

Cherokee National
Female Seminary

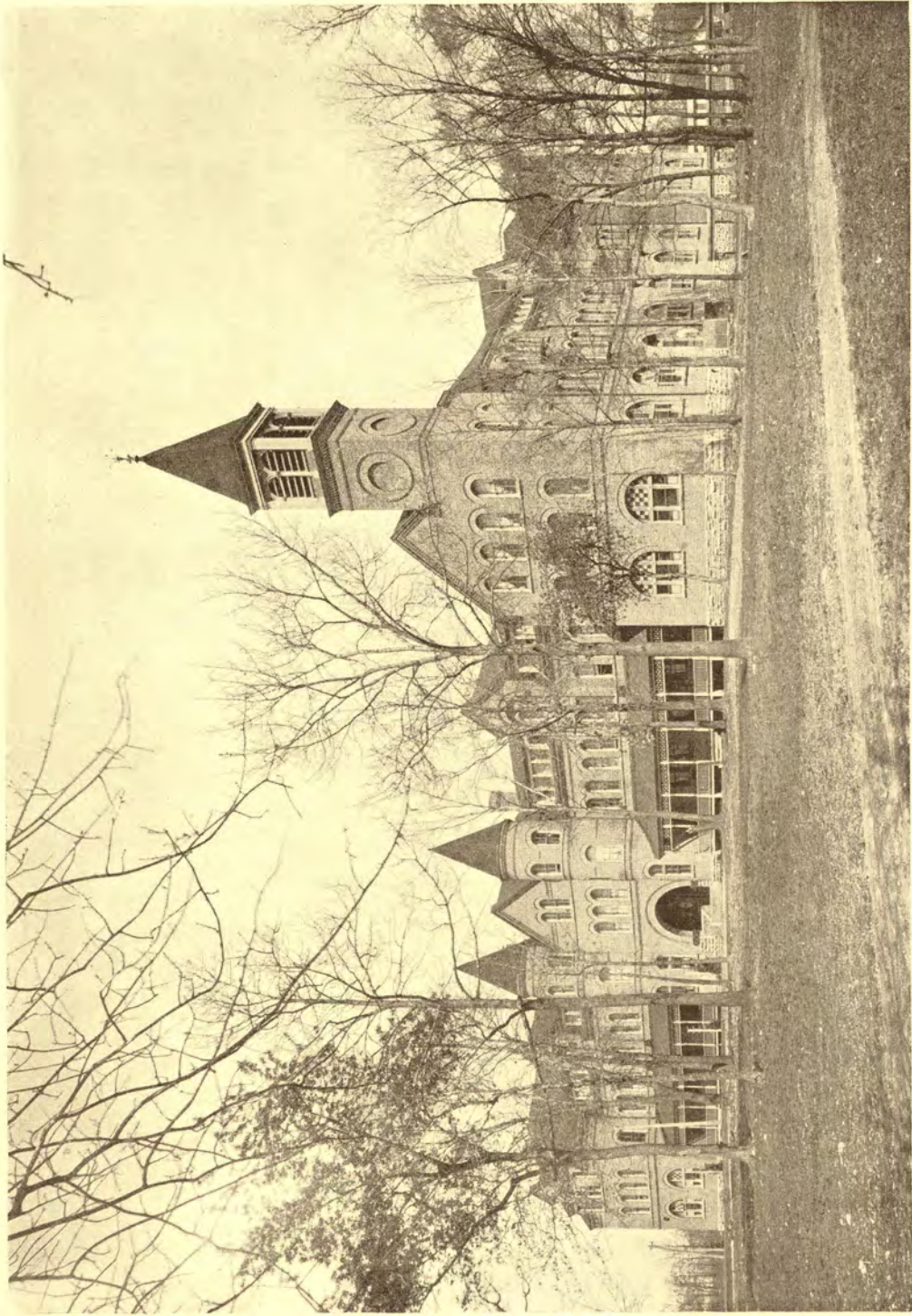
*“Farewell—a word that must be and hath been;
A sound which makes us linger—
Yet—farewell!”*

AN ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIR CATALOG *of* THE
Cherokee National Female Seminary
TAHLEQUAH, INDIAN TERRITORY 1850 TO 1906



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2



CHEROKEE NATIONAL FEMALE SEMINARY, TAHLEQUAH, I. T.



Historical Statement

BY MRS. R. L. FITE



TRADITION has given the theory that the Cherokees were always a powerful people and that long before the coming of the white man among them, the Indians had their sign languages by which one tribe was able to send messages to other distant tribes. They also had their secret societies and even at this early period we are told that they had a system of free-masonry that bound them together into a "mystic brotherhood." In fact all tradition points to the

belief that these first Americans were descended from some powerful Eastern tribe. History tells us that when the early settlers colonized Virginia, Georgia, and North Carolina, they found the country inhabited by the Cherokees. Though clothed in furs and skins, they were friendly to these strangers and when England sent over an emissary in the person of Sir Alexander Cummings, they were ready to enter into a treaty of peace and alliance.

