

try to guess which hand this button is in. And it goes on that way on each side. They have score keepers and, of course, they have a way which side wins, which loses. After each game, which was, seven games was the usual games played. They had a dance between each game. They called it the "49", which I think came from the southern tribes. They dance that, and they also dance a gourd dance with this handgame. It went along with the handgame. And when they wish to give away anything, during this, well they take this gourd and they dance with it. Then they present gifts to their friends. And they liked this game so well, Mr. Abbott did, he asked these people to stay over three more nights and play this handgame. They wanted to know more about it. So, they stayed. And Mr. Abbott, he butchered beefs, fed the visitors very well. And Mrs. Abbott went out among her people and invited more Osages to come and a few did, but they didn't participate in the game. They didn't know how to play the game, but they came and they watched and eventually they learned. So, these people, Cheyenne people, they presented Mr. and Mrs. Abbott's small son, Joe Abbott, with the Cheyenne handgame sticks. So, from that time on, other people began to learn this game and other tribes, neighboring tribes. And they made these handgames sticks and presented them to a lot of these Osage families. And that's how this handgame started, way back in the 20's, early 20's. And today we use this handgame for many purposes such as all benefits, we use these handgames to raise funds for all occasions. And we have them for our servicemen when they leave and when they return, and birthdays, and weddings, just all occasions, we, Osages still use this handgame today.