

You see how that ridge is?

(yeah)

Down on the top of that there's a lot of this kind of cedar down there. Used to be a road. The road runs right along there and it turns off. This road used to run through that gap. Therefore, we used to go there and get the same, same cedar here. Same fragrance and uh, water used to run through here. And there's water right along a mile back there, these cedars come right on the rocks. Like this one, comes right on the rocks. Therefore, the cedar that you see around town, some of them are flat looking. I don't know. Some of them got different names. But their smell their fragrance, is different. Therefore, they (Indian) use this rock or mountain cedar we call them. And Indian Apache, (Apache name). That's rock. And you say sand, that's (Apache name) S a. (Spelled out.) It's s a. S a i. This rock (Apache name) it's got ant in it. T sound in it. The cedar that see planted along in towns, some are flat looking they got different names, but their smell is different. Fragrance is different. Therefore, they use this this rock or mountain cedar we call it. And Indian Apache work (Apache name) that's rock and you say sand that (Apache name). Sand and rock. Rocks got a t in it. In dialect there's two or three different kinds of rock. It goes farther like anything else, it's just a stem, a word. It could be black, red, white, sandrock. All different. Say what you call that in English, studying rocks.

(Geology.)

Genology or Geolory?

(Geology.)

Geology, that has to do with the formation of the..