

It's good fruit. I like it. When it matures, it's purplish, like. Kids climb up trees and gather it, you know. Spread a blanket on the ground and throw it down. But it's not very preservable. It's all right locally, you know, like a grape, but they don't preserve it. It grows wild in Montana and northern Colorado. Wherever that choke cherry as we call it, wherever it grows, that's where this grows. But it grows in tall trees.

(Do you know the English term for that?)

No, I don't. I never have contacted anybody outside of the Indians that use it there in those local reservations, but I'll find out next time I go up there.

(Does it have a seed in it?)

Yeah, it has a seed. Something similar to a grape. But it grows in clusters like grapes. It always be about that long. But the translation of that Arapaho word means "tall fruit berry" or "tall tree berry."

(How tall are those trees?)

Oh, they're about the size of an elm or any ordinary tree. Or oak or something. But it grows more up and then spread out.

THE KIOWA CHIEF, BIG BOW, GIVES THE SNAKE DANCE TO THE ARAPAHOS

(Really what I want to ask you about today, is about how the Arapahoes used to keep track of their years. I was interested in what you were telling me about how you could remember things that happened and just count them out, year by year.)

Well, there are ways, methods, that they go by in counting the years. Of course I went to school after I was five and half years old. From that time on, of course, I spoke English. After about the second year. But that time on, 1889, I can remember all the incidents that happened, which happened to be the time of our original allotment period, after Congress passed the law of 1887, to allot Indians lands of 160 acres in severalty. From there on I can remember. But up to the time I was three, I can remember--a dance north