

and they said a big bunch of Indians--about three thousand of them--was camping here. And he overate himself, according to the newspaper, on poisoned bear meat. Well, where did that bear come from? There ain't no bear here. I knew there was a lot of deer and wild turkey around that ridge and there was prairie chicken. Down here there was deer and otter, coons. I don't know where that bear meat would come from unless he brought it down himself. But it's bald prairie in Kansas and there wouldn't be no bear. And besides, I'll show you a picture --that that same year--1868--that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes was still getting their rations at Camp Supply, they were still traveling with travois. Well, how could they be here that early in the spring, when they'd be way out there on Wolf Creek? That's the source of this creek we call Beaver Creek. (North) Canadian we call it now. They was way out there--a hundred miles. Well, what would they be doing here? We didn't have this land.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO RESERVATION SHIFTED SOUTH IN 1869

It was the next year, 1869, was when President Grover Cleveland --or one of those presidents--by Executive Order gave us this land. (The original C & A Reservation established by the Medicine Lodge Treaty in 1867, was later changed for a reservation lying further south by executive order. This latter reservation was along the middle portion of the North Canadian River, in present Blaine, Canadian, Dewey, and other western Oklahoma counties--J. Jordan) The chiefs examined this river and the bottom land down here and they liked this country. They didn't want to stay out there no more. So the Secretary of War, Todd Lincoln, wrote a letter to Washington. He said, "These Indians