



# 2010 Powwow Listing

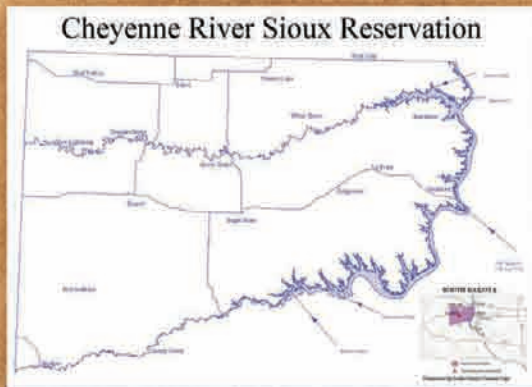


## *Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Tourism Division*

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## *June 2010*

**June 4 – 5, 2010**

White Horse Wacipi

Contact: Dave Miner 605-733-2694

**June 12, 2010**

Presentation College / Lakota Campus

30th Anniversary Powwow

Tribal Powwow Grds – Eagle Butte, SD

Contact: Julie Thorstenson 605-964-4071

**June 25 – 27, 2010**

All Chiefs Powwow

Cherry Creek, SD

Contact: April Waloke 605-538-4451

Arlene Demery 605-964-4304

## *July 2010*

**July 4, 2010**

Iron Lightning Community Powwow

Contact: Dana Dupris 605-365-5306

**July 9 – 11, 2010**

Dupree Community Powwow

Contact: Lindell High Bear 605-365-5537

## *August 2010*

**August 20 – 22, 2010**

Red Scaffold Community Powwow

Contact: Buddy Knife 605-538-4461

Candace Hollow Horn 605-538-4329

**August 27 – 29, 2010**

Cherry Creek Community Powwow

Contact: Derek Yellow Owl 605-538-4399

Arlene Demery 605-964-4304

## *September 2010*

**Sept. 3 – 6, 2010**

CRST Annual Labor Day Celebration

Contact: CRST Tribal Office 605-964-6685

**Sept. 10 – 12, 2010**

Bridger Community Powwow

Contact: Clementine Day 605-538-4369

**Sept. 17, 2010**

Running Strong Powwow

Cokata Wiconi Teen Center

Contact: Mandy Modell 703-317-9881

**Sept. 25, 2010**

Bear Creek Community Powwow

Contact: Jolene Straighthead 605-964-2733

605-964-3647

## *November 2010*

Veteran's Powwow

Cherry Creek, SD

Contact: Valtina Little Shield 605-538-4363

Larry Hale 605-538-4357



Please call to confirm dates on this schedule.

Most are **TENTATIVE** at this time and  
are subject to change without notice.

# Traditional Powwow Dances

## What is the Women's Traditional Dance?

In the mid-1800s when beads were acquired through trade, the style for the women's traditional dance outfit was to bead the entire top of the dress. The design of each dress had a symbolic meaning to the individual owner. The dresses are decorated with ribbon work, elk's teeth and shells and the dancers usually wear decorated moccasins, knee-high leggings, beaded or concho belts and various pieces of jewelry like hair ties, earrings, chokers and necklaces. Most traditional dancers wear or carry a shawl and carry an eagle or hawk feather fan or single feather.

Traditionally, women only danced to certain songs or on certain occasions and even then were in the background. This is why the women's traditional dance basically consists of remaining stationary and bending the knees with a slight up and down movement of the body. At the same time, the feet shift subtly and women turn slightly. Some traditions hold that this symbolized the way women turned and looked for their warriors to come home.

At certain points in the song, women may hear words that have meaning to them. They may signal their pride and acknowledge the words by raising their fans. Others raise their fans during the honor beats of a song.

Women's Traditional dancers must follow the beat of the drum and stop when the music does.

## What is the Women's Fancy Shawl Dance?

The women's fancy shawl dance is a relatively new addition to dance competition. Until only recently, women performed their fancy dancing in traditional garb. Some accounts say in the early 1900s shawls replaced the blankets and buffalo robes young girls traditionally wore in public. In the 30's and 40's, young women would show off the shawls they made by doing some fancy footwork at the dances and some say that's how the women's fancy shawl dance was born.

The fancy shawl dance outfit consists of a decorative knee-length cloth dress, beaded moccasins with matching leggings, a fancy shawl and various pieces of jewelry. The dance itself is similar to men's fancy dance, and the style is moving toward more movement, especially spinning. Footwork is the chief element of the dance. Fancy shawl dancer must follow the changing beat of the drum and stop when the music does with both feet on the ground.



