CATALOGUE OF CASTS TAKEN BY CLARK MILLS, ESQ., OF THE HEADS OF SIXTY-FOUR INDIAN PRISONERS OF VARIOUS WESTERN TRIBES, AND HELD AT FORT MARION, SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA., IN CHARGE OF CAPT. R. H. PRATT, U. S. A.

The attention of anthropologists in later years has been directed very closely to the shape of the head, of the lineaments, and of the external form generally of mankind during life, instead of being confined to that of the eranium and the skeleton, and every opportunity of securing accurate easts, in plaster, of the native races of a country is eagerly embraced. The face masks made by the brothers Schlagintweit, of Asiatic tribes, are well-known standard objects in the principal ethnological collections of the world and constitute the largest single series yet brought together.

It has always been difficult to obtain face easts of the North Ameriean Indians. They manifest a deeply rooted aversion to the process required, and, indeed, a superstitious fear generally of being imitated in any manner, even by the pencil or camera. The face masks from nature now in existence have, for the most part, been taken from the dead, with the consequent lack of vital expression, and the opportunity of obtaining life-like similitudes of 64 Indian prisoners of war, of at least six different tribes, was promptly embraced by the Smithsonian Institution. No difficulty was experienced in securing these casts, as the Indians had every confidence in the statements of Captain Pratt, who had them in command, that there would be nothing detrimental to either soul or body in the process, and, indeed, he himself was first subjected to it to reassure them. In fact, understanding that the casts were destined for the city of the Great Father at Washington, there to be preserved forever, one invalid whose treatment was deferred until the last could searcely be satisfied even with the assurance that he should not be neglected .— S. F. BAIRD.

Letter from Captain Pratt.

FORT MARION, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., February 9, 1878.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird,

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 23d of January, I am authorized to forward the categorical list and offenses of the prisoners, compiled from the official reports of the officers having the matter of looking up offenders in charge at Indian agencies. I have added to that list the date and place of arrest or capture, and the date of death of those who have died. To give the other information asked, I add in general some account of our later dealings with these people. This you can abridge or rearrange to your purpose.

Down to less than thirty years ago these tribes roamed without hinderance from the Platte River to the Gulf of Mexico, ranging through

New Mexico, Eastern Colorado, the western parts of Kansas, the Indian Territory, and Texas, having little care or oversight from the government. From time to time their limits were decreased, until, in 1867, they had been given fixed reservations in the Indian Territory; the Cheyennes and Arapahoes west of the Cherokees and north of the Washita River, with hunting privileges in Western Kansas, while the Kiowas and Comanches were south of them and west of the Chickasaws, with privileges to hunt in Northwestern Texas. The opposition to abridgment of their ancient freedom required an active military force to get them within these limits. At the end of 1868, after several engagements and continued unrest from pursuit of troops, they were brought directly under care of their agents upon their reservations. The period of quiet was short. They soon commenced raiding along the frontier, more particularly on those parts they had thought their own. The few cases of punishment received in these forays from the troops or outraged border settlers were only sufficient to give them a relish. Buffalo hunters invaded their territory and angered them by a wholesale destruction of the best resource of their nomadic life. Individual Indians were not held accountable for notorious offenses, and their reservations grew to be places of refuge, from which they raided and to which they fled in comparative protection. Moving in small parties they enforced terror far into the settlements and wreaked vengeance upon the weak and isolated, not sparing women and children, whom they sometimes carried captives to their camps. This was their war, and recitals of adventure on these incursions formed a staple interest in their ceremonies and around their camp-fires. Stealing horses, mules, and eattle from settlements near was largely indulged in. This stock, if not desired for home use, found purchasers on another border or within their own limits. Sometimes the thieves were traced out and called upon to return the stock, but oftener it was clear gain. In this business they had strong competitors and much encouragement by contact and example from the bad white men who leech upon the sparsely settled districts of the frontier. The worthy settler suffered many losses from these men, who, often personating the red man, organized a system of depredations of incredible magnitude, and succeeded in attaching much additional blame on the Indians. Throughout 1870, '71, '72, and '73, things went on from bad to worse. Texas furnished their richest field, but all settlements bordering their reservations suffered; so that in these years scarcely a neighborhood but could tell of some murders or depredations. Surveying parties, emigrants, the lone settler, wagontrains with supplies for the military, their own consumption, or traders' use, all fell under their lawlessness and barbarous rapine. The counsels and urgings of their agents and other authorities were flung to the winds.

