

in 1913 as prisoners of war at Ft. Sill were given their choice of location in this act section or Mescalera, New Mexico. Several reside near Apache, Oklahoma. The Kiowa-Apaches, now a fast dwindling tribe are said to have originated from a band of New Mexico Apaches that came so few in numbers that they were forced to join the Kiowas to avert extinction. After allotments had been made, the balance of the vast area, bounded on the north by the Washita River and the Red River on the south was taken over by the government at 98¢ an acre. Senior tribesmen have since claimed it should have been a \$1.25 an acre and consequently had been sending delegations to Washington D.C. over 50 years to recupe the difference. Later, the price was up to \$2 an acre so the legal battle goes on periodically. It is been reported that some politicians firing to aid the red man in their quest for several million dollars have been aided by the tribesmen supporting a large portion of the vast supporting during elections. By government proclamation of July the fourth 1901, a large portion of the vast area was to be open to homesteaders. Prior to that, cattlement with extensive herds leased the lush pasture land for from 4 to 6 cents per acre according to some old time Indians/ Probably the last territory open to white settlers known as the Big Pasture, was made available December 10th 1910. Homesteaders were required to live on this land portion of each year for a specified time and make certain improvements. They proved that by having neighbors testify that all requirements had been met. Many whites sold or traded their rights and were their rights were relinquished for a team of mules, or something like that. They got disgusted with living in the new territory. Probably no race in the United States has undergone more radical changes in modes of living than the plains Indians of Oklahoma. Scarcely more than