## What is the Women's Jingle Dress Dance?

The jingle dress dance evolved from Mille Lacs, MN according to one account. In a holy man's dream, four women wearing jingle dresses appeared before him. They showed him how to make the dresses, what types of songs went with them and how the dance was performed. The dresses made a pretty sound to him.

Upon awakening, he and his wife made four of the dresses, called the four women who in his dream wore them, and dressed them in the dresses, brought them forth at a dance and told the people about the dream and that this is the way the women were to dress and dance.

From there, the jingle dress spread throughout the Chippewa/Ojibwa territories.

In the late 1920s, the White Earth people gave the jingle dress to the Sioux/Lakota and it spread westward into the Dakotas and Montana. But until recently, jingle dress had all but died out. Now interest in jingle dress is rekindled and women from many tribes are beginning to make and wear them.

The jingle dress is not likely to be mistaken for anything else. The dress is made of cloth with hundreds of metal cones covering it. Jingle dress dancers must keep time to the music and stop when the music does with both feet on the ground.



## What is the Men's Traditional Dance?

The men's traditional dance is just that: a traditional dance held over from times when war parties would return to the village and "dance out" the story of a battle, or hunters would return and dance their story of tracking an enemy or prey.

The outfit of the traditional dancer is more subdued in color than the other dancers. The outfits are frequently decorated with bead or quillwork, and traditional dancers wear a circular bustle of eagle feathers, representing cycles and the unity of everything. The eagle feather spikes on the bustle point upward, representing a channel between the Great Spirit and all things on Earth. The traditional dancers are usually veterans and carry, as they dance, many traditional items that symbolize their status as warriors. Traditional dancers carry shields, weapons, honor staffs (used to challenge the enemy and decorated with eagle feathers representing achievements in battle) and medicine wheels (carried as a reminder of the wisdom of the four directions, unity, and for the cycle of all things in the universe).

Traditional dance step is done with the ball of the foot touching the ground on the 1 beat, and the whole foot on the 2 beat. The traditional dancer's movements are patterned after animals and birds, like the grouse, and may be an imitation of tracking of the animals themselves.



## What is Men's Fancy Dancing?

The fancy dance is a relatively new dance. The brilliantly colored feather bustles are said to have originated in Oklahoma in the early 1900s when promoters of large Native American ceremonials asked dancers to beautify their outfits for the spectators. Also at that time, the dance contest for cash prizes was introduced and contestants started making their outfits more colorful as a result.

The fancy dance-danced mostly by boys and young men- is based on the standard double step of the traditional and grass dances, but it takes off from there with fancy footwork, increased speed, acrobatic steps and motions and varied body movements. The fancy dance is also a freestyle kind of dance. Dancers do whatever they can to keep up with the music.

## What is Men's Grass Dance?

Much has been written about the grass or Omaha dance. Borrowed from the Omaha tribe, perhaps in the 1860s, the grass dance is very popular. Dancer's outfits feature a good deal of colorful fringe, replacing the grasses dancers originally tucked into their belts. Many dancers wear the hair roach, the crow-belt and the eagle-bone whistle originally emblems of the Omaha Society.

The Basic step of the Omaha dance involves the ball of one foot being tapped on one beat and placed down flatly with the next, repeating the action on the opposite foot without missing a beat. Each time the foot is placed flatly on the ground, the weight shifts to that foot. Dancers should keep their heads moving either up and down with the beat, or moving from side to side. The purpose of this action is to keep the crest feathers spinning. To keep the feathers moving constantly is the sign of a good dancer.



When a visitor has an inquiry about the Lakota people and/or culture, about 80% of the time it will pertain to our sacred ceremonies.

**To the visitor** — please understand that these are teachings that are being handed down to the next generation of Lakota and are not for the general public. There are already many outside the reservation that do profit from our ceremonies but on our reservation they are protected.

Please respect the decisions that we make regarding our Lakota Culture (Lakolwicoghan).

– Pilamaye (Thank You)!