It has been claimed by historians that intermarried Scotchmen were instrumental in planting the first seeds of civilization in their midst. Be this as it may, they must have had a wonderful influence, for in 1785, at the close of the Revolutionary War, the treaty of Hopewell shows considerable advance in civilization and since then their progress has been continuous. The Moravians made an attempt to teach and preach the gospel as early as 1737, and in 1810 they established the first mission school in the "Old Nation," which is now Spring Place, Georgia. Subsequently more teachers were placed at other stations. Other denominations soon sent out missionaries to work among them and great reverence and much gratitude is due these early self-sacrificing missionaries. Their life work has extended through the entire history of the Cherokee people. Their influence has been wide and permanent. They placed their lives, without price, on the altar of an oppressed people and were ready to befriend them in every new treaty and undertaking.

By this time the Cherokees began to see the necessity of setting apart a permanent school fund, so, in the treaty of 1819 with the United States, they set apart a valuable tract in a cession of their lands, the proceeds of the sales of which were to be invested and the interest to be used for the education of Cherokee children. More was added to this fund by the subsequent treaties of 1835 and 1866. This action on the part of our forefathers shows that the

education of their children and their children's children was a paramount issue. It shows that they were already men of thought and action, capable of making wise and judicious laws and since they had been induced to cede more and more of their land and forced to move farther and farther on, they in all probability viewed with a prophetic eye the future when their children would be forced to compete with the children of the States for an education.



SEQUOYAH

In 1824, Sequoyah, a Cherokee, invented an alphabet of the Cherokee language. It consists of eighty-six characters and while the invention is simple in structure it was the work of a genius and required twelve years of thought and study. It has been the means by which our people could better be taught the English language and enable them to communicate with one another, and to acquire general information and knowledge.

They have the Bible, many sacred songs, and religious tracts translated by this method and one-half of their National organ, *The Cherokee Advocate*, a weekly paper published at Tahlequah, is printed in this language, being the only instance in the world's history of the free distribution of a newspaper by a government to its citizens. In fact, when Sequoyah, whose English name was George Guess, invented the means by which his people could "talk on paper like white man" he made a name for himself that will be handed down for ages to come.

O'er Sequoyah's lonely grave,
The tall oaks their branches wave.
Not even a stone to point the place,
Where sleeps the Cadmus of his race.

The school fund arising under the treaty of 1819 was small and was expended under the direction of the President.

Then followed the treaty of 1835. Under its provisions the Cherokees left their beautiful homes in the state of Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama to begin life anew in this, the then wilderness, west of the Mississippi. Imagination can better depict the sad disappointments and the trials encountered by this already powerful tribe. Imagine the sad leave-taking of these seventeen thousand souls from their dear mountain homes, fertile valleys, and beautiful rivers—a country so well adapted to their customs and habits and a land made sacred by the graves of their ancestors. Imagine their long and tedious journey of a thousand miles overland, their hardships, their privations, their sickness, their loss of life—for many of their loved ones were left by the wayside. Imagine their arrival in this wild country and their endeavor to start new homes under every adverse circumstance and you have the condition of the Cherokees in 1838. But born of a great determination to succeed they did not hesitate nor falter, but went immediately to work establishing new homes.



JOHN ROSS, Chief of the
Cherokees for 40 years

They met on July 12, 1839, near Tahlequah and adopted their same Constitution, slightly amended, enacted more laws and named Tahlequah their capital with John Ross, Principal Chief. The first act creating public schools bears the date, December 16, 1841. There were eleven schools established throughout the Nation. An act by the National Council for the establishment of the two Seminaries was approved November 26, 1846. The objects for providing these schools were "to carry out to a further degree of maturity the national school system of education already commenced, and in which all those branches of learning shall be taught which may be required to carry the mental culture of the youth of our country to the highest practical point." On November 12, 1847, they enlarged this act and prescribed the whole plan by which the schools should be conducted and placed them under the control of a Board of Directors who were to serve without compensation.



OLD PARK HILL SEMINARY

The corner stone of the old Park Hill Seminary was laid June 21, 1847, by John Ross, the venerable Cherokee Chief, who served his people in that capacity for forty years. All this time the Cherokees were fast becoming enlightened. All had good and beautiful homes and many had amassed considerable wealth, in addition to being large slave holders. They had begun to trade in stock and general merchandise. They were sending their sons and daughters to the East to be educated and some had carried away honors from some of the best schools in the American Union.

The plan of the Seminaries was the same and they were opened for admission to students on May 7, 1850. This date was always observed as a red-letter day in the history of the old Park Hill Seminary until its destruction and is still observed as a day of general picnic. Every woman in the Na-

tion today who is so fortunate as to call this school her Alma Mater will bear testimony to the fact that this was the happiest and brightest day in all the year.

The first teachers were Miss Ellen Whitmore of Massachusetts, principal, and Miss Sarah Worcester. Both were graduates of Mt. Holyoke, one of the oldest and best known schools in the country. Miss Whitmore afterwards married and went as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands. Miss Worcester married Dr. Hitchcock. Miss E. Jane Ross, a Cherokee teacher educated in the East, was soon added as assistant. Miss Ross is remembered and especially loved by all old Seminary girls as a sweet gentle woman. Her career as a teacher was closely identified with the school. She labored there at different periods from first to last, being a member of the faculty when Park Hill Seminary burned. Those who succeeded her were Miss Avery and Miss Johnson, both of Mt. Holyoke Seminary also, and Miss Raymond of Connecticut. All of these early teachers were noted for their purity of character and devotion to duty. Under this influence the Seminary prospered for several years and young women from every part of the Nation were registered there, and the classes of graduates contained names from some of the best families in the country.

