

well as inspiration. Jesse is no stranger to the role of teacher-informant in communicating knowledge about Arapaho culture. He has known and worked with such people as A. L. Kroeger, James Mooney, Morris Smith, Sister Inez Hilger, and Fred Eggan. Jess was born in 1884.

NOTE: Part of this interview was taped during a visit to the site of Jesse Chisholm's grave and the allotment of Chief Left Hand, northeast of Geary. This interview is continued on T-206.

ARAPAHO NAMES OF TREES AND USES OF WOODS

(--they used walnut sometimes to make bows?)

Yeah, walnut. It had to be pretty straight grained.

(Where did they get their walnut?)

Out there in the woods. Down there at our home place two and a half miles south there's just thick--nice straight ones. You have to cut them when they're dormant--through the winter months. Yeah.

(Is it as good as hickory?)

It's just as good as hickory, but it's not as heavy. Walnut is hard wood all right, but not as hard as hickory and bodart. But there is a young, brush timber--we call it chinaberry--that makes good bows and arrows. But they hardly ever use it. And wild mulberry is good for bows. Old chiefs used that wild mulberry. It grows straight--gets about that (big) and they split it, and they hew the bow. But you'd have to cook it, you know, and get it so that the bugs don't--the bugs are great to eat in those mulberry--drill little holes. But if you smoke it and toughen it, they don't bother it. I've had a good wild mulberry bow. I made one for one of my grandboys, I think.

(What is the Arapaho name for walnut?)

daébi.θaen<sup>h</sup> -- daébiθaebis --that's the right name for walnut  
--tree, wood.