

back in the early 1880's or the 1870's--when there was still some fighting?)

Yeah. Some of them. Some of them had a certain place to live that they got used to and they'd farm them. I know the Government Agency used to have Field Farmers and they'd lay out the plot for them and they'd plow and then in corn time they'd see that they plant corn, and they fenced off those lots. They planted enough for winter feed. They all have pumpkins. And some of them ordered peach trees and apple trees, and they had orchards. (Where did the Arapahoes get their seed originally when they started raising corn and pumpkins and things like that?)

They kept it for many, many years before that. I think their corn originally came from those Omahas and Winnebagoes in Nebraska. They used to trade for eagle feathers and bear claws and such as that, you know. And of course they planted tobacco. They raised tobacco further north and east.

OPENING RESERVATION TO WHITES: INTERACTION OF SETTLERS WITH INDIANS

(After 1892 they made that run--what would you remember that year for--in 1891 they were selecting the allotments--and what about 1892--what was outstanding about that year?)

Well, the rolls of the allotments that had been completed were closed May 2, 1892, but however after the allotments were completed, they made that run April 19, 1892. But the final rolls of the selection of allotments were closed for the records. I remember the day of the run. Annie (Pedro) and I were still just kids. They took a hayrack-load of us kids up there where the German Prison Camp is, north of the Fort Reno Reformatory. They took us and unloaded us over there. We was waiting for the start of the