

different kinds of public observances where Indian people perform or take part. Particularly interesting on these tapes are the segments of verbal testimony where Indian spokesmen recite certain versions of their history before an Indian audience. These versions give information not only on the Indian historical perspective, but also on the social functions of such public testimony and the function of "folk history" in general in providing a rationale for behavior. The verbal portions of most of these tapes have been transcribed and a synopsis or description of the event written up by the interviewer, providing a context for interpreting the transcribed sections.

An estimate of the size of the Duke Collection can be made in terms of several units: by the total number of tapes and manuscripts; by number of hours of recorded oral history materials; by number of pages of typescript and manuscript material; or by number of bound volumes in the completed collection. None of these ways of stating the size indicates precisely the amount of material in the collection, if for no other reason than that informants talk at differing rates of speed. A ninety-minute testimony from one Arapaho man, an exceptionally articulate octogenarian, may easily come to forty or more typewritten pages (double-spaced), whereas several persons whose testimony is equally worthy may talk more slowly, so that a ninety-minute interview would come to about twenty pages. On the average, however, a ninety-minute interview would run about thirty pages. The average length (lumping C-60's and C-90's) is twenty-four pages, figuring on one informant to one tape. Actually several field workers have put interviews with several people on one tape, and when this is the case, a different typescript is made for each