of the lodge it corresponded to the sun.

THE HOLE FOR THE CENTER-POLE.

The right to dig the hole for the center-pole is acquired by payment, and is considered worthy of attainment, for it confers certain privileges and honors. Thus, in 1903, the rite was performed by Big-Baby, who, in turn, had purchased it from Left-Hand Bull. (See Figs. 46.) The privilege was transferred at the close of the rite by Big-Baby to Shave-Head, who presented Big-Baby with a gun.

After the pole had been placed in the lodge by the chiefs, the forked end being directed toward the west, the end of the hole was measured by means of a small twig which was placed on the ground



FIG. 46. Digging the hole for the center-pole.

where the hole was to be located. The stick was first circled over the earth, and then directed to it four times, and then to a point on the southeast; the stick was directed once for each of the other three corners and again circled over the center and directed four times for the center. Next the stick was placed so that it was directly east and west, and then transversely so that it was directly north and south.

Thus a cross, inclosed within a circle, was indicated, and there the hole was dug without further formality. In the mean time Big-Baby cut off the end of the tree to make it the right length.



FIG. 47. Spectators making offerings.

THE COMPLETION OF THE SUN DANCE LODGE.

The lodge was at this time complete except the center-pole, one cross-bar on the eastern side, and the reach, or rafter poles. The warrior organizations were present in groups and the whole camp was present to witness the first great public rite of the ceremony.



FIG. 48. Making an offering to the buffalo skull.

Many came forward to the line of priests (see Fig. 47) carrying bits of calico, which later were to be tied on the center-pole, and in their hands a pipe which they offered to one or another of the priests,

thus asking the priests to pray for them.* Many also came and offered bits of calico to the skull, holding it up first by two corners

*In presenting their pipes to the various priests at this time they were guided in their selection by their belief in the individual ability of the priest to make a good prayer for them, and especially by the life which the priest had led.

just back of the skull and praying over it. (See Fig. 48.) Others came up to the skull and held up their hands over it and prayed. (See Fig. 49.) This rite, including the offering of calico to the lodge-pole to be made later, and the offering of calico to the skull, is in the nature of a prayer that their children may grow up and be under the favor and protection of the medicine-spirits. The atmosphere of the whole assembled multitude at that time was one of supreme religious fervor and enthusiastic happiness. The warrior societies



FIG. 49. Priests smoking offering pipes.

were singing encouraging songs, and in another place were heard the chiefs beating upon the drums and singing, while one after another of their number arose and related some episode of his war experience. The wives and relatives of the men who were to dance and fast in the ceremony began to approach the line of priests bearing food in pans and pails. The Lodge-maker took a piece of food from one of these vessels, and stepping forward, that is, toward the north and in the direction of the lodge, he held it aloft and dropped it upon the ground, thus offering it to the medicine-spirits. He then returned to the line of priests.

PAINTING THE LODGE-POLES.

The Lodge-maker was joined by Bull-Tongue and they together left the line of priests and went toward the lodge, where they made a complete circuit, passing beyond the reach poles which radiated out from the sides of the lodge. This circuit was symbolic of the circular symbol which was reproduced later by means of a small black circle on the breast of the dancers. Again they began to circle the lodge and its outlying poles. Having reached the southeast corner of the lodge they encountered one of the four reach poles* which had been decorticated and which represented the medicine spirit of the southeast. Bull-Tongue approached it at its base, for its small end was directed toward the lodge. Here Bull-Tongue moved

* These reach poles or rafters are given the same name as is given to the poles of a tipi.



PL. XXXV. PAINTING THE LODGE POLES.





A JAPANESE FISHING BOAT









THE NEXT MORNING THE WIND BLOWING



his right foot toward the base four times and placed his foot upon it; then he stepped aside, and his movements were imitated by the Lodge-maker. They continued on around the lodge, completing the circuit. Continuing, they stopped at the southwest reach pole, where they went through the same motion again, Bull-Tongue first, the Lodge-maker following, as before. Then they made the fifth and last circuit of the lodge. This time they halted at the northeast reach pole, where the same movements were performed. Thus they had made five complete circuits of the lodge, their movements having the same symbolism as the forming of the "earth" with the thumb in the Lone-tipi. At the first pole they made one step, at the second pole two steps, etc., four steps being made at the fourth pole. From the northeast pole they continued toward the east, where, at the entrance of the lodge, they turned in and approached the base of the center-pole, which at this time was lying by the side of the hole which had been excavated to receive it. Here Bull-Tongue moved his foot toward the base four times, then stepped upon it and walked five steps. Then he stepped back while the same movements were gone through with by the Lodge-maker. They then passed outside of the lodge and returned to the line of priests.

Bull-Tongue and the Lodge-maker, carrying black and red paint, again left the line of the priests and approached the lodge toward the southeast reach pole. (See Plates XXXV. and XXXVI.) Bull-Tongue lay down on the ground and placed his right arm at the base of the pole and extended his left arm upward on the pole as far as he could reach. He then moved his body up toward the pole until the center of his breast was exactly over the point of the pole indicated by the fingers of his left hand. From this point he measured to the tip of forefinger of his outstretched left hand. (See Fig. 50.) Having thus measured off on the pole one and a half times his total finger reach, he laid his right hand on the pole at this point and extended his thumb upward and placed



FIG. 50. Painting the center-pole.

his left hand still further up on the pole, the thumb of the left hand being outstretched and in contact with the thumb of his right hand. This was to represent the width of the band to be painted by the Lodge-maker, who then stepped forward and rubbed his hands in the black paint, rubbed them together and made four passes toward the pole. Then he first lightly rubbed the pole at this point and then painted a band entirely around the pole. They turned toward the west and went to the southwest pole, which was again measured by Bull-Tongue, as was the first pole. The location of the place to be painted having been found, it was also painted black by the Lodge-maker. They passed around the lodge to the pole on the northwest corner, which was again measured and painted as before, red being used instead of black. They went to the northeast pole, which was measured as those preceding, and painted. Thus the lodge bore the same symbolism, theoretically, as the so-called scalp or piece of jerked meat which was to be placed in the center-pole, and was symbolic of the earth divided into day and night.

Bull-Tongue and the Lodge-maker continued around the lodge in sunwise circuit until they came to the east entrance; here they entered and Bull-Tongue threw himself by the side of the center-pole and measured as before. The band beneath his outstretched hands was painted red by the Lodge-maker, who moved his hands four times toward the pole before he painted it. Then Bull-Tongue measured with his two hands a space equal in width just above this red band, and, taking the ball of black paint, the Lodge-maker besmeared his hands with it and painted a black band. Thus was added to the sun and full moon symbolism of the center fork the symbols of day and night, or, according to another informant, of the earth and the heavens. The center-pole now is called variously the enemy, the backbone, and the cleansing pole.

THE FORK OF THE CENTER-POLE.

Bundles of dogwood brush were carried down to the fork of the center-pole. Certain Sun Dance priests left their position in the line and went to that point. Bull-Tongue took hold of the fork and turned it so that the prongs of the fork projected upward and downward and at right angles to the earth. Bull-Tongue took the Lodge-maker's hands in his, made four movements toward the first bundle of dogwood brush, and the latter took it up, and turning it so that the butts projected north, made four movements with it and placed it in the fork. Another bundle was picked up with



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AT XIKWIL THE BATHING AND THE THUNDER-BIRD'S FEET



the same movements and placed in the fork, the butts being directed toward the south. (See Fig. 51.) Several additional bundles were taken up and placed in the fork, the butt of the third bundle being directed toward the north, that of the fourth toward the south, and so on, the same movements being performed each time. A larger bundle of cottonwood was taken up in similar manner and placed in the fork on top of the dogwood brush, the base being directed toward the north. A second bundle of cottonwood was taken up in



FIG. 51. Placing the brush in the fork of the center-pole.

like manner and placed so that the butts were directed toward the south. Over these were placed other bundles of dogwood.

The Lodge-maker took up a rope and the rawhide lariat which had been made in the Lone-tipi and tied the bundles firmly into the fork, using first the rope, and covering the wrappings with the rawhide lariat.* This lariat was fastened in a peculiar manner and its various wrappings collectively were said to form the image or symbol of the morning star. Bull-Tongue and the Lodge-maker took up the digging stick, or earth-peg, made four passes with it, and thrust it through the bundle of foliage (see Pl. XXXVII.); then one of the priests took the damaged arrow and thrust it into the bundle from the under side, where it remained with the piece of dried meat, which represented a buffalo. To the fork near this point the small rawhide human image was next attached.† Formerly a live captive, it is said, was suspended here as a sacrifice. Many

*The whole bundle of vegetation represented the nest of the Thunder-Bird who controls the sun and the rain. Hence clouds and hailstones are painted on the dancer's body later in the ceremony. The Thunder-Bird is also considered the chief of all birds, and is thought to be the chief medicine spirit of the west.

† In 1901 a rawhide image of a buffalo was also suspended here



FIG. 52. Making offerings to the fork of the center-pole.

from the crowd of spectators, especially women, came forward and tied at various points of the center-pole small offerings of calico representing prayers. (See Fig. 52.) The wife of the Lodge-maker, under the guidance of the assistant Chief Priest, made four passes (see Fig. 53), picked up the sacred pipe, and moved forward to a point half-way down the length of the center-pole.

RAISING THE CENTER-POLE.

By this time all the priests were present in line, and the members of the warriors' societies had gathered around the pole. The priests with their wives were in two lines by the side of the pole. All re-



FIG. 53. Lodge-maker's wife picking up the pipe.



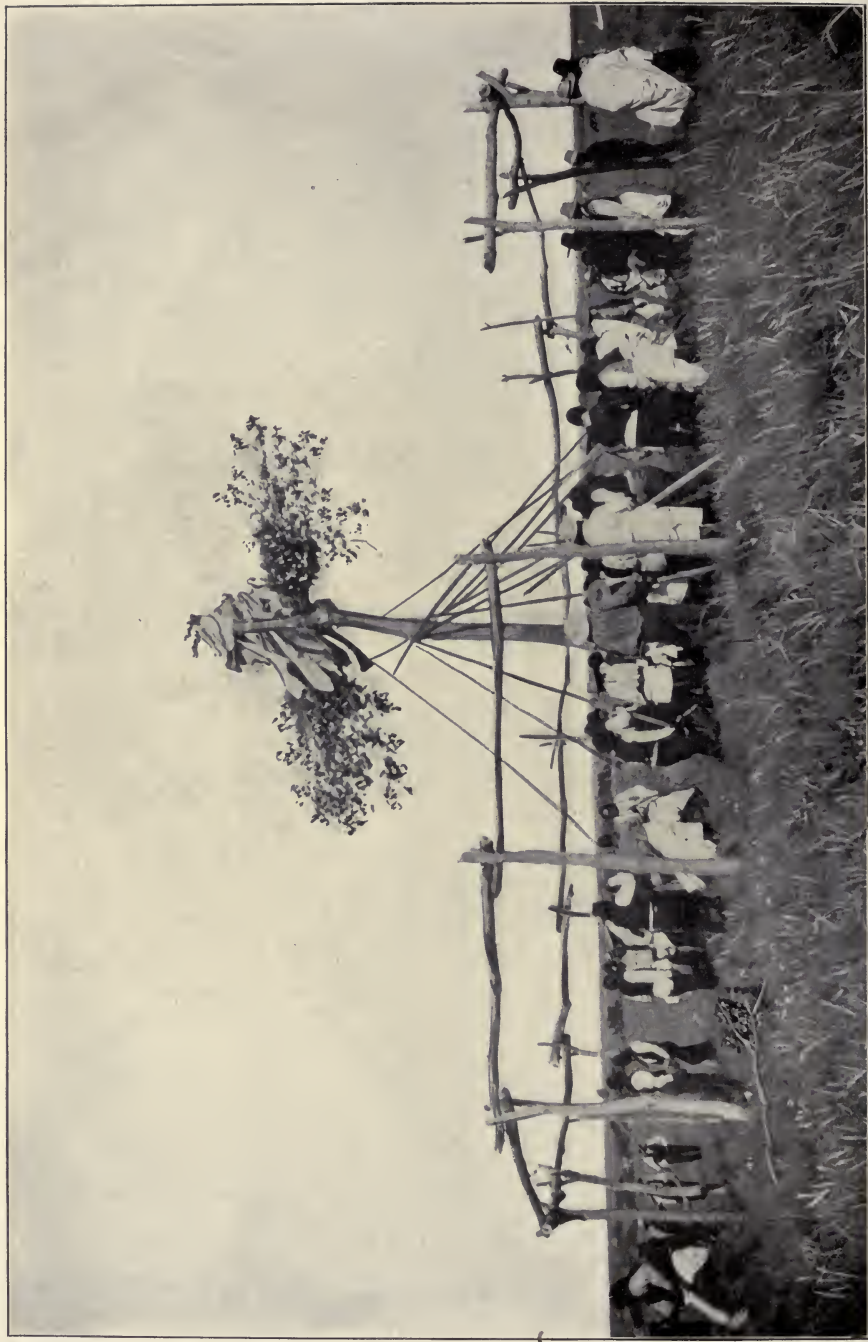
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PL. XXXVIII. RAISING THE CENTER-POLE.







raised the poles on their hands in the usual manner from one or another of the points, and had the pole-way to perform this task. Then the lines were returned, and at the side of the Lodge the men raised the second pole in order to give it the same initial position as the first. At the end of the way the right hand raised the pole, and the men on each end of the pole, leaning and dragged the pole toward a center, so that its ends rested under the pole. Then the second way was laid in the same position as the first in the same relative position. Again the Lodge-rocker's way passed the pole, and

PL. XXXIX. RAISING THE CENTER-POLE.

was raised and raised the pole directly toward the center pole, and raised in the same manner, and with the same poles. Then again the fourth pole, at the end of which all the lines were raised and raised the pole until it was in an upright position, and then lowered it with the pole. (See Plates XXXVIII and XXXIX, and fig. 24.)



FIG. 24. RAISING THE CENTER-POLE.

ceived the spittle on their hands in the usual manner from one or another of the priests who had the authority to perform this rite. Then the lines were reformed, and as the wife of the Lodge-maker raised the sacred pipe in front of her, they sang the first traditional song. At the end of the song she again raised the pipe aloft and the warriors took hold of the pole, shouted, and dragged the pole forward a little, so that its base rested nearer the pole. Then the second song was sung, the participants maintaining the same relative position. Again the Lodge-maker's wife raised the pipe aloft, the warriors shouted and moved the pole slightly forward. The third song followed in the same manner, and with the same action. Then began the fourth song, at the end of which all shouted vociferously and raised the pole until it was in an upright position, and then lowered it into the hole. (See Plates XXXVIII. and XXXIX., and Fig. 54.)



FIG. 54. Raising the center-pole.



FIG. 55. Completing the Sun Dance lodge.

The songs are said to relate to the growing earth. Thus in the song the pipe was directed to the great medicine-spirit overhead, who took it to the four medicine-spirits, who drew to it the light by the light of the day. The medicine-spirit of the north, who smoked the pipe in the night, received it first, and the medicine-spirit of the east is supposed to finish it.



FIG. 56. The Lodge-maker's wife carrying the skull.

THE COMPLETION OF THE LODGE.

The warriors, with the greatest enthusiasm and rivalry, lifted the remaining cross-bar into place, and then the sixteen rafters or reach-poles were placed in position, over which they spread canvas tipis.* This work, owing to the great eagerness of the men, consumed an almost incredibly short space of time, during which the Sun Dance priests, who had retired a short way toward the south after the raising of the center fork, remained seated. It was then half-past five o'clock.

THE PRIESTS ENTER THE LODGE.

When the lodge had been completed, the Chief Priest with his two hands took the two hands of the Lodge-maker's wife and caused her to make four passes toward the skull and then pick it up. (See Fig. 56.) She started in a stooping posture, and carried it slowly and deliberately by way of the south to the east of the entrance of the lodge, where she stopped, motioned the skull four times, and proceeded into the lodge by way of the south, until she came to a point half-way between the wall of the lodge and the center-pole. There she stopped, motioned the skull four times toward the ground, and put it down, groaning all the while as if in travail. The Chief Priest, just after she had taken up the skull, took up



FIG. 57. The priests entering the Sun Dance lodge, 1901.

*Formerly brave warriors vied among themselves for the privilege of using their valuable buffalo skin tipis for this purpose which, of course, after the ceremony were useless.





the female side, the other priest took up one himself, which they had brought over from their lodge. They entered the lodge into the long (see Pl. AL. and Fig. 21) and closed the doors by the side of the skirt. The two highest positions were placed about three feet from the skirt. Six beds were arranged around the large head-dress from the lodge-mouth and in 1900. They lay crossed towards the inner end, the head-dresses, by which side were arranged gathered over the shoulders. They were raised on the side of the skirt on the east side and the feet towards the skirt at the end of the narrow pole.

EVENING RITES IN THE SUN DANCE LODGE.

MEASUREMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS 1900.

It has been seen a number of women and children were present and one of the warrior societies had assembled in attendance on the side around a large drum. (See Fig. 58.) The drum, as was mentioned, was brought up from the main lodge to the drum-house.

PL. XL. THE PRIESTS ENTERING THE SUN DANCE LODGE.

They were seen to enter the lodge, where they arrived in different order. During this time the Lodge-master sat in front of the door and used a bearded pipe and rubbed it upon their foreheads as the priest-maker's body which had been poured thick. He was also a priest who had married the wife of the Lodge-master, performing priest's office for her. The Lodge-master used the bearded pipe and had been used in this operation and showed that he was the priest.



Fig. 58. Caribbees in the Sun Dance Lodge.



PL. XI. THE RITZS ENRIND THE SUN DANCE LODGE.



the bundle, while the other priest took up the objects which they had brought with them from the lodge. They followed the woman into the lodge (see Pl. XL. and Fig. 57) and placed the objects by the side of the skull. The long-handled fire-spoon was placed about three feet south of the skull. Big-Baby and another priest removed the sage head-dress from the Lodge-maker and his wife. They also removed from the latter the belt, thus loosening the buffalo robe which she had gathered over her shoulders. The belt was placed by the side of the skull on the east side, and the sage wreaths were placed at the foot of the center-pole.

