

PIGG, BRADLEY (MRS.) INTERVIEW

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

Field Worker's name Eunice M. Mayer

This report made on (date) August 23 1937

1. Name Mrs. Bradley Pigg

2. Post Office Address Mangum, Oklahoma

3. Residence address (or location) West Jefferson

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month September Day 15 Year 1880

5. Place of birth Hood County, Texas

6. Name of Father G. R. Moore Place of birth Arkansas

Other information about father _____

7. Name of Mother Susie Shepherd Place of birth Texas

Other information about mother _____

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

Interview with Mrs. Bradley Pigg
Mangum, Oklahoma

Mrs. Bradley Pigg of Mangum came to this section with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Moore, from San Saba County, Texas, in 1890. She was about ten years old when the family made the trip from Texas to the present site of Ladessa.

Her father engaged in farming and stock raising after arriving in the new country. After living in the Ladessa community for five years, the family moved to Mangum. Mr. Moore engaged in the hardware and jewelry business with Jim Logan as partner and then founded the brick plant.

The brick plant was established at its present location. Mr. Moore, Mrs. Pigg's father was active in securing the right of way for the Rock Island railway in 1900.

In 1904 Miss Moore was married to Bradley Pigg, who had emigrated to this section from Cook county, Texas, in 1900. Mr. Pigg owned a farm at Reed.

In 1933, Mr. Pigg sold his meat market, founded here in the early days, to his son, George. At present Mr. Pigg is engaged in farming and stock raising.

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Independence Day celebrations were enjoyed here in the early days. Cowboys would dance in their boots and their spurs at the two-day celebration. There was no disorderly conduct and the celebration was conducted without any form of rowdiness.

Cowboys never wore overalls although they affected wide belts and most of them carried six-shooters. They wore boots while riding on the range and they wore the smaller type of ranch hat.

Mrs. Pigg saw seven hundred Kiowa Indians east of Mangum; for a short time the Indians obtained their Government checks here and Mangum served as a trading post.

In 1891, 1892 and 1893, a drought ravaged the county. Many settlers gave up their claims, although some of them returned later.

Mrs. Piggs father hauled lumber from Quanah to build their first house. The freight wagon was pulled by a three-horse team, and four days was required to make the trip.

Settlers in the Ladessa District received their mail at Mangum. Henry Sweet was postmaster at Mangum. Professor Parsons

taught school in a one room frame school located on the present site of the Edison school. A dug out had been used for a school in Mangum.

There were no grades in this school; the only subjects which were taught were reading, writing, arithmetic and geography.

The weekly meeting of the Literary Society on Friday night was an event in the lives of the school children and patrons.

Women used side saddles for horseback riding in the early days. They wore long black skirts, sometimes containing as much as five yards of cloth, for riding habits.

Large herds of cattle were occasionally driven through Mangum en route to Woodward for shipment to Kansas City. Sometimes there were ^{as} many as one thousand head of stock in a herd. Hours were required for a herd to pass a given point.

Church services were first held at the school house. Two denominations the Baptist and Methodist, held services once a month. Later, when four denominations were represented in Mangum services were held weekly.