– Denelle High Elk, CRST Tourism Director

This brochure prepared with the assistance of:

Mr. Richard Charging Eagle

Mr. Harvey Eagle Horse

The Late Mr. Roy Circle Bear

*Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe*  
*GFP - Tourism Division*

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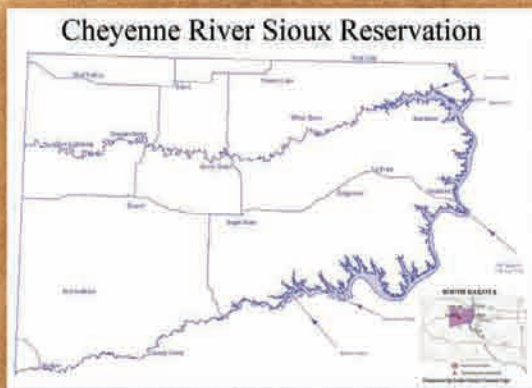
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SIHA SAPA

OOHENUMPA

## *Visitor Etiquette & Proper Protocol*



## Lakota Values of Life

(Natural laws of the Lakota to live by from childhood to adulthood)

**Wo cekiye** – Praying

**Wao'hola** – Respect

**Wacon'sila** – Compassion

**Wo wicake** – Honesty & Truth

**Wacanteognake** – Generosity

**Wo wah'wala** – Humility

**Woksape** – Wisdom

**Wo ohitika** – Courage (bravery)

**Wa wokiye** – Helping

**Wopila** – Thankful

**Wowic'ala** – Faith

**Wowakiktuje** – Forgiveness

**Woyuonihan** – Honor

# Visitor Etiquette & Proper Protocol

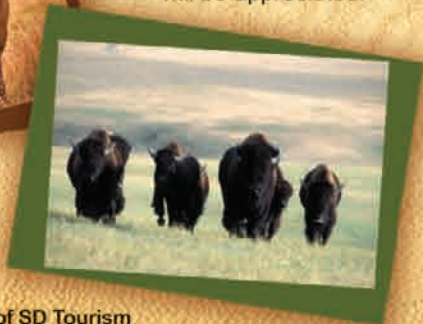


## In Native American Communities

Indigenous People's of the Western Hemisphere have an ancient tradition of hospitality. Europeans who came to the "New World"

found this out very early on when Native People saved their lives with knowledge of the land and environment. The sharing of various "Indigenous" agricultural practices allowed early European settlements to sustain themselves. This information was freely shared with the "foreigners" and continues to be of enormous benefit to the entire world. Although a visit that does not include participation in ceremonial events is much more relaxed and informal, it will be appreciated if you follow the listed suggestions:

- **Obey all laws**, including hunting and fishing regulations. Although you are not necessarily required to follow Tribal laws on fee patent and public lands that lie within the exterior boundaries, it is a sign of respect if you do, and it will be appreciated.



— photos courtesy of SD Tourism

## Visitor Etiquette

- Please refrain from the use of alcoholic beverages or drugs.
- **When taking photographs**, please ask your hosts about local rules and guidelines before you begin taking photos.
- **Always watch out for children — drive cautiously through communities and housing areas.** Our native communities are slow-paced in comparison to cities, and it is not unusual to find the children or a variety of animals near or on the roads.
- **Do not disturb sites that contain devotions or offerings.** These include pipes, bundles, ties, flags of colored material, food offerings as well as other items. These sites are considered sacred and desecration will be taken very seriously. Also, do not go where you do not have permission to go. Although it is difficult for Non-Indian Peoples to understand, our homelands are a last vestige of Aboriginal territory remaining to us and we continue to regard them as sacred. Many tribal peoples will not tolerate trespassing.

## Proper Protocol

There is proper protocol in doing many things when coming to the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

**Most importantly, be respectful in asking questions of an individual — especially an tribal elder — many become uncomfortable when approached directly.**

**Ask to speak to an elder through a family member first —** this is so they know what is being asked of them. Also please be aware that even though you ask your questions — **DO NOT** assume your questions will be answered especially if it pertains to our Sacred Ceremonies.

**Be respectful in asking to take photos first before the photo is taken.** Ask for permission from the drum group if they are in the photo, ask for permission from the individual or dancer if they are to be photographed.



The offering of a gift in exchange is welcome... with the understanding of offering a gift (i.e. tobacco, monetary, or other) is not to be considered as payment for information.



In protecting the Lakota Culture, our People have a choice whether or not to answer your questions - if the decision is made not to answer — please do not ask again!

During an event (i.e. powwow), the MC or Announcer will inform the People if there is going to be a ceremony and that all recording is prohibited and will ask that all recording devices be turned off. Please be considerate.

There are many things that can be learned about our Lakota Culture when you sit, listen and observe!