Of these early graduates only eight are living, namely: Carrie Bushyhead Quarrels, Baptist, Indian Territory; Sarah Hicks Stephens, Wagoner, Indian Territory; Jennie Ross Murrel, of Louisiana; Eliza Bushyhead Alberty, Tahlequah, Indian Territory; Margaret Rogers Timberlake, Vinita, Indian Territory; Nancy Thompson Edmondson, Maysville, Arkansas; Mary Vann Mayes, Pryor Creek, Indian Territory; Delia Vann Brewer, Muskogee, Indian Territory.



NANCY THOMPSON
EDMONDSON

Many of these early graduates became the wives of men prominent in both the political and educational history of the Cherokee Nation and some have sons who are equally prominent to-day. Miss Mary Adair was married to Dr. W. T. Adair and is the mother of Mrs. D. W. Wilson an alumna of 1881. Martha Johnson became the wife of Rev. W. A. Duncan and is the mother of Mrs. May Duncan Shelton. Nancy Rider married Mr. Daniel R. Hicks and is the grandmother of Janie Stapler Hicks of the class of 1903 and Clara Hicks a member of the Junior class, who will be graduated next year. Delia Vann became the wife of Mr. O. P. Brewer and is the mother of the President of the present Board of Edu-

cation. Mary Vann Mayes is the widow of Joel B. Mayes, one of the best chiefs the Cherokees ever had.

In 1861 the Seminary was brought to a close on account of the great War of the Rebellion. The Cherokee Nation took part. Her citizens were divided, some joining the cause of the Confederacy while others went into the Union Army. Each was fighting for a cause he thought to be right, but in the end it only devastated the country, divided it into factions and arrayed friend against friend, so that in 1866 we find it in a worse condition than it was in 1838.



MRS. ELIZA BUSHYHEAD
ALBERTY



MRS. J. F. THOMPSON



MARY VANN MAYES



MRS. N. T. ADAIR

Again we find the people beginning a new struggle. It is not an easy thing for those who have been fighting each other for years to forget their quarrels, and to lay aside their enmities, still it is what the people of the Cherokee Nation did. Many fathers coming home found their once beautiful homes leveled to the ground by the cruel torch of war and their families suffering for the bare necessities of life—and in many sad, sad instances the father did not return. Their Chief had died while away in the north and many of their leaders were killed in battle, so it required the strength of brave hearts to



CHIEF WM. ROSS

gather up the debris of war. But the Cherokees were bountifully endowed with this virtue so they immediately set in motion the different departments of government and under the administration of Colonel Wm. P. Ross, who succeeded his uncle as Principal Chief, the Female Seminary was reopened with Miss Ella Noyes, another Mt. Holyoke graduate, principal, assisted by Miss Abbie Noyes. Colonel Wm. P. Ross was always a friend to the Seminaries. In fact, the welfare and education of all Cherokee children were very dear to his heart. It was under his administration that the Seminary was enlarged, the Primary Department was

established, and the Cherokee Orphan Asylum was built and endowed. A graduate of Princeton University, a scholar and a statesman—he was as fine a type of manhood as has been produced by any country.

Soon after the war there came into the nation from Evansville, Arkansas, a quiet, unassuming young woman who was engaged to teach the village school at Tahlequah. This woman was destined to become one of the greatest educators in the country and it was upon her that devolved the duty of moulding the characters of hundreds—yes thousands—of Cherokee women. And to say how well she did her task you have only to look over the nation and find the mothers and daughters—living monuments to her fame. There is no name in the Cherokee Nation today that is held in more loving and thankful remembrance than that of Miss A. Florence Wilson. Miss Wilson was appointed prin-

cipal of the Seminary in 1875 and remained principal until she retired in 1901, giving twenty-six of the best years of her life to the education of Cherokee women. Teaching was no easy vocation in the nation prior to and just after the war. We had no railroads, no telegraph, nor telephone systems. The roads were rough wagon routes and it was customary to ride on horse-back from one end of the Nation to the other, and it was by this means that many of the students were brought to school.



MARY L. STAPLER

Those who assisted Miss Wilson in these early days after the war were Miss Mary Stapler, Miss Lizze Ross and Miss Eloise Butler. Miss Stapler and Miss Ross are remembered for their earnest Christian characters. Miss Butler was a member of the faculty four years and in 1883 she was married to Honorable D.W. Bushyhead, who was then Principal Chief. Other teachers succeeded



MISS ELOISE BUTLER
BUSHYHEAD

from time to time and all are remembered for their faithfulness to their duty. Among them was Miss Anna E. Putman, from Fayetteville, Arkansas. The class of 1880 especially remembers Miss Putman for her quiet, sweet and gentle disposition. Miss Putman married Mr. Charles King and is still living at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Others were Miss Gray and Miss Thayer, both graduates from some eastern school, Miss Morse, Miss Lelia Breedlove, Miss Ada Archer, Mrs. Sevier, Miss Ella Adair, Miss Mary Brewer, Miss Mattie Cobb, Miss Bell Cobb and Miss Emma Breedlove. Many of these teachers were old Seminary girls and passed from girlhood to womanhood within its walls.

