

GLENN, NANIE BURKETT

INTERVIEW.

#4839

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

GLENN, NANIE BURKETT.

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Field Worker's name Robert H. Boatman

This report made on (date) July 15

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1. Name Nanie Burkett Glenn

2. Post Office Address Cole, Oklahoma

3. Residence address (or location) _____

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month May Day 2 Year 1858

5. Place of birth Louisiana

6. Name of Father Levi Burkett Place of birth Ireland

Other information about father _____

7. Name of Mother Agnes Wise Place of birth Scotland

Other information about mother _____

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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Interview with Mrs. Nanie Glenn,
Cole, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Nanie Burkett Glenn grew up in Louisiana, later moving to Arkansas and later coming to the Indian Territory with her parents where they settled in the Chickasaw Nation near Ardmore.

There were only two stores at Ardmore then. Mrs. Glenn's father took a lease on some land near there from some Indians and began farming.

The crops which were raised were cotton, corn, oats and sometimes wheat. Cattle and hogs were plentiful as the range was fine.

Both hogs and cattle could be killed right on the range and would be as fat as most corn-fed stock is today.

They farmed with oxen. After the land was broken out the crops were planted and cultivated with Georgia stocks and double shovels and the oxen would be worked singly. Crops grew in abundance.

A good work steer could be bought for \$25.00; corn sold at from 10 cents to 25 cents per bushel and cotton sold from 4 cents to 8 cents per pound.

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Products bought in exchange could be purchased cheap; flour could be bought at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel of two hundred pounds. Sugar sold twenty-five or thirty pounds to the dollar and we never knew what it was to buy meat or lard as we always raised plenty of beeves and hogs at home. We had plenty of beef and bacon and anytime we wanted to we could kill a deer or turkey.

Clothing in the early days was made of calico, cotton flannel, linsey and jeans and the garments were almost always hand made.

The women wore very long dresses with long sleeves and high necks and they wore high topped shoes.

Ardmore grew slowly at first, though with the coming of the railroad it built rapidly and there was a Seminary established there; a school for Indian girls.

Nanie Burkett was married to S. R. Glenn and began life with him as a farmer's wife. Mr. Glenn was also a machinist and as the country begin to develop Mrs. Glenn learned the machinist's trade, too, and they both took up blacksmithing and machine work in general.

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Mrs. Glenn has helped her husband install steam engines, cotton gins, grist mills and has worked side by side with him in a blacksmith shop.