Early in 1874 it was determined to end by force what other measures were clearly unable to stay. To this end, a day was fixed, about mid-

summer, on which all Indians of these tribes who wished to be at peace were to come to their agencies, submit to an enrollment, such roll-ealls and other oversight as might be established to hinder their absence. Those who remained out after this date were to be declared hostile and forfeit whatever rights and privileges, heretofore enjoyed, the government might determine to remove. This intention was fully published, but many were incredulous, and when the day arrived, about half each of the Kiowas and Comanches, with a greater proportion of the Cheyennes and a few Arapahoes, had accepted hostilities. They found their error when commands from Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, and the Indian Territory moved upon them simultaneously, and throughout the fall of 1874 and the subsequent winter followed them to their supposed safe retreats on the Staked Plains, or in the canyons of Red River. spring all of the tribes named, except a few score of Quahada Comanches, were driven in about their agencies. Many were captured in the open field and sent in, while others, evading the troops, threw themselves upon the mercy of the government by surrender to the military authorities at the agencies. As fast as they were taken, or surrendered, all horses, mules, and war material were taken from them, and the warriors confined or paroled within close limits. All against whom good evidence of having committed crime could be found were taken out, and charges were alleged with a view to legal action. Another class, composed of those who were notoriously guilty of crime, but against whom no good evidence could be brought, and also of those who were notoriously insubordinate and stirrers up of bad feeling, was selected to be sent east for confinement in some fort. Not many of the first class could be found, because of difficulties in identifying, as usually, in Indian murders, none live to tell the tale, and Indian testimony is not accepted. When the time came to send them east, for some reason the first class accompanied the second, and all were sent here, where they arrived on the 21st of May, 1875.

In looking up these cases, it was found difficult to strike amiss among so many offenders. Those who accepted the position of friendship to the government by remaining at their agencies, averaged little better than the hostiles, their opposition and offenses, generally, simply antedating those of the hostiles.

Personal history sufficient for your purpose will probably be found in the list, but the charges are only alleged and not proven.

It is simply just to say that since being here these men have set an example to civilization in good behavior; twenty-two of them have learned to read and write, understandingly; while in the matter of labor, at such as could be given, they have not failed or weakened in the slightest degree.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

R. H. PRATT, U. S. Army.

LIST OF INDIANS.

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The foregoing tabular statement is correct.

R. H. PRATT, First Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry, in charge of Indian prisoners.

NOTES ON THE PRECEDING LIST.

CHEYENNES.

30676 (1) Heap of Birds.—Chief.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875. Died October 9, 1877.

Ringleader.

30677 (2) Bear Shield.—Chief.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Killed Watkins.

30678 (3) Minimic.—Chief.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30679 (4) Medicine Water.—Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, March 5, 1875.

Charge 1st.—Wilful and deliberate murder. Did kill or assist in killing a party of surveyors, white men, consisting of Capt. Oliver F. Short and his son, F. D. Short, James Shaw and his son, J. Allen Shaw, and J. H. Renchler, residents of Lawrence, Kans. Also, Henry C. Jones.

Charge 2d.—Abduction. Illegal detention. Kiduapping. Did carry off or assist in carrying off Catherine, Sophia, Julianne, and Mary Germain, aged, respectively, 18, 13, 7, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. Held the first two as captives from September 11, 1874, until March 1, 1875.

30680 (5) Long Back.—Subchief.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, March 18, 1875.

Held and abused Germain girls.

30681 (6) White Man.-Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, March 5, 1875.

Accomplice in Short and Germain murders; pointed out by Medicine Water.

30682 (7) Rising Bull.—Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, March 5, 1875.

Accomplice in above murders; pointed out by Germain girls.

30683 (8) Cohoe.—Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, January 9, 1875.

Accomplice (pointed out by Big Moccasin and Medicine Water) in Germain murder.

30684 (9) Bear's Heart.—Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Accomplice (pointed out by Big Moccasin and Medicine Water) in Germain murder.

30685 (10) Star.-Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

No offence charged.

