

HICKS, BEATRICE

INTERVIEW

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

Field Worker's name Mary D. Dorward

This report made on (date) September 30 1937

1. Name Beatrice Hicks

2. Post Office Address Tulsa, Oklahoma

3. Residence address (or location) 1211 West 2nd Street.

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Year 1886

5. Place of birth Tahlequah, Indian Territory

6. Name of Father Lafayette Guinn Place of birth \_\_\_\_\_

Other information about father White man

7. Name of Mother Mary Lowery Guinn Place of birth \_\_\_\_\_

Other information about mother One quarter Cherokee.

Notes or complete narrative by the field worker dealing with the life and story of the person interviewed. Refer to Manual for suggested subjects and questions. Continue on blank sheets if necessary and attach firmly to this form. Number of sheets attached 0.

Mary D. Dorward,  
Interviewer.  
September 30. 1937.

Interview with Beatrice Hicks  
1211 West 2nd Street  
Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Beatrice Guinn Hicks, one eighth Cherokee is the daughter of Lafayette Guinn, white man, and Mary Lowrey Guinn, one quarter Cherokee. Mrs. Hicks' grandmother, Nannie Lowery, was of the Old Settler Cherokees while her grandfather, Dan Lowery, was an immigrant Cherokee.

Mrs. Hicks was born in Tahlequah in 1886 and lived in Tahlequah until about 1920. She received an allotment, part of it being near Bartlesville and Dewey, the rest, that is the homestead, being about nine miles east of Tahlequah along the Illinois River. She was not permitted to sell her allotment for five years, the restrictions against selling being removed after that time.

Strip payments were received by Mrs. Hicks and by each of her four brothers and three sisters. The payments amounted to about three hundred and sixty-five dollars apiece which all went into the family treasury and was used for the general welfare of each.

Mrs. Hicks recalls that when she was a small child an old aunt who had come over the Trail of Tears used to

2

relate her experiences. The aunt was herself just a child when she came from Georgia with a great party of Cherokees. Some of whom were in wagons, some on horseback, and some afoot. They were driven by white men who would shout and yell such things as, "Get up there," just as if they were herding cattle. The Indians had been obliged to leave behind all their possessions except such as they could carry with them, some carrying what they had in a bundle on a stick.

The Cherokees established a settlement at Tahlequah because it had a good water supply. They gave it the name Tahlequah meaning "that will do," signifying that the water was adequate and "would do."