

T-616

MYRTLE LINCOLN, ARAPAHO

INTERVIEWED BY: JULIA A. JORDAN

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TRANSCRIBED BY: JULIA A. JORDAN

GENERAL SUBJECT: "KINDSHIP TERMINOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR AND HUSBAND'S RELATIONS

(See T-454 for schedule of Kinship Terms collected from Rowledge.)

PARTICULAR TOPICS DISCUSSED:

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION: DESCENDANTS OF SITTING BULL

KINSHIP TERMS AND BEHAVIOR

BROTHER/SISTER RELATIONSHIP

KINSHIP TERMS AND BEHAVIOR

PARADIGM FOR "DAUGHTER"

PARADIGM FOR "MOTHER"

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION: HUSBAND'S RELATIVES

A RETARDED PERSON

MORE HUSBAND'S RELATIVES

KINSHIP TERMS AND BEHAVIOR

BACKGROUND OF INFORMANT:

Myrtle Lincoln was born at Cantonment June 29, 1908. Her father was Bad Man, an Indian policeman, and her mother was Red Feather. Myrtle was an orphan by the age of 13. A grandmother helped raise her, and later an aunt took her, but she stayed at Cantonment attending school much of the time. Myrtle's marriage to Howard Howling Buffalo or Howard Lincoln was arranged by her uncle, Coal Fire. Myrtle and Howard had seven children, two of whom--daughters--are living today. One son was killed in World War II, and two other sons were killed in local accidents. Myrtle and her husband supported themselves by farming on tribal land and doing farm labor for neighboring white farmers. They moved to a place near Cantonment in 1956, and Myrtle has lived at this place ever since. Myrtle has also worked as a cleaning woman in Canton. She now lives on a very small Social Security allotment and a small income from a land lease. She is well-known to Indians and whites in the Canton area and her status as a Gold Star mother has earned her a great deal of respect. She appears to be in very good health, for her age, and is active and quick and alert.

Note: I have been aided in transcribing the Arapaho terms by Zdenek Salzman's article on Arapaho phonology (see below), but I have attempted phonetic transcriptions only, with no attempt to phonemize. Since the Arapaho vowel system seems to me to present more difficulties to the novice, I include the following rough guide for the vowel sounds represented:

i -- similar to "i" in machine
e -- similar to "a" in say
ε -- similar to "e" in met
ae -- similar to "a" in hat