

Fannie B. Misch

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Recording of Interview with Mrs. Fannie Brownlee Misch

Identification of Interviewee author and teacher

Subject(s) of discussion Amos Hall, Depression, Methodist Church,
Tulsa, Oklahoma, Creek Indians, Race Riots, Cherokee Indians, Teaching-Early School

Name of Interviewer Mr. Pen Wood

Date and place of interview Jan. 17, 1972 Tulsa, Okla.

Brief synopsis of interview

Catalog file no. 333

MEASURE	SUBJECT MATTER Mrs. Fannie Brownlee Misch	DRAMATIC QUOTES (Key by Number)
378	Father: Edward Brownlee. Mother: Rozella from Iowa. Married in 1909 Mr. Misch. Came to Parsons, Kansas. Wrote "Teacher on Horseback" on her own experience. Ranch near Clarendon first school. 1908-09 S.E. of Denver in Panhandle	
439	Texas. Publishing business in Tulsa. Names some books published.	BUSINESS: BOOK PUBLISHING
466	New: 514 So. Detroit (letter press). Book: "Methodist Trails"; Begins with John Wesley 1703 and Geo. Whitefield, Church grew	
506	with the Indians (Cherokees). Eufala once named "Norfolk Town". 1884 church at Tulsa, N. Main St.	INDIANS
570	L. Perryman leader. Boston Ave. "Fighting Pastor"-Rev. Able.	
621	W. War I.. Race riot started. Tulsa placed under martial law.	RACE RIOT
672	Amos Hall (janitor) but studied law in Church basement. Became Dist. Judge. (Maybe first Negro judge of Okla)	
740	Fort St. Clair and enlistments. March to new church, 4 abreast.	
815	Depression hit to slow building. Boston Ave. called "Cathedral of S.W." established 1893.	DEPRESSION
871	Mrs. M. now writing history of the Creeks and their nation. Groceries hauled in from Coffeerville & sold from wagons & tents.	
948	Early merchants named: Creeks came in 1828.	
068	Old Rock building once a mission Incomplete (not on tape)	

MEASURE	SUBJECT MATTER	DRAMATIC QUOTES (Key by Number)
325	Mrs. J. O. Fannie Brownlee Misch	
330	I came to Parsons, Kansas with my parents, Edward & Rozella Brownlee, from Nodaway, Iowa. I went to school and married in Kansas in 1909. Before marriage I taught school in the panhandle of Texas and Southmount, Kansas (Clarendon, Texas)	
	TEACHERS ON HORSEBACK, the first book Fannie Misch wrote. Started out briefly in Iowa as a young woman, went to Kansas to teach. Another friend and Fannie decided to go to the panhandle of Texas and hunt a vacant school. They didn't have a school superintendant then, so we wrote the county judge and he said, come on, they had schools, so a young man was brought out to our home by his aunt and her husband (who was a doctor) and she asked if we would take Willie along? Well, of course, we thought we were grown up, we were about 18, so we said yes, we'd take him along. We went on the train, with great big trunks, and we were out there about a year. It was a great experience.	
	I lived on a ranch outside of Clarendon, Texas about 20 miles. My friend lived in a dugout over on Fish Creek. Since the boy was younger than we were, we let him have the place closer to town, he was only 10 miles out.	
	We rode horseback to the town on Saturdays for the mail.	
366	It was a one room school house, I drove 5 miles to school from the ranch and took the little boy along with me and we took a 5 gallon jug of water because we had no well.	
	When it got down to -30° the ranch people wouldn't permit me to go to school because they said none of the kids would be there either. This was 1908-09.	
370	I was southeast of Amarillo on the _____ and Denver, to get down there we went down to Denison and up the _____ and Denver.	
376	1910 - came to Tulsa, Ok. to visit my parents who were living here temporarily. My husband and I went in business here in 1916 - The Tulsa Printing Company (printing and publishing).	
382	In the early days we published the 14 Forts of Oklahoma, the Chouteau magazines, and the Chouteau book, the First White Settlement at Salina, and log books for fliers, various kinds.	
389	We operated much as today - we were always a letter press and we were at 219 East Third, in the old _____ (Andrews?) Building which still stands. It had wooden floors and in order to hold the printing equipment and presses, we had to put iron reinforcements under the floors in that building.	

