

and grandmother, of course, they were not married then, I don't think. They had to walk all the way from Mississippi here, crossed the Mississippi River somewhere. And they come this southern route, I'd call it, down by Locksboat, Arkansas into Indian Territory, and that's where they located just as soon as they got in there. They--Eagletown was right there on the border of Oklahoma and Arkansas. So, why we should have been treated that way, I don't know. Course years after that they make some payment of, what they left in the house--they just nail it down as they left it, and they didn't have very much, I don't guess, but anyway they got payment...long years after that. I think my dad got about 103 dollars, seems like. That was his part of it, share of it, of what was left at their old home. Came here and I've always kinda proud of it.

#### SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED

But we established a Government. We had no Government before then. We used to have three chiefs, they's subchiefs--they all had to agree on everything, and that's divided up into three districts, Pushmataha, Moshulatubbee, Nitakechi, that'd be three of 'em. And we made pretty government, I think. We ran the schools, what little education we had, that was through the Indians. As they called Indian schools. We had no outside school. My first schooling was, I was 6 years old. A missionary Baptist preacher from Elderado, I believe, Texas, came into the territory, Indian Territory, through the county down there not so very far, I don't guess, and established a school. I don't know just how it was paid, but Choctaw government paid some I guess, but I don't know. There were about 75 children gathered around near Eagletown, and established a school. And he stayed there four years. I had to learn my English, what little I know now--I couldn't talk English at all. And, my daddy and my mother both were uneducated because there was no