

HURST, W. P.

INTERVIEW

10287

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BIOGRAPHY FORM
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Indian-Pioneer History Project for Oklahoma

HURST, W. P.

INTERVIEW.

#10287

Field Worker's name Jasper H. Mead

This report made on (date) March 24, 1938

1. Name W. P. Hurst

2. Post Office Address Chickasha, Oklahoma.

3. Residence address (or location) 817 Illinois Avenue.

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month September Day 7 Year 1863

5. Place of birth Ohio.

6. Name of Father P. Hurst Place of birth Ohio

Other information about father Died at the age of sixty-five

7. Name of Mother Elizabeth Roy Place of birth Died at the age of 90.

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 _____.

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An Interview with W. P. Hurst, Chickasha, Oklahoma.

By - Jasper H. Mead, Investigator.

March 24, 1938.

I was born September 7, 1863, seventy-five years ago.

I came to the Territory in 1902 and the first place I landed was at Hunter, which in 1902 was a very small place consisting of two or three stores, a blacksmith shop and a flour mill. There was no pavement in Hunter in 1902 and the sidewalks were made out of 1 X 12 planks; these sidewalks were about three feet wide except where they passed in front of some store and then they were about five to six feet wide. Hunter is located close to Enid and the land in that country is what I would call level prairie.

In 1902 the land that was broke out was planted in wheat and oats, Wheat being the principal crop. The main water supply came from deep dug wells which afforded plenty of good water.

The old Chisholm Trail went through the town of Enid, which used to be one of the watering places for the cowboys. The springs north of Enid is where they used to stop and eat; they called it their dining place, so they turned the word dine around and called their camping place Enid and that

is how Eaid got its name.

There were only a few Indians around Hunter and they did not cause any trouble.

There were several sod houses around Hunter; the people would take the sod after it was broke out the first time, cut it up into chunks about five or six inches wide and about a foot long and lay these like laying brick and I have seen some mighty pretty sod houses.

I have lived in and around Chickasha for twenty-four years and have followed railroading for a living the biggest part of the time.