

They were taken to Fort Marion at St. Augustine, Florida as captives. But getting back to 1890, the agreement went on. In 1890, the law passed to allot the Cheyenne-Arapahoes, March 3, 1891. In the meantime and on the same day, Congress was fetched (?) by these depredations--that a bill had been introduced paralleling this allotment law of 1891--to file claim against the Cheyenne-Arapahoes for their raids and all the depredations they caused. And that depredation law passed the same day that our allotment law passed--March the third. So, without the Indians properly represented, they file a claim against the tribe of sixty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars. (\$67,500) For depredation claim. And they got it, through the Secretary of the Interior --without legal proceeding. Then from the date of that act, thereafter the Indians were told to go out and choose their land--location. In the meantime those of us that were living with a mixed-blood brothers north and east of El Reno at Piedmont, Yukon--we was either to move out of there because that was Choctaw country--all east of Highway 81--or else if we remained there we could take our allotments there but we'd have to be outside of our own tribal boundaries and we'd have to be enrolled as Choctaws. So my father and Left Hand and all those chiefs was there and had a council. And they decided to move out before that 1889 (or 1891) run. So they agreed. So eventually we gradually move out from outside of our territorial limits, and move back to the Cheyenne-Arapaho country. In that way we would still remain on the Cheyenne-Arapaho rolls.

(One question I want to get cleared up--going back to when they rounded up some of the Cheyenne warriors that had been on raids and sending them off as prisoners--I think you said they started to tell on each other--what do you mean by that?)

They did. Well, when they pressed them, at the Agency--when one would tell his part, he was asked who he was associated with and then, of course, he'd say,