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397	<p>In 1922 we built a three story building at 514 South Detroit and moved our plant down there. Never took in offset, always just a letter press.</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: IF YOU WERE GOING INTO BUSINESS NOW WOULD YOU GO OFFSET?</p> <p>Perhaps partly. I have a grandson in the business at Fulton, Missouri and they are going into offset and they had been all letter press and he says that is the thing to do. Where my son works, Oil Capitol, they have both.</p>	
406	<p>METHODIST TRAILS, written by Fannie Misch, starts in England, 145 pages, 65 photographs, the trail starts in England with John Wesley and his mother and they started the Christ Church, called the Holy Club in England, it was made fun of. Eventually he was sorry for the people in prison and debtors and he came here with Oglethorpe when Oglethorpe came in 1703 and George Whitefield came with them, but the Wesleys didn't stay indefinitely and they went back to England and the Methodist Church was established then at that point. It grew from that. Other methodists came over also.</p> <p>It said "the institution of Methodism grew like a tall palm and the official system grew as noiselessly."</p>	
429	<p>The five tribes in the southeast - the Creek Indians were the first settlers which Oglethorpe found when they came there. Tomachichi, "Creek" chief, welcomed them and they helped him establish the colony around Savannah. The missionaries came and the Mississippi Conference sent missionaries to the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Cherokees and I go into detail in the book which is of more particular interest to the church people.</p>	
440	<p>I'll just skip along here. The first Asbury Mission was at the North Fork Town at 1848 and the North Fork Town was the forerunner of Eufaula.</p>	
444	<p>When the Methodist trail reached Tulsa it was 1886 and a conference of methodism was held at Chetopa, Kansas, October 20-22, 1885. It was a momentous occasion for Tulsey, Creek Nation, Indian Territory. At that time Tulsa and Red Fork were added as new mission fields, as well as Red Rock, Bartlesville, Redjacket, Ponca, Otoe, and Kaw agencies. Church stations were already working with one church and parsonage at Wyandotte, Snow Creek and Panther Creek with sunday schools only at 7 stations.</p>	
457	<p>In December 1886, the first Methodist-Episcopal Church was organized in Tulsey Town and this was the first church ever built in Tulsa. There was a Presley Mission erected and church services held there several years prior to that - about 1883-84, but this church was organized and just a few Indians present. Leos Perryman was the principal chief of the Creek Indians and in this area at that time he was very cooperative and \$10.00 was paid for occupancy rights to the ground which the little church was built on, which was</p>	

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	North Main between Cameron and the Katy RR track which at that time was called Duluth, the streets were Brady, Cameron and Duluth, running alphabetically north, it soon outgrew that location and a location south.	
474	Legus Perryman raised Homer Perryman, whose father was killed in an accident.	
476	The congregation split up, some remaining on the north side of town, others went on the hill, to the south side of the railroad, which was on the northeast corner of Boulder and 5th Street.	
483	At that time, this was an interesting thing, in 1906, about the time this church was built in 1905, or started, was when the Creek Indians were to start their last council session in the historic capital in Okmulgee before terminating their tribal relations before statehood.	
489	And also Tulsa was soon to have mail delivery - the carrier would ring a cowbell when the patron had a letter.	
490	The 'INDIAN REPORT' stated that the cattlemen were cheerful since grass all over the territory was excellent, they looked to the weatherman for relief and not to the govt.	
499	When Rev. Abel came to occupy the church on April 2, 1917, the Boston Avenue Church was to be invited to combine services during the pastors vacations.	
	4 days after this board meeting on April 6, war was declared by President Woodrow Wilson. Tulsa County was swiftly mobilized. Capt. La Rue opened a recruiting station (tent) at the southeast corner of 4th and Main, a vacant lot, later to be known as Liberty Square where bonds were sold.	
506	Rev. Abel was known as the fighting pastor because he was out doing other things besides church work. He cooperated, he belonged to the Kiwanis Club. He soon saw the church building was going to have to be enlarged, impossible at that location, or else build farther out. They bought a lot at 6th and Boulder, which is now the Court Arcade Building. It was purchased by Mr. Aaronson, who is a trustee of this library (the Central Library where TCHS is located at this time).	
519	There were 500 boy reserves during WWI that were mobilized to work on the farms to relieve the men for the services.	
	They had a big revival that year and 400 new people joined the church. (INTERVIEWER: WAS IT THE WAR FEELING?) No, I think it was just the expanding population. Between groundbreaking and entering of the new church location, a tragedy struck in Tulsa.	

