

were losing their land pretty fast anyway because as the young allottees became young men and began to think about looking for a life partner, he needed transportation; and many forty acres of land of the Miami young folk--young men went for a \$29 buggy. And here at Miami, Oklahoma, the county seat of Ottawa County, the town was named after the Miami tribe. So in 1916, restrictions were removed from all Miamis. There are no restricted land in the Miami today. Then later on, some of the folks became interested in claims that my great-grandfather David Jebo, former chief of the Miamis, had worked on for about the last fifteen years of his life. Because many of those treaties going back to Indiana land treaties, it was agreed the Indians made the government agree that they would sell the land to the white settlers for the cost from the Indian plus the actual handling of the land, but the government didn't see fit to do that. They were buying this land for way less than \$1.00 an acre and in many cases it sold through the land agent for twelve and fifteen dollars an acre which was a breach of promise, agreement with the Indians. The government started making money off of it right from the very beginning. So, there was some talk, of course, with the commissioner and one thing and another, and the government agreed at that time that they owed the Miami more money. We are getting it or hopeful of getting it presently. Actually, the cession of land that was made in 1795 at Greenville, Ohio, we were awarded judgment on some five years ago. It amounted to \$4,667,667 and some cents, whole bunch of 6's and 7's anyway. (laughter) Actually, the group of Miami back in Indiana that received special consideration in 1840 treaty will share in this payment today. They and their ancestors, of course--not ancestors, but descendants, is that right? So presently, it looks like a payroll for this money that there will be 4,292 people