

missionaries. They started schools among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. That was close to El Reno at Darlington, Oklahoma. There was a teacher at that time by the name of Miss Hamilton. I don't remember her first name. She was from the east somewhere. Of course they were all from the east. And she took five young Indian boys back east. Four came back, and my father being a northerner (?), he stayed there with her family. They kept putting him through school, grade school and all that. He finally wound up in college. He was the only one that stayed there to finish. After he finished, he started to work out there but he naturally got sick or lonesome and he came back. At that time we had our Agency under the War Department instead of the Department of the Interior. So he went to work there, as one of the clerks. He stayed there for close to forty years. And he could have got a promotion to go elsewhere, but he remained with his own tribe. That was at Darlington, for the Agency was at Darlington. Later on it moved. Of course the Indian people at that time would not listen to anyone that was educated and tried to tell them what they could do and what they shouldn't do. And we had at that time a superintendent--the Indians called him "Agent"--but after the War Department turned the Indians over to the Department of the Interior, that's when we had civilian Agents. There were several of them, especially one whose name was Charles E. Shell. He came there and no doubt he was a high man in the Masonic Order. At that time our Agency was in Darlington, and we had the Arapaho School there. Right at the place where the present Quail Farm is. That's it. Well, this Agent, as I said, was high up in the Masonic Order, and the Masons got an idea they wanted that plant--the Agency and the