As said before, the nation was struggling in the swaddling clothes of a new existence and many of its people could scarcely pay their daughters' expenses at a boarding school and it was not until 1878 that the Seminary was enabled to send out any more graduates. The class was small, numbering only two, Tennie Steele and Belle Cobb. Though small in quantity it was a large class



ISABEL COBB, M. D.

in quality, for no two alumnae have done so much good and spread so wide an influence as these two noble women. Miss Steele married Mr. R. V. Fuller at Cincinnati, Arkansas, in 1880. As a bride she came to Tahlequah and until her death in 1901 she was indentified with every good cause. While frail of body she possessed a noble heart and an active brain and so many were her womanly virtues that long will live

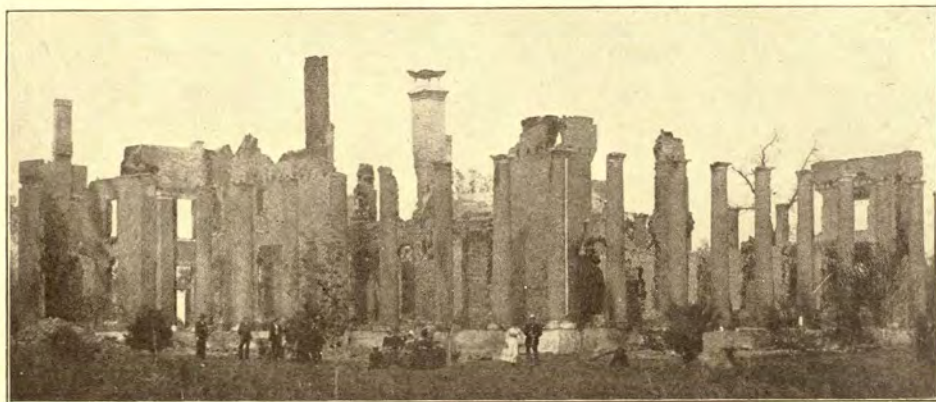


TENNIE STEELE FULLER

in the memory and the hearts of the people of Tahlequah the name of Tennie Fuller.

Miss Cobb studied medicine in some of the best colleges in the East and locating at her home town, Wagoner, Indian Territory, she is still pursuing the duties of her chosen profession, giving her life to the cause of afflicted humanity.

Year after year the life of the Seminary prospered and many large classes were graduated. The Senior class of 1887 consisted of Callie Eaton, Lizzie McNair and Adda Ross. These young ladies were given their diplomas at the Male Seminary in June of the same year, for the life of the Seminary was brought to an abrupt close on April 10, 1887. A great calamity had befallen the country when in a few short hours all that remained of the pride of the Nation was its fallen walls, its smoking rafters, and its blackened pillars! The end had come to the dear old Park Hill Seminary.



RUINS OF CHEROKEE NATIONAL FEMALE SEMINARY,
DESTROYED BY FIRE APRIL 10, 1887

The Principal Chief, Honorable D. W. Bushyhead, immediately called an extra session of the National Council and by special message asked an appropriation for the erection of a new building. They appropriated sixty thousand dollars and placed the matter in the hands of a building committee and today you will find engraved on a marble slab in this new building the following inscription that tells its own story:

CHEROKEE FEMALE SEMINARY.

- Commenced November 3, 1887.
- Completed April 18, 1889.
- C. E. Illsley, Architect.
- W. A. Illsley, Contractor.
- James Stapler.....
- Johnson Thompson....
- Gideon Morgan.....
- } Building Committee.
- D. E. Ward.....
- R. D. Knight.....
- } Inspectors.
- S. S. Stephens, First Superintendent.

On account of the isolated location of the Old Seminary the citizens of the town of Tahlequah, by public subscription, purchased and donated to the Cherokee Nation the present beautiful site. More money was appropriated later and the result is the magnificent structure situated in the northern suburbs of the quaint old town. The campus with its beautiful spring, its wooded landscape and its picturesque scenery is one of the most desirable locations in the country.



MISS CARLOTTA ARCHER

This new building was opened for admission to students on August 26, 1889, with Miss Wilson, principal, assisted by Miss Jessie Leib, Miss Mae Duncan, Miss Mary B. Church and Miss Sallie G. Morris. The first class so fortunate as to be graduated from the new building consisted of Clyde Morris, Dee Hasting and Gulie Ross. Other ladies appointed from time to time as assistants to Miss Wilson were Mrs. H. W. C. Shelton, Miss Florence Breedlove, Miss Adda R. Ross, Miss Lizzie McNair, Miss Lulu Starr, Miss Lella Morgan, Miss Carlotta Archer, Miss Lydia Keys, Okla Spradling, Mrs. Eugenia Thompson, Miss Callie Eaton, Miss Bluie Adair and Miss Lillian Alexander. All these ladies were selected on account of their ability as teachers and their personal characters,—the Cherokee Board of Education always selecting its teachers with the greatest care.

