

families were, you know, pretty well off. And the Johnsons. You see, they were Indian women that married white men, see, and their husbands handled the money. I won't say how the women fared. I don't think they fared too good. Most of all of 'em like Juanita's folks. See, her father handled - - name of a white man nameed Carter, no, Porter. That's my daughter-in-law, see. And I don't think - - I don't know what happened to her people, but I don't think they fared too good. And they didn't get but just a teeney bit of money. That's the last time the Indians got money. Not enough to even, oh, ten or eleven dollars or somethin' like that.

(Well, you were talkin' last time about intermarriage. These half Indian and half Negro. Were there many people like that?)

Well, yeah. The Creeks were really the ones that married mostly Negroes, you know, more than any other tribe did. The Creek Indians. And - now, this is where the Indian come down a - - actually Indian people - they got to be Cherokee, weren't really Cherokee - - I don't mean all the Cherokees, I mean all the ones my grandma - - - When my grandmother's Indian relatives come out of Canada, you know, after the revolution, they were called Corn Indians. Yeah- Corn. Well, they had to leave then 'cause, see, the French lost. And they fought with those, you know, the French people. And 'course, the ones that I'm kin to, my grandmother, well, of course they married into the French. They settled in Ohio. And that was the time, you know, in the time of history way back where old Sequoyah, you know, was Cherokee. He was the one that worked out that - a- alphabet for the Indians. And a - - you know, he was driven further and further west, all the time. Well then, as the whites settled more and more into the further west - - well, the Indians