

5--Sioux Indian Paintings

in which Indian women and children fell, was precipitated by a young Dakota discharging his rifle, a signal which precipitated the inexcusable slaughter. The drawing (to be compared with Plate XVI) is a two-page composition and is here enlarged approximately one-sixth.

Plate XX

The Give-away celebration. In this feast beautiful and costly gifts, including horses and their trappings as here shown, are among the gifts made by chieftains. Drawing by Amos Bad Heart Buffalo.

Plate XXI

Scalp Dance, or victory dance. A hand, a foot and the scalp of a slain enemy are suspended from the center pole, while other scalps swing from wands carried by those who dance and sing to the beating of the drums. The inscription reads: "Kills and comes back. This is the way the Tetons dance for it." The Teton are the division of the Siouan nation to which the Oglala belong. Drawing by Amos Bad Heart Buffalo.

The Killand Come Back Dance, or Scalp Dance, is well represented here.

Plate XXII

"Smoothing the Place Dance." Warriors, unmounted, form a ring around the dancing court, which is surrounded by greenery. An unmounted Medicine Man, carrying a scalp suspended from its stick, precedes the entry of the mounted warriors who execute the measured figures of the opening ceremony. These mounted warriors were formerly picked men, chosen as having rescued their comrades when under fire. Drawing by Amos Bad Heart Buffalo.

Plate XXIII

Ceremony sequent to that shown in Plate XXII. This is a public dance in honor of the warrior He Dog. On the upper right are given the words of the song:

He was their friend,
They were his friends.
Everyone failed him,
Even his own people.

The song commemorates a fight on the Powder River, in 1876, when a village of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians was attacked and burned by American soldiers. Drawing by Amos Bad Heart Buffalo.