

Indian dress, and I learned not to be afraid of him or anyone else because of their Indian blood.

EFFECT OF FARMING ON EDUCATION

In our school experience during the territorial days, the people in that surrounding country farmed and raised large crops--mostly cotton and corn at that time. And when school would open, there would be a pretty good attendance until it came time to pick cotton, when people took their children out of school for picking cotton. They didn't get back into school until the farm work was done and it would be too cold for any other kind of work. And then all of the children for as far as 5 or 6 miles around the little town came to school riding horses, or in buggies, or in carriages. They came any way to get there. It seemed that they came at that time, more or less, because their parents wanted to get them out of their hair. I guess you couldn't blame them much for that. (Did attendance vary?)

The school attendance would fall off as soon as time for farming began again. When it came time to plow the fields and plant corn the children would leave school. And at the time of the last day of school, they'd be very few--sometimes we wouldn't have more than 20 or 25 pupils in attendance. And then again, it would go from 100 up to as much as 146. I'm quite sure of that because I counted them and wrote their names down on my tablet paper and took it home to show grandmother how we were doing in school--how many new pupils there were. And at one time, I assured her that I knew every one of them.

LIFE WITHOUT MODERN CONVENIENCES

(How was life without modern conveniences?)

In those days, there were no residential telephones, there were no radios, there were no automobiles, no movies, no televisions, but we didn't lose much time. We had a --well when we got our lessons in the evening we were allowed to go to our neighbors to play dominoes, play checkers, or what you might have. In the