

He remembers when there was lots of large Pine and Hardwood trees in the area. Sawmills were brought into the country and now no more timber for lumber is to be seen. This area used to have a lot of hickory, but a handle factory was at Little Kansas at one time, and this activity took out all of the usable hickory trees.

He recalls early boyhood when sometimes they had hard winters and food was hard to get. His mother always tried to preserve pumpkins, beans, and fruits by drying for winter use. They had a hole dug under an old log house built in 1884 nearby that they kept their potatoes and turnips in during the winter. Many uses were made of squaw corn, and hickory cane corn for food.

Cummins says that this Indian Community has changed very little that he remembers, probably because it is quite removed from the effects of whiteman progress. Indians still fish in Spring Creek, and hunt for game in the hills. They make use of wild berries and other wild plants. Use of Indian medicines and consulting Indian doctors is still observed. These Indians take their religious life seriously and are aware of their existence with their Creator.

This Indian settlement takes its name from the natural ford across Spring Creek, which is an area in the creek bed of smooth flat rock.