

EWING, CHARLES G.

INTERVIEW

9877

435

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

EWING, CHARLES G.

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Field Worker's name Ethel B. Tackitt,

This report made on (date) January 17, 1938.

1. Name Charles G. Ewing.

2. Post Office Address Lone Wolf, Oklahoma.

3. Residence address (or location) Route # 4.

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month June, Day 15, Year 1885.

5. Place of birth Lagrange County, Indiana.

6. Name of Father James Sylvester Ewing, Place of birth Ohio.

Other information about father German descent.

7. Name of Mother Ella Hall Ewing, Place of birth Indiana.

Other information about mother German descent,

member of pioneer family of Indiana.

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 3.

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Ethel B. Tackitt,  
Investigator,  
January 17, 1938.

Interview with Charles G. Ewing,  
Route No. 4,  
Lone Wolf, Oklahoma.

I was born in Lagrange County, Indiana, June 15, 1885. My father, James Sylvester Ewing, was of German descent and his people were pioneers of the state of Ohio where he was born. My mother, Ella Ann Hall Ewing, a native of Indiana, was also of German lineage. Her people were among the early settlers of Indiana and owned much land in Lagrange County; some of the family yet remain there.

Both coming from pioneering families, it was natural that they should be attracted by the prospect of securing a home for themselves and a better opportunity for their sons, so in 1897, they brought their children by train to Oklahoma City and rented a house.

I well remember that in those days Seventh Street was the farthest street north in Oklahoma City. There was no paving and only board sidewalks and I do not

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remember any buildings taller than two-story and only a few stores south of the river.

Father was a good machinist and worked about the city. He also rented land and farmed. Many people thought the country was well settled up then for it had been opened for settlement eight years, but the dispute, between Oklahoma City and Guthrie, about which city should be the state capital was quite hot and there was a great deal of political excitement among the people so there was not much improvement made in the way of roads and bridges, neither were there many good houses and buildings on the farms.

When the Kiowa country was thrown open for settlement, my father registered for a claim but did not succeed in drawing any. I was not of age at that time. We moved into the vicinity of Lone Wolf and Father purchased, from J. P. Smith, the farm which I now own and the site of the Kiowa Indian Mission School on Section 23, Twp. 5N, Range, 20W.

When we moved on the place the marks of the old

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buildings yet remained, there showed to have been two of them and they must have been built of logs as there were granite rocks showing where the old foundation was located.

Two fine springs of water come from the little mountain and in the thirty-six years we have owned this place, I have never known these springs to fail in their supply of water. I have made inquiry about the place of persons who worked with cattle in the Kiowa country many years before it was opened to white settlement and they tell me that these springs were never known to fail in all the droughts through which the country has passed. The water is pure, with the exception of a slight taste of sulphur, noticeable only when one is not accustomed to the water.