

In reflecting on the old days she says she has bought dresses for her little girls for 15¢, and bought yard goods for a nickel a yard. In those high-button shoe days people did not have much money and they had to live a very economical life. She remembers when she was a young woman many of them had side saddles to ride on.

The first school in the early days of Gore was the White School. It was a log building at first and later a room was added using rough lumber. White Schoolhouse was also used for church services. White Cemetery was started when the schoolhouse was built and is still in use today as the principal cemetery of the Gore area. She first went to school at White Schoolhouse. In later years Dr. Campbell built a schoolhouse in Gore which was also used as a church. The oldest burial grounds of the area would be Still Cemetery as far as Mrs. Barrett knows, which is located about a mile east of Gore. Headstones at Still Cemetery show that it was used years before the Civil War. On down the river a couple miles is the Campbell Graveyard, where some of Mrs. Barrett's folks are buried.

She recalls that her mother seldom went to the doctor for medicine, but would make medicine from plants, roots and bark to treat whatever sickness one of the family had. Hogrhound, cherry bark and molasses was used to treat coughs. When available, skunk oil and turpentine mixture was given for colds. People of her early day had to be self reliant as doctors could not be readily called to treat the sick. It was a custom in old days to give sassafras and spicewood tea to all of the family in the spring of the year to "thin the blood", or condition the blood.

She remembers her mother talking about the Carlile Place. This was one of the very early day large houses built in the Cherokee Nation. Decendents of the original Carlile family are scattered throughout the northeastern part of Oklahoma and many have contributed much to the Cherokee Nation. This old home has been acquired by the State and is being preserved.

Mrs. Barrett says she can remember when there were only four families living in the Gore community. That was before the railroad came thru, or any stores put in. When her family lived at Sulphur Springs she remembers some of the Cherokees who would come to visit her father. Among them were Hunter Buck, Bill Webber, and Washington Wildcat. Once in a while Creek Indians from the Eufaula area would come after "medicine", taking containers of water from Sulphur Spring. The Creeks would camp over night and visit with her father, who could also speak the Creek Indian language. She tells that her grandparents, the Hair family, came to Indian Territory in the Trail of Tears march. In later years after the original Hair family were settled in Indian Territory, someone in Georgia wrote asking them to come back to Georgia, promising them they would give them enough money to make them rich. But they turn a deaf ear to the promise and plea.