

considered the chief. And that is one of the old laws and customs among the Lenapeyok, Delaware people.

Katherine: (Did clans intermarry? Did you marry within your clan? Or was that against?)

Nora: Well, either way. You could marry a fellow clansman or non-clansman.

Katherine: (Then there was no relationship there?)

Nora: No. No. Just the names of the clans. But it finally got to be where they just intermarried. But a long, long time ago that was our custom also.

EARLY DAY MODE OF DRESS FOR DELAWARE WOMEN AND MATERIALS USED

Now I will go into some information about the mode of dress that the Delaware women wore. First I take up what I call the overlapping skirt. It was made of trade cloth, some say broadcloth. It was heavy woolen-type materials with a kind of rainbow border and there was ribbonwork panel that went down the right side.

Katherine: (Could you tell me who introduced the broadcloth and when it came into being?)

Nora: It must have been along the 1600's, the best sources that I know, by the, Europeans. I presume.

Katherine: (Well, it dates back that far then, I didn't know.)

Nora: The bottom of this skirt was beaded with, usually flowers or leaves because we were originally woodland people. And then we wore, leggings with a strip of ribbonwork down each side. And our moccasins were the one seam type, originally, with beaded toes and the ribbonworked cuffs. And for our blouses, we wore a loose overlapping blouse, no belt, with a large Bertha-type collar it's called nowadays. And on our heads, we wore an hourglass shaped ornament. In our language, we call this Ansiptakàn, and it was usually decorated with silver spots and had a beaded edge and a long ribbon attached to the end that hung down the back about three or four feet. And this ribbon was also decorated with silver broaches, that we call Anixkàman. We usually decorated the ribbon with that and the little silver spots.

End of Side A. This interview is continued on Side B
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