

INDEX CARDS

Freighting--Indian Territory  
Plains Indians  
Finance--Indian Territory  
Maysville--Arkansas  
Border towns--Maysville  
Tobacco factories--Cherokee Nation  
Tulsa  
Towns--Creek  
Outlaws--Arkansas border  
Osages  
Pawnees  
Comanches

Reuben Partridge, Field Worker  
Indian-Pioneer History S-149  
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276

TALASI <sup>1</sup> (TULSEY) TOWN  
LUCHABOGA <sup>2</sup> -CREEKS  
and  
EARLY-DAY TRADE CONNECTIONS  
By Col. B. Lynch-Tulsa, Okla.

As far back as the Civil War, the necessities of life such as food and clothing were obtained by the early settlers and Indians of Oklahoma, from Trading Posts which were usually quite distant from their homes and camps. At one such early Trading Post was a General Merchandise store owned and operated in the year 1865 by P. G. Lynch, (father of C. B. Lynch of Tulsa, Okla.), in the town of Maysville, Arkansas. This store sold goods to all the Indians and early settlers as far west as Luchaboga settlement which is near Tulsa.

About every six months, the Indians and settlers would organize large band to make the trip for supplies. In this band or caravan, would be men on horse-back, leading strings of ponies to be sold, and train wagons loaded with hides and whatever else they had to sell.

1 Talasi, so called by DeSoto 1540. "Tulsey" pleased the ear of early day whites, ruffians, etc. Tulsa is a bastard form.--Note by Meagher.

2 Luchaboga means where terrpens abound-applies to their former home in Alabama to which the Tuckibatchi had driven them.  
Note by Meagher.

Everyone was armed. They were compelled to go in large companies in order to protect themselves from the "Wild" or "Prairie" Indians.

There were four or five stores at Maysville and the merchandise for the Lynch Store was hauled in wagons from Sedalia, Mo., a distance of 275 miles. Traveling salesmen came from St. Louis, Mo. and took orders from all merchants along the line as far south as Ft. Smith.

Upon their next trip, these salesmen would collect the money for the orders obtained upon their previous visit and this money would then be put in the banks at Ft. Smith, Ark. All business transactions were paid on cash at that time, as there were no banks in the Indian Territory.

Maysville was named in honor to Mr. Mays, the original owner of the townsite. Early one morning, during the Civil War, when all the fighting men were away, leaving only the women, children and old men at home, a band of Prairie Indians who kept spies out to inform them when a settlement was unprotected, made a raid on Maysville. These Indians spied Mr. Mays, then an old man of 90 years, seated at his breakfast table, and shot and killed him with an arrow. Maysville

## 3

is 30 miles west of Pearidge, Ark., where one of the hardest battles of the Civil War was fought. Since then the battle ground has been made into a government park.

Just west of Maysville and across the state line was a Tobacco Factory, and since it was in Indian Territory it was not compelled to pay revenue to the Government. Later this plant was closed down by the Gov't. and the owners brought suit against the Gov't. at Ft. Smith. The Gov't. lost and had to pay for the buildings, tobacco, etc.

## MAIL ROUTES

Mail was brought to the Pioneers over the Star Route from Fayetteville Arkansas, by a mail carrier who had a horse and two wheeled cart. During flood times they could not get their mail until the waters receded and the mail carrier could ford the rivers.

## OUTLAWS

At the time that Maysville Ark. was the Trading Post for Locapakas, the Cole, Younger and the James Bros. gang had one of their "Hide-outs" or "Roosts", just west of the town. These men were bank robbers and after raids would come back to their "Roost", to gloat over their gains and plan another robbery.

## 4

There was no law to handle people who committed depredations except by taking them to Ft. Smith, Ark.

Early days in Oklahoma were sometimes made terrible by "Wild" or "Prairie" Indians, who roamed at will in large bands over the Prairies, although they were to be seen also in the mountains, and hills. They were the out laws of the Osage, Pawnee, and Comanche tribes. At times they swept through a small village, stealing livestock and what ever they wanted, and scalping and sometimes even murdering any one who resisted them. They were, however, careful to not attack a town or trading post near an army camp such as Fort. Wayne.

Many of the Osage dances were held in celebratinn of a victorious attack, in which scalps, or perhaps even the whole head of the victims had been taken, These Prairie Indians were sometime spoken of as Pin Indians.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Not so--"Pin Indians" applied to secret fraternities of John Ross' Cherokees and Opuithli Yabola's Muskogees.  
Note by Thomas F. Meagher, Supervisor Indian-Pioneer History  
3-149