

by Congress by the Secretary of Interior, I think, and Wilson--Alfred Wilson. He was an Oklahoma Cherokee. We call him the Cherokee Commissioner of the Jerome (commission). They're the ones that talked to the Indians. They got all these tribal chiefs there and start negotiating.

(You were saying this Agent Myers was afraid there was going to be an uprising-- what reason did he have to think this?)

Well, I wouldn't know that part of it, but I heard that it's just because he's a new man and hadn't seen so many Indians get together as they did then, and so he started worrying about it. No telling what could happen. Because at that time, especially the Cheyennes just wouldn't settle it in terms of friendship, because of that attack on the Cheyennes by Custer in Roger Mills county-- when they killed Black Kettle (Battle of the Washita). And because of their early period--1864--the John M. Chivington massacre of the Cheyennes up at Sand Creek. Those were still in the minds of the Cheyennes. So naturally all military people had that thought in their mind--that they couldn't trust the Cheyennes.

INDIAN PRISONERS SENT TO FORT MARION, 1875

However in 1875, after Darlington had started, through congressional influence-- they were starting to round up all the Cheyennes that had made raids on settlers --Kansas, especially, and Colorado. Where they captured girls, you know, and they had two or three good evidences--clues--that they were Cheyennes. So, through military action they started to round up these Cheyennes. When they got that started, then the Cheyennes started telling on each other. Roman Nose was the one that this park was named after. He was one of them. He was a young man then. I talked to him on that a lot of times. He said, "I was just a young man," he said. "I indulged in those raids." So because of that, when they got them together in April, 1875, I think there were over fifteen of those young Cheyenne warriors, including some matured warriors, you know.