

Oh, yeah. See, the Plains Indians were all commonly associated and they knew their medicines and their herbs and this and that.

(What was the Arapaho name for that plant?)

nih^íwán^wxú^í -xú^í is the "root." "Root medicine."

(How did you say just "root"?)

w^wxú^í --well, the word, "root," in Arapaho is hi^íθé^íci^í but that's just a branch root. But this -w^wxú^í, it has medicinal value.

(Interruption)

SWEETGRASS: USE OF AS PERFUME, ETC.

(I think you were explaining the difference in the words for root?)

Yes, Where a root is used as a medicine, that herb, we call it w^wxú^í. That's the name of the herb that has medicinal value-- w^wxú^í --That's the same as "grass." Same as this ordinary prairie grass. w^wxú^í. But in distinguishing medicinal herb and grass they say w^wxú^í. w^wxú^í is a medicine--medicinal value. w^wxú^í --that's a herb of medicinal value. And w^wxú^í is "grass." There's another one that I haven't been able to find out definitely, and that's this sweetgrass that grows along the rivers in Wyoming and Montana, Utah, and Idaho and those places. We call it "sweet grass," but it has a very pleasing odor. Indians used it for perfume. Sometimes the girls soak it and wet their hair with it--comb it. And sometimes men braid it and use it for their quivir (bandolier)--like these Mexican beans that I showed you. They braid it and it stays green. And of course they have to splice it to make it all even, you know. Plait it in fours, about the size of those beans. You don't see that anymore. Last time I was it was a Kiowa--part-Arapaho--