

### **Notice of Copyright**

Published and unpublished materials may be protected by Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S. Code). Any copies of published and unpublished materials provided by the Western History Collections are for research, scholarship, and study purposes only.

Use of certain published materials and manuscripts is restricted by law, by reason of their origin, or by donor agreement. For the protection of its holdings, the Western History Collections also reserves the right to restrict the use of unprocessed materials, or books and documents of exceptional value and fragility. Use of any material is subject to the approval of the Curator.

### **Citing Resources from the Western History Collections**

For citations in published or unpublished papers, this repository should be listed as the Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

An example of a proper citation:

Oklahoma Federation of Labor Collection, M452, Box 5, Folder 2. Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

BURK, L. A. INTERVIEW.

✓ #5211

247

INDEX CARDS

Scullyville  
Early Schools  
Mrs. Green LeFlore

Carl R. Sherwood,  
Field Worker.

5211

248

An Interview With L.A. Burk  
551 South Main Street,  
Muskogee, Okla.

Scullyville.

A pioneer town no longer in existence.

Scullyville had been rather a noted Indian town for many years, as here many of the Choctaw Indians first settled after the removal from their Mississippi homes.

Among the prominent families living there were Robert Ward, Peter Ainsworth, Thomas Ainsworth, and Doctor William R. Foyil, for many years its Postmaster.

The word Scully is money in the Choctaw language. This town was built and practically owned by Tom Ainsworth. One of the first Indian schools for girls was located here. In later years it was moved to Tuskahoma which is now the Tuskahoma Female Institute.

The farming land is of rich sand hills which produces the finest fruits and vegetables for a radius of twenty miles. This town was known by the commercial traveling men as their stop-over, which was half way between Cowlington and Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Mrs. Green LeFlore, a Choctaw citizen, operated one of the finest boarding houses in the Choctaw Nation. She was well educated and an excellent cook. The house was a two-story log house of eight rooms with a large hall through

the center. The dining table was full of fresh fruits, canned fruits and vegetables at all times, which came from her own orchard and garden.

The traveling public who were regular patrons of Mrs. LeFlore's boarding house could not understand how she could serve fresh pork chops, steaks, roast, and fresh side meat in the hot summer months without ice. This is her answer to the ice question. The Indians and old settlers have always had fresh meat in the summer by using a fifty gallon oak barrel which was filled with fresh pork and covered with a salt brine that was strong enough to float an Irish potato. Besides this she had fat calves and chickens at all times. The foods she could not raise were purchased in Fort Smith, Arkansas, which is a distance of sixteen miles.

Immediately following the building of the Kansas City-Pittsburg-and Gulf Railroad through this section of the country, the inhabitants of this town moved to the railroad a distance of two miles and built the town of Spiro. The farmers of this district are now producing about two thousand five hundred dollars per day through the potato season. Cotton production is now one of their staple crops.