

lotments. And El Reno started right north of where it is now. Across the river. But it's bottom land and in rainy weather everything would be soggy and there would be days that the streets were muddy and wagons get stuck--so they moved El Reno across the river to where it is now--on high elevation. That was 1893 when they moved it across to where it is now.

(Was Fort Reno there a long time before that?)

Fort Reno was established by executive order August 9, 1873--I mean 1883. And they started building it from then on. But it used to be north of the river where Darlington was. And because of that, the Cheyenne-Arapaho Agency was known as the Fort Reno Indian Agency. There was just a barracks and stockade and they had some guns placed on the hills there--in every direction--in case of Indian uprising. But when executive order by Chester A. Arthur was declared, then they moved it across on the hill where it is now--Fort Reno. And then they started accepting Indian scouts.

INDIANS SOLD ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ILLEGALLY

(Back at this time we're talking about--1898 and so forth--when you were telling about the cowboys and the soldiers--and the Indians and the saloons--were there bootleggers in those days that sold whisky to Indians?)

Well, in a way there were. But they bought the liquor from the liquor stores. And saloons. There were no moonshine distillers. But everything was bought--standard whisky that they sell to Indians. I know sometimes there'd be drunks on the reservation. They bought liquor from these whisky peddlars that come on the reservation. But it wasn't very long till they'd get throwed in jail over there at Darlington--Indian jail.

(How much did they have to pay for whisky in those days?)

Whisky was very reasonable in price, I think--like Old Crow and other brands.