

(Yeah.)

And they left their fields and then they were promised that in later years that they would be reimbursed for what they had lost. So that was the understanding that they had. And then after they came from Pittsburg, they went to Kansas. Winfield, Kansas, which was within that district. And then they were there for a number of years.

And then they were removed, then they were requested to move back into Oklahoma. And then that's when--see there were thousands of them at the time--but then the spinal meningitis got them. They lost several families. Families and families were lost at that time. Of course they considered that kind of a vicious threat due to the fact of drinking contaminated water. They said that was one of the biggest problems that they faced besides--that year when they were in Knasas, they said they had their fields already cultivated, because they were of the agricultural type. And what corn they had saved to plant their seed at that year, shortly after--that was in the 18--uh, I think 18 about 30, around there. From 1825 I believe that's when they were removed. And then they went into Knasas, and that's where they lost all of their crops for that year. And they said there was practical famine. They had a famine that year.

(Yeah, I bet so.)

And then they said that children, they had to ration the children so and so. Sad there was no, they couldn't find no game as they did where they did--in Louisiana. See, game was plentiful and they didn't have to go out except for the few raiders such as the Kiowa, and the Comanches that raided them because you know, they were stealing. They were just---theives you know at that time, raiders. But my people were the peaceful people due to the fact that this word Texas was a mistaken pronunciation of te-sha. And te-sha means friend. So they