

SMITH, J.E.

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SMITH, JOE. INTERVIEW BIOGRAPHY FORM  
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
Indian-Pioneer History Project for Oklahoma

Field Worker's name Maurice R. Anderson

This report made on (date) July 14, 1937

1. Name Mr. Joe Smith.

2. Post Office Address Wynnewood, Okla.

3. Residence address (or location) \_\_\_\_\_

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month x Day x Year 1879

5. Place of birth Cherokee Town, Chickasaw Nation.

6. Name of Father Henry Smith Place of birth Ohio.

Other information about father \_\_\_\_\_

7. Name of Mother Hannah Kemp Place of birth Indian Territory.

Other information about mother \_\_\_\_\_

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 3.

QUICK, JOE. ...

Interviewer,  
Date: ...

The ...

...

...

The ...

...

...

...

Comanche Indians did not get to the scene of the hunt.

There are lots of the Cherokee Indian villages around

the prairie, and the Cherokee Indians

are still living in the old Cherokee Indian

villages, and they are still living in the old Cherokee Indian

Indians

They are still living in the old Cherokee Indian

villages, and they are still living in the old Cherokee Indian

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There are still a number of Cherokee Indian villages

there here today.

We were living in a great log house with a dirt

floor and a half log roof. The half log roof was covered

with logs and the cracks between the logs were filled with

clay and grass. I have heard that this was done and

grass together and while it was soft we would dash the

cracks full of this clay and grass, and when it dried it

would be like concrete.

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My father never did so much farming until in later years he would raise corn and a little patch of wheat for bread. He would take the corn and wheat to Milk Creek, and have it ground. When the wheat was ripe, the children would do the threshing. My father would spread sacks down on the ground, and put a big log by the sack with the bark peeled off of it, and we would take small bunches of wheat and beat it over this log. That is how we threshed our wheat.

Shelling corn was easy. He had several wooden blocks with little trenches cut in the blocks and the children would take an ear of corn in each hand and rub it across the blocks. The cobs would fly off the cobs.

I received a forty-acre allotment of land from the Chickasaw Government as any one who was a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation received this acreage.

I still live southeast of where old Cherokee Town used to be. I have lived in this neighborhood since 1879.

