

the government. That's when they start petition the 160 acres to all the Indians. The government was giving them for their homes. So we were to get two quarters of land each to an Indian, but there was a smarter Indians that got educated and they become theif and they become liers. The smart people become that. So they went and cheat the other tribes and told them that, "We only getting one land." And these other smart educated Indians they went ahead and they drawed money for extra land. The Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches supposed to have. They got that. Instead of giving two quarters they give them one. And the--other people went and paid them for the lands that we supposed to have. That's how come that we just got 160 acres a piece instead of 2 quarters. All right, then after she died, the word began to take that and that's when they make this--they partition the land. They went and homestead the land. They put stakes.

STAKING HOMESTEADS:

So my grandfather when I was one year old, I guess my grandfather stake this in my name, right here where I live, today, and I own this 160 right here. That belongs to me where I live now. All this place belongs to me. So my grandfather he got my name in that office and they give me this allotment here. Then he went ahead and lived there after that for several years when I was five. We were still--I just could remember, when I was five I could remember then when I seen that log house, and I seen part of his belongings. I was five years old then. And then that's when my mother put me in here at the first school that was up here at St. Patrick's Indian School they call it.

(Where was that?)

Right here at the mission at the southwest part of Anadarko. They call it Catholic, it was a Catholic school. And that where it was under the government school for the Indians. So I went to school there when I was five years old and I went to school there and finally I got about seven or eight years old and about that time my grandfather he had his place down here south