

get about a year old, they sell them. And there was cattle thieves through here and cattle buyers. They go and they buy them cheap, you know. They beat them Indians, you know.

(Could you explain about that any more?)

Cecil: Well, the way I would explain it--because the Indians wasn't educated and didn't know anything about the market. And the cattleman, he knows the market. And he goes and sees a good heifer with a calf, he says, "I'll buy it for twenty dollars or fifteen dollars, and maybe I'll make fifty dollars." And that's the way they skinned them Indians. They buy ponies, too, cheap. And they take them ponies and ship them way up north or way south. And they make good money on them, from what I understand, and that's why-- Later on the Indians got kinda smart and they catch them out. And so they didn't sell them too cheap, then. That's about 19--way back in 1920 and so on back then. But there were lots of Indians that had lot of stock. His father (George Hunt)-- Way back they believe in having lot of cattle because that was the main meat. And hogs. And that's how they started.

(Didn't the government sort of supervise when they sold these cattle?)

Cecil: Lately here--I forgot just when--anyhow, when I was there, they give us cattle. And they told us what to do. And we brought--but you know how--I sold lots of them and I killed lots of them. I didn't even--(intelligible word.) I eat them up. I just--eat them up. I was in the Native American Church at that time. Well, I had a big meeting. Sometime I killed two. Everybody eat and that was all there was to it. There wasn't no money making.

(Now, back there when you were little, where did you live?)

Cecil: I live between Saddle Mountain and Mount Scott. And the post office was Mears. And we lived right there north of what we call Tahbone Mountain.

(End of interview--the rest is irrelevant conversation.)

(Side B is blank.)