The National Council composed of the fathers of the country passed a resolution in 1900 making Miss Wilson principal for life, but in 1901 she severed her connection with the school and Miss Etta J. Rider, of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, succeeded her. Miss Rider rendered valuable service in working over the school course and in bringing the institution up to its present standard. Those who assisted Miss Rider were Miss Cherrie Adair, Rosanne Harnage, Miss Minta Foreman, Miss Flora Lindsey, Miss Mayme Starr, Miss Eldee Starr, Miss Minneola Ward, Miss Lillian Alexander, Miss Katherine Paine, Miss Martha Lillian Williams, Miss Janana Ballard and Miss Bula Edmondson. Miss Rider remained principal for three years and was succeeded by Miss M. Eleanor Allen of Logansport, Indiana, assisted by Miss Ida Mosser, Miss Minta Foreman, Miss Martha Lillian Williams, Miss Janana Ballard, Miss Bula Edmondson, Miss Katherine Archibald, Miss Dora V. Stone, Miss Mary Louise Oxley and Miss Annie Rebecca Lindsey.



MISS ETTA J. RIDER

We have come to the last page in the history of the Cherokee National Female Seminary. We have endeavored to give you the past and as we look back over this long vista of years spanning more than one-half a century we feel proud of our attainments as a Nation and we are proud of the prosperous life of the Seminary.

What other mistakes our ancestors might have made they took great pride

in their daughters and saw that they were properly trained for the duties, the realties, and responsibilities of life.

The present life of the Seminary is exceedingly prosperous. It is equipped with all the appliances for the modern art of teaching and in every way stands out as a shining monument to the achievements of a proud people.

The past and present we know, but what of the future? We ask no higher reward than it be worthy of the name it bears and that its identity be not lost in the coming years, but may the thread that is broken now be woven in a brighter and fresher web. May its volume of usefulness be increased and enriched as it flows down into the remote future and may every Cherokee woman hand down to her posterity the fact that this institution was the creation of their forefathers and the pride of their hearts. The sun has set forever on the Cherokee National Female Seminary.



MRS. R. L. FITE

NOTE.—Mrs. Fite is an old Seminary girl whose love for the institution and interest in womankind have increased with the passing years, and whose good deeds have kept pace with her kindly thoughts.

12



MISS A. FLORENCE WILSON,
FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS PRINCIPAL OF C. N. F. S.

Miss A. Florence Wilson

Miss A. Florence Wilson was born near Evansville, Ark. Her family, one of the oldest in the country, had many friends and associates among the Cherokees who were their neighbors. Thus she formed an early interest in and attachment for the Cherokee people.

She first attended Miss Graham's select school in the vicinity of her home. Later she went to the La Grange Female College, near Jackson, Tenn., from which she was graduated with honors at the age of sixteen.

Her career as a teacher began almost at once. On her return home from school she accepted a position as assistant to Miss Amanda Buchanan in the Van Buren School. Later she became an assistant of Rev. N. Givens in the Female Seminary at Russelltown and continued there until the school was broken up by the Civil War.

Soon after the war Miss Wilson came to Tahlequah as a teacher in the public school. She continued in the position until elected principal of the Cherokee Female Seminary in 1875.

In 1881 she left to take a course in the Normal School at Oswego, New York. In the interval between the burning of Park Hill and the erection of the new Seminary she again taught in the Tahlequah National School.

The new Cherokee National Female Seminary was opened in 1889 with Miss Wilson as Principal, in which capacity she remained until 1901.

Calendar

Season 1904-1905

Fifty-fifth Year

1904.

Opening	August 23
Entrance Examinations	August 23, 24
Outdoor Reception to Male Seminary	September 24
Basket Ball	October 29
Chief's Message Day	November 9
Basket Ball	November 19
Thanksgiving	November 24
Entertainment and Reception for Cherokee Council	December 3
Piano Recital	December 19
Christmas Vacation	December 23, 1904 to January 2, 1905

1905.

Opening Spring Term	January 2
"Trial of February"—Play—Fifth and Sixth Grades	February 24
Piano Recital	March 18
Senior Party	April 1
Program, —Seventh and Eighth Grades	April 7
Anniversary Picnic	May 7
Junior Banquet to Seniors	May 26
Baccalaureate Sunday	May 28
Class Day	May 29
Joint Society Program	May 30
Musical	May 31
Commencement Exercises	June 1
Alumnæ	June 2

