

Mountain, and a Gray Mountain at Cache Creek where there were lots of horses. Another Crazy Hill was just west of Anadarko close to Old Man Bosin's place--near that mission school.)

(Rest of tape is Charlie Palmer telling very brief version of the White Sainday and the Indian Sainday.)

BILLY AMAUTY'S NOTES AND SUMMARY OF ABLE'S STORIES TOLD IN KIOWA

(Rough translation by Billy Amauty of portions of tape made by Abel Bigbow, in Kiowa)

This is the story of the first Indian in the Oklahoma area that went to Washington. The peaceful hopes rested on the shoulders of Dohauson,

Dohauson arrived in Washington and on his meeting with the President, the President asked him why did you come? He said his Uncle sent him to see him in the hopes of peace with the Mexicans. I am glad you have come, said the President.

Dohauson gave the President and the Army Officers the message. The thing that first impressed him was the numerous men and the beautiful horses. The horses the Indians had were lean and this is what impressed him so. The President said this was a good message in that it was a way of peace. The President forbade the Kiowas from crossing the Rio and fighting the Mexicans or raiding. If you cease these raiding parties and warring we, the U.S. Government, will give you Reservation to live on. Cattle and food rations will also be yours. You will build homes and send your children to school.

There was an agreement on peace and the Anadarko Agency was set up. "Red Neck" was the first agent. Able Big Bow, now eighty-two years old, was very young at this time.

There were Army Officers, Captain Brown, Lieutenant Nagle and "Red Whiskers" and other numerous men are mentioned in relation to the first Indian Agency at Anadarko.

The children began to go to school at the Catholic Mission. This was long ago. Brother Cassoway was directing the school. This is a peaceful way but a few children are in school. At this time Lone Wolf is chief of the Kiowas and Quannah Parker is chief of the Comanches.

Time passed and the plea for peace became a reality. The Government provided Reservation for the Kiowas and rations of food were issued. The Indian, still in a somewhat stage of being primitive, frowned upon certain portions of the rations. Bacon was issued and the Kiowas believed it to be bear meat. This was a foremost superstition which led to the throwing away of it. Being yet simple, rice was also believed to be some sort of worms and thrown away.

The Kiowas were the very last of Indians that fought against the Government, raiding the early settlers and Mexicans. It was estimated