

8--Sioux Indian Paintings

Plate V

Sioux warrior armed with saber attacking a Crow Indian. Particularly after the Battle of the Little Bighorn many Sioux warriors carried sabers ("long knives") captured from white cavalrymen. The Crow is indicated by the roach of the frontal hair. Painting on canvas by Kills Two. (Collection of H. B. Alexander).

Note painted war horse and tied-up tail.

Plate VI

Overthrow of a Pawnee warrior by Dog Bear (Zintka Mato), a Sioux lancer. The Sioux were long at war with the Pawnee, living to the south of their territories. Painting on canvas by Kills Two. (Collection of H. B. Alexander).

Here again is a bow-spear.

Plate VII

Mounted Sioux (name unknown) sabering a Pawnee bowman. Painting on canvas by Kills Two. (Collection of H. B. Alexander).

Plate VIII

Warrior falling from his wounded and dying pony. This picture is a fragment of an unfinished composition. The warrior clings to a feather banner. Painting on canvas by Kills Two. (Collection of H. B. Alexander).

Plate IX

"An Indian Horse Dance," as the inscription indicates. The "dance" is ceremonial and presented by members of the horse society or cult. Painting on both horses and men indicate that thunder and lightning are significant in the cult ideas, while the horn-like ornaments and the masks of the fore-ground rider and his steed imply that the buffalo is important. Painting on canvas by Kills Two. (Collection of H. B. Alexander).

Note painted horses partly decked out with buffalo skin.

Plate X

Symbolic portrayal of the conflict between the Indians and the whites as represented by their two most famous leaders. General Custer is shown with the white man's weapon, the saber or "long knife," while the Indian hero Crazy Horse (Tasinke Witko) is shown with a primitive