EVENING RITES IN THE SUN DANCE LODGES.

REHEARSAL AND INFORMAL SMOKING.

In the mean time a big crowd of women and children had gathered, and one of the warrior societies had assembled in the southeast of the lodge around a large drum. (See Fig. 58.) This place, it may be mentioned, was hereafter occupied by the musicians, including the drummers and singers. The priests had gathered in a circle south and west of the skull, where they engaged in informal smoking. During this time the Lodge-maker sat in front of Big-Baby, who took a bunch of sage and rubbed it upon those portions of the Lodge-maker's body which had been painted black. Black-Man, the priest who had painted the wife of the Lodge-maker, performed the same office for her. The Lodge-maker took the bunches of sage which had been used in this operation and placed them upon the wreaths



FIG. 58. Musicians within the Sun Dance lodge.

of sage which they had worn on their bodies, and deposited all at the foot of the center-pole. Roman-Nose lighted a pipe and pointed the stem to the southeast, southwest, northwest, northeast, to the four rafter poles which had been painted, toward the center-pole, the skull and the ground, and handed the pipe to the Lodge-maker, who smoked and passed it along the line of priests. The wife of the Lodge-maker at this time wore only her calico dress, which she had kept on and arranged in the form of loose trunks beneath her buffalo robe in the Lone-tipi at noon. During this time the chiefs were at the drum rehearsing. Some of their number arose and sang a song, at the end of which they sat down. The priests continued smoking until they had consumed four pipes.

THE DEDICATION OF THE LODGE.

The chiefs and singers about the drum all arose, holding the drum in their midst and singing. The crowd within and without the lodge was very dense; all were standing. The Lodge-maker took a filled pipe to the assistant Chief Priest, who laid the pipe down, touched his finger to the ground, to his tongue, took a bite of root, spat, and picked up the pipe, motioned the stem to the four rafter poles in the usual order, to the center-pole, to the skull, and to the ground. He lighted the pipe and again offered the stem to the four lodge poles, to the center-pole, to the skull, and to the ground. He offered the stem to the Lodge-maker, kneeling in front of him, who took four whiffs, blowing the fourth whiff into his two hands, which he rubbed together and over his body. The pipe was then passed along the line of priests. The musicians began the third song. The crowd, for all in camp were glad to express their joy that so much had been done and that the lodge was complete, was denser than ever, all being attired in their gayest costumes. The number of buckskin garments that were worn was surprisingly great, and the warriors all wore appropriate head-dresses, many of them wearing the long eagle feather war bonnets, while others wore shields. The warrior societies, in a semblance of order, filed around the center-pole, many of them being on horseback. At the beginning of the fourth song the warriors took their proper places by societies and formed in lines, extending half-way around the north side of the lodge, and danced up and down, shouting and yelling. The women pressed about the drummers and crowded all sides of the lodge, and with their shrill cries encouraged them. As the fifth song began others crowded into the lodge, and the warriors and others again circled around the center-pole, this time three rows deep, all carrying guns

or clubs. Then followed a period of considerable confusion, with much rejoicing and gayety on the part of the great crowd, while the four head chiefs went through the ancient performance of selecting certain men for certain positions, the basis of the selection being supposed to depend upon the part which they had taken in the various sham battles which had taken place while they were counting coup on the site of the center-pole or otherwise in erecting the lodge. As each man was chosen he was brought forward near the center-pole, and his relatives gave away presents to express their joy at the honor shown to their family. (See Fig. 59.) One of



FIG. 59. The chiefs selecting leaders.

the four head chiefs, who had led war parties and who had assisted in selecting the warriors, addressed the chosen men as follows: "We have picked you because we know you are brave. We have brought you here. We have picked you so that the people may see you, so that the people may know you are brave. We have picked you out for some particular purpose. In times of war or hardship we want you to stand by your people and to protect them, especially the women and children. In times of famine do not pass by your people, but help them." As the warrior societies entered the lodge they went around toward the south; as they departed, after this dedication ceremony, they halted four times, the four pauses representing the four societies and paving the way for the dance.

At the end of the performance the crowd inside the lodge was very great. The drumming and singing was resumed and the crowd moved backward toward the entrance, their faces being directed toward the center-pole. The musicians continued to drum and sing. The crowd advanced toward the center-pole, their faces always directed toward the west, four times, the intervals between the singing being occupied by shouting and yelling.

The dedication ceremony of the Sun Dance lodge was now concluded, and there followed an intermission, during which nearly all left for their evening meal, the priests and those immediately concerned in the ceremony remaining.

PREPARATION.

During the intermission, which lasted from the conclusion of the dedication until about nine o'clock in the evening, a large pile of wood was placed just inside of the lodge near the entrance in the northeast. A bed had been erected on the south side of the tipi next to the wall, consisting of willow mattress with willow leanbacks and blankets. (See Plate XLI.) A rawhide folded roughly in the form of a parflech was brought into the lodge by one of the priests and placed at the foot of the center-pole on the south side. Slowly the priests returned to the lodge and took up a position in a semi-circle on the south side, half-way between the wall of the lodge and the center-pole, which they faced. Members of the warrior societies also returned in increasing numbers and a crowd of drummers and singers gathered about a large drum in the southeast of the lodge.* One of the old warriors arose and related a war story, in order that the fire might be rebuilt. It was lighted and wood was thrown upon it at the conclusion of the war tale, whereupon the drummers beat upon the drum and shouted.

THE DANCERS ASSEMBLE.

Immediately after, the Crier was heard outside calling for the members of the Dew-claw Rattle society, who, as already noted, were to begin dancing and fasting on this night. Soon they began to enter the lodge, singly or in small groups, each having been painted and properly costumed in his own tipi. Each one bore the usual Sun Dance whistle, made of the wing bone of an eagle, suspended upon his breast from a buckskin thong passing around his neck. Each also wore on his head a wreath of sage, and all were completely painted, even to the feet, with white earth.

*Formerly it is said, each musician was provided with a small hand drum, such as the medicine men use now.







As each priest entered the lodge he went to the Chief Priest, who touched his finger to the ground, took a bite of root, and spat upon the new-comer's hands five times, the latter rubbing his hands and passing them over his body.

He was thus prepared to take part in the rites which were to follow. The Lodge-maker and his wife were the last to receive the rite from the Chief Priest. Fully an hour was consumed in the assembling of the priests and the dancers. The relative position at this time of the priests who had formed in a circle, and the dancers, may be seen in the diagram. (See Fig. 60.)

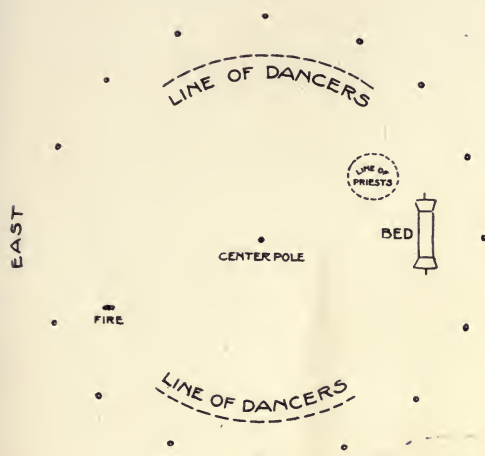


FIG. 60. Diagram of lodge.

FILLING THE SACRED PIPE.

The Lodge-maker followed the assistant Chief Priest to the bundle, which was lying by the side of the skull. They opened the bundle and took out a piece of sinew and the Lodge-maker took up the bag of incense which was lying by the skull. The two returned to the Chief Priest, who occupied a position to the north-east of the center-pole and near the circle of priests. The Lodge-maker put the bag of incense down and his hands were again treated in the usual manner by the Chief Priest. The Lodge-maker again went to the bundle and brought the ceremonial straight pipe, while the assistant Chief Priest untied the bag of tobacco. The Lodge-maker then spread out a corner of his robe upon the palm of his left hand, and making four passes toward the tobacco sack, took up a pinch of tobacco. Thereafter the pipe was filled in the same manner as already described, the pipe being held upright by the Chief Priest, and the sinew being added by the assistant Chief Priest. Then the tampers were prepared; one was wrapped with the buffalo wool and in the manner already described the tobacco was tamped. The Lodge-maker then made four passes toward the pipe with both hands, took it from the Chief Priest and placed it horizontally on the ground. He then moved it back to its original position by the side of the

buffalo skull, halting four times on the way, and placed the tampers between the skull and the pipe.

THURIFICATION.

The assistant Chief Priest and the Lodge-maker took their places in the circle of the priests. The Lodge-maker soon left his place and got the fire-spoon and without formality took a coal from the fire, carried it slowly in a stooping manner and placed it just underneath the tip of the jaw of the skull. He sat down upon his heels with his right knee drawn up in front of him. He made four passes toward the bag of incense lying by the side of the skull, and took a pinch from it in his fingers.

First Songs.

The priests began a slow chant, the first of several groups of traditional sacred songs which recount the origin of the ceremony, and which are supposed to be of great potency in bringing about a new life and freedom from disease and famine. During this song the Lodge-maker held the incense straight out in front of his body in his right hand, his elbow resting upon his right knee. He maintained this same position during the second song and also during the third. As the fourth song commenced he began to lower his hand and arm slowly and gradually toward the skull, until at the end of the song his hand rested just over the coal. He opened his fingers and placed the incense upon the coal, thus sacrificing to the four medicine-spirits and the sun. He resumed his place in the circle.

Second Songs.

Again the Lodge-maker received the spittle in his hands from the Chief Priest, arose and went to the skull and resumed his position as before by the side of the skull. He then made four passes toward the bag of incense and took from it another pinch. They began another song, during which time he gradually lowered his hand toward the coal, his elbow this time not resting upon his knee, and placed the incense upon the coal. He resumed his position in the circle of the priests, who had not yet finished the song. While they were singing the dancers left the lodge for a moment. By the end of the second song of this second set the dancers had returned.

Then followed the third song, without movement on the part of any one. As the fourth song began the Lodge-maker arose and handed the rattles which had been lying near the buffalo skull to the priests. During this time the dancers were trying their whistles to see if they were in proper condition.

THE RAWHIDE PARFLESH.

At the end of the fourth song of the second set, the Lodge-maker and Black-Man went by way of the south to the rawhide. The priest took the Lodge-maker's hands, drew them toward the rawhide four times, and the Lodge-maker took the rawhide and held it out in front and to one side, its lower edge resting on the ground.

Third Songs.

The priests sang the first song of the third group, during which Black-Man and the Lodge-maker slowly advanced the rawhide by the corner as before. At the end of the song they stopped, but continued to hold the rawhide. During the singing of the second song they advanced slowly. The third song was begun and they continued, still keeping the rawhide on edge and near the ground. At the beginning of the fourth song they were very close to the circle of priests, and as the end of the song approached the Lodge-maker moved the rawhide back and forth toward them four times, and as they reached the end of the song he threw it in among them, and they beat upon it with their long-handled drum stick rattles rapidly and without unison.*

The Lodge-maker without formality filled two ordinary pipes, which he started about the circle of priests, and they engaged in smoking.

HAND AND ARM DRILL.

During this time the dancers, who had remained in two semi-circles on the southeast and northeast sides of the lodge, arose and adjusted their kilts. The priests continued to smoke and the dancers, having made sure that they were in readiness, sat down.

Fourth Songs.

The priests again beat with their long-handled rattles upon the rawhide and began the first of the fourth set of songs. During this time Black-Man secured the wreath of sage from the place it had been occupying at the foot of the center-pole, and arranged it on the Lodge-maker's head, first circling it over and moving it toward his head four times. The Lodge-maker handed him his whistle and Black-Man also circled it over his head once and motioned it toward his head four times and placed the carrying thong about the Lodge-maker's neck. At the end of the first song one of the priests arose

*This rite represents the raising and calling of the buffalo. The noise made by the priests as they beat on the rawhide with their rattles represents the sound made by the hoofs of the buffalo as they left the cave, according to the myth. All songs are believed to be efficacious in drawing the buffalo to the lodge.

and made a short prayer. Again the priests began beating upon the rawhide with the long rattles and started the second song, during which, as during the first song, they continued beating the rawhide, but not keeping time with the song. At the end of this song another priest got up and made a spirited prayer, asking that the priests might be guided aright by the medicine-spirits. The third song was begun, at the end of which was another prayer, and the fourth song followed, with the same irregular accompaniment of the rattles. At the end of each of these four songs, as well as at the end of each of the prayers, some one outside the lodge gave a cry imitating that of the wolf.

Again followed a brief intermission, during which the Lodge-maker filled two ordinary pipes as before, one of which was handed to the priests and smoked around the circle, he and Black-Man smoking the other one. At the end of the informal smoking some one called out and the dancers on both sides arose, those on the north side of the lodge moving around toward the south until the end of the north line joined the north end of the south line.

This was the first opportunity to judge of the number of men who were to feast and dance during the ceremony, and it was found that there were thirty-nine in the line. Of this number all were members of the Dew-claw organization except Bull-Tongue, who had made a vow to fast and undergo torture to restore his wife to health, and two Arapaho, the reason for whose presence has already been noted.

Fifth Songs.

The priests began the first of the fifth series of songs, while the dancers began the first movement of the so-called "hand and arm drill." Placing their whistles in their mouths they raised their right arms toward the center-pole and slowly lowered them. This they did six times, the palm of the hand being held downward each time. Again they raised their hands toward the center-pole and lowered them slowly for the seventh time, accompanying the movement by whistling long and loud. The line turned on itself. The south extremity started toward the north and in front of the line of dancers, until there were two equal lines on the north side of the lodge. The rattling began, followed by the second song, and the dancers slowly raised and lowered their left hands toward the center-pole, keeping the palm side down. This movement was performed eight times. Black-Man now stood at their head as leader and dancer. Led by Black-Man the inner line turned back toward the south again, where the dancers formed in two lines, and during

the singing of the third song, accompanied as before by the irregular rattling, they performed the right arm movement as during the first song. Then they went back to the north side, where the same movements were performed eight times with the left arm. During the fourth song the criers outside were calling for the relatives of the dancers.

Sixth Songs.

Led by Black-Man, they went back to the south side of the lodge and faced the center-pole, raising the right arm four times. Maintaining the same position and in double line, they revolved and faced toward the southwest and passed toward the northwest corner of the lodge and again faced the center-pole. During this first song they raised their left arms four times. Again they turned in their tracks, and led by Black-Man, went to the southwest side of the lodge, where they faced the center-pole, and during the singing of the second song raised their left hand eight times. The line passed back to the north side of the lodge and with their backs toward the center-pole they raised their left arms seven times. They wheeled and faced the center-pole and the line moved, stepping sidewise and toward the east. Black-Man and the Lodge-maker left their places and went to the center of the line. They all faced the center-pole. In this position the third song was begun, and they moved both arms toward the center-pole nine times. Maintaining that position, they wheeled and faced east; the fourth song was sung and they moved both arms seven times.

Seventh and Eighth Songs.

Still maintaining the same position, they turned toward the center-pole; the first song was sung and they raised their hands toward the center-pole seven times. Occupying the same place, they turned their backs to the center-pole and the line opened out in length, and with the second song they blew their whistles at short intervals, both arms swinging back and forth, first to the right and then to the left, each man's hand joining that of his neighbor. This movement continued throughout the third, a very long song, the swinging motion being slight. The fourth song was begun and this same motion continued, as it did during the first three successive songs of the eighth group. At the end of the fourth song the priests beat more rapidly than before upon the rawhide, and the dancers blew vociferously and long upon their whistles and then resumed their places either on the north or south side of the lodge, according to their former positions, and sat down.

In explanation of these movements, the following brief account was obtained: In the arm movements, as they raised both hands and face to the center-pole, they gave thanks to the four medicine-spirits and to the great medicine-spirit. The right hand was for the southeast, the left for the northeast, etc. When they faced west they prayed to the great medicine-spirit to unite strength in them that they might travel through this world as the man sun traveled from east to west over the world.

THE CHIEF PRIEST AND THE LODGE-MAKER'S WIFE.

It was midnight, and though the moon was nearly overhead, it was obscured by clouds, and as a consequence the notes which follow must be regarded as possibly incomplete. First is presented an account of what transpired, obtained from Roman-Nose Warrior at the close of the ceremony.

Before leaving the lodge the Chief Priest and the Lodge-maker's wife stooped over a live coal upon which had been placed incense, and drew a buffalo robe closely about them that they might confine the incense within the robe, and thus cause it to go over their bodies. Then they left the lodge, the woman first, followed by the Chief Priest, then the other priests, in the same order as when they went after the sods for the altar on the following day. They went directly east and halted a short distance from the medicine lodge, where one of the priests prayed to the great medicine-spirit, and the four medicine-spirits, the sun and the heavenly bodies, for the whole world, for its growth, for animals, for birds, for people, for grass, for stones, for earth of all kinds, and that the sun should shine and the clouds should give rain. Then all returned to the lodge except the Chief Priest and the Lodge-Maker's wife. They then came together under one robe, bathing their bodies in incense of sweet-grass dropped upon a coal. Thus they prayed that their bodies might grow straight and strong. Then they sang the sacred pipe song and raised the pipe, as if they were raising the world, and lifting upon it four times, they simulated the movement made in raising the center-pole. This song should have been sung on their return, but was overlooked by the priests. Each priest's wife had shown the Lodge-maker's wife what to do, and after this the Chief Priest and his wife and the Lodge-maker and his wife united as one family.

The Crier, who was the Chief Priest, now said: "I announce to the whole world that when I made this (that is, the Sun Dance) I gave two guns to (the man who was Chief Priest at that time), and he showed me and my woman and gave me the right to perform this ceremony."

As he made this cry he was supposed to call upon all the people to listen, and to ask the world to listen. As they sat together under one robe over the incense they simulated having connection. Thus people should unite. They had connection only at this time.* Should other priests have connection with their wives during the ceremony they would not live long.

