

Not many, not many Choctaws owned them, they didn't, some of them maybe could buy one. They pretty high, you know--\$1500. was about as cheap as they could buy one. And so, Choctaws as a rule didn't want to do that anyhow, make slaves out of a human. A nigger is as human as ever...and I guess that's right. And we didn't have--right down near my old home, near Eagletown, post office, there was a--I remember in my time, a little shacks all along side of the road, road that goes into Arkansas. And I asked them what's those little houses? That's the slave's home. That's--bridge there, where that big tree, biggest tree in Oklahoma. Cypress tree, and there's a clearin' there, maybe a hundred acres, maybe two hundred. That's where the slaves worked, and there was mixed blood people in there; that had, the owner of slave, slave owner--and I never did know just who they were, they weren't full blood Choctaws, though. I think they were mixed, white, maybe. We had some mixed, Peter Pitchlyn was a mixed, very muchly mixed white. And Howell, two or three of those Howell's, they were Choctaws alright, but they were mixed, I don't know where the mixed come from; but they were intermarried somewhere, back there in Mississippi, I guess.

FAMILY RELATIONS

(Was your Uncle George, who was chief, the brother of your Uncle Peter who was the preacher?)

No, he was the brother to my grandfather who was the father of Peter J. Hudson, the preacher. James Hudson was a brother to George Hudson.

(So, George was really your great uncle?)

Yes.

(And Peter was your uncle. Now, what was your own father's name?)

Washington.

(Washington Hudson.)

He was uneducated, never did go to school. He was a boy I think during