

do any good up to the court, however. They didn't have any witnesses; only Cherokees that were incompetent witnesses. And when they came back the children and the little girl were gone and the house was burned down. They hunted all night for them and what few Cherokees they could find, helped them hunt. But they did not find them that night and until about 10: 0'clock the next day. And then they just gathered, got together, and left that country. Came to this country. ( You told me that the white men came in there and just took over the horses and plows?)

Yeah. He had two plows going for wheat and they had just unhooked the plows that evening when these fellows drove in there to the spring and camped. And next morning, they just hooked up his plows and went to plowing the wheat for themselves.

( After your grandfather got out here, you told me about a lot of orphans in this part of the country.)

Yeah. - Well, they didn't do that until about 1828, you know. And he stayed around here and grew up, here. And when the war, 1860 broke out, he was a man. Then, you know, and he was a Methodist Minister.

( What was his name again?)

W.A. Duncan - Walter Adair Duncan. And he acted as Chaplain among the soldiers a while, and he finally took his family and other families and went to Texas for during the rest of the war. And while he was there - - there were a lot of wild hogs in the country. They fenced a little field and tried to raise - -

( Was this during the Civil War?)

Along about 1860 or so, '63, '64, somewhere along there. When he came back here he gathered up those hogs and - - had them in this little field he had built; about ten or fifteen acres. And he had older boys and my dad. And they drove wild hogs around this fence every day; back and forth for two or three weeks. And