

MANNING, J. W.

INTERVIEW

10254

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BIOGRAPHY FORM
 WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
 Indian-Pioneer History Project for Oklahoma
MANNING, J. W. INTERVIEW #10284

Field Worker's name Jasper H. Mead

This report made on (date) March 21 1938

1. Name J. W. Manning

2. Post Office Address Chickasha, Oklahoma

3. Residence address (or location) 722 Michigan Avenue

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month February Day 1 Year 1888

5. Place of birth Texas

6. Name of Father E. D. Manning Place of birth Missouri

Other information about father Died at age of 32

7. Name of Mother Emma Hayes Place of birth Alabama

Other information about mother Age 78; still living

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 2.

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Jasper H. Mead
Investigator
March 21, 1938.

Interview with J. W. Manning
722 Michigan Avenue
Chickasha, Oklahoma.

I was born February 1, 1882, in Texas, fifty-six years ago. I came to the Indian country in 1901 and the first place I landed was at Retrop, in Washita County. The closest town was Port, a very small place, with two or three stores and a post office.

The country around Retrop was rolling prairie but quite a bit of farming was done, cotton and corn being the principal crops.

There was lots of ranch land around Retrop, with many cattle and much tall grass, which was what they called Blue-stem and they claimed that it would put the same kind of fat on a steer that corn would. I have seen this grass as tall as a man's head and it was very common to see it hip high.

The main water supply came from dug wells and from Elk Creek. The water that came from these wells was extra good for most of the wells were cased up on the inside with sand

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bricks. I have taken many a drink of water out of a gourd dipper and wooden bucket.

Most of the houses around Retrop were small frame buildings; there was also a few half dugouts in that part of the country which were half in the ground and half out, the upper part being made of logs and chinked up with clay mud.

There were not any Indians around Retrop to speak of but there were plenty of them at Lone Wolf, fifteen miles west of Retrop. The town of Lone Wolf was named after old Chief Lone Wolf who was the Chief of the Kiowa Indians.

There was a small school house close to Retrop called Pleasant Hill, which was a small wooden frame one-room building about 14 x 25 feet. Church was held in this building when they could get a preacher to stop.

I have lived in and around Chickasha for twenty-three years and have been a teamster by trade.