

Notice of Copyright

Published and unpublished materials may be protected by Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S. Code). Any copies of published and unpublished materials provided by the Western History Collections are for research, scholarship, and study purposes only.

Use of certain published materials and manuscripts is restricted by law, by reason of their origin, or by donor agreement. For the protection of its holdings, the Western History Collections also reserves the right to restrict the use of unprocessed materials, or books and documents of exceptional value and fragility. Use of any material is subject to the approval of the Curator.

Citing Resources from the Western History Collections

For citations in published or unpublished papers, this repository should be listed as the Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

An example of a proper citation:

Oklahoma Federation of Labor Collection, M452, Box 5, Folder 2. Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

BRANDON, SAM.

INTERVIEW 10569

311

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

BRANDON, SAM

INTERVIEW

#10569

Field Worker's name Ruby Wolfenbarger

This report made on (date) April 27 1938

1. Name Sam Brandon

2. Post Office Address Sentinal, Oklahoma

3. Residence address (or location) Two miles south of Sentinal

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month March Day 18 Year 1872

5. Place of birth Tennessee

6. Name of Father Will Brandon Place of birth Tennessee

Other information about father Farmer

7. Name of Mother Mary Branley Place of birth Tennessee

Other information about mother Housewife

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 2

BRANDON, SAM

INTERVIEW

#10569

Ruby Wolfenbarger
Field Worker
April 27, 1938.

Interview with Mr. Sam Brandon
Sentinel, Oklahoma.

I was born in Tennessee in 1872, but my parents moved to Texas when I was about eight years old. I helped my father farm in Texas for a number of years, I had a small herd of cattle with my brand and a good wagon and team.

We were not far from the Territory line, about twenty miles, and in 1900 I decided to cross the river for I wanted more land and better land, I lost lots of my stock in the river. I had two wagons, about twenty head of cattle, five head of horses and our household goods; we also brought our chickens with us. We had a little trouble trying to get across the river. It was in December and the river was a thick coat of ice, we thought that we could cross on it but we got our wagons about half across and the ice broke with us, none were hurt but the women and children nearly froze to death. We had to leave our cattle in Texas until I could get back with them.

BRANDON, SAM

INTERVIEW

#10569

-2-

The country was very beautiful, even in the winter. There were lots of tress, blackjack, elm, sycamore, pecan, post oak and persimmons and in the fall we gathered lots of hickory nuts.

I took up an Indian lease of eighty acres, my house was a double log house with a hard dirt floor. We never knew what a broom was in those days, my wife used broom weeds which grew around there. It took lots of work getting the land ready for crops, we had to grub up the trees and stumps before we could plant. We used the stumps for our fuel and made a rail fence out of the other. We had to haul our drinking water about three miles from a spring, my stock got water from the creek.

There was lots of wild fruit and wild berries around the country. We raised most all of our foods in those days; I put up my meat and lard every year and we always raised a wonderful garden, had plenty of dried beans, peas and other things. We had our coffee ground, we made our sorghum molasses every fall and we didn't know what flour was for we ate corn meal three times a day.

BRANDON, SAM

INTERVIEW

#10569

-5-

I had several children who were old enough to go to school but they didn't get to go very much as I needed them at home to help with the crops. I sent my girls to school more than I did my boys as I thought that all a boy needed to know was how to be a farmer. The early settlers were too poor to send their children to school, we had to pay a small fee.