

look like. They're kind of cross-bred with wolves. They're just like wolves. Some of them got real big and some weren't as big. Maybe those dogs were that big at that time. They're the ones that they used to pull their poles and their camping outfit. The dogs would just be in bunches to themselves, but they knew where the people were going. People were walking on foot and these dogs would be somewhere in a big group following. They didn't follow right behind them. They were to themselves. But they knew where the people were going.

(Did they have the tipi poles on them at that time?)

Yes. On the sides. As far back as they can remember they had tipi poles.

(Did somebody have to herd the dogs and guide them along?)

No. No. They were trained to follow the crowd. And then when they come to a place where they were going to camp, maybe for the night, people--these women did all the work putting up the tipis. And they're the ones to say where they were going to camp. And they stood there where they were going to camp, waiting for the dogs. Maybe they were still coming somewhere. And then when the dogs caught up with them, the dogs kind of wait around and look around where their master was. Then these women began to holler. They began to holler for their dogs. And each dog knew his master's voice. This dog just went right to where his master was. They didn't have no names like we name our dogs. They just had the same call. The women had the same call.

(What's the Cheyenne name for dog?)

oiskisq. And I know this sound, too, how they called their dog--

(How is that?)