

Among momentos she has kept is a little cased gold watch that were commonly worn by school teachers pinned to their blouse. This watch belonged to her mother and is very old. She also has her father's 21-jewel Elgin pocket watch, which is very large, fully two inches or more in diameter and more than half an inch thick. The C.S.A. bronze-looking emblem was part of her grandfather's uniform when he served in the Civil War.

She tells that the original town of White Oak was located half a mile south of present Main Street. When the railroad company decided to put a depot and switch track in, they chose a location on up the track that completely missed the infant town. So, here was another "if you can't beat them, join them" case, and the few business houses moved to a new Main Street. From a picture taken sometime before statehood of the Main Street of White Oak, some of the early stores, the hotel, and depot are shown. A public well stood in the middle of the street, and hogs, cows, and chickens traveled across the street without notice.

Mrs. Egnor relates that the first school in the White Oak community was a two-room building with a hall running the full length, and it was called Hall School. This is where she first attended school. Later she went to school in Vinita as Hall School only went to the sixth grade. When the weather was good she and other children went by horse and buggy the eight miles to school in Vinita. In bad weather they usually rode one of the passenger trains. She shows a later picture of the school of White Oak, taken after statehood where the children are all out in front with their teacher, J. W. Sanders. Sanders was nearly a fullblood Indian. Most of the children attending school in 1912 were from Indian families (Cherokee, Shawnee, and Delaware). During that year the three School Board members were all Cherokees, and they were J. M. Butler, Oliver Haynes, and Joe Lafferty. Some of the Indian families of the White Oak country of sixty years ago were Doublehead, Downing, Cornassel, Buzzard, Laugherty, Dick, Greenfeather, Secondine, Longbone, Shawnee, Brown, Pione, Jillin, Bushane, Hillebrand, Carpenter, Musquat, Harvey, Hill, Butler, Haynes, Lafferty, Miles, Harlin, Whiteacre, Casto, Jones, and Williams.

She talks about the days when she was a little girl. On Sunday, or on some 'dress-up time', the girls wore their long starched dresses, and many also wore an apron. The usual dress for the boys was rather tight fitting knee pants, long stockings and high-button shoes. One of the tragedies of that day was to loose the shoe button hook.

It is apparent that Mrs. Egnor inherited her mother's love of flowers. In addition to all the cooking, washing, ironing, housework, canning, and many other home duties, her mother always tended a yard full of flowers, and kept a clean and neat yard. The use of time has also changed during her life, for no longer do the young housewives of today perform the multitude of home jobs and still raise a well-mannered bunch of children.

From out of the past Mrs. Egnor brings out one of the very early pottery fruit jars, made long before the conventional glass container we know to-day. This rather squat, wide-mouth baked clay jar is complete with a lid. When used, the lid is secured tightly with a red colored 'sealing wax'. When the jar is to be opened, it is heated just enough to soften the wax and the seal is lifted off. On the side of the clay jar is a little square where the contents of the jar is written in pencil.