

round sides which turn up. A lucky throw with the green or trump stick generally gives the thrower another trial in addition. The formula is:

One flat side up counts	1
One flat side (if <i>sahé</i>) counts	1 and another throw.
Two flat sides up, with or without <i>sahé</i> , count.....	2
Three flat sides up count	3
Three flat sides up, including <i>sahé</i> , count.....	3 and another throw.
All four flat sides up count.....	6 and another throw.
All four round sides up count.....	10 and another throw.

Only the flat sides count except when all the sticks turn round side up. This is the best throw of all, as it counts ten points and another

throw. On completing one round of forty points the player takes one of the small green tally sticks from the pile and she who first gets the number of tally sticks previously agreed on wins the game. Two, four, or any even number of persons may play the game, half on each side. When two or more play on a side, all the partners move up the same number of points at each throw, but only the lucky thrower gets a second trial in case of a trump throw.

The other woman's game mentioned, the dice game, is called *ta-u'séta'tina* (literally, "striking," or "throwing against" something) by the Arapaho, and *mo'nshimáneh* by the Cheyenne, the same name being now given to the modern card games. It was practically universal among all the tribes east and west, and under the name of "hub-bub" is described by a New England writer as far back as 1634, almost precisely as it exists today among the

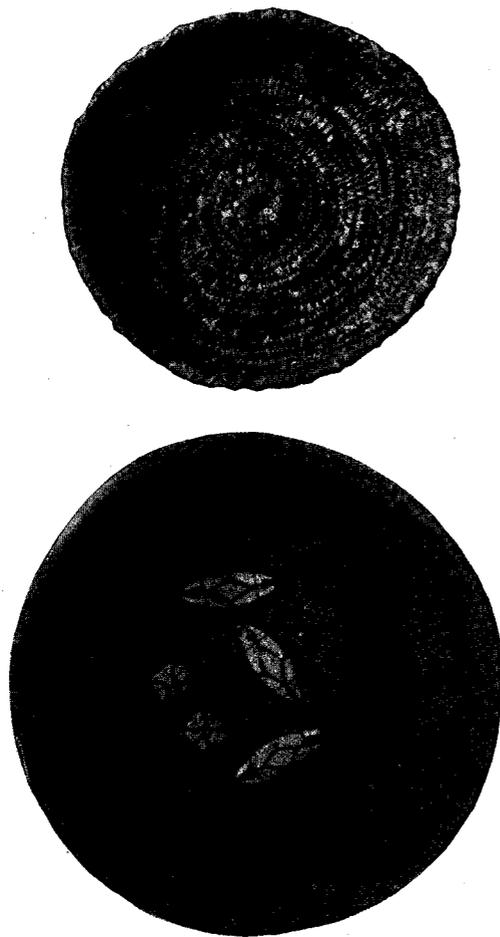


FIG. 98.—Baskets used in dice game.

prairie tribes. The only difference seems to have been that in the east it was played also by the men, and to the accompaniment of a song such as is used in the hand games of the western tribes.