

THOMSON, MARY

INTERVIEW

#12309

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DICTIONARY FORM
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
Indian-Pioneer History Project for Oklahoma

THOMPSON, MARY

INTERVIEW

12509.

Field Work site name Johnson L. Hamilton.

This report made on (date) November 30th, 1957.

1. Name Mrs. Mary Thompson, Choctaw.

2. Place of birth Antlers, Oklahoma.

3. Residence address (or location) _____

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month November Day 1 Year 1882.

5. Place of birth Near Grant, Oklahoma.

6. Name of father Rayman Roberts. Place of birth ^{now} Boswell, Okla.

Other information about father _____

7. Name of mother Harriett Williamsworth Place of birth ^{now} Boswell, Okla.

Other information about mother _____

Notes or comments to carry over to the next number should be written with the life and story of the person interviewed. Refer to Manual for suggestions on subjects and questions. Continue on blank sheets if necessary and attach firmly to this form. Number of sheets attached 3.

THOMPSON, MARY

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Johnson H. Ham

Investigator

November 30, 1934

An interview of
Thompson, Barbara, of Okla.

I was born October 1911, at
as Grant, Oklahoma.

My father's name
name was Hartman
this country, and lived near
Oklahoma, and the
buried there.

I was very young when
was raised by an uncle
whom I lived until
and I moved to what was the
where the Choctaw Council was
my husband was the interpreter for the
was a clerk for the lower
he died.

The Choctaw Council was
met some time in October and they would hold their council
for about thirty days before they would adjourn. The council
members would meet and pass laws for the Government of the
Choctaws and repeal some laws. We lived about a half mile

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from the Capital for several years and I used to visit the council very often during the sessions.

This woman that I lived with had a spinning wheel that she used in spinning cotton and wool. She would card the in a row; then she would fasten the cotton on the wheel. She would turn the wheel and the cotton would come out of the cotton or wool and she would then set it in bales and knit the socks and mittens. She would make a dye with some herbs and some berries and trees and tied together in a pot. The juice was the dye for the socks and mittens, and when she put them in with the dye they would as though they had been through the factory. She never made any cloth while I lived with her but she showed me some cloth that she had made before I came there.

I was enrolled by the Lawes Commission at Tusshahoma, some time in 1890, and was allotted land some time in 1903 at Atoka. It took us several days to get our land allotted to us on account of the great number of people waiting for their turn. At that time I did not know that we had an agency anywhere but after we allotted our land we then found out that we had an agency at Muskogee. All four certificates and patents came out of Muskogee, and we then learned that we had an

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LETTERS

1870.

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The first payment the Choctaws got was in 1837, when they got \$103.00. It was sent out by the officials of the Choctaws and he had to travel back to get the money and it nearly took him a year to get the money. Wilson became president of the Choctaws and the last being 1840, after which there were no more payments of any kind.

We had one track and saw it in the year that was the military track from the Choctaws in Arkansas. The track was very good and faded out. You can still see it and it is used to be.

I am a Choctaw and I am a member of the Choctaw tribe all of my life.

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1965

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