

horse or managed to get to my school that was as far as five and six miles away. People don't know what it is to rustle now. You'd just think we wouldn't have time for those things now, but we did.

(But you didn't have much choice did you?)

That's what vexes me, people will talk about education today. Things were different in that day and time. ((Several sentences not clear. Static on tape.))

Why the first time, I got my contract from the Cherokee Nation, I got fifty dollars for my first year. In my sixty-ninth year, but of course, I never quit teaching, after we was married, we moved around and was gone so long, and came back and took up the place. But mother had passed away, but oh, yes. . . .

(Do you know how Foyil got its name?)

Yes. Old man A. Foyil come up there sometime before, in the 1800's sometime. Cause it was 1894 when we came there, and he had good store there and a home built and an orchard. And he came from Redland. And he had one sister and that sister's husband, Hugh Davis worked in the store with him, and they lived there. But that's how Foyil got its name. It was named after the old man that came there and started it, and finally got a post office. Now, we came here we'd have to go to Foyil to get our mail, and it was there in his store. ((Voice in background: Tell him about that dog at night.))

Yard dog. Yes. Everybody'd gone to bed but mother and I. And dog got to barking at somebody at the back gate, at something. He wouldn't turn loose, and so mother walked out there to see what was the matter. And she got out there and there was this big nigger standing out there, and he wanted to stay all night. And my, she didn't, it was just a man, she wasn't sure it--