To return to what was observed on this night. The Chief Priest secured a piece of braided sweet-grass and his buffalo tail or sweat lodge brush, and the Lodge-maker took from the fire-place a live coal. The Chief Priest then left the lodge, followed by the Lodge-maker, his wife, and all the other priests. Soon all returned except the Chief Priest and the woman, and resumed their places in a circle.

There followed a brief pause, at the end of which the Lodge-maker arose from his place in the circle of priests, took up the rawhide and carried it slowly, and as before, to the drummers sitting in the southeast of the lodge, toward whom he motioned it four times and threw it in amongst them, whereupon they beat upon it rapidly with the rattle drumsticks which had been passed to them without formality. At the end of the song the Crier was heard outside. At the end of the speech of the Crier the drummers all beat upon the drum.

THE BEGINNING OF THE DANCE.

The drummers began shouting and soon began the first of the dancing songs. The dancers arose, and formed two great semi-circles on the north and south sides of the lodge, the Lodge-maker being directly in front of the buffalo skull, and Sage-Woman sitting in the center on the bed behind him.

During the second song the dancers began the regular dancing. The movement consisted of a slight swaying forward of the body, raising the two heels from the ground simultaneously, and blowing on the eagle bone whistle in unison with the singing. At this time the Chief Priest and the wife of the Lodge-maker returned and passed to the south of the center-pole. The Lodge-maker's wife sat down on the bed just south of Sage-Woman, and the Chief Priest took his place in the circle of priests. The drummers began beating upon the drum and soon began the third song, and the dancers who had remained standing continued the regular movement which they were to keep up with but slight intermissions until the close of the ceremony.

There followed a pause, during which time the dancers remained

*There is reason to believe that this rite was in whole or in part performed on the night the priests entered the Lone-tipi.

standing. Another song was begun and the dancers continued whistling and dancing, but during all this time, however, without moving their arms. The Lodge-maker continued to stand about four feet south of the skull. At the end of the song there was much rejoicing and shouting on the part of priests, drummers, and spectators, who at that time consisted almost exclusively of the near kin of those actively engaged in the ceremony, for it was about two o'clock in the morning. The shouting marked the end of the preparation for the ceremony and the real beginning of the dancing, for henceforth the dancers occupied their time almost continuously, until they were painted, by dancing; they fasted from this night until after the last rite at the close of the ceremony.

THE FIFTH DAY.

This may not inappropriately be termed "altar day," as the erection of the altar is the chief event of the day. It may also be termed the first day of the dance proper. It is the first fasting day, for after the feast of the previous night the dancers refrain from eating until the close of the ceremony. As will be seen, there are five distinct features connected with the erection of the altar, of which the buffalo skull serves as the center. The events of the building of the altar are the cutting of the sod and the formation of the half circle, the insertion of the brush and the willow and plum bushes on this half-circle, the digging and painting of the ditch, the erection of the rain-bow sticks and the erection of the sticks representing the people. During the erection of the altar the dancers take their pipes to their grandfathers, who paint them. Before each dance, that is, before each ceremony in which a new paint is worn, the rawhide is incensed and carried around the altar. Formerly, on this day the children placed at the foot of the altar pole clay images of animals, chiefly of the buffalo, which they had made in pairs at the river. The paint of this day is known as the "Yellow-Paint."

THE ERECTION OF THE ALTAR.

After the events noted in the account of the preceding night the dancers spent the few remaining hours wrapped in their blankets, sleeping on the ground. There was no special dance at sunrise, though in 1901 the Lodge-maker and his wife sat outside the lodge and watched the sun rise. By seven o'clock all were awake and the principal priests were present, sitting about the buffalo skull in no special order.







THE EXCAVATION.

The Chief Priest spat in the hands of Cedar-Tree, Big-Baby, and the assistant Chief Priest, and with similar rites spat upon an axe five times. In the mean time the Lodge-maker brought in the bundle of dog-wood sticks which had been lying outside of the lodge. Big-Baby and the assistant Chief Priest without formality cleared the ground for a considerable distance around and especially in front of the buffalo skull, removing all trace of vegetation. They next prepared to mark the site of the excavation to be made in front of the skull. The assistant Chief Priest took a slender rod and placed one end of it upon the upper side of his lower arm bent at right angles to his upper arm. He measured with the stick in this position to the base of his middle finger. Having cut the stick this length, he roughly indicated on the ground in front of the skull the length of the excavation. Big-Baby with his two hands took the hands of Black-Man and caused him to touch an axe and make a circular motion over the space thus indicated; then he caused him to direct the axe downward five times and touch the ground with the axe in four different places, beginning with the southeast, thus indicating a rectangular figure. Continuing to hold his hands he again caused him to make a circular motion and to direct the axe four times and touch the ground in the center, thus indicating the place to be cut. The space was again measured with the stick, preparatory to its excavation, the width now being determined by the assistant Chief Priest, who placed the tips of his two thumbs together with his palms downward and outward.*

By this time the heat of the sun was excessive, and women brought poles and a piece of tipi cloth with which they formed a shelter over the priests working at the altar. Before actually beginning the work of excavating, although its size had been indicated, Big-Baby passed around behind the buffalo skull and sighted over the median line of the skull, in order to make sure that the space was in a direct line between the center of the skull, and the center-pole. Thereupon, Black-Man, without further formality, began loosening the earth in the rectangular area. Big-Baby, with his right hand, took the right hand of Black-Man, made a circular motion with it over the loosened earth, directed his hand toward it four times, and the latter took up a handful of earth and placed it upon an old blanket which had been spread out by the side of the excavation as a receptacle. The cir-

*It will be remembered that the same measure was used in indicating the width of the bands on the four poles and the center-pole of the lodge which were to receive bands of paint.

cular motion and the four passes were repeated three additional times, Black-Man each time taking up an additional handful of earth. Big-Baby released Black-Man's hand and the latter, using his right hand only, gathered up the remaining loose earth and placed it upon the blanket. When the space had thus been cleaned Big-Baby and Black-Man seized the blanket by the four corners, lifted on it four times, carried it to the center-pole and waved the blanket toward it four times, and emptied the earth at the foot of the center-pole on the west side. (See Pl. XLIV.)

PREPARATION OF THE ALTAR STICKS.

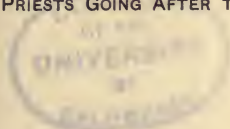
During this time other priests, especially Cedar-Tree and the assistant Chief Priest, the number of priests working being gradually increased, were decorticating and fashioning the dogwood sticks into requisite shapes, to be used either in the construction of the rainbow or to be placed upright along the sides of the excavation. (See Fig. 61.) Before beginning work on these sticks, however, all had their hands prepared by the Chief Priest in the customary manner. The priests worked on these sticks until they were all prepared.



FIG. 61. Priests decorticating altar sticks.



PL. XLIII. PRIESTS GOING AFTER THE ALTAR SOD.







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SECURING THE SODS.

It was now time for the priests to go after certain pieces of sod to be used in the construction of the altar. Sage-Woman, the wife of the Chief Priest, who had been the constant companion of the Lodge-maker's wife since they had taken up their position in the Sun Dance lodge, erected a small curtain in front of the bed and costumed the Lodge-maker's wife as on the preceding day. When she emerged from behind the curtain it was seen that her face, hands, and body were painted red, and that she wore her buffalo robe and belt.



FIG. 62. Priests leaving the lodge for the sods.

Sage-Woman selected from the poles which had been brought that morning for the shelter over the priests a short tipi pole and cut it about the length of the so-called earth-peg, inserted in the willow bundle in the fork of the center-pole on the preceding day. The point of this she sharpened after the manner of a digging stick. This she gave to the Lodge-maker's wife, who started out of the Sun Dance lodge toward the east, followed first by Sage-Woman carrying an axe and then by all the Sun Dance priests. (See Pl. XLIII. and Fig. 62.) They went to the east of the lodge and halted at a distance of about a hundred feet, where the priests formed in a semi-circle facing the west, the two women sitting in the center of the half-circle. Big-Baby with an axe cleared the grass and weeds from a rectangular piece of earth about two feet square. The digging stick was handed to the Chief Priest, who touched his finger to the ground, to his tongue, took a bite of root, spat five times toward the stick, and handed it to the Lodge-maker's wife. She and Sage-Woman now had their hands prepared by the Chief Priest. (See Pl. XLIV.) Sage-Woman took the two hands of the Lodge-maker's wife and caused them to make



FIG. 63. The Lodge-maker's wife and Sage-Woman.

four passes toward the digging-stick and to pick it up. They moved forward to the cleared spot, pointed with the stick toward the cleared spot four times, once to each of its four corners. (See Fig. 63.) One

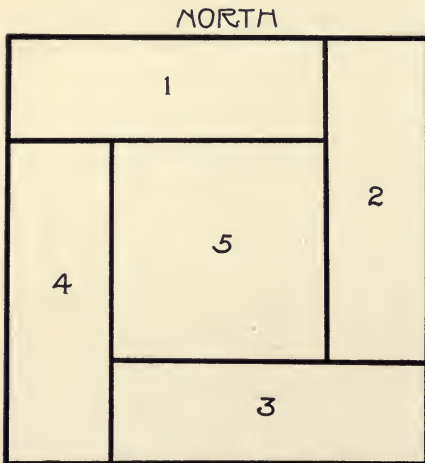


FIG. 64. Diagram of sods.

of the priests took a small twig which he had brought with him from the Sun Dance lodge and measured upon the cleared space. Then the assistant Chief Priest, Big-Baby, and Roman-Nose held their hands for the Chief Priest to prepare, and they measured on the side a rectangular figure, each side being equivalent to the extended span of the second finger to the thumb. The outlines of this area were now lined or traced by means of the digging-stick. Cedar-Tree desired to assist in the measuring and had his hands

prepared by the Chief Priest.* The succession of movements which now followed in loosening the sod may best be understood by refer-

*At this point two boys starting across the camp-circle were about to pass between the priests and the Sun Dance lodge. One of the priests at once called out, directing them to go either west of the Sun Dance lodge, or east of the priests, for to pass between the priests cutting the sod and the lodge was to court misfortune.

ence to the diagram (see Fig. 64), which shows the order in which the pieces were cut and the order in which they were lifted from their places. The priests, still measuring with their fingers, divided the



FIG. 65. Priest outlining sods.

space, bounded by the four straight lines first indicated, as on the accompanying diagram; the one on the north and marked (1) being outlined first. Then without formality one of the priests took the axe (see Fig. 65) and inserted the blade along all of the lines, passing the axe first around the rectangular piece on the north, next the piece on the east, the piece on the south, and the piece on the west. Before beginning to mark the inner lines, that is the boundaries of the fifth piece, he moved his axe back, around by way of the east and south, and reaching over the sod marked the west line from north to south. He marked the east line from north to south; the north line from east to west.

He then took up a spade, brought to the scene by one of the priests, and gently loosened all five pieces of sod, inserting the point of the spade along all edges. The two women now went to the Chief Priest who again prepared their hands. Two of the priests did likewise. The latter moved up to the sods and placing their hands along the line which separated the first piece from the fourth and fifth pieces they lifted it up and placed it toward

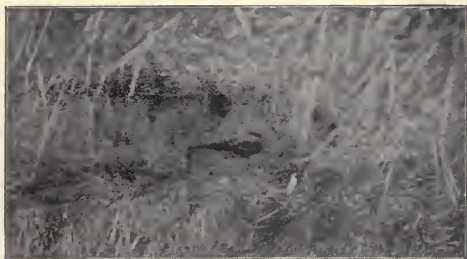


FIG. 66. The fifth piece of sod.



FIG. 67. Sage-woman and the Lodge-maker's wife.

the north, upside down. They placed their hands in the groove, separated the second piece from the fifth, and threw it out in the same manner, upside down, and so on until the four pieces forming the outer area were thrown out. (See Fig. 66.)

When these four pieces were all thrown out Sage-Woman took the hands of the Lodge-maker's wife and caused her to make four passes toward the first piece and assisted her to get it on the palms of her hands. (See Fig. 67.) She carried it, in stooping posture, into the lodge, walking slowly. There she was directed to move it toward the ground four times and place it down south of the skull. She returned to where the priests had continued to sit in a semi-circle, and again with the assistance



FIG. 68. The Lodge-maker's wife placing the sods.

of Sage-Woman, took up the second piece and carried it to the lodge. She returned for the third, fourth, and fifth pieces. The second piece was placed just west of the first piece, or at the southeast corner of the skull, the third and fourth pieces on the northwest and northeast corners respectively, and the fifth piece (see Fig. 68) at the back of the skull; the positions of the five pieces may be understood by reference to the accompanying diagram. (See Fig. 69.)

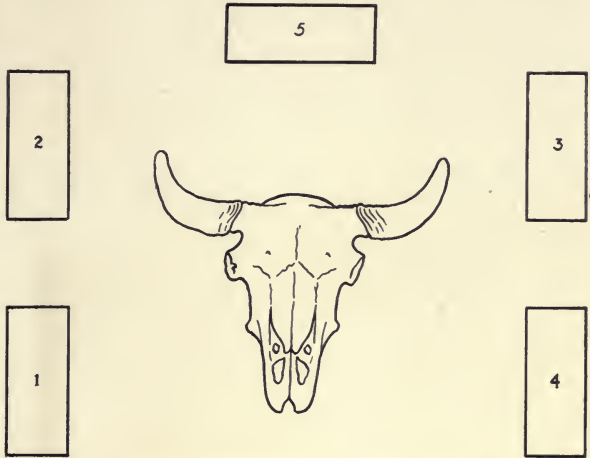


FIG. 69. Diagram of position of sods and skull.

The sods are now symbolic of the four medicine-spirits and the sun. As she brought in the fifth piece she was followed by Sage-Woman and all the priests, though it was observed that no particular order was followed in the return to the lodge. Within the lodge the priests took up their accustomed places, except one who took up his position immediately behind the central piece of sod.



FIG. 70. Priests making the semi-circle of earth.

THE SEMI-CIRCLE AND THE ALTAR FOLIAGE.

Without formality the priests began working down the pieces of sod (see Fig. 70), so that they caused the inner ends to meet and thus form a complete semi-circle around the skull. Three-Fingers at this point brought in a large bundle of small bushes bearing red berries, the ends of all of which had already been trimmed.* (See Fig. 71.) From this bundle the assistant Chief Priest selected five. He



FIG. 71. Chief Priest directing the Lodge-maker.

took the Lodge-maker's right hand and together they made a circular motion and four passes toward the bushes. The Lodge-maker was directed to pick up one of the bushes, make four passes toward the sod semi-circle, and insert it at the north-east end, that is

into what was the first piece of sod. With similar movements the four other bushes were picked up and inserted in the semi-circle, the order of their insertion being the same as that followed in placing the five pieces of sod about the skull. Thus the second piece was inserted in the second piece of sod, and so on. The assistant Chief Priest and the Lodge-maker retired, and the remaining bushes were inserted without formality by the other priests in the semi-circle, so that when finished it bore a closely set row of bushes. (See Pl. XLV.)

Black-Man brought into the lodge a young cottonwood sapling, two young plum trees, and finally a second cottonwood. Without formality he sharpened the bases of these, so as to make easier their insertion into the ground at the proper time. The Lodge-maker's wife donned her robe and belt, which she had laid aside when she had resumed her place on the bed. She secured the digging stick used to loosen the sods and with the usual assistance of Sage-Woman she was directed to make the circular motion and the four passes, to take up the digging stick (see Fig. 72) and with it to make a circular movement and four passes and then to prepare the holes to receive the

*These bushes are symbolic of all vegetation, especially of all fruits.







FIG. 72. Lodge-maker's wife picking up the digging stick.

four saplings which had just been brought in. She made the first hole at the southeast, the next at the southwest, at the northwest, and at the northeast of the skull, each hole being just outside the semi-circle, and corresponding in position with the first four bushes. She laid aside the digging stick and without further formality took up an iron bar and proceeded to deepen and enlarge the holes. At



FIG. 73. Lodge-maker's wife with the altar foliage.

this point Iron-Shirt, a famous Cheyenne warrior who probably holds the longest coup record in the tribe to-day, related the usual war story attendant upon the building of the fire. Sage-Woman took the two hands of the Lodge-maker's wife in hers and made the usual four passes, and the latter took up one of the two plum-trees (see Fig 73), and inserted it in the first of the two holes on the south side



FIG. 74. Lodge-maker's wife completing altar foliage.

of the altar. With like movements, and being similarly directed, she picked up one of the cottonwoods and placed it in the second of the two holes on the south. With similar movements the second plum-tree was placed in the first hole on the north side of the altar and then the second cottonwood in the second hole. (See Fig. 74.)

The symbolism of the bushes with red berries has been noted. The plum bushes are symbolic of vegetation in general, especially of all herbs, etc., which are good for medicinal use. The cottonwoods are symbolic of all large vegetation, especially of timber useful for fire, etc. "In the Lone-tipi they made things as if they were going to come. Now things are coming to pass."

THE DRY SAND PAINTING.

One of the priests entered the lodge with a bag of sand which Black-Man emptied by the side of the excavation, whereupon those who were to take part in the dry sand painting to be made in the excavation had their hands prepared by the Chief Priest. They gathered around the excavation and one of them removed from it

the pieces of leaves, etc., which had fallen upon the floor. One of the priests took the two hands of the Lodge-maker in his and caused them to make four passes toward the sand. His hands still being held by the priest, the Lodge-maker took up a double handful of sand, circled it over the ditch, and directed it toward each of the four corners and deposited a portion of it in the southeast, the southwest, the northwest, and the northeast corners, and the remainder in the center. The field was now completely covered to the depth of about half an inch by the Lodge-maker, without further formality. The remainder of the sand was gathered up and placed upon the earth mound from the excavation at the foot of the center-pole on the west side. The Lodge-maker returned to the excavation. One of the priests took a small stick and directed it toward the ditch four times, and with the point of the stick first directed toward the sand field, along the border next the buffalo skull, divided the field by four short lines into five equal divisions. The assistant Chief Priest, with the same stick, completed the lines by continuing them across the field to the opposite side.