Tulsa Historical Society & Museum

MEASURE SUBJECT MATTER

DRAMATIC QUOTES (Key by Number)

At suppertime on a pleasant evening the race riots started. May 31, a disastrous racial war started when two car loads of negro men stopped by the courthouse, reportedly, they said to release a prisoner in the top floor of the courthouse. They were all armed with shotguns and it was just at the time some of the stores were closing. It was very quiet over town. The white citizens quickly armed. They broke into all the stores, took out ammunition, guns, hardware of all kinds, and the real battle started at the RR stations. Trains didn't go through here for 3 days and martial law was quickly declared and there was an engineer and a fireman killed in their cab on the train while they stopped their train and about 800 houses burned. It burned for 3-4 days. You had to lay on the floor, not in front of the windows. The Red Cross came in to take over and Rev. Abel had set up a Red Cross station in our church basement and refugees and wounded were taken in and cared for.

Another thing outside of the race riot, that happened that was interesting, especially in present day, was that Amos Hall was a janitor who lived in that basement. He studied his law books and became a well-qualified negro attorney here and just recently died, perhaps in the last 2-3 months. He was district court judge at the time of his death.

When the new church was started at 11th and Boulder, we lived in the basement of the church for several years because it was quite a job and it was finished under Dr. Skinner from New York, when Dr. Abel left.

Rev. Abel also had a boy scout troop that met in the basement.

In the race riot, he and our asst pastor got on boxes in the street and shouted and begged and pled for quiet and restraint.

The two rooms in the lower level of this auditorium in this little church seated 1600.

The entire football team at Kendall College enlisted together at one time in the war. Students from Central High and businessman E. W. Sinclair gave \$10,000 to rebuild buildings on the fairgrounds, to house these men, which became Camp Sinclair.

OKlahoma Ambulance Company was to be a part of the Santa Fe train in the Rainbow Division.

Sunday morning, May 31, 1918, Wesley Sunday School Class, of which my husband and I were members, (250 in our class), were assembled in the balcony seats. Ralph Kisser, the teacher, solemnly announced that on March 29, Good Friday, Big Bertha, the long range cannon of the Germans, had fired on Paris from the hills 75 miles distant. Members were stunned at first, then dropped to their knees to pray. 46 men from Tulsa's First Methodist Church were in the service and many over there. The German attacks lasted until July every 3 days which brought them once more to the Marne.

(dates double-checked on tape)

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625	When Armistice Day came on November 11 that fall, the First Church had 3 casualties, George Rowe, Carol Mofford, and lee Gillisby.	
629	After the close of the war, in spite of all the casualties this little church gave \$68,000 to the Centenary Missionary Campaign.	
632	They sold the property after the race riot. The last service was held in the Fifth Street church on Sunday of Thanksgiving Week 1921. December 4th arrived, to many Tulsans it was just a pleasant winter day on a quiet Sunday morning. To First Methodist folks it was a great day. The large congregation gathered early at the red brick church to cast looks of nostalgia at the pretty windows and tall spire for the last time. The official board, trustees and other officers soon started the historical Methodist trail to the new First Church, Tulsa, marching 4 abreast, led by a jazz marching band playing stirring hymns. Singing was led by Homer Rodehever, soloist for the Billy Sunday revivals being held in Tulsa. Babes in arms and cradle roll registrants rode in buggys or cars the whole 6 blocks distance.	
650	When we had the 75th anniversary, which I spent a year working on this book for, the Tulsa Police Department closed Boulder Avenue and we went to that corner and made that march again in 1961.	
	I made both marches. At the first one, we were looking forward to something big. All of the people of Tulsa thought Tulsa would get bigger and better, although some didn't agree. We had outgrown the church, it was simply bursting at the seams, standing room only. We ran into the depression with the cathedral and in the little First Church we had the first pipe organ in Tulsa. It was moved to the lower level of the new church. The walk was a wonderful experience because people had contributed heavily financially and worked hard to raise the funds.	
672	This church is called The Cathedral of the Southwest, and where it is located is called Cathedral Square. On that square is a park and the First Christian Church and First Methodist and the Christian Science Church.	
682	The first Methodist-Episcopal church that was established here, there was a break in the methodism during the Civil War over the freeing of the negroes so after '48 there were no methodist-episcopal churches here until ours.	
687	Boston Avenue Methodist Church established in 1893 and their location was on Boulder, just north of the tracks, about even with where the old convention hall is, south of the Katy tracks, and their preacher lived in a dugout. Called the Methodist Church South, then Boston Avenue Methodist.	

