

back in those days--1895 and 1896--that stayed with Indians?)

Way before that there were several, but they didn't stay as long as this man did. They stayed a while, moved about. Maybe they get a job, a cowboy job, or something like that. But they didn't stay as long as this man did. Some of them intermarried--especially with the Cheyennes. Romeo--he's adopted by the Cheyennes. He lived up here northwest about five miles. I don't know why he came. He's got a daughter named May. I don't know where she is now. She's been married two or three times. She married one boy and he's got two daughters, and then she married another Cheyenne boy, and then she married again and they went to California, Yeah, "Romeo" was their last name.

(When did he come--?)

I don't know. When I was growing up he was already married and had grown children.

(Did he get an allotment?)

Yeah, he got an allotment.

(Did he speak Mexican?)

Yeah. He had a kind of brogue English on account of Mexican was his native tongue.

(Was he a captive?)

I don't know. I don't know how he came to be here. He just married into a Cheyenne family.

(Did you hear why they call the Mexicans "Bread People?")

On account of this bread that they had, you know. Well, they had another bread they call "biscochos." That's a Mexican word. It means this oven bread. All the southwestern--New Mexico and Arizona tribes--they still make that kind of bread, too. They grind their own flour with stones. Barley,