

heavy-legged. That's what the Indians didn't like. See, most of our stock was from early raids in Texas. Well, the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes would go down there and raid those stock ranches and get good-blooded horses, race stock and riding stock. They preferred that kind. So that was changing the stock size and---the pony herds, so they had bigger, blockier horses. So that's one reason they changed.

(Do you have any idea how many of those horses they brought in--those Belgians and Percherons?)

I think there was about fourteen, as I recollect.

(Were they expensive?)

Oh, they were expensive! Way up. One horse, they tell me, cost a thousand dollars.

(Was that bought out of tribal money?)

I think they got an appropriation. They might have used tribal money, but I don't know. I was too young to know those things. That's something I didn't study. I could have found out, but that's the way it happened.

JAMES MOONEY'S WORK WITH ARAPAHOES IN THE 1890'S AND INDIANS

FEELINGS TOWARD HIM

(What happened in the year following that?)

The next year is when James Mooney, the Quaker anthropologist, came out. He studied among the Arapahoes. I know he came out there and had a lot of beef and things to eat and they had a big cooking done out here at the river--across the river. There was one tree about that big (indicating a very large tree), with one root. And from the root there was seven big elms starting out right from the base of the tree. He used that as an example. It was interpreted. I