

probably took his gun and whatever arms he had on him. Unlocked the door, and they took out. Womenfolks were ready on the road, and they overtook their wives. Course the Indians had to run, and when the womenfolks saw them comin' they didn't wait for them, they took out. They finally got back to Sitting Bull's camp in South Dakota. Two or three days after that. They made their way out.

(Is this the Arapaho Sitting Bull?)

No, he's the Sioux-Arapaho. He's the main Sioux that was killed there at 1890. They got back. They were allied tribes, the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Blackfeet - were allied tribes. And they got back there to safety. So that's how it was. They broke loose. And that camp later was found over at Fort Reno all empty. And in the morning, when the bugle blowed for them to come out to camp, there was no Indians left. All of them took out. That's the story of that. That's the way I learned it, direct from Cheyennes. Few of those that had intermarried, when they came down - the Northern Cheyenne - young men, young women intermarried among the Cheyennes here. They stayed. They were with their wife or their husband - people at large - they weren't corraled. Course they had married, and you might say they were permanently settled here. And their children are still among us here. One I know very vividly - his name was White Buffalo. He married a part Arapaho woman. I know her too. He stayed. Got some land south of Watonga now - his heirs. Those that intermarried down there stayed. They didn't go back. But the rest of them went on back cause they were the ones that Custer - that Northern Cheyenne - that fought with the Sioux when they massacred Custer.

SETTLEMENT OF TRIBES IN WESTERN OKLAHOMA

(Why were they brought down here?)