

them. Besides," he said, "The game is going to be restricted down to where there will not be as plentiful as it used to be-- deer and antelope and turkeys and all that." And then this cousin says, "Well, I'm going after one of my sister-in-laws-- I'm single. I still hunt." So his cousin went up there and got two of the sisters up there that he had left--that he had returned back to their folks. And he lived with them until they died. Because he still hunted and still could provide for them sufficiently to make a proper living.

(Did you ever hear about any of the Indian families coming into conflict with each other because of maybe wanting the same land --like if your father would want a particular piece of land and somebody else might want that too?)

No. They had that pretty well established. Once they know--like my father was going to take his land west of Left Hand, and he was going to take his sister and aunt--so they know it's going to require a lot of land, and then they'd look elsewhere. Mostly as near the river as they could because of their herds of ponies and cattle. They used to always have to water them--herd them down twice a day, anyhow, and winter time along the river--timber.

STOCK RAISING AND FARMING BY INDIANS IN EARLY DAYS

(At the time they were picking out lands for their allotments, did some of the Indians have cattle herds?)

Oh, they had a lot of them. Most every chief--pretty near every man--had cattle, yeah.

(Where did they get their cattle?)

Well, we had started that Arapaho School at Darlington. The boys and girls--of course there was a regular school attendance then--