The Lodge-maker was handed four bags of paints which he untied; the first contained red, the second black, the third yellow, and the fourth white dry paint. His two hands were grasped by one of the priests, and were directed toward the black paint four times; at the fifth time the Lodge-maker took up a pinch and he was caused to direct it toward the beginning of the first, or left, of the four parallel lines; at the point nearest the skull the paint was directed four times and dropped. (See Fig. 75.) With similar movements and in the same manner a pinch of red paint was placed at the beginning of the second



FIG. 75. Preparing the dry-sand picture.

line; yellow at the third, and white at the fourth. The Chief Priest, without formality, completed these four lines. Taking up

the second pinch of black paint he made a dotted line on each side of the black line; a dotted line in red on each side of the red line; a dotted line in yellow on each side of the yellow line; and a dotted line of white on each side of the white line.

The dotted or broken lines of colored sand represented stars—the white first, because the white stars come first in the morning. The continuous lines represent roads; the white is that of the Lodge-maker and his wife; the red is the road of the Cheyenne; the black is the trail of the buffalo; the yellow is the path of the sun. The entire sand picture is a symbol of the morning star.



FIG. 76. Preparing the rainbow sticks.

THE RAINBOW STICKS.

The four sticks or bows for the rainbow which had been prepared (see Fig. 76) were brought to the altar by the assistant Chief Priest. He moved his hand over the smallest of the four and motioned toward it four times, took it up, and inserted the two ends of it in the ground at the south extremity of the excavation and between it and the anterior end of the buffalo skull. With similar movements he inserted the second, third and fourth bows over the first one, the fourth or largest being so placed that it was immediately over the third one, which, in turn, was over the second, etc. (See Fig. 77.)

Red-Cloud took a piece of tallow, mixed it with black paint, and painted the first or inner bow black. He then daubed downy feathers with black paint and tallow and attached them to this bow. He painted the second bow red and gave it a coat of red painted downy



FIG. 77. Inserting the rainbow sticks.

feathers; the third bow he painted yellow and gave it a coat of yellow painted downy feathers; the fourth, or upper and outermost bow, he painted white and gave it a coat of white painted downy feathers. The bows now are symbolic of the rainbow or of rain; if these sticks were not put up a flood would come.

THE MEN STICKS.

The assistant Chief Priest took up the nine* so-called "man sticks," the lower two-thirds of which had been decorticated, and inserted them in a row at equal distances apart, near the southern border of the excavation. (See Fig. 78.) Galloping in the mean time erected seven completely decorticated sticks on the north side. The assistant Chief Priest then painted the decorticated surface of the sticks on the south side red and the upper surface black, and attached red and black downy feathers to them, while Galloping painted the seven on the north side white and attached white downy feathers. (See Fig. 79.) The white sticks are symbolic of the same tribe as the human effigy in the center-pole, i. e., the



FIG. 78. Decorticating the men sticks.

*These sticks may vary from seven to nine. The red and black sticks are symbolic of a human body with black hair, and represent the bands of Cheyenne

enemy in general, which are conceived of as scalped. The Cheyenne name their chief enemies in the following order: Ute, Pawnee, Crow, Assinaboin, Shoshoni, and Ponca.

The assistant Chief Priest painted with red, and added a coat of red downy feathers to the upper part of the plum-tree and the cottonwood-tree on the south side, and painted their bases black and applied black downy feathers; Galloping painted the two trees on the north side with white and coated them with white downy feathers. These feathers are symbolic of all birds and of all food. Now they must come forth with the growth of the earth.

The altar (See Pl. XLVI.), and consequently the lodge, was now complete. It is often spoken of as the willow lodge because all wear willow wreaths. Formerly all the warriors at this time hung their shields and medicine bundles on the lodge and it was called the Growth or New Birth lodge. While the altar as a whole represents this earth, the fifth in the series, and symbolizes the supreme medicine being, the lodge itself represents the heavens, or universe. No menstruating woman may come within the lodge now, for the dancers are



FIG. 79. Attaching downy feathers to the altar sticks.

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The altar is a simple, rectangular structure, built of stone, with a flat top. It is situated on a raised platform, and is surrounded by a low wall. The altar is the central focus of the scene, and is flanked by two large, rectangular blocks of stone. The background is a plain, light-colored wall, and the floor is made of large, square tiles.

The altar is a simple, rectangular structure, built of stone, with a flat top. It is situated on a raised platform, and is surrounded by a low wall. The altar is the central focus of the scene, and is flanked by two large, rectangular blocks of stone. The background is a plain, light-colored wall, and the floor is made of large, square tiles.

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PL. XLVI. THE ALTAR. (CARPENTER.)



Fig. 12. The altar, as seen from the north.





considered sacred and they are strictly required to refrain from the presence of unclean women.

FILLING THE SACRED PIPE.

The altar having been finished, the Lodge-maker filled the sacred pipe. His immediate instructor this time was Three-Fingers, who, in turn, was directed by the assistant Chief Priest. As the loading of this pipe has already been described, the operation need not be described again. After it was filled and greased it was replaced by the side of the buffalo skull.

THE DANCERS ARE PAINTED. FIRST PAINT.

The Lodge-maker got from the fire a coal in the long-handled fire-spoon, placed it in front of the assistant Chief Priest who was to paint him thereafter during the ceremony, and sat down behind him, near the altar.

During the time occupied in constructing the altar, the dancers had been sitting in their proper places, each being provided early in the morning with a pipe. In front of the dancers sat their grandfathers, that is the men who were to paint them. Each dancer now gave his pipe to his grandfather, who lighted it and smoked. While the grandfathers were smoking, the dancers went in turn to the Chief Priest who spat upon their hands after the usual fashion, whereupon they rubbed their hands together and passed them down over their head, face and body. The first to receive the spittle were the Lodge-maker and his wife, for, in theory, they are always painted first. The grandfathers were now provided by relatives of the dancers with small bowls and boxes or bags of paints which they were to use in painting the dancers. The assistant Chief Priest began to paint the entire body, face, and head of the Lodge-maker with red, while Sage-Woman, the Chief Priest's wife, painted in a similar manner the body of the Lodge-maker's wife. In applying this paint the



FIG. 80. A dancer receiving his paint. (Mooney.)

same motions were performed and the same order of application was maintained as when they were painted in the Lone-tipi on the preceding day by the same priests. As soon as the assistant Chief Priest was well advanced in painting the Lodge-maker, the other grandfathers began painting the dancers under their charge (see Pl. XLVII. and Fig. 80), going through the same motions; that is, rubbing their hands together and making in their palms the marks which have already been described.

The character of the paints applied will be treated in another



FIG. 81. Priest repainting the Lodge-maker's robe. (Mooney.)

section, but it may be said here that theoretically the first paint should be uniform for all the dancers. In the succeeding paints additions to the prescribed paint may be applied, these additions being usually the property of the painter, and known as "dream paints." An exception to the rule that all should be painted in a uniform manner was noted in the case of two dancers on the south side of the line who bore paints different from the others. These were Arapaho, who had asked permission to fast during this ceremony, as provision had not been made for the Sun Dance in their own tribe.

Big-Baby painted the head-dress of the Lodge-maker red, directing his hand toward it four times, and then upward, and giving it a coat

PLATE VII. THE BRUNNENEN. EASTERN THE DANCING. (COPENHAGEN.)







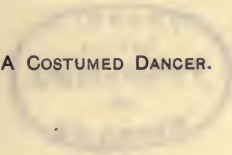


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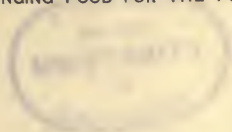
PL. XLVIII. A COSTUMED DANCER.







PL. XLIX. WOMEN BRINGING FOOD FOR THE FEAST.





1940-1941







FIG. A.



FIG. B.

on his right side. He stepped back and away if the left side of the lodge opened, and reached out with one arm to the right. These movements were repeated again and again on the right and on the left side.

The highest level of snow spread on the ground was found only on the lower rocks, and only the parts nearest to a deep crevice, especially close to the right shoulder of the rock, and a vertical crevice, which opened on the left side only (see Fig. 51). He made the movements toward the rock with both hands and grasped it along the middle line near the very entrance, he jerked upward, and came being a little higher and came with hands to the ledge again.

After all the movements had been finished and then both standing on the feet and arms properly adjusted and gradually raised the shoulder of each hand to the level that marked that a vertical position, and that position was held steady. The two hands were raised, as they seemed to, on the middle line, that is, at the top of the lodge, and then the hands were lowered. The left hand was lowered to the level of the feet, and the right hand was lowered to the level of the feet. (See Pl. 52 and 53.)

PL. L. FIG. A. WOMAN BRINGING BED INTO THE LODGE.
FIG. B. THE LODGE-MAKER OFFERING FOOD.

The Food and Sacrifice by Man

The tablets of the morning were returned into my hands and were brought with food, and the presents which were given to the grandfather. (See Pl. 54.) These presents consisted of a piece of blubber, and there was also brought in some blubber. The blubber was brought in, and was given.



FIG. 52. THE WOMAN BRINGING BED.

on the right side. He directed his hand toward the left side four times, then upward, and painted the left side with an upward motion. These movements were repeated again, both for the right and for the left side.

The assistant Chief Priest spread on the ground the buffalo robe of the Lodge-maker, and with red paint marked out a large solid circular disc on the right shoulder of the robe, and a crescent or moon-shaped symbol on the left shoulder. (See Fig. 81.) He made four movements toward the robe with both hands, and grasping it along the median line near the two extremities, he jerked upon it four times, lifting it slightly higher each time, and handed it to the Lodge-maker.

After all the dancers had been painted and their kilts and loin-cloths had been properly adjusted, each grandfather inserted five bunches of sage upright into his belt, making first a circular motion and four passes with each bunch. The first bunch was inserted, as they termed it, on the southeast corner, that is on the left front side, the other three pieces being placed on the right front, right back, and the left back respectively, while the fifth was inserted at the middle of the back. (See Pl. XLVIII.)

THE FEAST AND SACRIFICE OF FOOD.

The relatives of the dancers now brought into the lodge great pans heaped with food, and also presents which were given to the grandfathers. (See Pl. XLIX.) These presents consisted largely of blankets, but there was also brought in lean-backs (See Pl. L., Fig. a), pieces of costume, calico, and even ponies.



FIG. 82. The bed in the lodge, 1901.

Attention has already been directed to the fact that a bed had been prepared for the Lodge-maker's wife and the wife of the Chief Priest on the west side of the lodge. This bed with all its furnishings, that is the two willow lean-backs, willow mattress, pillows, blankets, etc., were now removed by friends of the Lodge-maker's wife, for these belonged to her. At each feast the bed (see Fig. 82), symbolic of all the buffalo, was removed and replaced by another, for, according to the custom of the ceremony, this bed must be renewed four times (once for each of the four medicine-spirits), during the days of the ceremony, each time by the family of the Chief Priest, and



FIG. 83. Women removing the bed from the lodge. (Mooney.)

each of the four beds with its curtains and belongings immediately becomes the property of the Lodge-maker's wife (see Fig. 83); up to this time the Chief Priest and his wife had been the recipients of all gifts. The bed having been renewed and the food for the feast being provided, the Lodge-maker left his place, took a twig of sage and dipped it in one of the basins of food and offered it to the four painted poles (see Pl. L., Fig. *b.*), to the trees of the altar, to the skull, and touched the center-pole with it four times and dropped it at the foot of the center-pole. Many of the dancers made similar offerings of food. (See Fig. 84.)

PIERCING THE CHILDREN'S EARS.

At this time the lodge, both within and without, was packed with priests, friends of the dancers, and spectators. Many presents were exchanged among friends, chiefly ponies. While the priests were eating a war story was told by an old warrior, the fire was renewed, the musicians beat upon the drum and



FIG. 84. A dancer sacrificing food.

shouted, and certain medicine-men pierced the ears of some of the children.* During all this time the best of good feeling and happiness prevailed throughout the camp.

FINAL PREPARATION OF THE DANCERS.

Each of the dancers arose (see Fig. 85), led by the Lodge-maker, went to the fireplace and removed from it, by means of a stick, a live coal which he placed in front of his grandfather.

Each grandfather took a pinch of sweet-grass, motioned it toward the four directions and directly overhead, and dropped it upon the coal. In the smoke thereupon rising he bathed his hands, and touched each symbol upon the body of the dancer whom he had painted, beginning with the right wrist, and continuing with the right ankle, left wrist, left ankle, the symbol on the breast, the symbol on the face, and finally the moon



FIG. 85. Costumed dancers, 1901.

symbol on the back. The dancer turned his back to the painter and the latter took a stem of sweet-grass upon which he spat saliva from a medicine root and drew it across the dancer's mouth from left to right. He next took up the left foot of the dancer, shook it and struck it with the grass stem, and repeated the performance with the dancer's right foot; he repeated the performance on his left hand, and then on his right hand. He repeated the performance and struck his buttocks, the hollow of his back, the middle of his back, and each shoulder, generally shaking him each time by grasping the sides of his body. The grandfather then with four passes thrust the grass stem in the scalplock of the dancer. By this rite, called the "black-medicine" or "to-make-alive-again," the dancers are strengthened and refreshed. Often, later in the ceremony, the grandfathers spat upon the dancers' heels to revive them, "for the grandfathers have medicine in their mouths." Formerly the dancers chewed the scrapings of cottonwood bark. The dancers

*Much ear-piercing in recent times, however, is simply a formality; that is, the priest takes the child's ear and gives it a gentle squeeze; for the Cheyenne have been made to believe that the piercing of the ears is contrary to the law of the Indian department.

now received their head-dress and wrist, ankle, and waist bands of willow, adjusted their loin-cloth and sat down in their accustomed place. (See Fig. 86.)

THURIFYING THE RAWHIDE.

While the assistant Chief Priest refolded the rawhide (see Pl. LI., Fig. *a*), which since its use on the night before had been lying near



FIG. 86. Costumed dancer.

the center-pole, the Lodge-maker got a live coal in the fire-spoon (see Fig. LI., Fig. *b*), placed it under the tip of the skull, and took a pinch of sweet-grass from the bag lying by the side of the skull. He moved it toward the coal slowly, halting four times, and placed it upon the coal. He took up the rawhide, grasping it along the folded edge near one end, and barely lifting it from the ground, carried it from the east toward the west (see Pl. LI., Fig. *c*), north of the skull and center-pole, and continued toward the musicians. There he motioned it toward them four times and threw it among them, whereupon they beat upon it with the drumstick rattles.

The crowd within and without the lodge was now denser than before. Women were singing, men were shouting, and an atmosphere of religious fervor pervaded to a marked degree the entire camp. The Lodge-maker having returned to his place remained standing while the painters completed costuming and otherwise preparing their subjects. During this time the musicians about the drum rehearsed dance songs. When all were ready the dancers arose, as also the grandfathers, who stood in line behind the dancers.

THE FIRST DANCE.

At the beginning of the first Sun Dance song proper, the painters raised first their right, then their left arm. Thus they continued for a few moments, then the grandfathers sat down. The dancers now placed their whistles in their mouths and began whistling and dancing.



FIG. 1



FIG. 2



FIG. 3



FIG. A.



FIG. B.



FIG. C.



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(See Fig. 87.) The dancing consisted chiefly of raising the heel from the ground, thus signifying their desire that the earth may be blessed that all may live. This performance was repeated four times and the last course of the Sun Dance proper may be said to have begun.



FIG. 87. Dancers whistling toward the center-pole, 1901.

The crowd now scattered out, some of the dancers sat down and the painters removed the bunches of sage from their belts, each handing them to the dancers, who placed them at the foot of the center-pole. The



FIG. 88. Dancers washing off the paint. (Mooney.)

dancers passed by the Chief Priest and received the spittle in their hands "to give them permanent homes," whereupon they made a motion as if rubbing their hands together, down their arms, legs, over their breast and head. Some of the dancers instead of receiving

the spittle from the priest, performed the rite for themselves, first touching their finger to the ground, then to their tongue, and placing their tongue to a root which was attached to the base of a buffalo tail, held out to them by the Chief Priest. The grandfathers now re-



FIG. 89. Dancers washing off the paint.
(Mooney.)

moved the eagle breath-feather from the hair of their subjects, and gave each one a bunch of sage, whereupon the dancers went, without formality, to buckets of water, provided for this purpose, and with the sage thoroughly drenched themselves from head to foot. (See Figs. 88 and 89.) It was now about four o'clock. No further rites were performed in the lodge, nor was there any further movement until about seven o'clock in the evening.

THE SECOND PAINT.

The dancers were painted as in the afternoon. First each dancer handed his grandfather the pipe. After smoking, the grandfathers made for each of the dancers a willow wreath into which was inserted a red stained eagle breath-feather, symbolic of the eagle,—as the whistling represents his cry when he is in the air. After painting it the willow sage wreath was placed on the dancer's head, and in his belt were inserted the usual five bunches of sage.

After all had been painted, the order of procedure as well as the manner being the same as in the forenoon, food was provided, the dancers made the usual sacrifice of food, and the feast followed. Coals were provided for the priests and they painted the dancers and prepared their feet, hands, etc., as in the afternoon. The fire was replenished with accompanying war story, and the dancers made ready for the evening performance, which did not differ from that



FIG. 90. Arapaho dancer taking up willow pole.

of the afternoon. The Lodge-maker carried in his right hand, in addition to a bunch of sage, an eagle wing feather. The two Arapaho were painted differently from the others. They now went to the center-pole to receive certain special objects with which they were to dance and which had been placed there by their grandfathers. These objects were slender willow boughs about ten feet in length, to the upper end of which was attached strips of calico (see Fig. 90), and a pipe, to the stem of which was attached a small bunch of sage. (See Fig. 91.) They then walked back and joined the line of dancers. (See Fig. 92.) Again the grandfathers stood by their subjects and moved their arms back and forth in accompaniment to the time of the singing on the part of the musicians about the drum. At this time, however, each grandfather stood in front of his subject and grasped his left arm, lifted it aloft, and shook it so that the long fringe of the sage wreath about his arm swayed back and forth. Then they took the right arm of the dancer in the same way, holding it out straight, and shaking it. The grandfathers continued this for a few moments and then sat down; the dancers continued whistling and dancing. The movement of the dancers now varied somewhat from the first dance, for they held up first one arm and then the other.