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697	Then when we were in the brick church at 5th and Boulder, the First Christian Church was on the corner just north of us.	
698	I'm writing a book now starting in the southeast states, back about 1500, to the Indians in the southeast states, their cause for removal, and Andrew Jackson. It starts back with the settlers that came in with Oglethorpe and Chief Tomachichi met them, helped them establish the colony. The book goes back then to the early history of some of the later settlers. The book itself doesn't start until Oglethorpe in 1735. There is more than one trail of tears - all the tribes had one trail and even many trails of tears. It extends into the Creek Nation and includes the white settlers and some of the Cherokee and Osage.	
724	Original Tulsa settled 1882 when the RR came and the first winter everyone was in tents. I have a picture. The doctor had a tent, general store another tent, the boarding tent, they couldn't go on and build because it came in about August, the first store in August 1882 (George Bullock and his wife hauled a wagon of groceries in from Coffeyville, Kansas, other things from Coffeyville came to Tulsa, or up from New Orleans on the river).	
737	They had a Creek uprising called the Green Peach War and they had a little civil war among themselves and couldn't do any building until spring, so they lived in tents all winter. Then the man who furnished the supplies for the RR built a store (J. M. Hall). Bullock didn't have his store long, but went into the farming business.	
751	Homer Perryman's grandfather lived by a spring which the location now is under this First Methodist Cathedral at 11th and Boulder. All the churches had to have interpreters - we had 2 - a Creek and a Cherokee.	
760	The Creeks came up here in 1848, that was the Perryman clan - they had been down to Big Spring, northeast of Broken Arrow, and they had smallpox down there so they moved out, came up and settled on the river up here and there was an early Presbyterian mission established among the Creeks at Coweta and they established a branch of that mission on this Tulsa council ground site which our city is about to acquire - a whole block with the council oak in 1848. Rev. Loomis, who was called the Christian commander at Fort Gibson, he had been a missionary to China, was the one who made that statement in his SCENES IN INDIAN TERRITORY that they had that Presbyterian mission established here in 1848.	

Tulsa Historical Society & Museum

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	Of course they came up to that council ground and had their meetings right after 1828 because the first Creeks came out here in 1828. They left Georgia in 1827, and arrived here in February 1828.	
785	I've been interested in the Creeks because it is a Creek town and we always knew it was and there were Creeks all around us and I have lots of Indian friends. I have Osages, Creeks, Cherokee, and like I said in the introduction of my book you couldn't exclude some of the other tribes out of the history of the Creeks. It would be like writing a genealogical tree and leaving out all the in-laws.	
	Actually what is Tulsa now is part Creek, Cherokee and Osage. The Cherokee line is 5th and Main. I have friends I interviewed and I knew their mother before she died and they had a 10 room brick house and they were Cherokee. They cooked on the Creek side of the house and slept on the Cherokee side - it was right on the line (it just burned down last year when some tramps got in and set some fires.	
808	I have a rock from the Lynch Building and also from the old Asbury Mission on my front porch. I saved it before it went under the Eufaula Dam.	
	The Lynch Building was built by Col. L. D. Lindsey, Capt. in the Ohio Cavalry. He went into the south country around Birmingham, then here and did a lot of construction in this area and that was his first building in Tulsa. They got the rock at the quarry in Dawson, hauled it in, two stories, full basement. Bob had come up here to work on the Halsell Ranch and he and his brother were in business in a frame building but they moved it off of the lot and Bob built the rock building.	
829	Andy Stokes, later assessor in Tulsa, he and his wife came over from Claremore, and opened an ice cream parlor in the basement.	
831	There was a windmill out at the side on First Street with a water tank for horses and upstairs it was like the civic center, where they had lodge meetings, all kinds of gatherings in the upstairs portion. It had an outside entrance and also an outside entrance to the basement and he had all kinds of everything from sewing machines to ribbon.	
836	The dealers in those days would go out in wagons into the countryside among the indians and white settlers and they'd haul organs and sewing machines to sell. We had pack peddlers coming and these merchants had to have a license from the Creek nation to open up a store and a white man couldn't work for an indian without a written permit. That is the way they raised some of their money.	
842	The next rock building was the Liberty Barn or "Rock Barn". They had badger fights and everything else in there. They advertized the badger fights in the paper but it would say "LEAVE YOUR GUNS AT HOME."	

