

they say, that old man's.

(Well, you were talking about these well-bred horses being different from the ordinary ponies--)

Oh, yeah, that's right.

(Well, did you have another name for the ponies?)

Well, that's all I know. They call them ponies, you know.

(How would you say pony in Kiowa?)

(speaks Kiowa) I don't know if that's a white name. They call them ponies. But this other one, sɔ́npá pá's stock, they call them (speaks Kiowa) tá tségã. --white horses they call tá tségã. That's a herd of white horses. The other one is oyádl. tá.má, oyádl. tá.má--that's the buckskin horses. oyádl.tá.má. Ta tsega was owned by Sɔ́npá pá and the oyádl.ta.ma was owned by him too, those two stocks. He was a half Apache and half Kiowa, that man.

(Well, were a certain color of horses supposed to be faster than another?)

The race horse, the buffalo horses? They call them buffalo horses, but after the country opened up. They were so fast, well, the white people came race horses. That's the way they went.

(Well, were these race horses all of a certain color or could they be any color?)

Any color. Black--my father used to have a black one and then he had a sorrel and different colors. They had one was a spotted. He was a stallion and he also was a race horse but he was spotted, you know. They were very proud of a spotted horse. Black here and spots, you know, black tail.

(Was there a name for that kind of horse?)

(Cecil speaks Kiowa) tse tò gôd, tse tò gôd, tse tò gôd. Spotted horse