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BOBO, LACY PIERCE

INTERVIEW

#1250

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

Field Worker's name Harry M. Dreyer

This report made on (date) May 4, 1937

1. Name Lacy Pierce Bobo

2. Post Office Address 1952 N.W. 20th St.

3. Residence address (or location) Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month 5 Day 1 Year 1908

5. Place of birth #

6. Name of Father # Place of birth #

Other information about father #

7. Name of Mother # Place of birth #

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 0.

Harry M. Dreyer,
Field Worker
May 4, 1937.

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Interview with Lacy Pierce Bobo,
1952 N.W. 20th St.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

I am very anxious to do my part in contributing to this cause.

We had as many as five hundred people who were on the rolls twice and one who was on rolls three times.

In selecting land for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, we never paid any attention to the Indians' wishes. We merely selected the land for him and enrolled his name.

I have some pictures of men in party with me that were taken as they appeared on their horses.

When I was sent out into the field I did not have any instructions on how to go about my work. I rode into a town, which I will mention later, to get instructions. I called my boss by rapping on his door at the hotel at two in the morning, and explaining what I was up against. He replied, in a half angry tone at being aroused so early in the morning, that was what I sent you out for. I took the hint and left the hotel. I went out into the field and never returned for fourteen months.

Our water we got from the streams as we went along our way.

I learned to speak the Chickasaw language very well. The Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians did not believe in using the term forever for their titles. They always wanted the words "So long as the sun rises and sets" or "so long as the water flows". Some such terms were used in original treaties with the Chickasaw Indians. They were not in favor of having this property allotted but wanted to remain living on it long as the sun rises and sets.