

Oh, yeah! Right here on the front.

(I wonder if he ever painted John Ross' house?)

Don't ask me all of them question, as I said. As you heard, back there people didn't keep up with all that.

(Where did you, get these pictures?)

Oh, yes! Them is pictures they came out of Little Rock, magazine, in my aunt's. To write and get one.

(That's a pretty house?)

Oh, yes! It's beautiful. He brought his wife back here second wife and they went back, you know. And his oldest son---grandma kept his son, he was living there when the house got burnt. It was burnt the same night that killed granddad. Nave you see. These bushwhackers. 1845 in New Mexico. Now here's a picture of S.W. Ross, Indian Territory, in 1844. That's when they establish the Murrell house. See his father-in-law, Lewis Ross who was the brother to Chief, you see. He help furnish the unit, that built that. Excepting commission from some of the mix tribes in Cherokee County to paint that poster. Two groups of these families are located in Oklahoma, still in procession of the family, (not clear). These was ah---own by the Gulielma family, you know. All of the old timers are died. And the Ross, owns what is the S.W. Ross, Andrew son, we called him. Shorey S.W. Ross, Chief of Cherokee. He was also named John Ross, John Golden Ross was likewise prominent in Cherokee Nation. He was born 1787, and he died in June 1858, and mama was born in 1855. He is holding his title as a Cherokee advocate. The first (not clear) 1844. His oldest son William Porter Ross, you see. And William Porter Ross was the grandfather of Mr. Arkin's daughter, you see. He was a banker you know, One of the boys got married, that's how much (not clear)