FIG. 91. Pipes carried by the Arapaho dancers.

The dance now continued with slight intermissions late into the night. At about ten o'clock occurred the incident relating to the torture to be described later in these pages. Before the dancers lay down for the night, the so-called "sweet-water" was made for one or two of them. This could be made only by the assistant Chief Priest and Three-Fingers. It is believed that the drinking of water thus made does not violate the vow to fast. At the conclusion of the last dance of the night, all the wreaths and pieces of sage, etc., worn during the dance were deposited at the foot of the center-pole, by the side of the cups of paint, etc., which had been placed there immediately after the grandfathers had finished painting the dancers.

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FIG. 92. Arapaho dancers in line.

THE SIXTH DAY.

As already explained, the number of days devoted to dancing and fasting depends upon the length of time fasted by the one chosen as Chief Priest. In the ceremonies of both 1901 and 1903 the time devoted exclusively to dancing, and not including the altar day, was one day; This naturally involved either the omission of certain prescribed paints or the use on the altar day and the day following of more paints than are supposed to be appropriate to any one day.

Both the description of the paints which are supposed to be worn on each individual day and what happened in the ceremonies witnessed is set forth in the proper place. The rites, in the full ceremony of eight days, of each day following the altar day are practically the same. On each morning there is the sunrise dance, followed by a period of rest. Then the dancers are painted and given their wreaths; the feast is provided, the sacrifice is made, the priests eat, the remnants of the food are removed, the rawhide is passed over the incense and thrown among the musicians, and the dancers dance to the accompaniment of the music at irregular intervals throughout the day. Formerly there were certain times during these three days following the altar day when certain forms of torture were practiced. This subject





FIG. A.



FIG. B.



FIG. C.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

is treated in another place. The sacred pipe is smoked, refilled, and painted with every change of paint.

It remains, therefore, to enumerate the successive events and to describe those which took place early in the morning and late on the afternoon of this day and which brought the performance to a close.

THE SUNRISE DANCE.

The dance was continued with but slight intervals throughout the night until near morning, when the dancers lay down in their blankets for a brief period of sleep. Shortly after five o'clock the musicians were sitting around the drum, and the dancers formed in line in their usual places. Then they proceeded in one long line toward the eastern entrance and stood half-way between the doorway and the center-pole, where they danced until the sun appeared above the horizon.

It was noticed that as the line formed toward the east only twelve dancers had survived the ordeal, all the remainder having dropped out except one old man over seventy years old, who remained sitting in his usual place. It seems probable that the majority of those who left the line during the night did so on account of inability to withstand the heat, fatigue, and continued fast. The claim was put forth, however, by the priests that many left because their families had not made sufficient provision to furnish the food necessary for the feast which precedes each paint.

THE THIRD PAINT.

There followed a period of rest until about seven o'clock in the morning, when preparations were made for the painting of the dancers, etc. In accordance with the program already stated, the Lodge-maker and his wife, as on all previous occasions, were painted first.

During this day, as well as on the previous day, women occasionally replaced the men around the drum and led in the singing. It is claimed that all women who are supposed to have excelled in matrimonial affairs are privileged to serve at the drum. At times all the women about the drum were wives of the members of one or another of the warrior societies; at other times they were all wives of the chiefs. During the day the exchange of presents was kept up, almost without intermission. Ponies, blankets, etc., were brought into the lodge, the crier announcing the gift; at other times grayheaded married couples stood up together and openly made love and expatiated on the beauties of married life. (See Pl. LII.) A few women also entered the lodge on this day, during the singing, each bearing a

sheep scapula,* attached to a stick which she held upright; with these they danced, keeping time to the beating of the drum. Such women are supposed to have held out for a long time when they were courted. In case of one woman it was said that a certain old man of the tribe was still trying to win her, and to the great amusement of the whole crowd she related the story and gave the name of her old lover.

To return to the discussion of events of the day, it may be noted first, that after the period of rest above mentioned, certain dancers quenched their thirst by drawing sage which had been dipped



FIG. 93. Lodge-maker sacrificing to the altar.

in water across their mouths. When the time came for the first of the three paints which were worn on this day, the painters proceeded to wash their bodies, as they had on previous occasions, the symbols being touched with sage by the painters, for the blessing of the paint, it is assumed, had struck into the body. Then the grandfather went to the Chief Priest to receive the spittle. The dancers provided coals for the grandfathers

to incense their hands and then followed the painting. During its progress the food was brought. After the Lodge-maker was painted, his robe was painted as it was in the Lone-tipi, it being repainted with each change of paint. After it had been painted the priest made the same movements that were made in the Lone-tipi; first shaking it as the buffalo does on getting up to shake the dust from his body—thus the priest

* Formerly a human scapula.

to incense their hands and then followed the painting. During its progress the food was brought. After the Lodge-maker was painted, his robe was painted as it was in the Lone-tipi, it being repainted with each change of paint. After it had been painted the priest made the same movements that were made in the Lone-tipi; first shaking it as the buffalo does on getting up to shake the dust from his body—thus the priest

shakes the disease from the people, as the dust rises so disease rises and passes away.

In making the sacrifice, the Lodge-maker took a small piece of meat and offered it to the small earth under the jaw of the buffalo skull first making four passes; after depositing the meat he held his palms over it four times. (See Fig. 93.) Then the assistant Chief Priest dipped the tips of sprigs of sage in several bowls, rose, and gave it to the Lodge-maker who went around by way of the south to the altar and touched the tips of the arrows representing the Cheyenne, and laid the bunch of sage down by their side, the offering of sage expressing the desire that vegetation in general may come. Other dancers took pieces of sage, dipped them in a bowl of food, and offered them to the four painted reach-poles. Thus, on the first day, it may be said that the sacrifice is to the altar; on the second day, to the lodge itself.

After the sacrifice came the feast, the removal of the food, the exchange of presents, the renewal of the bed (see Fig. 94), and the placing of the sage in the belts of the dancers. Then the dancers brought coals with which to light the pipes for the grandfathers. All being in readiness for the beginning of the dance, Big-Baby placed the buffalo robe upon the shoulders of the Lodge-maker, directing it toward him first four times. During the dance the Chief Priest stood beside the Lodge-maker and danced with him, thus encouraging him. At times during this and the following dances the Lodge-maker stood on five bunches of sage which had been placed on the floor of the excavation. Thus he stood on the four medicine-spirits and the sun. It was during this dance that one of the women who held a scapula aloft on a stick cried out to the dancers: "Do not be afraid to look at it; it is the moon. You will be like this some day."



FIG. 94. Woman removing bed from the lodge.

At the end of the dance, the two Arapaho, as usual, placed their pipes and long willow poles by the side of the center-pole, and all the dancers removed their wreaths of willow and the five bunches of sage and deposited them at the foot of the center-pole and removed their paint.

THE FOURTH PAINT.

Again the Chief Priest spat into the hands of the grandfathers for the second paint of this day. Food was brought into the lodge and the sacrifice followed. This time the Lodge-maker took five pieces of meat, sacrificed one beneath each of the painted reach poles, beginning with the one on the southeast, then the northwest, etc., and finally a piece to the altar, thus feeding the four medicine-spirits and the earth. Before Big-Baby placed the robe upon the Lodge-maker for this dance, the Lodge-maker got a coal with his fire-spoon and placed it in front of his seat. Big-Baby gave him a pinch of sweet-grass and he made a circular motion with it and four passes toward the coal and placed it on the coal. Over the rising smoke he stooped, gathering his robe about him to retain the incense; thus uniting the tribe.



FIG. 95. Diagram of lodge showing positions of sage.

Now began the dance. On account of the intense heat the grandfathers labored over their men, blowing the "medicine" upon their feet, hands, back, and head, shaking them, and otherwise attempting to relieve their suffering. It was noticed at this time that of the thirteen dancers who had held out until this morning, two had left the lodge, so that at the beginning of this dance there were but eleven of the original thirty-nine remaining, and of these two were Arapaho. (See Pl. LIII.) Nevertheless, the enthusiasm of the ceremony at this time was at its height. The old men and women at the drum shouted in their happiness, while other old couples openly made love, to the immense satisfaction and amusement of the crowd, which now was greater than at any time during the ceremony. (See Pl. LIV.) At the end of the dance the dancers sat down. The two Arapaho placed their staffs behind the altar. One of the Arapaho took his pipe to the assistant Chief Priest who pointed the stem toward the four painted rafters, toward the center-pole, to the fork, to the ground, to the buffalo skull, turned



At the end of the day, the two Africanos in each placed their
with each hand within arms' length of the center pole, and all the
dancers walked from westward to east and the two families of
boys with their hands held up the ends of the center pole and moved
the same.

PLATE LIII.

At the end of the day, the two Africanos in each placed their
with each hand within arms' length of the center pole, and all the
dancers walked from westward to east and the two families of
boys with their hands held up the ends of the center pole and moved
the same.



PL. LIII. LINE OF DANCERS AT NOON, LAST DAY. (CARPENTER.)



At the end of the day, the two Africanos in each placed their
with each hand within arms' length of the center pole, and all the
dancers walked from westward to east and the two families of
boys with their hands held up the ends of the center pole and moved
the same.

At the end of the day, the two Africanos in each placed their
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dancers walked from westward to east and the two families of
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the same.

At the end of the day, the two Africanos in each placed their
with each hand within arms' length of the center pole, and all the
dancers walked from westward to east and the two families of
boys with their hands held up the ends of the center pole and moved
the same.





PL. LIV. GENERAL VIEW OF THE SUN DANCE LODGE. (CARPENTER.)







the stem downward and pointed it toward the earth; then he lighted it and went through the same movements, offering the smoke.

THE FIFTH PAINT.

The grandfathers put on the last paint. The Chief Priest took a large bunch of sage and going toward the altar divided it into five bunches. He then arranged four of the bunches in front of and around the altar, their butts being directed toward it, placing them so that each bunch was distinct from the others. The first was southwest of the altar, the second and third in front, and the fourth on the southeast of the altar. The fifth bunch he placed four feet north of the center-pole. (See Fig. 95.) Upon these the Lodge-maker was to dance, praying to the four medicine-spirits and to the sun. Many women now came forward with offerings of calico, blankets, etc.: all these were tied around the waist of the Chief Priest, who wore them during the next rite. (See Fig. 96.)



FIG. 96. Chief Priest wearing gifts of blankets.

THE CHIEF PRIEST DANCES WITH THE LODGE-MAKER.



FIG. 97. Chief Priest dancing by side of Lodge-maker.

After the dance had continued for a while all sat down except the Chief Priest and the Lodge-maker; the musicians continued to sing while these two stood and danced. (See Fig. 97.) During the first song the Lodge-maker stood on the sage at the southwest of the altar, during the second song he stood at the second bunch of sage,



FIG. 98. Chief Priest and Lodge-maker dancing by center-pole.



FIG. 99. Altar, after partial destruction by Lodge-maker.

during the third song on the third, during the fourth song on the fourth, and during the fifth song on the sage near the center-pole. (See Fig. 98.) From this point the Lodge-maker and Chief Priest danced or hopped stiff legged, one foot being slightly in advance of the other, back and forth to the altar four times. As they approached the altar the fourth time the Chief Priest pushed the Lodge-maker toward the white arrows, causing some of them to fall. (See Fig. 99.) Thus they gave thanks to the four medicine-spirits, and as he knocked the white arrows down, their enemies are informed that they are through dancing. The Chief Priest and the Lodge-maker then went to their seats and sat down.

THE FINAL DANCE.

The Lodge-maker and all the other dancers arose again and began dancing and whistling with the beginning of a new song. At this point the Arapaho and their grandfathers left the lodge, for except the final rite about to be noted the dance was over, and they had fulfilled their vow. The curtains surrounding the lodge were now removed sufficiently to make doors or openings on the south, west, and north



FIG. 100. Final dance, line facing the east.

sides. With the beginning of a new song the dancers formed in a long single line facing the east (see Fig. 100), dancing and whistling. At the end of the second song they moved forward one step. Thus they danced through the third and fourth songs, moving forward at the end of each song. At the end of the fourth song they ran, led by the Chief Priest, outside of the lodge, turned sharply, and rushed toward the center-pole, still led by the Chief Priest, who waved in their faces a breath-feather fastened to the end of a stick which represented flying birds. They raced around the center-pole twice, then out again through the eastern doorway. Then they rushed back toward the center-pole and made a dash toward the south entrance, turned again and ran around the center-pole twice, rushed out toward the west entrance, rushed back, circled around the center-pole twice and rushed toward the north entrance. Again they returned, circled around the center-pole twice, still being led by the Chief Priest. By this time the dancers were fairly reeling and staggering and panting for breath. (See Fig. 101.) They turned back and rushed toward the altar, in front of which they stopped and the dance was at an end. By this rite they march out to the four medicine-spirits of the four directions; thus also they represent the people going to their homes, full of life and animation. During this exciting performance the musicians sang and shouted to a degree not hitherto noted during the ceremony, while all the spectators, except the priests and chiefs, shouted and encouraged the dancers.



FIG. 101. Final dance, led by Chief Priest.

BREAKING THE FAST.

The dancers took their places by the grandfathers who removed their wreaths, which the dancers placed in a heap at the foot of the center-pole. Then the grandfathers touched the symbols of the dancers with sage dipped in water, and the dancers washed as before. While Sage-Woman, the Chief Priest's wife, was preparing water for

the Lodge-maker's wife, the Chief Priest and the Lodge-maker sat down by a bowl of water. The former touched his finger to the ground, to his tongue, took a bite of root, and spat into the water five times, first to the southeast, then in the southwest, the northwest, and the northeast corners, and finally in the center. The Lodge-maker moved his head gently toward the water four times, and then a fifth time, but with a much more decided movement, and drank from the water. As soon as the dancers had washed themselves they drank, without formality, from pails of water which had been brought by their relatives. Then each one caused violent vomiting by tickling his throat with a grass stem (see Fig. 102), after which each one was

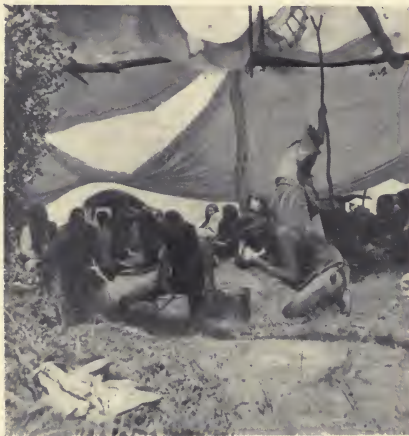


FIG. 102. The emetic. (Mooney.)

taken by his grandfather to a sweat-lodge which had been erected by relatives during the close of the ceremony. This sweat bath did not differ from the ordinary sweat bath. It is merely a purification rite, and is said to depend for its efficacy on the sage on which the bathers sit.

SMOKING THE SACRED PIPE.

The lodge was now completely deserted except by the Chief Priest, the Lodge-maker, and two priests who sat on the northeast side of the altar. The Lodge-maker removed the sacred pipe from the altar, got a live coal from the fireplace and placed it in front of the Chief Priest, who lighted the pipe and offered the stem to the four painted reach poles, to the center-pole, to the altar, to the earth, and then smoked. The pipe was passed from the east end of the line toward the west, each priest smoking it; it was handed back unsmoked to the east end

of the line; thus it passed back and forth four times. The ashes were removed without formality by the Chief Priest, who rubbed his hands up and down the pipe on each side of the stem and handed it to the Lodge-maker, who took the pipe to himself twice on each side, then along the median line of his body. The Chief Priest cleansed the bowl more thoroughly and tied the pipe and the buffalo chip up in the bundle, which all this time had been lying at the south side of the altar.

THE SWEAT BATH.

The Lodge-maker went with his wife to their tipi, where he filled a pipe. They went to the tipi of the Chief Priest, to whom on entering the Lodge-maker handed the pipe. Then the Chief Priest made a small "earth" two inches in diameter, lighted the pipe, and made the usual sacrifices. The Lodge-maker took a piece of meat, blackened it with charcoal, and placed it in the Chief Priest's mouth. Then they smoked four pipes full of tobacco and ate. The Chief Priest's wife and his relatives have received during the ceremony many presents; these were now given to the Lodge-maker and his wife. In the mean time a sweat bath had been erected by the friends of the Chief Priest, differing in no way from the ordinary sweat bath. The Chief Priest and his wife and the Lodge-maker and his wife went into the sweat-lodge for the purpose of purifying themselves, especially with the belief that thus they may retain all the medicines which they have received during the lodge. There were no rites or singing connected with this bath. After the bath the Chief Priest gave to the Lodge-maker five different kinds of roots to be used as med-



FIG. 103. The abandoned lodge.

icines. These roots were similar to those used in the Sun Dance ceremony.

THE FATE OF THE SUN DANCE LODGE.

As with the Arapaho, the lodge is not supposed to be molested after the termination of the dance. Everything is left as a sacrifice by the tribe to the great medicine-spirit. (See Fig. 103.) The omission by the Cheyenne of the sacrifice of clothing to the center-pole and the lodge in general is in marked variance with the custom of the Arapaho. While no one is supposed to molest the lodge after the ceremony, the Chief Priest may claim the right to take anything from the lodge, bless it, and give it to any one who is in trouble, the gift being supposed to be efficacious in removing the trouble.

PART III.—PAINTS WORN BY THE DANCERS.

As the successive events of the ceremony make for progress toward a certain definite result, so the paints also progress in character toward a definite end. Unlike the paints worn in the Arapaho ceremony, which showed great variation, and which to a considerable extent may be characterized as "dream-paints," those of the Cheyenne, with one or two exceptions about to be noted, were uniform for all the dancers, including, for the greater part of the time, that worn by the Lodge-maker himself. The paint worn before the erection of the altar, that is by the Lodge-maker and his wife when they left the Lone-tipi, and by the dancers themselves when they entered the lodge on the night of its erection, has already been described. It may be repeated here that the white paint worn by the dancers on entering the lodge is in a certain sense of a purifying nature, it covers all disease, bodily imperfections, etc., which, when the paint is removed, are washed away with it.

