JESSE ROWLODGE, ARAPAHO
INTERVIEWED BY: JULIA A. JORDAN
TRANSCRIBED BY: JULIA A. JORDAN
DATE OF INTERVIEW: 6-3-69

GENERAL SUBJECT: ARAPAHO KINSHIP TERMINOLOGY AND COMMENTS ON
KINSHIP BEHAVIOR (PART II)

BACKGROUND OF INFORMANT:

Jess Rowlodge is between 82 and 84 years old and is a well-
known and respected leader among the Arapahoes. He is fairly
well educated and articulate, and has travelled extensively on
tribal business, having visited Washington, D.C. a number of
times. He has been active in tribal politics for many years
and has helped the Arapahoes in pressing their claims cases
against the government. Nevertheless, Jess is well-versed in
the traditional culture of his tribe and anxious for at least
some parts of it to be preserved. He is one of the two surviving
members of the Star Hawk Society, one of the old age-graded
warrior societies. And has often expressed hope that this
organization would be revived in modern times. He is a peyotist,
as well as a member of the Baptist Church, and feels that the
peyote ceremony had given him some of his greatest personal
fulfillment as well as inspiration. Jess is no stranger to the
role of teacher-informant in communicating knowledge about
Arapaho culture. He has known and worked with such people as
A. L. Kroeber, James Mooney, Morris Smith, Sister Inez Hilger,
and Fred Eggan. Rowlodge was born in 1884.

NOTE: This interview and the one preceding (T-454) was an
attempt to collect a complete schedule of Arapaho kinship
terms. Assisting in the interview was W. E. Bittle, Professor
of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma, a specialist
in linguistics. The transcriptions here presented are, however,
my own, made from listening to the tape recorded terms and with
reference to my own notes taped during the interview. I have
been aided in transcribing the Arapaho terms by Zdeněk Salzmann's
article on Arapaho Phology (see below), but I have attempted
phonetic transcriptions only, with no attempt to phonemicize.
Since the Arapaho vowel system seems to me to present more
difficulties to the novice, I include the following rough guide
for the vowel sounds represented:

i	--	similar to "i" in machine
e	--	similar to "a" in say
ε	--	similar to "e" in met
ae	--	similar to "a" in hat
ə	--	with low pitch, similar to final "a" in beta; with high pitch, similar to "u" in sun
u	--	similar to "oo" in woo
o	--	similar to "o" in oh
ω	--	similar to "a" in caw