



# NATIVE AMERICAN POWWOWS

MARCH — AUGUST

**A** POWWOW is a large social gathering of Native American tribes and individuals. Every year, hundreds of powwows occur on Native American **reservations** and in other locations across the nation from March through August. Powwows are **lively** occasions that include tribal dance and dance competitions, drumming, singing, Indian foods, art, crafts, educational events, presentations, and in some areas, a **rodeo**. Despite the festive atmosphere, powwows are also **spiritual** occasions that involve **rituals**, blessings, and respectful **protocol**. These are times for Native Americans to strengthen ties of culture, community and tradition, and to celebrate **heritage** and history.

The word “pow-wow” comes from an Algonquin Indian word “pau-wau” or “pauau,” which referred to tribal spiritual leaders and their religious and **healing** ceremonies. The ceremonies usually included dancing and rituals, which were sometimes seen by early European settlers and explorers. Because they did not understand Indian culture or ceremonies, they thought a “pow-wow,”—their mispronunciation of the Indian word—was any tribal gathering or event. Eventually the **Anglicized** word became commonly used, even among Native Americans. Now, the word “powwow” and the event itself have come to signify and **embody**

the spirit and continuity of Native American cultures and people.

Two of the most essential features of a powwow are traditional dancing and drumming. At the start of a powwow, a Dance **Arbor** is set up and blessed in a ritual way. After this, the Dance Arbor is considered **sacred** space, and may be entered only by **designated** individuals for dancing and other special ceremony. Dancers, wearing **elaborate regalia**, perform traditional dances, or participate in dance competitions, **vying** for top honors and prize money.

The regalia worn by dancers are **meticulously** made, and may take years to complete. The designs and elements used may represent the dancer’s tribal **affiliation**, or combine features of other tribes. The outfit often includes valuable family **heirlooms** and sacred items such as feathers, for which there are specific rules and protocol. Some of the dancers wear bells on their wrists and ankles, which add a **jingling** rhythm to the dance. Others, with fancy **shawls**, look like delicate flying birds as they raise their arms to the beat of the drums. Grass dancers wear outfits of brightly-colored **yarn** or fabric representing meadow grass.

The dancers are accompanied by a group of five to ten singers, **collectively** called “a drum.” They



*PREVIOUS PAGE:* A member of the Plains Cree tribe works on his costume of eagle feathers at the Gathering of Nations powwow in Albuquerque, New Mexico on April 25, 1998. This annual event features more than 700 tribes from the United States and Canada.  
*ABOVE:* Indian tribal dresses incorporate elaborate beadwork.



sit around a large drum, which they beat in **unison** as they sing. Some singers may also stand behind. Traditionally all singers and drummers were male, but today many women sing and drum, and some groups are all female. Many of the songs do not have words, but consist entirely of syllables, called “vocables,” which convey the deep feeling and meaning of the song. Songs are sung four times in **succession**, as the number four is sacred to Indian culture and represents the four directions. The drumming and singing are the **core** of the powwow, providing a rhythmic **pulse** to the event.

Until the 20th century, non-Indians usually did not participate in powwows. But today, powwows are public events and open to all, providing an opportunity for Native Americans to share their culture and traditions. Non-Indians can enjoy the festivities, try new foods such as “Indian fry bread,” purchase beautiful handmade goods like jewelry of silver and **turquoise**, finely crafted drums and flutes, **pottery**, painted **gourds**, and traditional clothing. They can participate in some events and dances such as the

Round Dance or Blanket Dance. And they can learn about the rich heritage and present day lives of America’s first **inhabitants**.

*The spirit of the powwow is a continuum in Indian life. It isn’t just for a few days in March. We live this spirit on a daily basis. It is why we have survived for so long. At one time we were a forgotten people, but I think we are getting stronger. From the powwow we gain strength as Indian people, individually and collectively, to go on into the [next] century.*

—Linday Yardley  
Taos Pueblo Indian

### Glossary

**reservation(s):** *n.* a tract or parcel of land set aside for the use of a group or groups such as the Native American tribes  
**lively:** *adj.* active, fun, festive  
**rodeo:** *n.* a public performance and/or competition featuring such

ABOVE: Traditional dancing and drumming are essential to a powwow. Above, drummers lead out the dancers in the 32<sup>nd</sup> annual Pow Wow March on March 24, 2006 in Denver, Colorado.



activities as horse riding, bull riding, and calf roping  
**spiritual:** *adj.* relating to or affecting the spirit, often in a deeply religious sense  
**ritual(s):** *n.* symbolic gestures to show respect, thanks, prayer, or blessing  
**protocol:** *n.* a set of customs and regulations  
**heritage:** *n.* family, cultural, or ethnic background or line  
**healing:** *n.* an action or activity meant to restore to health  
**Anglicize(d):** *adj.* made more English-like in spelling, pronunciation, custom, or manner  
**embody:** *v.* to represent or contain fully  
**arbor:** *n.* archway or other overhead structure  
**sacred:** *adj.* holy; highly respected, usually in a religious sense  
**designate(d):** *v.* appointed; chosen for a specific purpose or task  
**elaborate:** *adj.* beautifully decorated; complex in detail  
**regalia:** *n.* special clothing or outfit worn for ceremonial purposes

**vie(-ying):** *v.* to try for or compete for  
**meticulously:** *adv.* in a very careful and detailed manner  
**affiliation:** *n.* association; connection  
**heirloom:** *n.* cherished family treasure, such as jewelry, that is passed down from generation to generation  
**jingle(-ing):** *adj.* like the sound of a bell  
**shawl(s):** *n.* long piece of cloth used for covering one's shoulders  
**yarn:** *n.* thread made of natural or synthetic fibers  
**collectively:** *adv.* together as a group  
**unison:** *n.* having one voice or sound  
**in succession:** *prep. phrase.* one after another; repeatedly  
**core:** *n.* center; central part  
**pulse:** *n.* beat; heartbeat  
**turquoise:** *n.* semi-precious stone of pale or dark green-blue, often used in Native American jewelry  
**gourd(s):** *n.* vegetable related to the pumpkin that is dried, hollowed, and sometimes decorated  
**inhabitant(s):** *n.* person who lives in a specific area

ABOVE: Children as well as adults often don costumes for powwows. Here, a 9-year-old boy dances while dressed in traditional garb in Upper Sioux Agency State Park near Granite Falls, Minnesota on August 7, 2004.