

JACKSON, SIMON

SECOND INTERVIEW

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A GREAT LEADER

An interview of Simon Jackson, age 58,
Quasada town (tulwa), Welty, Oklahoma.

Billie Byrd, Field Worker
Indian-Pioneer History
8-31-37

Tuckibutchee town (tulwa) is said to be one of the oldest tribal towns among the Muskogee-Creek tribal Indians. Out of this tribe came a loyal leader of the Muskogee Indians named Opuithli Yahola.

It is said that there have been many attempts made to kill or murder this man but even when some one came with the intent to kill him he only stood his ground and said, "There is nothing in the way that I should fear death. I have done no wrong against anything or anyone that I should fear death."

It is said that he was once in prison back in the old country for eight days. He neither ate nor drank for those eight days but even then there was no change in his physical appearance to show any weakness. He chewed the root which is classed as the most useful herbal medicine among the Muskogee-Creeks. This

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herb is called Mäkkö Ho-ne-cha (Wild King). After he was released from prison, he was told to take his people to the west.

He took up his reed or his cane and shouldered a small bundle of the Mäkkö Ho-ne-cha when the trip was begun. This herb was constantly chewed by Opuiithli Yahola on the trip. (It is believed that this was used as a charm to make a successful trip)

Opuiithli Yahola arrived with his people to the Indian country and hung up his bundle, then started to Texas to make a treaty. When he returned to his people the Spaniards in the country agreed to move back so that he could make homes for his people and the children.

I have seen the sign or symbol of the treaty between the whites and Muskogee-Creeks as made in the old country. This symbol was composed of two silver discs (each about three inches in diameter) and were joined together. One of the discs had the engravings of two peace pipes crossed but I don't remember what was on the other one of the discs.