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

Field Worker's name Ida A. Merwin

This report made on (date) July 15 1937

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1. Name Mrs. Minnie C. Jones
2. Post Office Address R. 2. Morrison, Oklahoma
3. Residence address (or location) 9 miles north of Morrison--Wichone Oil Camp
4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month September Day 24 Year 1857
5. Place of birth Fulton Co. Illinois

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6. Name of Father W. T. Galliher Place of birth Rush Co. Indiana

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

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7. Name of Mother Elizabeth J. (Hinken) Jones Place of birth Madison Co. Ohio

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

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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 4.

JONES, MINNIE C.

INTERVIEW.

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Ida A. Merwin,  
Interviewer  
July 15, 1937.

Interview with Minnie C. Jones  
Route 2. Morrison, Oklahoma.  
Born September 24, 1857  
Father-Wm. T. Galliher.  
Mother-Elizebeth J. Jones.

"PICNEER DAYS"

Minnie C..(Galliher) Jones, daughter of Wm. T. and Elizabeth J. Miliken Galliher, was born September 24, 1857, in Fulton County, Illinois.

My parents moved from Illinois to Kansas when I was three years old. I was reared and educated in Kansas.

In 1889 with my husband and family I came to Indian Territory, where my husband made a "run" in the opening of Old Oklahoma. His claim was contested and he lost his rights.

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In 1891 he made the race in the Sac and Fox Reservation and was successful in securing a claim which was located about three miles from the town of Ripley. We had to do our trading at Perkins which was across the river which we had to ford.

JONES, MINNIE C.

INTERVIEW.

4809

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Our first house was built of logs, termed a log cabin and was only sixteen feet square. We had a large family and it was very inconvenient in this one room, but we lived in it six years. Then we built a larger house of lumber.

We usually raised good crops during those days, but prices for crops and stock were low.

One year we had about three thousand bushels of corn which we sold for forty cents per bushel.

Hogs sold for two dollars and ten cents per hundred weight and cattle and horses were quite cheap also.

Labor could be secured for twenty-five and fifty cents a day, but my husband always felt a man earned more, and when he hired help he paid one dollar per day.

Across the river about four miles from our home was an Indian settlement of the Iowa tribe. They held many camp meetings at this place and other tribes would gather there and stay for weeks at a time. At one time

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when the Sac and Fox and Otoes were gathering here for a camp meeting, two Indian men and two women stopped at our place for water. I had some chickens which were fryers and they wanted some of them. When I let them know they could have the chickens, then they wanted them prepared ready to eat. I always felt a little uneasy around Indians and fearing they might do us harm, I prepared some for them, which they ate very greedily, then started on their way, without offering any pay for them.

My son who now lives in Tulsa often attended their meetings and gatherings of different kinds, and learned to talk their language. I think he could give some very interesting things about them, pertaining to their ways and to the customs of those days.

My time was needed with my home and family and I did not learn much of the Indian life. We lived on this farm about sixteen years, when we moved to Stillwater, later to Morrison where my husband died.