15
13



*At the bottom of a foot-hill
Gushes forth a spring of water*



MARTA

ALMA MATER

MANY years ago, some Indians
 Left their homes in Alabama,
 Left the red sand hills of Georgia;
 Left their friends and all behind them,
 And with faces stern and solemn
 Set out for the western country—
 For the new land purchased for them.
 Many weary miles they traveled,
 Many hardships they encountered
 Climbing mountains, crossing rivers,
 Facing wind and rain and weather
 Braving hunger and misfortune—
 Till at last stretched out before them
 Beauteous hills and fertile valleys,
 Prairie lands and herds of cattle—
 Beulah land of peace and plenty.
 This, the goal of all their wanderings,
 Rest for weary way-worn travelers.
 Here they settled with their families,
 Built them homes of log and mortar,
 Built their chimneys wide and ample,
 Hung outside the door the latchstring;
 Tilled the soil, and planted orchards,
 Herded steers and drove them northward.
 Prosperous was this tribe of Indians
 As the happy years passed o'er them.
 Spacious grew their humble dwellings,
 Wide their fields, and rich their orchards.
 Towns they built for trade and barter—
 Fairest of all—the town Tahlequah,
 Nestled in a smiling valley,
 Wrapped in softest summer sunshine,
 Kissed by gentle fragrant breezes,
 With the hill's strong arms about her—
 Fairest of all the Nation's children.
 In this little town Tahlequah
 At the bottom of a foot-hill,
 Gushes forth a spring of water,
 Pure and sweet and clear and sparkling
 As the one the Muses drank from;
 And our fathers, as they stood there
 Drinking the life-giving nectar,
 Looking upward, looking northward
 Let their eyes rest on this hill-top—
 Felt the spell of Jove upon them,
 As when in the old time legend
 From his forehead sprang Minerva.

* * * * *

Then came heaps of sand and mortar,
 Bricks and stones and heavy timbers;
 Men with axes, saws and hammers,
 Men with squares, and planes, and trowels;

17

Men with horses, mules and wagons, —
All the air was filled with rumbling
Sharp reports and heavy pounding,
Blasting rock and earth upheavals.
When at last the din was over
And the darkened sky grew clearer,
There arose from out the chaos
Bright and shining, grand and classic
Graceful arches, Gothic towers—
Fit abode for Wisdom's goddess.

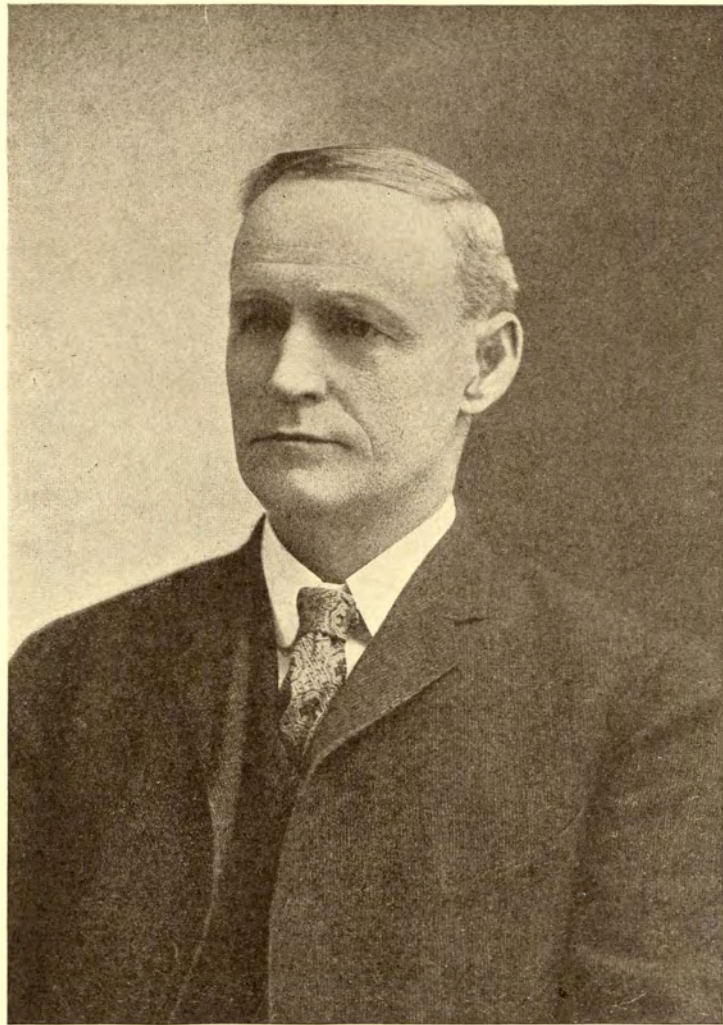
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Then from all parts of the nation,
From humblest homes, and from the richest
Came the bright-faced Indian maidens;
Maidens fair and maidens dusky,
Maidens tall and short and "pudgy."—
Came they to this seat of learning;
Drank they from this sparkling fountain
And with thirsty souls unslaked
Longed for more of Hebe's potion;—
Longed and all their lives kept longing
And in time sent back their daughters
That their lives might be so sweetened
And their days and deeds be fruitful.
Should you ask me whence the learning—
Whence the power and pride and greatness
Of this tribe of Indian people,
I shall point you to this college
That for years has schooled its women—
Wives and mothers of these people
Whose brief story I've related.

And the maidens now departing
From this dear old Alma Mater,
From this dear old second Mother
Who has cared for them so gently
Through the sweet years of their girlhood,
Leave the wish and prayer behind them
That, as future years roll onward
Blotting out our race of people,
She may stand here always ready,
Glad to welcome Indian children
And to keep alive tradition—
Monument to all the greatness
Of this proudest Indian Nation.

