

three of them. And I saw where two or three were grubbed, in the ground.

(Were they growing on top of the knoll?)

Yeah, on the top and on the sides.

(Out in the open sunshine or in shade?)

In sunshine.

(You said in Arapaho they called it "yellow root." How do you say that?)

nih^íω . n^íω xú^í

(How would you just say "root" by itself?)

Well, this word, nih^íω . n^íω xú^í is "yellow medicine." But "root" in Arapaho is hisei^í.ci^í. That's "root," whether it's vegetable, fruit, or grass.

(How would you just say "medicine" by itself?)

w^íω xú^í -- w^íω xú^í ù. w^íω xú^í ù is "medicine." However, "grass", the Arapaho word is, w^íω xú^í. That's "grass." Plural of that is w^íω xú^í n^íω. That's "grass." Any kind of native grass. But "medicine" is w^íω xú^í ù.

(And you say James Mooney studied that root?)

Yes.

(I wanted to ask you one other thing about when they gathered it. You said they used to dig a little hole on the east and put that red cloth in there and those beads--is there a reason why they did that?)

I don't know why. That was a Comanche version of their respect for the root. But the Apaches are the ones that used to go down and get that root.

(Did the Apaches put anything in?)