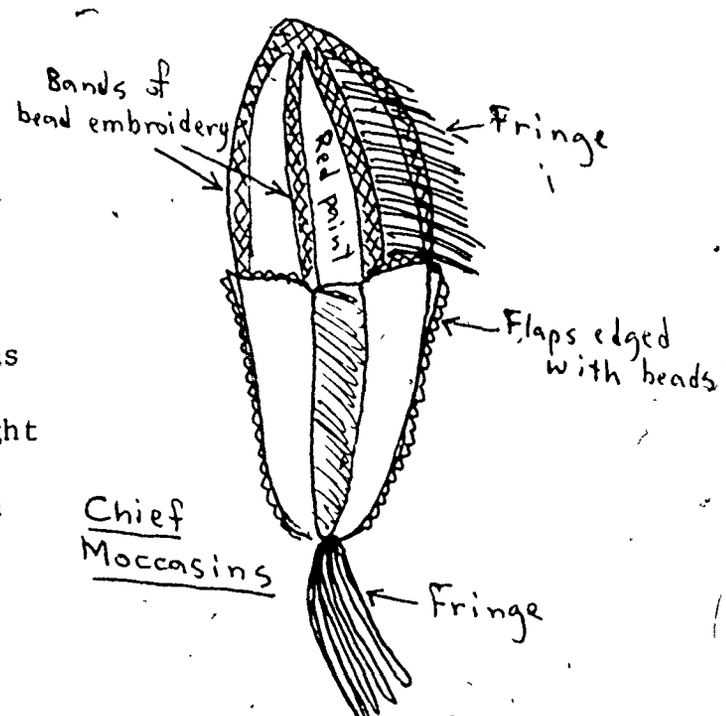
(Are they a special kind?)

Yes. They're man's moccasins. They have two rows of beads up that way, and they're beaded plumb around. And where the moccasins string comes through, it's beaded there, or else if you're going to turn the flaps--just like how the girls are wearing them now, and then they edgework with beads. And where there's two rows of beads here, this is painted red. Or else they put those what they call "spots" on there. And fringes over here on the outside. Those are called "chief moccasins". And they used to even fringe them back here, on the heel. Those were "chief moccasins." See, they're beaded across here, clear across. And then they're beaded over here on the side. Another row of beading this way. Those were men's moccasins. They call them "chief moccasins", now. They're coming back in style now. There's so many orders last summer. Especially from those southern tribes--the Kiowas. They had--I don't know if it was a world's fair, but anyway up north--it must have been one of those northwestern states where all them Indians are. The whole world--the Indians--brought their moccasins that they make. And then the tipis. Well, the Cheyenne tipi and Cheyenne moccasins got the first prizes of the whole world--United States. So they say today that the Cheyennes have the prettiest moccasins. The Sioux Indians bead a whole lot but they have big designs, and they use big beads, and their work is not flat. It don't lay even and flat. You notice the difference in embroidery work. Some is rough and uneven, but some embroidery work is very pretty and even. That's the way we class our moccasins.



(During this dance when the Bowstring men were dancing, do any of the wives