—A Nineteen-Five Senior.





JOHN DOWNING BENEDICT,
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

John Downing Benedict

John Downing Benedict was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, May 27, 1854. He attended the common schools of that state until his sixteenth year, when he moved with his parents to Eastern Illinois. He completed the course in a high school and took some special work in the State University. He then began the work to which he has devoted all of his time and energy. For seven years he taught in the country, village and city schools, and in 1881 was chosen County Superintendent of Vermillion County, Illinois, and served eight years in that position. He was Assistant Superintendent of Schools for two years, and a member of the State Board of Education of Illinois for six years. On February 11, 1899, he was appointed, without solicitation, Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory and continues in the service. He has made an efficient and vigorous officer. The tribal schools have been strengthened and developed and have greatly increased in number since his appointment, and by means of Congressional aid have been shaped toward a workable system for an organization of county and state schools. This is especially so in the Cherokee Nation. He has established summer normals in each of the Nations and has urged the training of teachers in these schools. He has accomplished the grading of the country schools and brought about the use of uniform textbooks.

Recently he has introduced the study of elementary agriculture in the rural schools. Mr. Benedict has won the appreciation and admiration of the Cherokee teachers and the Cherokee Nation, not only by his efficiency as an educator, but by his kindly sympathy as a friend and adviser.

Department of Education

Benjamin Seebohn Coppock



B. S. COPPOCK, SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS IN
CHEROKEE NATION

Benjamin Seebohn Coppock was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1849, and was educated in the common schools and academy, and later was graduated from Mount Union College, receiving the degree M. L. S. therefrom.

He resided as a special student at the University of Michigan one year and served successively as Principal of an Academy, a High School and a Training School for Teachers.

In Indian work Mr. Coppock was Superintendent of Literary and Industrial Education for five years in White's Manual Training School at Wabash, Indiana, when it was a contract school for the education of Indians.

He was also superintendent of the Chilocco Indian Industrial School for more than five years, and upon solici-

ation of the Department came on May 1st, 1899, as Supervisor of Schools for the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, and has continued in the work.

He has worked in harmony with the Executive, Legislative and Educational Departments of the Nation.

During this time of service there has been evident gain in the number of schools and the enrollment of both High and Primary Schools. The gain in educational interest among all classes of people has been marked.

The seminaries have been filled to their capacity and good classes have been graduated each year.

Much tact and diplomacy was used by Mr. Coppock in urging and effecting the union of town and National schools. The Day School teachers have increased in number from one hundred twenty-four to two hundred forty-six. The enrollment and average attendance in these schools have gained rapidly. This is caused in part by the influence of and training received at the Summer Normals.

Mr. Coppock is justly proud of the fact that there are more than twice as many Cherokee teachers employed in the Service as are furnished by all other tribes of Indians in the U. S., both in and out of Indian Territory.



O. H. P. BREWER,
President.



ALBERT SIDNEY WYLY,
Secretary.



S. F. PARKS,
Treasurer.

O. H. P. Brewer

O. H. P. Brewer, the subject of this sketch, was born at Webbers Falls, a small hamlet situated in "Canadian," the three-cornered district of the Cherokee Nation.

He is the son of the late Colonel O. P. Brewer, a man who filled almost every position of honor and trust within the gift of the Cherokee people, and who at the time of his death was a member of the Supreme Bench.

Mr. Brewer attended the public schools of his neighborhood and the Cherokee Male Seminary, where he completed the course of study.

He entered the University of Arkansas in March, 1889, and was graduated in December, 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. After graduation he returned to his country home and devoted himself to practical agriculture until March, 1904, when he moved to Muskogee in the Creek Nation.

In the summer of 1901 he was elected by the suffragists of Canadian District to represent them in the Senatorial branch of the tribal legislature.

At the expiration of his term he was, in joint session of the National Council, elected to the position he now occupies, a member of the Cherokee Board of Education.

Albert Sidney Wyly

Albert Sidney Wyly was born in Smith County, near Tyler, Texas. He moved with his parents when quite young to Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, where he now resides. He is the son of the late Judge R. F. Wyly, one of the most prominent citizens of the Cherokee Nation. Judge Wyly was judge of Delaware District for eight years, Nation's attorney before Citizenship Court for four years, Attorney General for Cherokee Nation for four years, and was one of the delegates sent to Washington who found that the United States was indebted to the Cherokee Nation to the amount of \$4,500,000.

Mr. Wyly attended the public schools of the Nation and the Cherokee Male Seminary, from which Institution he was graduated in 1892. He taught school for a year or two and was traveling salesman for a wholesale house for several years.

In November, 1901, he was elected a member of the Cherokee Board of Education by the National Council, and was re-elected in 1904, at the expiration of the three years' term. Mr. Wyly takes an active interest in promoting education among his people and has proved to be an efficient officer.

He was elected mayor of the town of Tahlequah, April, 1904, and was re-elected April, 1905.

Mr. Wyly married Miss Lillian Alexander, a Cherokee girl, who for several years was the first assistant teacher in the Female Seminary.