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The Indians were great horse racers. They always had good race ponies. The doctors and people of affluence that could afford them brought in Kentucky bred horses.

A pioneer cattleman later bought the rock building. It was built in the beginning by Barry Hogan, just after he sold it he was boarding 30 fine horses down in the basement and the fire marshal, Chief Older, gave him some worn out rubber hose to make treads on the ramp so they could take the horses down the ramp and it caught fire and burned up the 30 horses.

Next building was a mill - a man out southeast had a lot of corn and no way to grind it, so he established a corn grinding mill out farther on West First Street and some enterprising man in the mill hooked up a bathhouse to the boiler and the ladies could go during the week but Saturday night was men's day and they'd buy tickets for it - 4 for \$1.00. It was later made into a flour mill.

For a long time street paving was Montgomery Ward catalogs and corn cobs (laugh). But off hand I don't remember when the first paving was. Some of it was here when I came in 1910. When I came in 1910 the 1000 block on South Main was where my parents were living and we had to walk out there and we thought it was terribly far out and the thing to see then was the new Midland Valley Depot and we just walked all over town. My brother took me around. Then a farmer from Kansas came down and looked around South Peoria about 31st Street while visiting his sister here, and he wanted to buy a farm but he said 31st and South Peoria was just too far out, he wasn't interested.

When the ladies crossed the street they'd tear the pages out of the Montgomery Ward catalog, put it down and step on it and then put another sheet down and step until they made it across the street to the stores. It was very muddy. In fact, Old Dr. Wilson, our first dentist here, he got as far as Tulsa from Ochelata, and he was traveling through the country with his dental equipment in his buggy and he couldn't get any farther when he got to Tulsa and had to stay till spring, so he never did leave.

I've interviewed some of the Osages, Cherokees, in Tulsa history. Dr. Clinton and Dr. Wilson, the McBirney family, and for this book I interviewed many. It took me a year and I interviewed from coast to coast. The Methodist Church didn't have a single photo in their files when I started this book. I wrote to nursing homes, business places, bishops, all over the country. But down here in Tulsa I've interviewed a lot of early photographers and a lot of pioneer people - Heffleingers, Lynches, Perrymans, Mrs. Lindsey. I own Mrs. Lindsey's entire collection. The Memorial Association of Oklahoma is considering buying it when I get ready to sell it.

I hope I have my book out by spring. I also interviewed the Porters. Bill Porter keeps telling me we Creeks are getting awful tired of waiting on you for that book. His grandfather was principal chief of the Creeks just before statehood.

In my book, I remember a Catholic priest was going to a meeting down in the Fort Gibson - West area and he was late going and he had his accoutrements with him to conduct his Catholic service when he got there so they assigned the job of driving him over to the meeting to a little boy and he was so worried about these accoutrements he had that somebody would waylay them and rob them and

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DRAMATIC QUOTES (Key by Number)

he kept talking about it and this lad said, "don't worry sir, there isn't a white man within 50 miles." Because the Indians were honest.

The Indian agents always said if an indian gave his word it was good. Even some of the hostile Creeks which were the upper Creeks and created the civil war which drove the early Creeks out here, they always said if they gave their word they kept it.

Lyla Denton Lindsey is a woman I hope to do a juvenile on which is why I can't turn loose of her collection right now. Her ambition was to go to college, go away to school, of course, any of the children who showed ability, if at all possible, were sent away, to the states to school and I made a trip to Norris, Missouri last fall to see the college where this Creek Indian orphan girl was sent to by the missionaries from Tallahassee. Her ambition was to acquire an education and come back and help her people. Her father died at Fort Gibson in the Civil War and her mother, a medicine woman (a misnomer as far as reality). She just kept herb medicines, went around when people were sick and used the herb medicines at hand. She never intimated that she had any powers at all, not like the medicine men we hear about. She died when Lyla was about 13 so she was free to go to school. She went to the Synodical College, graduated from Hillsborough College in Ohio, and they didn't think a bachelor's degree should be given to a girl so they created a master's degree to give her.