There is a prescribed method for painting the dancers on each of the four days during which they are supposed to fast. As a matter of fact, however, in neither the ceremony of 1901 nor of 1903 did the ceremony last four days; as a consequence, in the effort to represent all the regular paints before the ceremony closed, a certain amount of confusion resulted. In the ceremony of 1901, not all the prescribed paints were represented. All but one were represented in the ceremony of 1903; but the time during which each paint was worn was much curtailed. The theoretical scheme of the paints, the days being numbered in accordance with the Cheyenne system, when



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FIG. A.



FIG. B.

quantity of the paint used during the first and second days of the painting.

Days	Quantity of paint	Quantity of paint
First	1000	1000
Second	1000	1000
Third	1000	1000
Fourth	1000	1000

It will be seen that the quantity of paint used during the first and second days was equal, and that the quantity used during the third and fourth days was also equal. This is due to the fact that the quantity of paint used during the first and second days was equal to the quantity used during the third and fourth days.

PL. LV. FIG. A. LODGE-MAKER'S WIFE, FIRST PAINT. FIG. B. LODGE-MAKER'S WIFE, SECOND PAINT.

and the first day of the painting. The quantity of paint used during the first and second days was equal, and that the quantity used during the third and fourth days was also equal. This is due to the fact that the quantity of paint used during the first and second days was equal to the quantity used during the third and fourth days.

FIG. A. LODGE-MAKER'S WIFE, FIRST PAINT.




FIG. B. LODGE-MAKER'S WIFE, SECOND PAINT.

The quantity of paint used during the first and second days was equal, and that the quantity used during the third and fourth days was also equal. This is due to the fact that the quantity of paint used during the first and second days was equal to the quantity used during the third and fourth days.

PAINTS USED BY THE LODGE-MAKER'S WIFE.

First Paint. The first paint used in the painting was white, and the second paint was black. The quantity of paint used during the first and second days was equal, and that the quantity used during the third and fourth days was also equal. This is due to the fact that the quantity of paint used during the first and second days was equal to the quantity used during the third and fourth days.



PLATE 10. FIG. 1. (FRONT VIEW) FIG. 2. (BACK VIEW)

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FIG. 1

FIG. 2

speaking of the paints, of calling the altar day the first day, is as follows:

<i>Day</i>	<i>Number of Paint</i>	<i>Name of Paint</i>
First	First	Yellow
Second	Second	Pink
Third	Third	White (Hail) a Green b White
Fourth	Fourth	Black (Cyclone) a Green b White

It will be seen that this scheme takes no notice of the fact that all the dancers were painted white on their introduction to the lodge on the night of its erection. In comparing the paints worn in the ceremony of 1903 with the scheme given above, it will be noticed that on the first day the Yellow-paint and the Green-Hail-paint were represented, although, as will be seen, on the second day the white-Hail paint and the green and white Cyclone paint were represented. Consequently, in describing the paints I shall speak of the first and second paints of the first day, and the first, second, and third paints of the second day, in order that they may be localized as regards particular events which have already been described. It should be borne in mind, however, that while the first paint of the first day is the first paint, the second paint of the first day should be the second day's paint. The first paint of the second day, the Hail-paint, should belong to the third day, while the second and third paints of the second day, the Black or Cyclone-paint, belong properly to the fourth day. It is also to be noted here that part of the time the Lodge-maker's wife wore paints not represented by the other dancers; also that one individual wore paint different from the others; and finally, that the two Arapaho, being painted by Arapaho, wore paints which were quite foreign to the general scheme of the Cheyenne ceremony. It remains, therefore, to describe in order the paint worn by the Lodge-maker's wife, certain peculiarities of the Lodge-maker's paint, the regular paint, the paint worn by a single individual, and finally the paint worn by the two Arapaho.

PAINTS WORN BY THE LODGE-MAKER'S WIFE.

FIRST PAINT. The paint about to be described was worn by both the lodge-maker and his wife on the morning of the erection of the altar, and hence may be considered as the first paint of the first day. The entire bodies of both individuals (see Pl. LV., Fig. a) were

painted solidly in red, the color being so applied that the marks of the fingers were as much as possible obliterated. A straight black line passed down the center of the face, over the middle of the nose, across the center of the mouth, and terminated at the end of the chin. On the middle of the right cheek was a round, black spot or sun symbol, while on the left cheek was a black crescent or moon symbol. On the center of the breast was a similar, but larger, black circle; it also represented the sun. On the back of the right shoulder was a large black crescent or moon symbol. A black line encircled both wrists and ankles.

SECOND PAINT. The second paint (see Pl. LV., Fig. *b*) worn by the woman, and which in the ceremony of 1903 was worn in the afternoon of the altar day, was as follows: The body, except the face, as before, was painted solidly red. The face was painted black, the color being applied with the palm side of the wrist by Sage-Woman, who always painted her. On the center of her breast was a black sun symbol, and her wrists and ankles were encircled with black bands. On the back of her right shoulder was a moon symbol.

THIRD PAINT. The third paint of the woman, worn as the first paint of the second day, was exactly like the paint which she wore on the preceding evening, and which has been called her second paint.

FOURTH AND FIFTH PAINT. Her fourth and fifth paints, the second and third of the second day, were the same. (See Pl. LVI., Fig. *a*.) Her body was painted red and the black sun symbol was applied on her breast and a black moon symbol on her right shoulder, black bands encircling her wrists and ankles. About the face was a band of red, lighter in color than that of the body, and so applied as to form the symbol of the morning star. The space within this red line was filled solidly in green.

PAINTS WORN BY THE LODGE-MAKER.

The Lodge-maker's paint in general was like that worn by all the dancers, the only exception being his first and second paints; that is, the first and second paints of the first day, and of these the first was like that worn by his wife, and already has been described.

SECOND PAINT. The second paint of the Lodge-maker was a modification of the first variety of the so-called Hail-paint, and was worn as the second or afternoon paint of the first day. (See Pl. LVI., Fig. *b*.) A band of red was drawn around his waist at the line of the naval, forming a boundary between the lower half of his body, which was painted solidly in red, and the upper half, which was painted solidly in black. On the black ground on the breast was



FIG. 10.1. (continued) FIG. 10.2. (continued)



FIG. A.



FIG. B.





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FIG. A.



FIG. B.

around a smaller rounded central part by a purple, then by a red, and finally black line. At some points the red line was more widely developed. Radiating from points equidistant apart on the lower rounded part five quantities, two of which passed through the body above and down to a red line surrounding each leg, corresponding in position to the red line about the breast and trunk, connected the black of the upper arm from the end of the lower arm. Two other ones of green passed backward from the vertical breast around and terminated in the red line about the neck. A similar circular green one passed above the face, the region above the eyes, nose, and mouth, first being painted green, and surrounded by a red line within the black space which surrounded the openings of the feet. On the back of the right shoulder was a well-developed spheroid of yellow color, that is with a green center, enclosed within a red outer black line. At various places on the black field of the upper part of the body were green dots as large as diameter, made with the end of a round stick. Above the wings and below with black extending back. A straight black line passed through the center of the wing on the red band just above the black field. The part of the breast part of the body, including the legs, was painted as follows: the part had drawn the great spotted feet and those of the male in dipping the feet with yellow leaves which had been dipped in red paint.

With this paint the painter made some a yellow wreath around the head, a band of red over his left shoulder and under his right arm, a yellow band about his waist, and some smaller spots on neck and belly.

THREE, FOURTH, AND FIFTH PAINTS. The remaining paints were by the Lodgekeeper himself, the first fourth and fifth and used by those men on the second day, with some exception, to be added later, namely the same as those were to the other dancers, and will be described with the prescribed paints.

PRESCRIBED OR REGULAR PAINTS.

Before giving a detailed description of the regular parts, it may be said that when they are given in full they fall into four groups, each group being worn on one foot only. The first is known as the Yellow paint, the second as the Pink paint, the third as the White or Half-paint, the fourth as the Black or Precious Dream, by name.

1. THE YELLOW PAINT.

This is the first paint, and is worn on the morning of the 12th day. The entire body was (PL. LVII. FIG. A), including the legs and feet, was



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Fig. 1

Fig. 2

drawn a circular symbol, outlined first by a red line, then by an encircling black line; the area within the red line was filled solidly in green. Radiating from points equidistant apart on this breast symbol were four green lines, two of which passed upward toward the shoulder and down to a red line surrounding each arm, corresponding in position to the red line about the waist and which separated the black of the upper arm from the red of the lower arm. Two other lines of green passed downward from the circular breast symbol and terminated in the red line about the waist. A similar circular symbol was placed upon the face, the region about the eyes, nose, and mouth first being painted green and surrounded by a red line within the black space which occupied the remainder of the face. On the back of the right shoulder was a crescent-shaped symbol of similar color, that is with a green center, inclosed within a red and a black line. At various places over the black field of the upper part of the body were green dots an inch in diameter, made with the end of a round stick. Around the wrists and ankles were black encircling bands. A straight black line joined the bands around the wrists to the red band just above the elbow. Over the red field of the lower part of the body, including the legs and forearm, after the paint had dried, the priest applied here and there designs made by slapping the body with willow leaves which had been dipped in red paint.

With this paint the Lodge-maker wore a willow wreath around his head, a bandoleer of willow over his left shoulder and under his right arm, a willow band about his waist, and willow wreaths about his wrists and ankles.

THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH PAINTS. The remaining paints worn by the Lodge-maker, namely, the third, fourth, and fifth, and including those worn on the second day, were, with one exception, to be noted later, exactly the same as those worn by the other dancers, and will be described with the prescribed paints.

PRESCRIBED OR REGULAR PAINTS.

Before giving a detailed description of the regular paints, it may be noted that when they are given in full they fall into four groups, which originally were worn on the four days. The first is known as the Yellow-paint; the second as the Pink-paint; the third as the White-or Hail-paint; the fourth as the Black-or Cyclone-or Dragon-fly-paint.

1.—THE YELLOW-PAINT.

This is the first paint, and is worn on the morning of the altar day. The entire body (see Pl. LVII., Fig *a*), including the face and hair, were

painted yellow; the paint on the face and body was given a ribbed or grained effect by drawing the tips of the fingers over it before it was dry. Over this yellow paint across the face just above the mouth were laid two parallel rows of ten green dots. Upon the breast was placed a circular symbol of the sun, made of two concentric circles of green dots; a similar arrangement of dots was made to form the crescent-shape moon symbol on the back of the right shoulder. Around the wrists and ankles were also two parallel rows of green dots. According to one of the priests, this paint, as above described and worn on this day, was incorrect; he contended that the sun and moon symbols and the lines about the wrists and ankles should not have been made by means of dots, but of narrow, black, continuous lines.

With this paint were worn a waist-band of sage; wreaths of sage about wrists and ankles; and the usual five bunches of sage inserted in the waist-band. Thrust into the hair at the back of the head was a stem of sweet-grass.

2.—THE PINK-PAINT.

The appropriate paint of the second day is known as the Pink-paint. It was not worn by any of the dancers of the 1903 ceremony, although the Lodge-maker wore a modification of it. The illustration here given (see Pl. LVII., Fig. *b*) and the description are from the 1901 ceremony. The entire body was painted pink, over which were markings of fine, small willow leaves made by sharply slapping the body with young willow boughs which had been dipped in paint. Upon the breast was a large black sun symbol; around the face was a black line passing over the middle of the forehead, across the chin, and just in front of the ears; on the back of the right shoulder was a large moon symbol in black; around each wrist and each ankle was a black encircling band. With this paint were worn a willow leaf head-band and waist-band, and willow wreaths about the wrists and ankles.

3.—THE WHITE- OR HAIL-PAINT.

The White or Hail paint is known as the third paint and in a ceremony of four fasting days belongs to the third day. There are two varieties of this paint, one known as the green-Hail, the other as the white-Hail; the first should be worn in the forenoon, the second in the afternoon.

a. THE GREEN-WHITE-, OR HAIL-PAINT.

Owing to the crowding of the events of the ceremony in 1903 this variety of the Hail-paint was worn on the afternoon of the first day, as the second paint of that day. It closely resembled the paint worn by



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FIG. A.



FIG. B.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

FIG. 1. A. THE GREEN-WHITE OF HALL SWIFT.
FIG. 2. B. THE WHITE-WHITE OF HALL SWIFT.

the Lodge-maker. The chief difference was that a rectangular-shaped or morning star symbol was worn on the breast, with the usual circular sun symbol on the face; thus reversing the order of the symbols as worn by the Lodge-maker. (See Pl. LVIII., Fig. *a*.) Another difference lay in the fact that the black road or trail marks extended from the ankles to the waist line. The same wreaths were worn as already described for the Lodge-maker.

b. THE WHITE-WHITE- OR HAIL-PAINT.

This was worn as the first paint of the second day. (See Pl. LVIII., Fig. *b*.) Around the waist and arms, just above the elbows, were red bands; all above this was painted black, all below white. Around the wrists and ankles were black lines; extending upward from the ankles were black lines which joined the waist-band; similar lines joined the bands around the wrists and arms; on the breast was the morning-star symbol and on the face the circular-sun symbol. Both these symbols were outlined in red and filled solidly in green. From the sun symbol a green line passed upward on each side to the shoulder and downward on the arms to the red elbow band, and two green lines extended to the red waist-band. On the black upper surface of the body were large white dots; on the white lower surface of the body were willow leaf marks in red. The black upper body with its white dots is symbolic of black clouds and white hail lying about the white earth; while the marks in red upon the white extremities made by the willow leaves, symbolize the vegetation of the earth. It may be noted that while the morning star was represented on the preceding day as above the sun, on this day it was represented as below, for "it moves, now up, now down. The color of the morning star and of the other stars varies as does that of the sun; hence the different colors."

In connection with this paint was worn a willow wreath about the head, symbolic of the sun, which causes growth, and around the neck a willow wreath passing under the left arm. The band around the waist typified the moon, while that of the extremities was symbolic of the four medicine-spirits. The pink earth of the first paint is also contrasted with the white earth of to-day.

The lines of the body lead to the heart, and are roads of prayers—"Go to my heart and make me strong."

4.—THE BLACK-, CYCLONE-, OR DRAGON-FLY-PAINT.

This is the last paint of the ceremony, and in a performance with four fasting days belongs to the fourth day. Like the White or Hail paint there are two varieties, the green and white, which should be worn on the forenoon and afternoon respectively. In the ceremony under consideration they were the second and third paints of the second day.

a. THE GREEN-BLACK-, OR CYCLONE-PAINT.

This was the second paint of the second day. About the waist and elbows were red encircling lines, the entire surface above these lines being painted black, while the surface below was pink. (See Pl. LIX., Fig. *a.*) On the breast was a circular sun symbol in green, surrounded by a red line, from the upper surface of which radiated upward toward the shoulders and down the arms a green line, which terminated in the red bands about the elbows. From the lower surface of the sun symbol passed two green lines which terminated in the red line around the waist. On the face was painted the large symbol of the morning star in green, surrounded by a line of red. On the back of the right shoulder was a large moon symbol in green bordered with red. Scattered irregularly over this upper back surface of the body were symbols of dragon-flies in green, averaging about three inches in length. Thus there were in all eight or ten of these on the black outer surface of the face, two on each side of the forehead, and two or three on the jaws. The green dragon-fly symbols were also thickly scattered on the back. On the lower pink surface of the body were the black road lines connecting the red band about the waist with the ankles and the red bands about the elbows with the black bands about the waist. Over the pink area were the markings made by willow leaves dipped in red paint.

With this paint was worn a willow wreath on the head and waist, and small willow wreaths about the wrists and ankles. Before the wreaths were put on they were directed toward the east, south, north, then upward.

In this paint the pink represented the earth, especially its growth, such as flowers, etc. The four roads, as usual, led from the medicine-spirits to the heart. The black was symbolic of the clouds, while the green dragon-flies symbolized the wind, cyclone or whirlwind. They are supposed to bring the streams, hence water, and hence rain to make the water. The kilts worn with this paint were painted with symbols of rabbit tracks, the kilt first being

THE WHITE-BLACK OR CYCLONE PAINT.

The white-black paint of the invention, and its application, are described in the following pages. The white-black paint is a mixture of white and black pigments, and is used for painting the hulls of ships, and for other purposes. It is a very durable and weather-resistant paint, and is particularly adapted for use in tropical climates.

The Green-Black or Cyclone Paint.

The green-black paint of the invention, and its application, are described in the following pages. The green-black paint is a mixture of green and black pigments, and is used for painting the hulls of ships, and for other purposes. It is a very durable and weather-resistant paint, and is particularly adapted for use in tropical climates.

PL. LIX. FIG. A. THE GREEN-BLACK OR CYCLONE PAINT.
FIG. B. THE WHITE-BLACK OR CYCLONE PAINT.

The green-black paint of the invention, and its application, are described in the following pages. The green-black paint is a mixture of green and black pigments, and is used for painting the hulls of ships, and for other purposes. It is a very durable and weather-resistant paint, and is particularly adapted for use in tropical climates.

The white-black paint of the invention, and its application, are described in the following pages. The white-black paint is a mixture of white and black pigments, and is used for painting the hulls of ships, and for other purposes. It is a very durable and weather-resistant paint, and is particularly adapted for use in tropical climates.

The green-black paint of the invention, and its application, are described in the following pages. The green-black paint is a mixture of green and black pigments, and is used for painting the hulls of ships, and for other purposes. It is a very durable and weather-resistant paint, and is particularly adapted for use in tropical climates.



FIG. A.



FIG. B.







FIG. A.



FIG. B.

pointed out, as it is to make it look old, but especially the way that the disease will grow on.

A. THE COFFEE BEANS OF COLUMBIAN TYPE.

The variety of the so-called "Blackstone," and representing the whole system, was the third part of the second day, and (Pl. LX, Fig. 6) is different from that described as the wife of the "Dragon-Red," which were very much better of green, and in the color of the body have the same and the other lines, which was very white (instead of pink). The work

was done in the winter, and was done instead of one (See Fig. 6). According to one of our informants the upper part of the body in this variety should have been blue instead of black. A variation in this part only having been noticed by those who have noticed

one of our goldfishes of the same. They have the pattern of having the right and goldfishes, which were very large and spread in the front, and an oval large mass spread on the back.