30686 (11) Howling Wolf (Minimic's Son).—Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30687 (12) Making Medicine.-Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30688 (13) Antelope.-Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30689 (14) Come-uh-see-vah (Wolf's Marrow).—Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30690 (15) Little Medicine.—Chief.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30691 (16) Shave Head.-Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30692 (17) Roman Nose.-Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30693 (18) Big Nose.—Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30694 (19) Squint Eyes.—Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30695 (20) Little Chief .- Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30696 (21) Matches.-Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30697 (22) Buffalo Meat.-Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30698 (23) Buzzard.-Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Ringleader.

30699 (24) Soaring Eagle. - Warrior.

Arrested at Fort Wallace, Kansas, December 25, 1874.
Brown murder, near Wallace. Had Brown's pistol when captured by Lieutenant Hinkle.

30700 (25) Moconista.-Warrior.

Arrested at Fort Wallace, Kansas, December, 25, 1874. Brown murder.

30701 (26) Left Hand.—Warrior.

Arrested at Fort Wallace, Kansas, December 25, 1874. Brown murder.

30702 (27) Chief Killer.-Warrior.

Arrested at Staked Plains, Texas, September 24, 1874.

Participated in the killing of the Germain parents and son and daughter, and in the carrying away into captivity of the four sisters.

30703 (28) Mochi.—Squaw.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, March 5, 1875.

Put an axe in head of Germain girls' father.

Grey Beard. - Chief.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875.

Jumped from the train *en route*, near Houston, Fla., May 21, 1875, and was shot by the guard and died in two hours. Ringleader.

Big Moccasin.-Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, December 14, 1874. Died November 4, 1875.

Captured by Captain Keys, and pointed out by Medicine Water.

Ringleader and murder.

Lean Bear.—Chief.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875. Died July 24, 1875.

Ringleader.

Shaving Wolf .- Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875. Died December 5, 1876.

Ringleader.

Spotted Elk.-Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 3, 1875. Died January 2, 1877.

Ringleader.

ARAPAHOES.

30704 (29) Packer. - Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, March 5, 1875.

Charge.—Wilful murder. Killed Leon Williams, a Mexican herder in the employment of the United States Government, at Arapahoe and Cheyenne Agency.

30705 (30) White Bear.-Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, March 5, 1875.

Attempt to kill. Did shoot at, with intent to kill, F. H. Williams, an employé of the United States Government, at the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Agency.

KIOWAS.

Woman's Heart.—Chief.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, October 3, 1874. Released by order of the Secretary of War, April 18, 1877.

Participated in the assaults on Amos Chapman and party, and on Major Syman's train, near the source of the Washita River, Texas, September 9 to 13, 1874. Participated in the murder of Jacob Dilsey, on the North Fork of the Canadian River, below Camp Supply, near Cottonwood Grove, Indian Territory, November 21, 1873.

CADDOES.

30706 (31) Huh-nah-nee.—Prominent Man.

Arrested at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, April 7, 1875. Killed E. P. Osborne (Black Beaver's son-in-law) near the Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, August 22, 1874.

30707 (32) White Horse.—Chief.

Arrested at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, 17th December, 1874.

Led the party killing Manuel Ortego and Lucien Munós, near Dr. J. J. Sturms, on the Little Washita River, Indian Territory, August 22, 1874. Participated in the Howard's Wells Texas massacre, 1872. Led the party killing the Lee family and abducting the Lee children, near Fort Griffin,

Proc. Nat. Mus. 78—14 Oct. 17, 1878.

Texas, 1872. Led the party killing Mr. Koozier, near Henrietta, Texas, and carrying his wife and four children in captivity, 1870. Led the party attacking the mail stage, dangerously wounding the driver, robbing the stage, killing, wounding, and robbing the stage of its mules, near Johnson's Station, 25 miles west of Fort Concho, Texas, July 14, 1872. Notoriously a murderer and raider.

30708 (33) Wo haw (Beef).—Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, October 3, 1874.

Participated in the murder of Manuel Ortego and Lucien Munos. Was in the party killing Jacob Dilsey.

30709 (34) Bird Chief, alias Bird Medicine, alias Bad Eye.—Warrior and Leader.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, October 3, 1874.

Participated in the assaults on Amos Chapman and party, and Major Syman's train near the source of the Washita River, Texas, September 9 to 13, 1874. Led the party, killing Jacob Dilsey on the North Fork of the Canadian River, below Camp Supply, near Cottonwood Grove, Indian Territory, November 21, 1873. Was in the party killing J. H. Martin, Mr. Canala, and Mr. Himes near Kiowa or Medicine Lodge Creek, Barbour County, Kansas, June 16, 1874. Participated in the murder of Earnest Modest; seized Modest by the wrist and held him while another shot him, near Wichita Agency, August 22, 1874.

