

a lot of anthropologists from the Smithsonian that followed him.

(Mooney took quite a few pictures, didn't he?)

Oh, yeah, he took a lot of pictures--Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

(Did any of the Indians at that time object to having their pictures taken?)

No, no.

(Did they ever object that you ever heard of, to having their pictures taken?)

No, not that I noticed. In fact anybody could come out and take pictures of them Ghost Dance circles, you know. Anytime.

(I had heard that sometimes people didn't like that?)

Yeah, sometimes they do (object) lately, but them days they didn't care. Soldiers would come out from Little Rock in Arkansas and Fort Worth, and Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley. Soldiers would come out and take pictures. And they take pictures during the beef issue when the Indians used to shoot their beef with bow and arrow. And skinning beef.

A LAWYER NAMED MURPHY

(Well, coming further this way for the next year after that, what would you remember as being outstanding?)

In 1896? That's when this Murphy came out. Yeah.

(Did he stay very long?)

He stayed about a month. He came--the school at Darlington brought him up in its hack. He came over here at Left Hand's. We had a camp there. He got in there during the dance and so they stopped the dance and they listened to him talk. Then he said he wanted to go on to Fonda to Old Man Moore's--Chief Moore, a Cheyenne--so