

sign language it's this way. Cactus. It has briars but that's the general form of a cactus--stickers--but this is the sign language. But it was run just like this Native American Church way back--Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes. Well, the Cheyennes just came in later. But the Apache and Arapaho were the first ones--Apaches, especially. And of course the Comanches and the Kiowas come in, and then the Cheyennes. The Cheyennes learned--affiliated themselves and invoked their way through the Kiowas. A bunch of them went from Watonga about 1901--went to Quanah Parker, and established their way through his teachings. (Before 1900 did the Arapahoes have a name for this peyote worship?)

Yeah, same name as we Arapahoes still have--"cactus" lodge.

(How do you say that?)

h<sup>h</sup>h<sup>(w)</sup>h<sup>w</sup>y<sup>w</sup>.x<sup>u</sup>n<sup>w</sup>k<sup>w</sup>s --"peyote tipi," or "peyote lodge." And of course the Poncas learned from the Comanches, Kiowas. Pawnees learned from the Arapaho. Otoes. And of course they all took their own form. Some of those I think--Winnebagoes and Omahas up in Nebraska has a cross in there for their altar. I don't know how they make their fire but they have a cross. Of course they reason it out because lots of them are Catholics. We don't believe in converting to white man religion. We have our own form. But that's the way those people do. They're good Christian people--Catholics, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians. And so they established their form in connection with the church affiliation. But ours is strictly Indian--Plains Indian. Strictly Indian altar, crescent.

(How do you say "tipi"?)