She came back and married this man that built the rock building, Col. Lindsey. She's in the Oklahoma Hall of Fame by the way. She probably did more than any other woman, and especially any Indian woman. There were very few things organized in Tulsa that she didn't have a hand in. From the womens christian temperance union to the indian women's clubs to the civic affairs to the welfare and her allotment of 40 acres was down here in southwest Tulsa about 8-9 blocks from here (the central library downtown).

An indian could take their allotment as 40 acres for their homestead which they couldn't sell and then take the rest of it somewhere else. Her other allotment was out by Keystone Lake on the Cimarron.

She taughtⁱⁿ the first private school in Tulsa. I have one of the chairs that she and her husband bought in my collection from that first school and they wanted her in the public schools and she taught there, then she taught in Okmulgee at the Council House and then she substituted for Alice Robertson, and for a little church out by Broken Arrow, called White Church, which is still in existence and she's kin to the Perryman's & the Porters.

She died in 1946 and was a personal friend of mine. I purchased her material and I tried to keep everything in Oklahoma of hers. I purchased one from a man in Tacoma, a whole bunch, and I've acquired others from different estates where they had letters and so forth, but that is typical. She was an outstanding woman in that way.

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	Her father was a Cherokee, her mother a Creek and of course children always went on the rolls of their mother, all tribes did, it was a matriarchial line.	
962	I started writing 30 years ago. I wrote short features for national magazines. I've written about 80 illustrated, historical short features, for Gilcrease, Tulsa papers, Farmers Stockman, Oklahoma Today, poultry journals. I was staff writer for the Christian Woman in Wichita in WWII. My husband was ill for 2 years and I ran the shop, my son was in the submarine service, so I've had an active career.	
970	Her books: Women on Horseback, Methodist Trails, Sam Houston is ready but not published. I haven't tried to yet. I have the location, which has been very controversial because the legislature has been trying to establish a marker but they can't agree on it - I have it all figured out in the legal description but the man that owns the property wouldn't let them put up a marker, it's off the main road, and they can't get a marker on his property. My husband and I were both listed in Who's Who for Tulsa in 1965 and I'm in Who's Who in American Women and also the Dictionary of International Biography in London for my research. I was quite active in the Federation of Women's Clubs for years. For 15 years for the First District I was publicity chairman and in 1948-50 I was the state publicity chairman. I won the New York Herald and Tribune award for the best publicity in the state that year. I wrote a news release for 2 years once a month for WNAB at Norman. I was asked to come and give it but I didn't do it, I just mailed it. I have 800 pictures in my collection. We have a nice library. My husband's library and mine are different. Mine is on the southwest Indians and his is world wars, generals, and presidents.	
986	My husband died 18 months ago. I have a son and daughter and 8 great grandchildren. My son was on the Sea Dog in WWII, my daughter is married and lives in Coffeyville, Kansas. She has 8 grandchildren; I just have 5. So I went up to see my greats last fall and I took a busman's holiday because I report every two weeks for the Florist Review in Chicago and I visited the flower shops there and found one that had been in existence in the family since before the Civil War at Fulton. My grandson works for Dell Publishing there and it was lots of fun going through that plant. He's part owner there. Then I went to St. Louis and I went down the Mississippi River to visit where Lewis and Clark came on their canoes when they came back from their expedition and the old Chouteau Mansion and the Cleeds Fur Trading Post, where they stored their furs.	
1001	The biggest thing in Tulsa has been the Port of Catoosa. I didn't go I knew I'd have to walk so far, so my son took me out early - next morning, because I wanted to view it and take some pictures and see the boats.	

