

the message from the man that's his captain or that's over that 18th Cavalry--over that you know. He carries a message for that, that he scouting some Indians way back in the west going north, or going south, or maybe some wagon trail going. When he brings that in, then some soldiers go out.

(When did he start serving as a scout?)

Cecil: In 1871, that's when he began. That's when Ft. Sill been built there--1871, or a little after, about three years, he began to go into the service.

(Now was this after he surrendered and began to take up the white man's way?)

Cecil: After he surrendered.

(Was it after that that he became a scout?)

Cecil: Yes. Yes before he--you know, he become--no, that was after. After he came in to Ft. Sill. He had to learn a little and find out that it was good way, white man--course, they took him in. He wanted to join the army. That was 1871--back in that year.

(Did he ever tell you what made him to decide to come in and surrender?)

Cecil: Because he wanted to surrender--of course he wasn't a full-blood. He wasn't a full-blood Indian. And when he went to Ft. Sill they use to eat on the ground. But they had chairs and tables and beds. And they had different things, cleaning up. And he liked that way. That was a better way. And he want other Indians to take up that way and follow this white man's way. So he liked it, and then he said, "Well, I just as well be an example by taking this way." And he did.

(Was he already married at that time?)

Cecil: Yes. He's married. He got two wives. They were both sisters. He was already married before he went into the Fort. And then he had to move his family. And when he got down there to Ft. Sill,