

can wear this headdress but not wear feathers unless they have the right to do so. The headdress is porcupine and deer tail. The name for this is pāsha which means red headdress.

The principle dances are: Grass Dance, (most common) and society dances like scalp dance and night dance. This latter is generally held during the night. It was mostly for young people just for a pastime.

Never heard of New Dog Society. Only societies I know of were Wolf Society and Fox Society. Cheyennes consider a dog as a sacred animal, but the Sioux do not regard it so except in some cases where a medicine man has dreamed about the help of a dog. Otherwise there was no society.

If Cheyenne comes from Sioux words meaning "red talkers" it would not mean that they talked different but comes from a word chaw which they use today quite a good deal whenever they marvel at something a person has done, something strange, something extraordinarily good. At baseball games the youngsters and even the old timers say chaw, meaning very red. This might be used of a man's deed on the warpath.

Blue is a color usually used by women. Blue as used by the Indians refers to the color of the sky mostly. The Sioux sometimes used white paint. They used it on themselves and also on horses. At the Grass Dance and in all the social dances they can use any kind of paint more for ornament than for anything else. The white is used as a background for painting up faces at the ordinary social gatherings. In mourning the women would wear white. Some of the old timers still wear white for mourning. The men would wear black.

In the matter of bobbed hair - the Sioux women cut their hair any time a relative dies. If a mother is mourning for a son who has been killed on the warpath she cuts her hair about at the shoulders and lets her hair hang loose, sometimes for a year, perhaps longer. If a woman