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1004	This Lyla Lindsey I was telling you about was on the National Rivers and Harbors Commission from the government and I've been hearing about that deal for all these years and it has been my ambition to live to see that. That was the highlight for me in Tulsa.	
1006	Spavinaw - everybody but me had a dance that night. But I went out visiting and everyone was pulling their carpets up and they'd have a dance. That was really something because when I first came to Tulsa my daughter was two years old and we had to save the ice drips from the icebox to bathe the babies in. It was so muddy.	
1011	The Creek Indians were out by Sand Springs and had three springs which are now paved over but after the Indians left a man bought up that spring and sold bottled water - 5 gal. jugs.	
1017	When Cities Service was building the big building down here I knew they bought the ground where there had been an old gas well so I got in touch with them and told them it was there and they'd better watch out for it, so they sent a man down to my office and he said could I locate it and I said well, I know the people's name who lived within a certain few feet of it and if you get your abstract out you can find it. I located it within 50 feet and that story was carried on United Press. They kept me informed every few days as to how far down they were when they hit the top of the wooden plug - it was old and decayed. I think they encased it in down by 500'.	
1028	Then when Oklahoma Natural bought this place on West Third for that big heating and cooling unit, I called and told them they'd bought the first Tulsa cemetery so the next day they had in the legal news that if anybody had graves there they would be careful and rebury them. And did some in Sand Springs.	
1033	Where the 4th National Bank is now they are on top of where there used to be a windmill.	
1036	Where the library is now was houses but urban renewal took them.	
1042	In a building 2 doors north of Second Street, there is a city water well that you can look down into from a closet, I'm told. I didn't see it, but one of my pioneer friends told me it was over a water well. It hasn't been filled up like the rest of them were.	
1045	(Refer to 1017 and the gas well) It only had a old pice of board on it but Cities Service plugged it good. In the early days when that thing was first opened, several people around knew about it and there was just a pipe on it with a tin can over it and when people came to town they'd take them down to show them, take the can off, turn the valve and light it and scare everybody to death. It was quite a deal.	
1051	Someone coming in from the Oage saw that one night and they thought the town was on fire.	

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1069	I knew the Vandever's when they had the little store on First Street, when I first shopped there they had the little baskets that the clerk put the money in, pulled a little string, and it went in the upper regions somewhere to get your change. It had all kinds of merchandise on the first floor, piece goods, dress goods, just this last year they went out of business. I knew Louella real well, she just died about 2 months ago.	
1080	I knew the people in the Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce, printing industry, because in those days we got together for picnics, dinners, and of course they don't do that any more.	
1084	Dr. Fred Clinton, a Creek, outstanding leader in building of Tulsa. He was one that brought in the Red Fork oil well. The first one. He had the first hospital and he and Dr. Zeigler, on West 5th Street, about Lawton. I did a feature story on that in the paper quite a few years ago. He built the first fireproof building about 5th and Boston. They moved a house off down at 16th and Denver, and I did a story on that. He was large, very imposing, busy, one of the RR doctors here and he married a lady from Georgia. She passed away. His second wife, Beulah, still lives in Tulsa. He was a brother of Mrs. Jim McBirney, whose husband was one of the first bankers here. He was prominent in all civic affairs and when they had wrecks and catastrophes he worked day and night. It was just a little frame hospital.	
1104	Mr. Musick came here in 1898. He owns Denver Village up here. He's a prescription man, owns a drug store. He's done a lot of research and remembers it all and he was taken care of part of the time when he was a little boy by this Lyla Lindsey, and he has recorded a lot of Tulsa history, been in the old early Shackle Drug Store here and earlier as a kid worked on a ranch. He said one time he rode a horse to a racing event around Broken Arrow and his horse won. It was loaned to him by the man he worked for and after it ran the race, before he got home, somebody stole it. He was going to come tonight for an interview but had so many people out of the store because of the flu that he couldn't come.	
1118	Charlie Border, connected with Chamber of Commerce for many years. Has a nice wife named Rose. She writes for children. I always think of him in connection with the river navigation system or chamber of commerce.	
1126	We weren't the first printing shop, but one of the first. We came in 1916 and he retired and my son and I ran it for a few years. One of the early printers in town was Richard Burkhart. They had a beautiful home on the north side of them and their daughter ran his printing shop later.	
1132	One of the things that stands out in my mind was the booster trips. They were really something. In one of the earliest, the people paid \$100 for a private car and had a printing press in it and printed news sheets along the way. They got into Chicago and got on the floor with Richard in the Board of Trade and they stopped the trade. Someone telephoned in and wanted to know what was the matter. There wasn't	

MEASURE SUBJECT MATTER

DRAMATIC QUOTES (Key by Number)

any news coming in and they said "Tulsa, Indian Territory, has the flood and they just raised Cain up there. They went on down to Louisville and Mr. Burkhardt heard them and talked to them so he came out and started a print shop and printed one of the first directories in Tulsa.

MRS. MISCH REFUSED TO DISCUSS HER PERSONAL EXPERIENCES DURING THE RACE RIOT AS BEING TOO PAINFUL AND PRIVATE.