30710 (35) Double Vision.—Petty Chief.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, October 3, 1874.

Was in the party murdering Earnest Modest. Held the bridle of Romero's horse all the time the murder of Earnest Modest was being accomplished.

30711 (36) Sa-a-mi-da (Bear in the Clouds).—Leader.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, October 3, 1874.

Participated in the murder of Earnest Modest. Took care of the horses of the party, while the other Indians hammered Earnest to death with their hatchets.

30712 (37) Lone Wolf.—Chief.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Headed a party of Kiowas, killing two buffalo-hunters, Dudley and Wallace, on the Canadian River, below Adobe Walls, early in 1874; led a party of 100 Indians, more or less, in assailing a party of non-combatants, citizens of the United States, viz, E. P. Osborne, E. H. Barrett, Jackson Clark, and Charles Losson, and did murder, or aid in, assist,

and abet the murder, with firearms of three of the aforesaid non-combatants, viz, Osborne, Barrett, and Clark.

30713 (38) Zo-tom (Biter).—Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Was in party headed by Mah-mante, killing two colored men on Salt Creek Prairie, between Jackson and Belknap, Texas, 1870 or 1871. Participated in the attack on buffalohunters at Adobe Walls, early in spring of 1871.

30714 (39) On-ko-eht (Ankle), - Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Bad man; was with Mah-mante, killing two colored men,

30715 (40) Ohet-toint (High Forehead).-Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Was with Mah-mante when he killed the man in the wagon; was with Lone Wolf killing two buffalo hunters.

30716 (41) E-tah-dle-uh (Boy).-Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Was with Lone Wolf killing buffalo-hunters (Dudley and Wallace); was in the party attacking buffalo-hunters at Adobe Walls, early in spring of 1874.

30717 (42) Zo-pe-he (Toothless).—Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Participated in the killing of two colored men. Went to Texas with a party of Comanches and participated in the killing of two men on the Clear Fork of the Brazos in the summer of 1873.

30718 (43) Tsah-dle-tah (White Goose).-Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Was with Lone Wolf, killing two men, buffalo-hunters, Wallace and Dudley; was prominent in the attack on troops at the Washita, August 22, 1874; helped to kill the white men Modest, Osborne, and others.

30719. (44) Zone-ke-uh (Teeth).-Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, February 18, 1875.

Was with Mah-mante killing the two colored men. Was with Lone Wolf killing two buffalo-hunters, Dudley and Wallace.

30720. (45) Beah-ko (Old Man).-Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Helped rob Shirley's store at the Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, August 22, 1874.

30721. (46) To-un-ke-up (Good Talk).-Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Stealing in Salt Creek Valley, Texas, late in 1871. Was with Lone Wolf killing Dudley and Wallace, buffalo-hunters.

30722 (47) Ko-ba (Wild Horse).—Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Was with Mah-mante stealing a lot of mules in the Brazos country in 1872. Participated in the attack on General Davidson's command at Wichita Agency, August 22, 1874.

30723 (48) Mau-ko-peh (Flat Nose).-Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Stealing horses, and was with Mah-mante stealing a lot of mules in the Brazos country in 1872.

30724 (49) Au-lih (Wise).-Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Was with Lone Wolf killing Dudley and Wallace. Was with Mah-mante when he killed the man in the wagon. Stealing horses. Helped rob Shirley's store. Participated in the attack on General Davidson's command.

30725 (50) Ko-ho (Kicking).— Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Was with Lone Wolf killing Dudey and Wallace. Was with Mah-mante killing the two colored men. Helped rob Shirley's store. Participated in the attack on General Davidson's command. Stealing mules.

30726 (51) To-o-sape (Bull with Holes in his Ears).—Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Was with Mah-mante killing the two colored men. Was with Lone Wolf killing Dudley and Wallace. Stealing nules.

30727 (52) Tsait-kope-ta (Bear Mountain).—Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Helped rob Shirley's store. Stole horses. Was with Lone Wolf killing Dudley and Wallace.

30728 (53) Pedro.—Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 18, 1875.

