

they picked that good land up. But that's how - there was a lot of grass, you know, and water, wood - what we call blackjack timber - it was plentiful. So that's the land they selected. And then - that's 1870 - course they started schools. And Fort Reno was started - north of the river by the - known- constituted the agency. In 1883, President made a further proclamation by executive order to establish Fort Reno right where it is, north of the South River. That's where Fort Reno started. Kept the Fort up to about, well, the last full garrison at Fort Reno that I can remember - might have been later - but the Spanish-American War started in 1898. They gathered all the soldiers from all over the United States - they camped all over Fort Reno, two or three miles west and a mile and a half east - all around, in pup tents. That's where they got all the soldiers. Then they moved on to Cuba - Spanish-American War. And then from that time, of course, it became known as the Fort Reno Remount Station. That's where they trade mules - pack mules, cavalry horses. And they always had bunches of - few soldiers - officers. But most of them were riders, breaking horses and mules, you know - to ride, and pack, pack, for Army purposes

(Well did the government ever issue cattle to the Indians?)

No, not as a whole tribe or herd. They give us beef, every family had beef every two weeks to kill, eat, besides their own cattle. But we had lot of game. then days. We had deer, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, beaver and otter and coons and all those animals.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS, ETC.

(When did the Cheyennes and Arapahoes start leasing their lands to these cattle companies?)

1894. Congress passed a law, August, month of August in 1894, for allotments to be leased to tenants for to - you know, white people, to cultivate, raise crops.