

Yeah. Course at that time you could have head of a branch right over there, and then over here be where it empties into the creek, way over yonder. And then over here, there's part of a hill, see, where a hill made a turn, that's your line, that's one of your posts there. And over here maybe the creek over here. And another little creek running into the main creek where you went in down here you know. And that would be their holding. Maybe a thousand acres in there. That's way Aunt Betsy Buzzard was. She had about close to a thousand acres.

INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT IN EARLY DAYS

Well. In those early days did the Indians maintain their own law enforcement?) Yeah. We had the Cherokee law here. And the court house used to be right south of Salina, south of Spring Creek down there. What was the fellows name that bought that? He was Osage. I can't think of his name right now. He bought that. Use to be the old Salina court house. I just wonder if it's still there. And I wouldn't know how to get to it now since the section lines are--we use to go and take that road yonder and wind around and get up there to it.

(Well, it was on the east side of the river wasn't it?)

Yeah. Quite a ways from the river.

(Well, the Indians brought all their cases then down to the old Saline Court House. Up in Craig and Ottawa and Delaware County. They had judges I guess, Lawyers?)

Oh yes. Judge Clark was one of the Judges, I don't know, I did know of a couple more. Old man Wycliff was judge.

(What was some of the offenses that occasioned them having to bring the Indians into court? Was it over land or--)

Well, they'd maybe some one commit a murder, some of them do this and some do that. And some--most hard men that were convicted in the court was for horse stealing and cattle stealing and hog stealing and few Indians would be, few full bloods would be convicted. Didn't make any difference whether he's a full blood or whether he's white man, if he violated the law he was punished.