

Lodge Treaty, died. He had signed as the first Cheyenne-Arapahoes. Black Kettle, a Cheyenne, wouldn't sign it. He broke his camp and left. The soldiers had to go back and bring him in the next day. So he wasn't among the first signers. The Kiowas was the next signers. All right. Little Raven should have let Left Hand sign it, see, because he'd already retired and elected new chiefs. But Little Raven went back and got his old comrade chiefs to sign that Treaty so Left Hand got mad. Anyhow, when Little Raven died Left Hand got to be the foremost chief. In 1890, the year after Little Raven died, this Jerome Commission came out and proposed an agreement with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes for an allotment under severalty which would be effective after Congress had passed a law. So then they talked and had councils and when they agreed to sign that, all the Indians was down there from Canton, Red Moon, Seiling--Cheyenne-Arapahoes--and some started to sign that. And Chief Left Hand was the first to sign that. Then my father. All right. Then the Cheyenne chiefs come in. They said, "We'll sign it if we sign above--at the head, at the head." So my father said to the Commissioner, "Tell them to sign above me. I don't care where I sign," my father said. So three or four Cheyenne chiefs signed. They wanted to be recognized so they signed above my father. So five and forty-six signed that. I got that treat--agreement of 1890--where 546 signed, including the wives of white men, Mexicans, and plural wives of chiefs. One hundred women. Which was contrary to--"No treaty with exception of any portion of or part of the reservation herein described which may be held in common shall be of any validies or force as against the said Indians unless executed and signed by