SPECIAL PAINTS WORN IN 1901.

A certain individual whose name was not learned, for the first part of the day was described differently from the other variety. (Pl. LX, Fig. 6). This was due to the fact that the goldfishes of the one who painted here possessed a certain kind of description. The same's entire body was painted yellow. Around the face was a line of red, passing from the corners, and across the middle of the eye, through the eye, and a typical "yellow" system, representing the same. The body was painted yellow, and the body was painted yellow, and the body was painted yellow. On the upper and lower arms and feet and legs, and the legs were short red lines, about the length of the body. A red band stretched for a long time.



Fig. 6. (Lorenzo-Drugs) (Lorenzo-Drugs) (Lorenzo-Drugs)



FIG. 100



FIG. 101

PLATE 100
 A. 1955
 B. 1955

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painted brown so as to make it look old, thus expressing the wish that the dancers will grow old.

b. THE WHITE-BLACK-, OR CYCLONE-PAINT.

This variety of the so-called Black-paint, and representing the white cyclone, was the third paint of the second day. (See Pl. LIX., Fig. *b.*) It differed from that described in the color of the dragon-flies, which were now white instead of green, and in the color of the body below the waist and the elbow lines, which was now white instead of pink; the markings made by the willows were pink instead of red. (See Fig. 104.) According to one of my informants the upper part of the body in this variety should have been blue instead of black. A variation in this paint may be worn by those who have missed



Fig. 104. Dancers wearing the white Cyclone-paint.

none of the paints during the dance; they have the privilege of having their right arm painted entirely black with an extra large sun symbol on the breast, and an extra large moon symbol on the back.

SPECIAL PAINTS WORN IN 1903.

A certain individual whose name was not learned, for the first paint of 1903 was decorated differently from the other dancers. (See Pl. LX., Fig. *a.*) This was due to the fact that his grandfather, or the one who painted him, possessed a certain kind of dream-paint. The dancer's entire body was painted yellow. Around his face was a line in red passing over his eyebrows and across the middle of his chin; beneath each eye was a forked symbol representing lightning. On his breast was a large circular sun symbol, and on his right shoulder was a large red moon symbol. On the outer upper and lower arms and outer and upper and lower legs were short red lines about four inches in length. A red band encircled his wrists and ankles.

The same individual on the afternoon of this day was painted as follows: His whole body (see Pl. LX., Fig. *b*) was painted yellow. On his breast was a large black sun symbol and on the back of his right shoulder was a large black moon symbol. His face was painted red, surrounded by a black line. Beneath each eye was a forked zigzag lightning symbol. Black bands encircled his wrists and ankles, and straight black lines were drawn upon his outer, upper, and lower arms. Scattered irregularly over his body, both front and back, were marks made by striking his body with willow leaves dipped in red paint. The remaining paints of this dancer were regular.

Another individual for the second paint of the first day had the whole surface of his body, including his face, painted yellow. (See Pl. LXI., Fig. *a*.) Over this were the imprints of willow leaves in white. On his breast and back were the black sun and moon symbols respectively. Black bands encircled his wrists and ankles. Upon his upper and lower arms were two carefully made and realistic symbols of buffalo hoofs. About his face was a black encircling line, and under his eyes were forked zigzag lightning symbols.

This same individual wore this same paint as the first on the second day, except that he had a red line around his face, red bands on his wrists and ankles, and a large sun and moon symbol on his right breast and back of the left shoulder respectively.

PAINTS WORN BY THE ARAPAHO.

The presence of the two Arapaho in the ceremony has already been noted. A description of their paints is here given; it was not found possible to obtain an explanation for them.

For the first paint (see Pl. LXI., Fig. *b*) of the first day the whole body was painted red. Around the face, wrists, and ankles was a band of black. On the center of the breast and at the back of the right shoulder was a black sun and moon symbol respectively. On the nose was a black dot.

For the second paint of the two Arapaho on the first day (see Pl. LXII., Fig. *a*) the entire body, including the face, was painted a dull deep red; on the nose was a black dot. About the face, wrists, and ankles were black lines. On the breast was a black sun symbol. Just above and on each side of this were two realistic symbols of pipes in black. On the back of each shoulder was a smaller symbol of a pipe in black. Under the pipe symbol on the right shoulder was the crescent-shaped moon symbol.

The first and second paints of the two Arapaho on the second day were almost the same. At both times the entire body was painted



FIG. 1



FIG. 2

FIG. 1. THE FIRST PART OF THE RESEARCH.



FIG. A.



FIG. B.



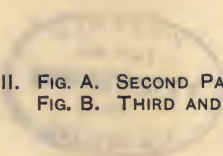


FIG. 1



FIG. 2

PLATE I
FIG. 1. TATTOO ON THE UPPER PART OF THE CHEST.
FIG. 2. TATTOO ON THE UPPER PART OF THE CHEST.

A faint, circular stamp is located in the center of the page, overlapping the text. It contains illegible text, possibly a library or archival mark.

PL. LXII. FIG. A. SECOND PAINT OF THE ARAPAHO.
FIG. B. THIRD AND FOURTH PAINTS OF THE ARAPAHO.



FIG. A.



FIG. B.



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yellow, and a red band encircled the face, wrists, and ankles. A black spot was made in the center of the bridge of the nose. There were two large pipe symbols in red, their bowls facing, on the upper part of the chest and on the back; they surmounted a symbol of the sun on the breast and of the moon on the back. For the second paint of this day the sun symbol was placed much lower from the pipes than it was in the first paint.

The third paint worn by the two Arapaho on the second day differed from that just described (see Pl. LXII., Fig. *b*) only in that the pipe symbols were replaced by solid rectangular figures.

PART IV.—TORTURE.

The rite of sacrifice by means of self-inflicted torture was common to many of the Plains tribes, and was practiced by no tribe to a greater extent, so far as known, than by the Cheyenne. In treating the subject as it bears upon the ceremony under consideration, two points of view appear: torture as it was practiced before it had been discontinued through the intervention of the whites; the torture incident of the ceremony of 1903.

ANCIENT FORMS OF TORTURE.

The individual who was to undergo torture during the Sun Dance in former times may or may not have been one of the number of the dancers, for torture did not depend, as may be inferred from what has already been said, upon the particular warrior society to which the subject belonged, but rather upon a vow taken voluntarily. A certain amount of discrepancy prevails in accounts given by different informants as to whether certain days were reserved exclusively for certain kinds of torture. It would seem that as a rule torture was not performed on the day that the altar was erected, but on one or more of the three following fasting days. Two distinct forms of Sun Dance torture were recognized, each form being capable of extensive variation. Still another form of torture was practiced, soon to be noted, the infliction of which, however, was not necessarily dependent upon the Sun Dance.

Probably the most common form of torture and the one most intimately connected with the Sun Dance, was by attachment in one form or another to the center-pole. In the simplest form of torture of this kind, two small skewers about two and a half inches in length were inserted by a medicine man in the breast of the subject, just

above the nipples. In performing this operation the subject sat down upon the ground, leaning back on his hands, thus permitting the priest freedom of access to his breast. The latter then would take the loose skin of the breast between thumb and forefinger, and slightly extending it, would pierce it, either with a large awl or with an old knife which had been ground down almost to a point. Through the hole thus formed was inserted a skewer, over which was lapped a buckskin thong, the ends of which were tied to the two ends of a long rawhide lariat. The free end of this lariat had already been attached to the bundle in the fork of the center-pole, and its length was so fixed that it permitted the one about to undergo torture to stand a short distance from the center-pole. Thus he could either dance all night, when at morning one side of the skin about the skewers would be cut and he would be freed, or he would jerk away at once.* When the individual was to dance during the entire night, thus attached to the-center pole, he wore an eagle-feather war bonnet reaching to the ground, and carried in his right hand a staff. (See Pl. LXIII.)

In a similar form of torture whereby the dancer was attached to the center-pole, he bore suspended by means of buckskin thongs lapped over skewers in his back, a certain number of dried buffalo skulls, sometimes four in number, or there might be as many as six buffalo skulls, one being placed just over each shoulder, and four being hung at the back. (See Pl. LXIV.)

Another form of torture, and practiced long ago, was similar to the forms already described, but in this case the skewers were inserted, not in the breast, but in the skin of the cheeks just under the eyes. (See Pl. LXV.)

The second form of torture was that practiced about the camp-circle rather than within the Sun Dance lodge. Of this form the commonest method was for the dancer to drag one or more dried buffalo skulls attached to skewers inserted in his back, just as the skewers were inserted in the breast, as already described. It seems that in former times it was not uncommon for large numbers of men to make the entire circuit of the camp-circle, having started at the south side of the east opening, dragging from one to fifteen buffalo skulls. The number of skulls dragged depended, of course, upon the nature of the vow.

This method of torture was commonly practiced by the Cheyenne on occasions other than the Sun Dance; and indeed, it is said that

*In illustrating this and other forms of torture practiced there have been used, by direct reproduction, drawings made by Richard Davis, the interpreter.



PL. XXII. SUN DANCE FIGURE TO THE CENTER-PILL.



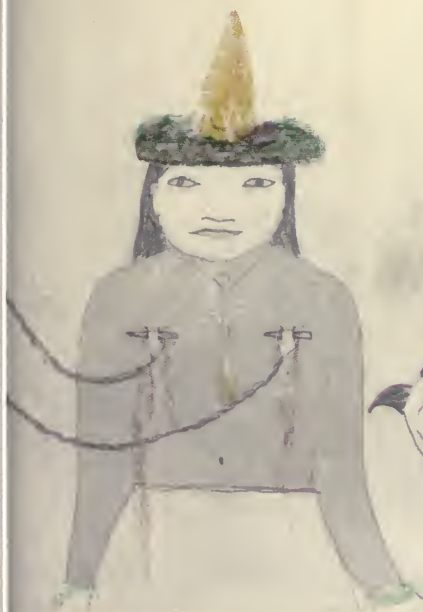


PL. LXIV. FIGURE BY NAME OF BALLS ATTACHED TO THE END



PL. LXIV. TORTURE BY MEANS OF SKULLS ATTACHED TO THE BACK.





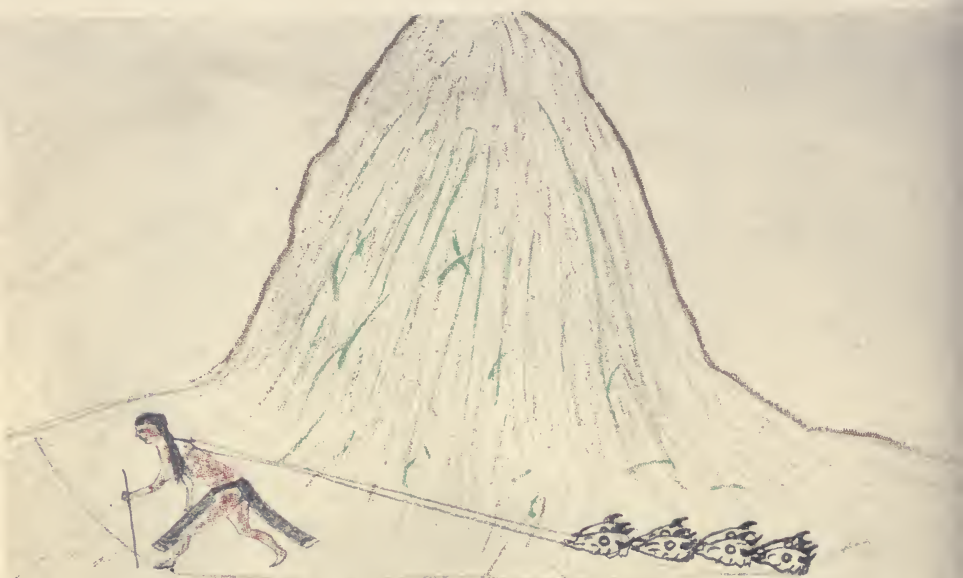
PL. LXV. TORTURE BY BREWERS IN THE CHEERS.



PL. LXV. TORTURE BY SKEWERS IN THE CHEEKS.







PL. LXVI. TORTURE IN FULFILLMENT OF A DREAM.





PLATE I. TURTLE IN SURRENDER OF A DREAM.







to hammer the Chippewas' arms together by a lock, it was a punishment to see them suffering throughout all this seasonally limited slavery.

Troops by means of supposing the Chippewas attacked by Indians on the beach and were coming in on other than the Chippewas' boats. This supposition was not given individuals would go to a long fall and make themselves in haste of things gained some pleasure in their boats, to a boatman, one end of which had already been the lined high up in a hill.

Once the occasion for torture had its origin in a dream. PL. LXVI is from a drawing illustrating a man undergoing torture in accordance with a dream, during which he imagined that he carried all day and through night by his hands, feet, neck and face towards, around a high mountain. The time of working the amount required to enter day. When he awoke, he was in the morning and was run down on the evening, he claimed to be in an early fatigue. He mainly there after to have received certain powers from the great medicine-spirit.

It remains to note a form of torture which the Chippewas believe always to have been used by the Indians, and which is their estimation involves the basis for the tribal sign formerly made for the Chippewas, which was indicated by repeatedly drawing the index finger of the right hand across the left arm from above the elbow down towards the wrist. In the illustration PL. LXVII I would be seen the marks which are said to have been made by a sharp flint knife. It is claimed that all pale Chippewas were thus marked, and that some Chippewas really who are rightly so called should never be marked. In the illustration it will be noted that above the marks are three groups of lines which are said to have been made by a sharp flint knife.

A greater form of torture is said to have been practiced, but which is said to have been very rare, and which is said to have been used only on the most desperate cases. This method is illustrated in Plate LXVIII.

THE TORTURE INCIDENTS OF 1891

That could be very clear, and had very little to do with the incident, and was no working because during the performance of some of the most recent. That a greater amount of torture was not performed on the whole, due to thinking that the Indians of the present, after that to think it would show the true state of the mind of the Indians, and the manner of their on the morning of the next to the day on the morning of the morning of the day. That is, the day of the following announcement. For many years past, the only system of any people available, a performance of the same.



PL. LXVII. ANCIENT EGYPTIAN TURTLE MARK.



whenever the Cheyenne came together in a body, it was a common sight to see men torturing themselves in this apparently popular manner.

Torture by means of suspension by thongs attached to skewers in the breast was also common on other than Sun Dance occasions. Thus, frequently one or more individuals would go to a lonely hill and attach themselves by means of thongs passed over skewers in their breasts, to a long lariat, one end of which had already been fastened high up in a tree.

Often the occasion for torture had its origin in a dream. Pl. LXVI. is from a drawing illustrating a man undergoing torture in accordance with a dream, during which he thought that he fasted all day and dragged eight buffalo skulls, four male and four female, around a high mountain. The time of making the circuit required an entire day. When he actually underwent the torture and was cut loose in the evening, he claimed to be in no way fatigued. He claimed there after to have received certain powers from the great medicine-spirit.

It remains to note a form of torture which the Cheyenne believe always to have been practiced amongst themselves, and which in their estimation furnishes the basis for the tribal sign formerly made for the Cheyenne, which was indicated by repeatedly directing the index finger of the right hand across the left arm from above the elbow down toward the wrist. In the illustration (see Pl. LXVII.) may be seen the marks which are said to have been made by a sharp flint knife. It is claimed that all male Cheyenne were thus marked, and that most Cheyenne to-day who are eighty or more years of age still bear the scars. In the illustration it will be noted that above the elbow are seven gashes, while below are twelve.

A similar form of torture is said to have been practiced in ancient times by removing four circular pieces from the arm above the elbow and eight pieces below the elbow. This method is also represented in Plate LXVII.

THE TORTURE INCIDENTS OF 1903.

That one or two Cheyenne had long before the ceremony taken a vow to undergo torture during the performance of 1903 there is no doubt. That a greater amount of torture was not performed is, no doubt, due to the fact that the leaders of the ceremony believed that to indulge in torture would place the tribe in a false position. As a matter of fact, on the morning of the next to the last day, that is, on the morning of the erection of the altar, Roman-Nose made the following announcement: "For many years past it has been the custom of our people to celebrate a performance of this old ceremony.

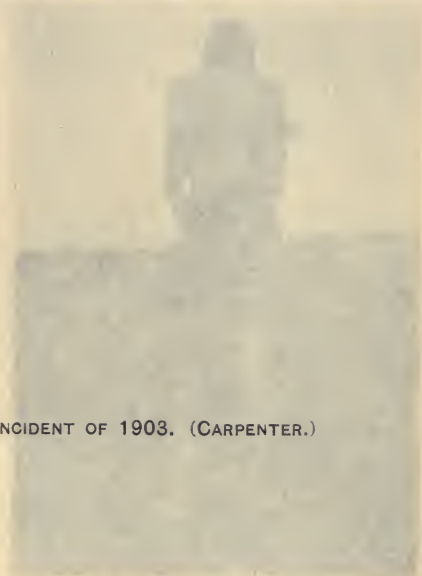
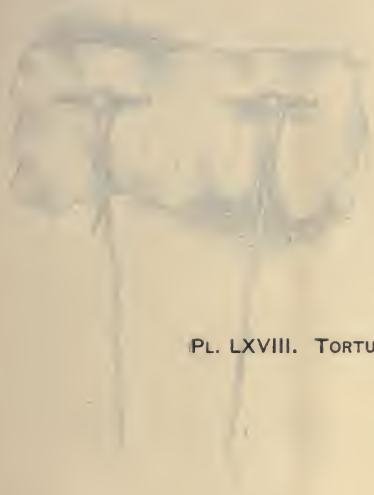
Among our old beliefs and forms of worship was the idea that when a man made a vow to be pierced on the breast, that sickness would leave his family and that they would enjoy good health. To-night one of our number will perform this part of the ceremony; in order that it may be done aright and that it may not injure our cause, no person will be allowed in the lodge after sundown." According to the informant the individual referred to was Bull-Tongue, who had a sick daughter; and before the ceremony he had vowed that he would dance all night partially suspended by a lariat from the center-pole. Some-time during the night, Bushy-Head, a well-known Cheyenne priest and medicine man, prepared a rawhide lariat and fastened a loop in each end and measured it so that it was sufficiently long to permit of any one attached to the ends of it to retire from the center-pole almost to the side of the lodge. He then rolled into a ball one-half of the lariat, placed it on a tipi pole, and threw it over one end of one of the reach poles, where it rested in the fork of the center-pole. Bull-Tongue took his blanket on the north side of the lodge and sat down, leaning back on his outstretched arms. Bushy-Head knelt down by the side of him and took up a pinch of the skin of his breast and endeavored to push through it the blade of a knife which had been ground-down until it was about the size of an awl. In this operation he was assisted by Bull-Thunder. Owing to the toughness of the skin, or the excessive bluntness of the knife, Bushy-Head did not succeed in inserting the blade of the knife and it slipped, making a slight and insignificant wound upon the breast, whereupon he declared that thus Bull-Tongue had fulfilled his vow. It seems that it was not permitted Bushy-Head, by the custom of torture, to make a second attempt to make a hole for the skewer after he had once failed. Bushy-Head was selected by Bull-Tongue himself inasmuch as Bushy-Head had on two occasions danced thus suspended from the center-pole during the entire night.

