

(Pawnee words)-I couldn't translate that, but grandpa sure could translate that word--

(The other day we were talking about this pipe dance, could you explain something about the pipe dance, Pop?)

MUCH MORE ABOUT THE PIPE DANCE

Mr. Osborne: Well, the pipe dance is another kind of ceremony different from the doctor dance. This pipe dance was a sort of--two bands participated in this pipe dance. We'll take the Châui and the Skidis. The Chauis in this dance represented the father. And the Skidi band represented the baby or the child. Well, when the dance in progress, they, the child had the preference of asking the father to do things for him while this ceremony was going on, such as, I'm getting ahead of my story, but, such as gathering wood for them while they were in camp or bailing hay for them or doing any kind of job that they wanted done. But in the end they were paid for what they did for the child, you might say. But going from the start of this dance, the bands, we'll say the Chaui band is goin' take pipe dance to the Skidi band. Well, alright there was a head man to that with his assistant and two other men, which, composed of four men as the leaders. And these four men, well, they would instruct the band, the Chaui band to get things prepared, such as making, gathering things together such as gifts. Maybe blankets, money, groceries, or anything that might be used as a gift to give to the Skidi band. When everything was in preparation and everything was in order, why, they would set a day that they were goin' go and visit, take this tobacco to the Skidi band. And then they, on that certain day, they'd all get together, bring their supplies, their gifts. Then they would get ready for the journey. In the last pipe dance where the Chaui took tobacco to the Skidi band was, I guess, the journey was about 10 or 12 miles. And they traveled in wagon, horses and buggy. But before they started out, why they offered prayers, and they sang songs. They started on their journey--the