Killed a colored man, known as Frenchy, near the

Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, August 22, 1874. Was in a party killing two white men below Fort Griffin, Texas, in the winter of 1872–773. One of the men was riding a mule, and the other a horse, at the time. Was a prominent character in the party robbing Shirley's store. Stole horses and mules. Was with Mah-mante killing the man in the wagon.

Ih-pa-yah (Straightening an Arrow).-Warrior.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, February 18, 1875. Died October 5, 1875.

Stealing horses in or near the Salt Creek Valley, Texas, in the spring of 1873.

Co-a-bote-ta (Sun).—Warrior.

Arrested at Sulphur Ct. H., Indian Territory, October 23, 1874. Died May 24, 1875. Participated in the murder, of Jacob Dilsey.

Ah-ke-ah, alias Pah-o-ka (Coming to the Grove).—Warrior.

Arrested at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, October 3, 1874. Released by order of Secretary of War, April 18, 1877.

Participated in the murder of Jacob Dilsey.

Mah-mante, alias Swan (Man who Walks above the Ground).-Chief.

Arrested at Salt Fork, Red River, Indian Territory, February 13, 1875. Died July 29, 1875.

Led a party, killing two colored men, on the Salt Creek Prairie, between Jacksboro' and Belknap, Texas, 1870 or 1871. Killed a man on the road south of Fort Griffin, Texas, some time in 1870. Two men were riding in a lone wagon, Mah-mante lay concealed and shot one. Led a party stealing a large lot of mules in the Brazos country in 1871. One mule was spotted. Killed a white woman and child in revenge for the loss of two of his men, while on a raid in Southwestern Texas, in fall of 1874. Was with Lone Wolf, killing two buffalo-hunters, Dudley and Wallace, &c.

COMANCHES.

30731 (56) Eck-e-mah-ats (Buck Antelope.)-Warrior.

Arrested at Elk Creek, Indian Territory, October 26, 1874. Was in Texas with a party and stole horses about December, 1873.

30732 (57) Wy-a-ko (Dry Wood).—Warrior.

Arrested at Elk Creek, Indian Territory, October 26, 1874.

Has been in Texas stealing horses; was in Texas last in the winter of 1873-74.

30733 (58) Black Horse.—Chief.

Arrested at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, March 7, 1875.

Talked defiantly in council with Governor Davis at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, 1873. Killed a white man near Fort Cobb, Indian Territory, 1867. The man went in his company on a hunt, and it was thought at the time that Black Horse procured him to go for the purpose of killing him. That the Indian Agent Leavenworth and an inn-keeper named Lewis had engaged him to do the job on account of some trouble they had had with the man, who was a bad character.

30734 (59) Mad-a-with-t.-Warrior.

Arrested at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, March 7, 1875. Died July 21, 1877.

A raider. A bad man. Always trying to persuade young men to go off into Texas, always going himself.

30735 (60) Ta-a-way-ite (Telling Something).—Warrior.

Arrested at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, April 18, 1875.

A raider. A bad man. Always stealing horses or on a war-path. Never brings his horses to Sill. Steals them, and takes them to the Quahada Camp on the Staked Plains.

30736 (61) Pe-eh-chip (Tail Feathers).—Warrior.

Arrested at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, April 18, 1875.

He is one of the five fellows that shot their father and was outlawed; that Captain Lee (Tenth Cavalry) was sent down to Double Mountain after, in the fall of 1873. He has been on the war-path ever since.

30737 (62) Tis-cha-kah-da (Always Sitting Down in a Bad Place).—Warrior.

Arrested at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, April 18, 1875.

A bad man. Always off trying to steal horses, or on the war-path, &c. He is one of the desperadoes Captain Lee (Tenth Cavalry) was sent down to Double Mountain after late in 1873.

Quoi-yo-uh.-Warrior.

Arrested at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, April 8, 1875.

Bad man. Stealing horses. Stole thirty or more horses from the Chickasaws.

Pa-voor-ite (Little Prairie Hill).—Warrior.

Arrested at Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, December 25, 1874.

Helped steal forty-six horses from near Fort Sill belonging to K[iowa?] and C[omanche?] Agency and John Madden, citizen, May 11, 1874. Threatened to kill Mr. Clark, Comanches inn-keeper, on the day of the Wachita disturbance, August 22, 1874. Drew pistol on Clark.