

like Tabananica and Yahbanai and those other Comanches, they were not recognized in that treaty. The old men that stayed around the camp--you might say they had passed their usefulness--they're the ones that signed that treaty. These active men like Quanah Parker and those other Comanches, they didn't sign that treaty. And they lost out. You might say they relinquish everything. When the soldiers round them up around Fort Sill. They have no governing body there now. Same way with the Kiowas. But they brag a whole lot. And they got a lot of their shields yet, those Comanches and Kiowas. And their bows and arrows. And bow quivers. Quivers--their bow and arrow. But the Cheyenne-Arapaho don't keep them. When a man--chief--dies, his arrows are put in his grave and his shield--there's a stake, pole, in his grave and they put that shield on there. When it rots, it's gone, that's all. But the Kiowas and Comanches, they keep it. They got some of that shields down at Fort Sill yet and they got some that was stolen from Fort Sill by early soldiers. They locate them in other--like in museums in New York, Washington, Pennsylvania. These ex-soldiers took them from the warehouse here and used them as their own.

QUANAH PARKER: HIS BACKGROUND AND ABILITIES

(I want to ask you, too--I've heard the name, Quanah Parker. Who exactly was he? Who exactly was Quanah Parker?)

Well, the Comanches raided in Texas. They captured three or four young white folks. And one of them was Cynthia Anna Parker that the Comanches captured. They brought her home and one or two others--two boys, maybe. And she grew up, of course being young child, and learned the Comanche language and she married a Comanche Indian. Well, she married several, you might say. They just steal her out at night, you know. Probably why you don't hear about it is because it's not very respectable. They'd always gang rape her, you know. And she liked it, I guess. After a while she had a child--pregnant. She claimed