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

Field Worker's name Lawrence A. Williams

This report made on (date) July 3, 1937

1. Name Thomas H. Frazier

2. Post Office Address Whitesboro, Oklahoma

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

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month November Day 5 Year 1880

5. Place of birth Indian Territory

6. Name of Father Thomas W. Frazier Place of birth Kiamichi Valley

Other information about father Fought in the Civil War

7. Name of Mother Hanna Wade Frazier Place of birth \_\_\_\_\_

Other information about mother Daughter of Governor Wade, first

Governor of Wade County.

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

Lawrence A. Williams  
Field Worker  
July 3, 1937.

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Interview with Thomas H. Frazier  
Whitesboro, Oklahoma.

I was born in the Indian Territory, November 5, 1880.  
I am, therefore, fifty-seven years old.

My father, Thomas W. Frazier, was a full-blood Choctaw Indian born in the Kiamichi Valley. His birth date unknown. He was a soldier in the Civil War. He married an Indian girl who was also a full-blood Choctaw, in 1877. He was a school teacher, taught at the Talli-bookie school house, which is now Talihina City.

My mother, ~~Hanna Wade Frazier~~, was Governor Wade's youngest daughter. Governor Wade was Wade County's first Governor.

The first thing I remember seeing was Winchester Jones shot at the old council house. There was a white man who was traveling through the country trading horses. He traded to a man, whose name we won't mention, a horse that died the same day. Naturally that made him very angry, so he offered Winchester Jones ten dollars to shoot him. Jones shot him and threw him in a little creek about one half of a mile from Whitesboro. In about a week a United States marshal came through looking for this horse trader. He got to talking to some Indian boys, who said they knew where there

was a dead man. A few days before Mr. Jones had been boasting about shooting a white man, so it was very easy to convict him for murder.

After he had been sentenced to be shot, he asked five days to arrange his business and it was granted him. He stayed drunk for three days, went to church one day, and returned the fifth day to be shot. They set him down by a big tree, painted a spot over his heart, and let the best friend he had shoot him.

The first road that I can remember is the Arkansas to Stringtown stage coach road.

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#### WEAPONS

##### Bows and Arrows

The Choctaw Indians were famous for their bow making. They made them out of bois d' arc wood, which they cut in midwinter and let dry for almost a year. After they had seasoned it they would cut the wood into different sizes and lengths; for a tall strong man they would make a long-stout bow.

They were made from any straight timber that could be found. The arrow heads were very hard to make. Indians would get a piece of flint rock and break it into pieces about the size of a black bird's wing. Then they would heat them red hot, and they would use a turkey feather dipped in water to chip them with.

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MEDICINES USED IN EARLY DAYS

There is a weed that is called kermix vine that grows in the mountains that will cure any rattlesnake bite. Before it can be used it has to be beaten into a pulp and mixed with corn meal. Just spread it on over the bite. Chill and fever tonic was made from boiling wild plum tree roots.

DYES AND PAINTS.

The color black was made from Walnut stain, the color red was made from poke berries, and yellow was made from boiling the inside of post oak bark. The yellow and black would produce a dark green.

Mr. Frazier says there is no one but an Indian that can make a birch bark canoe.

Mr. Frazier lives five miles due south of Whitesboro on the side of the Kiamichi Mountain. He walks to town once a week after his mail.