

steps and posts. As late as 1920 some of those ologs was still standing up.

They used them for posts.

(Now your grandfather, you said his little house--)

His house, he build that house. Well, from this house you go straight east about three hundred yards towards the creek. Right on the edge of the creek was his little house. He had two of them--one large one and a small one. He lived in the small one. One of his other sons lived in the other log house by the side of him, but he finally moved and built him a government house up there about two miles from this house.

(Now your grandfather's two little houses, and this house--are these all on this land that your father selected for his allotment?)

My mother's. My mother selected that land for her allotment. It was hers.

(Now when his other son moved away and built his government house, whose allotment was that on?)

My uncle? It was his own. My uncle's allotment. And he had been to Chilocco School and got married and he joined the Indian Police at Anadarko in the early days and the house that he built before the country opened, he hired a man to live in it and take care of it. We didn't know what kind of man he was, but he was the head of an early day outlaws. He lived in it.

(I think you told me a story about that one time.)

Yes. He lived in that house. His wife, and he had one son, Lee Jones. But this man's name wasn't Jones--his name was Johnson. That's the way I learned it. Mr. Johnson.

(The outlaw's name?)

Johnson. He was the outlaw leader. They had a big corral down at the creek. He'd go around these Indians and locate race horses and pretty horses and he hired two Indian boys to steal them and bring them to his house, and then they store them away in the corral. Hide them. Till some of those outlaws come in one night with horses all worn out and they leave their old wornout horse