O'go'ch or O'go''chi or O'go'ki - the crow. In the Ghost dance the crow is the messenger of the spirit world. The messiah and God are frequently spoken of as "The Crow." See Arapaho song 36.

makenish = women

Ogo"gaë-"the crow woman;" from o'go"chi, crow.

Ohoni'stuts - the shinny game. See Cheyenne song 9 and Arapaho song 7.

O'ivima'na-"seabby;" a Cheyenne division.

Otä—now! well!

Otä'si-Tä'niuw'-" pierced-nose people:" the Cheyenne name for the Caddo.

► O'tätawo'm — greenish.

O'täta'womemäpewä-for Otä'tawo'm-mä'pi'va. In the greenish (bluish) water, or river. O'tätawom, greenish; mä'p, water.

O'tu'qŭnŭ—a Cheyenne division. meaning of the name is unknown.

Owa'ni-living things, creatures, animals (including quadrupeds, birds, insects, etc).

Pägänä'vo-"striped arrows," päga, arrow, and nävo, striped; the Shoshoni and Comanche name for the Cheyenne. See also Shiä'navo.

Pinû'tgû—a Cheyenne division. meaning of the name is unknown.

am—the "crazy dance" of the Cheyende: psa_crazy. It is somewhat different from the Arapaho crazy dance. See Cheyenne song 10 and Arapaho song 43.

Sa-sis-e-tas - the name used by the Cheyenne to designate themselves, according to Clark. It should be Dzitsi'stäs q. v. (SHIÄ'NAVO — another Comanche name for the Cheyenne, probably a derivation

from the word Cheyenne.

SHIEDA - another Wichita name for the Chevenne, probably a derivation from the word Cheyenne. See also Niererik-

the Cheyenne name for the Comanche. So'wănia — "southerners;" Chevenne name sometimes used to designate the southern portion of the tribe in Okla-

STAITAN-a name used by Lewis and Clark to designate a tribe identical with the Cheyenne. It is a corruption of the Cheyenne word histä'itän, "I am a Cheyenne."

homa.

Sŭtasi'na or Sŭta'ya-"strange talkers" (Clark), one of the most important Chevenne divisions and formerly a distinct tribe.

Tseä'nehä'si - for Tsi'änu'iäs.

Tsenovi'tätse'stovi — for Tsenowi'tätsi'stowi. Tsenowi'tatsi'stowi—where there gambling. Nä'now'shi, I gamble.

 $Tsi'\ddot{a}nu'i\ddot{a}s$ —(when) he flew down. $N\ddot{a}'$ miha'-u, I fly; nä'nuiha'-u, I fly down. Tsĭnitai'womai'wosihi -- for Tsĭ'unĭtai'womai'w's.

Tsinitai'wosi'hi - for Tsĭunĭ'taiw's.

Tsi'shistä'hisihi—for Tsi'shi'stäs.

Tsishi'stäs - where she belongs, i. e., her home. Compare Dzitsi'stäs, the name given by the Cheyenne to themselves. Tsisoso'yotsi'to - while I was going about. Näsoso'yots, I go about, I ramble about. Tsi'stamo'nohyot-when I first reached

him, when I arrived where he was. Näta'hyot, I shall reach him.

Tsistäwo'moh-she (he) will see them. Näwo'm, I see him; stawo'matsi'mh, I see you; tsitäwo't, he (she) will see it; ni'stsivi'shiwomätsinoh, by that means I shall see you (plural). Compare Nä'vihomh.

Tsĭtäwo"t-she (he) will see it. Compare Tsistämo'moh.

Tsĭ'ŭnĭtai'womai'w's—where they are painted in different colors; tsĭŭnĭ'taiw's different; mai'-tumh, paint.

Tsĭŭnĭ'taiw's - different, various.

Tû'aani-the Chevenne name for the Wichita; evidently a derivative from their Comanche name, Do"kana, tattooed people.

Ugu'chi'hihi—for O'go''chi.

Veta'chi-for Vichk.
Vichk-grease, used in painting or anointing the face and body.

Vi'nänätu'uwă-kill a beef or buffalo for him (imperative). Nä'nätun, I kill it; nä'nätu'uh, I kill it for him; hoiwo'its.

Wităpä hät or Wităpä'tu-the Cheyenne name for the Kiowa; from their Sioux name Wi'tapähä'tu, people of the island britte.

Wi'tapi'u—"haters" (Clark); a Cheyenne division.

Wosi'vă — a mountain.

Yä'häyä'—an unmeaning exclamation used in the songs.

Yu'suwu'nutu—for Ho so'ewo'năt.