

(What's the purpose of rubbing them down?)

Well, that's working up their muscles, you know. I heard one old man said to keep their circulation in their legs, you know, from the shoulder on down--to keep that circulation. I asked one old man, "Say, what do you rub him with?" He had a rag and he put it down and just rub him after he brings them in. And he says that it causes them not to get stiff--shape up. Wear-off that, oh, the muscles you know, that you run. You just feel in your legs, back or something. Well, that's mostly that.

(Did they use both stallions and mares for race horses or did it make any difference?)

They keep them separate. They have what they call a two-year-old or a yearling, the mother. And they keep that and breed up like the white folks do today. They don't let this race mare that raise a colt go in with just stray horses. They don't. They keep them away so she'll have another good colt. Race them. They call them cáng' ácangà. That's a race horse and that's stock.

(Would you say that once more?)

Cáng' ácangà. Cáng' ácangà. Now when they want to race they say becande--"let's race." That's where they got that cangà. Bécande.

(Well, could mares and stallions both be race horses, or did they just race one?)

Yeah, yeah, both. They got to be from that stock. But you see when they--the white people, they call them registered, good bred horses. Well, they do that among the Indians.

SOME RACING STOCK WAS STOLEN BY INDIANS DURING RAIDS IN TEXAS

They go down to Texas and most of them, course they have a warpath, and they steal a lot of horses. And they spot out, spot out lot of