It was learned after the ceremony that two men had made a vow to undergo torture on that afternoon, namely, to have the two sides of their breasts pierced, be attached to the center-pole by means of a buffalo hide lariat attached to skewers, and jerk loose. They were dissuaded, however, from making the attempt.

The second torture incident of the 1903 ceremony was performed very early in the morning, following the conclusion of the ceremony, that is early on Friday morning, the dance itself having terminated Thursday afternoon. That torture was to take place on this morning was not known, so far as can be ascertained, by more than half a dozen members of the entire tribe.



When the sun was shining the young men who had been...
...with...
...of the...
...of the...
...of the...



PL. LXVIII. TORTURE INCIDENT OF 1903. (CARPENTER.)

FIG. 12. Torture incident of 1903. (Carpenter.)

FIG. 13. Torture incident of 1903. (Carpenter.)

When the sun was shining the young men who had been...
...with...
...of the...
...of the...
...of the...



FIG. 14. Torture incident of 1903. (Carpenter.)

When the sun was shining the young men who had been...
...with...
...of the...
...of the...
...of the...

Before sunrise on this morning the young man who was to undergo the ordeal, with Bushy-Head, the medicine man, and an assistant, went to the south side of the eastern entrance. There two small skewers about two inches in length and an eighth of an inch in diameter were inserted in the subject's back by Bushy-Head after the manner

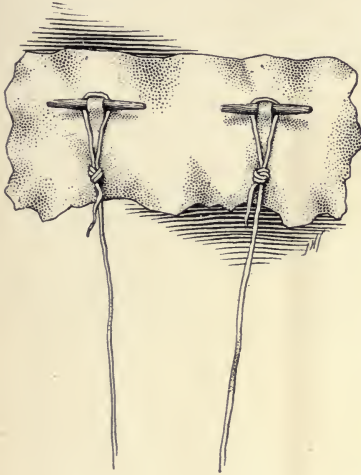


FIG. 105. Diagram showing method of attaching torture thongs.



FIG. 106. Individual with thongs attached to back. (Carpenter.)

described. (See Figs. 105 and 106.) Over each of these was looped a short buckskin band, which in turn was made fast to one end of a lariat, to the other end of which were attached two fragments of old buffalo skulls.



FIG. 107. Dragging buffalo skulls attached to back. (Mooney.)

(See Pl. LXVIII. and Fig. 107.) These he dragged around the inside of the camp-circle and back to the starting-point. The time occupied in traversing the, approximately, two miles, was from thirty-five to forty-five minutes. Having completed the

circuit he sat down and Bushy-Head's assistant with a sharp knife cut the skin on the upper side and released the skewers. (See Fig. 108.)

The skewers, knife, and short buckskin thongs were deposited on the ground by the side of one of the buffalo skulls. Later they were purchased by an observer for a small sum from Bushy-Head. In this performance the man undergoing the torture gave no evidence of suffering pain in the slightest degree, nor was it probable that he



FIG. 108. Priest removing the skewers. (Carpenter.)

suffered much, owing to the scant supply of nerves in the skin of the back, as well as to the fact that the buffalo skulls were fragments and very light in weight. During the performance his body was naked except for a loin-cloth and moccasins. Before leaving his own tipi he had given his body a thin coat of white clay paint. Apparently there was no rite or rites of any sort connected with this performance, the mere ordeal itself, enacted in a matter of fact way, serving to fulfill the vow.

PART V.—CONCLUSION.

Attention may be directed, first, to an inquiry as to possible changes which have taken place in the Sun Dance since the confinement of the Cheyenne upon a reservation. Inasmuch as no trustworthy detailed account of the ceremony of twenty or thirty years ago exists, it is not possible to make a comparison in the literal sense of the word. An estimate can only be made as to the amount, if any, of deterioration or change which has taken place in the ceremony during that time.

Regarding the general features of the ceremony, it seems reasonable to believe that there has been no change. Whatever change there may have been has been one of degree and not of kind. The di-

rection in which this change presumably has proceeded furthest, is in the general setting of the ceremony. Thus buffalo hide tipis, with their brilliantly painted heraldic devices and attending poles or tripods bearing medicine bundles or shields, and the travois, have been replaced by canvas tipis, or even occasionally canvas tents, while accompanying modern tipis or tents are wagons or carriages, which have entirely replaced the travois. Another direction in which there has been great change is in the costume of the participants, and even to a greater extent, of the spectators; buckskin and buffalo robes, in both cases, having been almost entirely replaced by garments obtained from the trader.

The greatest change in the ceremony itself is, unquestionably, the practically total absence of forms of torture and the shortening which has been gradually taking place, through many years, of the period of fasting from four to two days. There is reason to believe that formerly torture, in one form or another, during the Sun Dance, was extremely common, so common, indeed, that observers were often ready to believe that it formed the fundamental element of the drama. Coupled with the disappearance of the torture, has been the abolition of the custom of piercing the children's ears during the ceremony.

That the ceremony is now devoid of certain minor features, some of considerable interest, there can also be no question. Thus children no longer make images or effigies of clay, especially those of the buffalo, and deposit them at the base of the center-pole. There is no longer the boisterous hilarity and wild enthusiasm which seemed to have characterized the older performances. Bands of boys and young men no longer terrorize the camp at night, shooting every dog they encounter and frightening the women and children. Young men no longer seize the younger boys and compel them to submit to many practices by which formerly they must have suffered. It is reasonable to believe, also, that with the disappearance of these more strenuous forms of amusement, there disappeared also much of the more harmless forms of amusement in the camp. The participants, presumably, are more sober, give rein less freely to strong emotions, which formerly found vent in many dances, social or otherwise, especially those of love, war, etc. That the ceremony, however, still forms an important part in the social life of the tribe is evident. The Cheyenne, no less than other communities, of whatsoever color or nationality, require an opportunity, at least once a year, to exercise various social functions, and especially to give exercise to the inborn human desire to assemble in large numbers. This opportunity the

ceremony still gives to the tribe, in spite of the curtailment or abridgment of a certain independence which characterized the older performances.

That the majority of Cheyenne of middle life, and even a very large number of the young men who have been educated in the reservation or non-reservation schools, still have faith in the power of the Sun Dance to continue the life and health of the tribe, there is no doubt. To illustrate the fact that the Cheyenne still believe in the ceremonies of the Sun Dance and in the danger of speaking disrespectfully of the lodge, may be cited the following statement of Roman-Nose, made during the ceremony of 1903: "Agent White said that the Sun Dance was no good. Soon after that he was at the telephone and lightning stunned him for half a day. Again, Agent White said that the Sun Dance was all nonsense. Shortly after this one of his clerks received a shock from lightning. So it is proved that lightning or trouble of some sort is sure to befall any one who talks slightly of the Sun Dance lodge, or who displeases the great medicine-spirit."

That the Sun Dance has been given up in one tribe and not in another does not mean that the tribe which no longer continues the ceremony does not believe in its efficacy, for the history of the ceremony in such tribes reveals the fact that it was abandoned owing to pressure from without, and not from lack of desire to retain the ceremony within the tribe.

In the second place, it will be of interest to compare the Sun Dance of the Cheyenne with that of the Arapaho. It may be stated at once that the ceremonies seem to be the same in their general construction; that differences such as exist are no greater, for example, than those in the performance of the same ceremony in villages on the different mesas among the Hopi. The Arapaho ceremony is, undoubtedly, more complicated than that of the Cheyenne, due, presumably, to the introduction of elements originally foreign to the ceremony. These introduced elements, and points of dissimilarity between the two ceremonies are not, however, so radical as to make it probable that the ceremonies are morphologically distinct. A brief comparative view of the two ceremonies brings out very clearly their fundamental unity. Thus each ceremony results from a vow, the one making the vow selecting a chief priest to conduct the rites of the ceremony, to whom, on either one or two nights of the ceremony, he offers his wife. Continuing the comparative view, from this point, it may be noted that the time and duration of the ceremony, the formation of the camp-circle, the position of the Lone-tipi, and the construction and general character of the Sun Dance lodge, are prac-

tically the same. In each lodge we find an altar, a common method of dancing, and 'in general a similar color scheme for the dancer's paints and costumes. The lodge in each case is appropriately dedicated and with similar rites; the actions of the dancers have much in common; at the conclusion of the ceremony each lodge, including its altar, is left to the elements.

From this brief résumé of the main points of similarity, details of difference may be noted. The dancers of the Cheyenne ceremony are, as a rule, not those who have pledged to dance as among the Arapaho, but they dance because they belong to the same social organization as the man who has pledged the ceremony. The secret tipi of preparation in the Cheyenne ceremony, like that of the Arapaho, is carried into the open space in the circle, but the tipi is carried by women and not by men, as among the Arapaho, and is known, successively, as the Warriors'-tipi, the Priests'-tipi, and the Lone-tipi, whereas among the Arapaho it is known as the Rabbit-tipi. The taboos of the tipi of preparation are more severe and greater in number among the Arapaho than among the Cheyenne. The secret rites of the secret tipi of preparation among the Cheyenne comprise the making of successive "earths," the drum-stick rattles, and the center-pole image; these are not found in the Arapaho. In the Arapaho tipi of preparation there occurs the painting of a buffalo robe to be used on the center-pole. The buffalo skull is found in both secret tipis, and in each its eye-sockets and nasal cavity are provided with grass plugs. The painting of the skull in the Cheyenne ceremony differs materially from that of the Arapaho. During the preliminary days, but one important event is found in the Arapaho ceremony which is not found in the Cheyenne, viz.: the ceremonial killing of the buffalo, the painting of the robe of which has already been noted. The temporary altar for the secret rite of preparation in the Cheyenne ceremony lacks the sacred wheel on its symbolic support, which plays an important part in the Arapaho ceremony. The belt and head-dress of the wife of the Lodge-maker in the Arapaho ceremony are sacred and are handed down from one ceremony to another. In the Cheyenne ceremony the belt and head-dress are constructed anew for each performance. Women cut down the center-pole in the Arapaho ceremony, whereas this is done by men in the Cheyenne. In abandoning the secret tipi in the Cheyenne performance the wife of the Lodge-maker carries the buffalo skull; the Lodge-maker himself carries it in the Arapaho performance. The painting of the four rafter poles and the center-pole lack the interest in the Cheyenne ceremony this rite has in the Arapaho. The sacred pipe and the wheel play a

more important part in the latter ceremony. In the Cheyenne ceremony the area to be painted is found by measuring, the one doing this work being accompanied only by the Lodge-maker, who does the painting. The remainder of the priests continue to rest half-way between the secret tipi and the lodge. In the Arapaho ceremony all the principal Rabbit-tipi priests, including the wife of the Lodge-maker, take part in the rite of painting the poles, the places where the poles are to be painted being indicated by the chief priest with a pipe stem and by his wife with the feathers of the wheel. In the fork of the center-pole in the ceremony of each tribe is the Thunder-Bird's nest. That of the Cheyenne contains a digging-stick, a damaged arrow, and a small human image. That of the Arapaho contains a buffalo robe, with ceremonial attachments, and a digging-stick. The Thunder-Bird nest of the Arapaho is of willows; that of the Cheyenne of dogwood and cotton-wood. The dance on the night of dedication the Cheyenne call the hand-and-arm drill, the Arapaho call it the dance to the Four-Old-Men. On the morning of the altar the Arapaho dance to the rising sun; the Cheyenne do not. The buffalo robe of the Lodge-maker, prepared in the secret tipi among the Cheyenne, is reinforced by nine bits of rabbit skin; among the Arapaho by an equal number of medicinal roots, each one of different magic power. In each performance the priests leave the lodge to secure sods. In the Arapaho performance the movement of the line of priests imitates that of the path of flying geese. The Arapaho require for their altar two ceremonial pieces of sod arranged one on either side of the buffalo skull. The Cheyenne require five, arranged about the skull, and broken up and connected so as to form a semi-circle. A comparison of the finished altar of the two ceremonies reveals the following differences, in addition to the ones just noted, and the difference in the decoration of the skulls. The excavation in front of each skull was painted, that of the Arapaho half black and half red, that of the Cheyenne in four different colored lines; over the excavation in the Arapaho ceremony were seven rainbow sticks, half of each of which were painted black and half red; the rainbow sticks of the Cheyenne altar were four in number, each painted differently, to correspond to the four lines of paint in the excavation; on each side of the excavation in the Arapaho altar were two billets of wood; these were absent in the Cheyenne altar; the nine sticks symbolic of men on each side of the excavation in the Cheyenne altar, comprising the Cheyenne sticks painted black and red, and the enemy sticks painted white, were replaced by seven sticks on each side of the excavation in the Arapaho altar, those on one side being painted

black and those on the other side red, the sticks being collectively typical of the seven periods of creation. The vegetation of the altar is represented by the Cheyenne by plum and cottonwood boughs, and small bushes set upright in the semi-circular ridge around the skull. In the Arapaho altar they are represented by small bushes inserted in each of the two circular pieces of sod and by seven boughs arranged in a straight row, four on the right and three on the left of the skull. Behind the Arapaho altar stands the wheel on its support and the secret bundle; on the Cheyenne altar the secret bundle only is present, and contains, in addition a black pipe similar in shape to the red pipe in the Arapaho bundle, a buffalo chip. In the final dance the Arapaho face the setting sun; the Cheyenne dance to the four directions, and are led several times around the center-pole by the Chief Priest. The manufacture of sweet or holy water in a bowl behind the altar is an important rite in the Arapaho ceremony; it is not found in the Cheyenne. The sacred pipe is smoked on the evening of the conclusion of the performance by the Cheyenne; on the following morning by the Arapaho, preceded by a rite to the rising sun. On this same morning the Arapaho place many offerings of cast-off garments on the altar foliage and on the center-pole and uprights of the lodge; the Cheyenne made no such offerings. The paint of the Arapaho was complicated by the introduction of so-called dream-paints. It was progressive, however, and led to what may be termed a medicine rain-making paint; the paints of the Cheyenne were less complicated, and led more logically to the same end.

Thus it will be seen that though there are many minor differences, none exist of fundamental importance. The conclusions already reached may be repeated; the two ceremonies seem to be morphologically the same.

It remains to consider the drama of the Sun Dance in connection with the ritual. To do this for the Arapaho is extremely difficult, as the connection between the drama and the ritual is never so apparent as to be convincing. The connection in the Cheyenne is much more striking and logical. The intimacy of this connection is at once suggested by the difference in the meaning of the name applied to the ceremony by the two tribes, the Arapaho calling it "The Ceremony of the Offerings-Lodge," the Cheyenne "The Ceremony of Rebirth." According to the Cheyenne ritual, the ceremony owes its origin to the fact that during a time of famine a certain man of the tribe, later known as Erect-Horns, and represented in the actual ceremony of to-day by the Lodge-maker, left the camp with a woman, not his wife, visited a medicine mountain, was re-

ceived by the Great Medicine, represented in the ceremony by the Chief Priest, remained there four years, learned the ceremony, gave as payment his companion, returned to his tribe, performed the ceremony, and rescued his tribe from starvation. It is thus apparent from this résumé of the ritual that the ceremony which he learned was not of recent origin. The fact that the ceremony was performed in the mountain is brought out in other Cheyenne tales. It is not apparent from the tale itself that this ceremony was a drama epitomizing creation; but such, however, seems to be the underlying motive in the drama. It should be noted, however, that the creation here referred to and as conceived of by the Cheyenne is not the actual first creation, but is rather a renewal of creation, or of rebirth. As one of the priests expressed it, "The object of the ceremony is to make the whole world over again, and from the time the Lodge-maker makes his vow everything is supposed to begin to take on new life, for the Medicine-Spirit, having heard the prayer of the pledger, begins at once to answer it. When the man makes the vow, he does it not so much for himself or his family, as for the whole tribe. Attending upon his vow and its fulfillment is an abundance of good water and good breath of the wind, which is the same as the breath of the Medicine-Spirit who regards all things. At the time of the Lone-tipi, when the earth is first created, it is just beginning to grow. As the ceremony progresses, this earth increases in size, and when the lodge itself is erected we build a fire which represents the heat of the sun, and we place the lodge to face the east that the heavenly bodies may pass over it and fertilize it."

On one point the Cheyenne priests of to-day seem to unite, and that is that the ceremony of the Sun Dance as they perform it was once the exclusive property of a single band, that of the Sutayo. This band differed, they say, from others in dress and language. Against the Sutayo the other bands of Cheyenne fought for a long time, the Missouri River between them. Finally peace was made; they exchanged medicines and the Sutayo were assimilated with the Cheyenne, bringing with them the Sun Dance. Whether the Sun Dance originated with the Sutayo, who were perhaps Crees, or with the Arapaho, or whether one or the other tribe, or both, borrowed it, is a subject for further investigation.

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