

CARNES, LYMON. SECOND INTERVIEW

7856

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LEGEND & STORY FORM
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
Indian-Pioneer History Project for Oklahoma

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CARNES, LYMON.

SECOND INTERVIEW.

7856.

Field worker's name Joe Southern.

This report made on (date) October 18, 1937. 1937

1. This legend was secured from (name) Lymon Carnes.

Address Bentley, Oklahoma. Box 55.

This person is (male or female) White, Negro, Indian,

If Indian, give tribe Choctaw.

2. Origin and history of legend or story Allotment of lands by the Choctaw tribe through the United States Land Commission located at Atoka.

3. Write out the legend or story as completely as possible. Use blank sheets and attach firmly to this form. Number of sheets attached 2

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Joe Southern,
Investigator,
Oct. 18, 1937.

An Interview With Lymon. Carnes,
Bentley, Oklahoma.
Box 55.

I am a Choctaw Indian; my name is Lymon Carnes and I was born March 16, 1870, at a place four miles south-east of Atoka.

In 1903 the Commission at Atoka to the Southeastern district, after the land was surveyed and appraised in the Choctaw Nation by the United States Government, was housed and established at Atoka and then began the allotment of lands to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians and continued up to 1906. When the new born were allotted these lands were appraised from 25 cents up to \$10.00 per acre according to their agricultural and timber value and location. These older Indians had their preferences as to their homesteads and locations, and their surplus land was allotted to them by the Commission wherever they saw fit to allot them. Some time the land allotted was near their homestead and sometimes it was from ten to seventy-five miles away from them and sometimes the land was in blocks of from five to eighty acres according to location and

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appraised value. Some few Indians who were opposed to Statehood would not come in to appear before the Land Commission and choose their allotments and the locations for their homesteads, so the Land Commission allotted land to these Indians wherever they thought best for their own good. As a general rule the Land Commission selected the best and most valuable lands for their homesteads and assigned these lands to the Indians so that they could not have any objections to their allotments and the value of the same.