

He tells of the different kinds of Indian corn he has raised. Flower corn and hickory cane corn was used to make the best hominy. Squaw corn, or Indian colored corn, was best for use in making corn meal. Flower corn was also used as popcorn as it was a soft corn. Squaw corn was parched and ground very fine to use as the base of a hot drink, perhaps something similar to present day instant drink mix. Now days, he reflects, you have to buy nearly everything in paper sack.

He says the squirrel is a smart animal. He burys lots of nuts in the ground after he has filled his storage places in trees. The squirrels can remember where to go to dig up a nut he has buried.

He says that there are still eagles on Grand Lake, which are now under protection. He says last year there was one prairie chicken that used to fly over his house going east in the morning and back west in the evening. But this year he could not see him. He thinks somebody eat him. He says his young says he has seen lots of prairie chicken and quail on the prairies, but no more. Around his wood yard he has a couple of coveys or quail. He says his young says he has to buy a box of black powder through Skillard's of Dollar & Cox, and .22 shot through the Skillard's.

He talks of his early school days at Carrolsryc school, where many Indian's children attended. He remembers the blackleathers, Choubous, Louats, Adairs, Carrolsryc and other Indian children in his school days. South of where he lives is Mustang Creek where many Indians lived in the early days. Mustang Creek ran thru the little trading post center of Okoee. The little village was long since disappeared, but at one time was a meeting place of Indians of the area. The village had two stores, a blacksmith shop, grist mill, post office, school house, as well as an area known as Okoee Fair Grounds where community events were held.

He recalls seeing the old "Cloud Indian" place where he was a young man. It was a large two-story log house, that was located over on Rome prairie. After the land was finally moved to Cherokee County, some of the old house number for what they believed the hidden policy.

As a young man he says he and other young men would go to someone's home for dancing, singing, and listening to string music. He says the Carrolsryc boys were all musicians, as was Fox Carrol and others, and they would go some times to hear. He says he and others would have had other things.

He recalls the old Fox Carrol and other little room factory at Okoee, and Frank Stevens and himself in the little shop there. He likes to recall the old sounds of the blacksmith hammering on the anvil in the old days. He used to take his horse to blacksmith shop in Okoee to get shod. While writing he says old Indian covenants and ropes like Billy Friend, Claude Nugent and the Dickerson would sit there and tell stories. Especially did he like to attend the fairs and other events at Okoee Fair Grounds where Indians would meet and visit with old friends and relatives.

Around 1877 he attended the Cherokee Orphans Home at Selma. He recalls he and four other Indians stayed with a relative while going to school there. The other Indians were Forest Muskrat, Billy Blackhawk, and Lowd's milk, and a boy known only as Tsi-ste (mouse).