

Well, the old people don't do much for a living in them days. They use to get rent from the pasture of whis whole country you know, every six months and everybody had a agency credit. Agency give the Indians credit book for the Indians to trade on credit when they run out of groceries. What little they make, they trade horses off or cows, horses and cattles were cheap. Horses sell for \$2.00 and \$3.00 and a cow sells for \$5.00. That's the early days.

(When was this?)

Before the country opened, and about the country open in 1904 and '05. They sell it cheap. You can buy a whole herd for \$100.00. That's a fact.


(Mrs. Curley: Now you can't buy one for \$250.00.)

Right. Today, they want a bargain. Those days hire a man and you give him a pony for his labor.

(Can't believe it!)

Yeah, and they grow plentiful. Theives, horse theives and cattle theives by the dozen. Many horse theives. So the government had to give each Indian a brand.

(Mrs. Curley: Your daddy had a lot of horses and cattle.)

Oh yeah. Kickingbird they had a big herd. My daddy and uncle they had two or three thousand head. There's a lot of them pitch in and help brand. Kickingbird brand was let me see here--Kickingbird's cow brand was this was--KB. And our brand was--my father's brand was like this, "T-Bell"  T-Bell, TB and grandpa's brand was LS. Luther Sahmaunt. That's the old brand.

(How long--?)

Thousands had brands like that. They had close to 200 or 300.

(Well, what happened to all those horses?)

Well, the country opened, the white people all had horses and cattle. So he got out. Somebody stole 'em. Somebody come and want to buy horses; those Indians round up somebody elses horses and sell the whole herd for \$25.00.