S. F. Parks

The subject of this sketch was born in Bradley county, Tennessee, and moved to the Cherokee Nation when a boy with the North Carolina Cherokees. He is the son of Rev. Richard T. Parks and Sarah E. Parks, who now reside at Chelsea, Indian Territory. Mr. Parks attended the schools of the Cherokee Nation, being graduated from the Male Seminary and afterwards from the Law Department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee.

Mr. Parks has taught in the public schools of the Nation, in the Male Seminary, and was principal teacher of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum for one year. While clerk of the Cherokee Senate he was elected to a position on the Board of Education. He has held other positions of trust, having been one of the attorneys for the Cherokee Nation in making a roll before the Dawes Commission in 1896, also City Attorney of Vinita. Mr. Parks married Miss Alberta Markham, a graduate of Howard-Payne College. He is now a member of the School Board of the City of Vinita, a director in the Western Security Bank, and a practicing attorney.

Foreman, Miss
Fargo, Myrtle
Fentz, Jennie
Faulkner, Nepp
Foreman, Susie
Garretson, Lucile
Gladney, Minnie
Headrick, Lizzie
Hicks, Clara
Hall, Laura
Hauseberg, Ellen

Thomas, Lydia
Williams, Miss
Wilson, Lelia
Wilson, Ida
Wallace, Martha
Whisenhunt, Audie
Ward, Minnie
Wyly, Leah
Wicks, Janie
Ward, Lena
Weaver, Annette



Letters from Home

Constitution and By-Laws

Constitution

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of the association shall be "The Alumnæ Association of the Cherokee Female Seminary."

ARTICLE II. OBJECT.

The objects of this society are the promotion of education especially in the halls of the Alma Mater and the revival of those pleasing associations that entwine themselves about the Seminary life.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Constituent.—Any lady who shall hold a diploma from the Cherokee Female Seminary is considered a constituent member and is required to pay a membership fee of fifty cents (50c.) per annum.

Section 2. Honorary.—The honorary membership of this Association shall be restricted to those who have been identified with the institution in some prominent way in accordance with conditions specified in Section 3.

Section 3. Privileges of Members.—Constituent members shall enjoy all privileges and be subject to all the regulations of the society.

Honorary members shall enjoy all privileges except the right to vote, offer motions, or hold office, and shall be free from all regulations except the established rules of the meeting.

Section 4. Duties of Members.—Active members shall be subject to all the requirements of the society.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of this association shall consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 2. Election of Officers.—Officers shall be elected annually.

Section 3. Vacancies.—In case of absence or disability of officers, new ones shall be elected to fill the vacancies, except in the case of the President, when the Vice-President shall take her place and a new Vice-President be elected.

ARTICLE V. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. Duties of the President.—It shall be the duty of the President at the meetings to enforce a strict observance of the Constitution and By-Laws. To call special meetings at the request of three members.

To sign all orders on the Treasurer and to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for.

Section 2. Duties of the Vice-President.—It shall be the duty of the Vice-

President to preside in case of absence or disability of the President and to introduce new members.

Section 3. Duties of Recording Secretary.—It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of each meeting of the society and to present it at the following meeting.

To call the roll and to perform the duty of a Corresponding Secretary.

Section 4. Duties of Treasurer.—The Treasurer shall have charge of all funds of the society subject to its disposal.

Shall collect all taxes and fines and at the expiration of her term of office make a complete report of the financial affairs of the society.

By-Laws

ARTICLE I.

Business meetings shall be held at the close of the scholastic year at the Cherokee Female Seminary, the time to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE II. SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the President at the request of three members.

ARTICLE III. VOTING.

Election of officers shall be by ballot, all other voting by acclamation.

ARTICLE IV. DISCIPLINE.

No one except constituent and honorary members of the Association shall be allowed in executive sessions.

ARTICLE V. ORDER OF EXERCISES.

- Call to order.
- Roll call.
- Introduction of new members.
- Secretary's report.
- Communications.
- Report of committees.
- Report of Treasurer.
- Miscellaneous business.
- Unfinished business.
- Adjournment.

The Alumnæ Association is composed of the graduates of the Seminaries who comply with its constitution and by-laws.

Holds its annual meeting on Commencement Day and also has a mid-winter meeting by the call of the President.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

President.....	Mrs. Eliza Bushyhead Alberty.....	Class of 1856
Vice-President.....	Mrs. Nannie Daniel Fite.....	Class of 1880
Secretary.....	Mrs. Cherrie Adair Moore.....	Class of 1899
Treasurer.....	Miss Rosanne Harnage.....	Class of 1901

Alumnae

Before the Civil War

- Mary Adair—Mrs. W. T. Adair, (Deceased.)
 Martha Johnson—Mrs. W. A. Duncan, (Deceased.)
 Lucy Dameron—Mrs. Anderson Johnson, (Deceased.)
 Eliza Forrister—Mrs. Benjamin Trott, (Deceased.)
 Martha Candy—Mrs. Joel B. Mayes, (Deceased.)
 Kate Hastings—Mrs. J. Maxfield, (Deceased.)
 Amanda McCoy—Mrs. D. C. Bushyhead, (Deceased.)
 Lucy Hoyt—Mrs. Munroe Keys, (Deceased.)
 Ermina Foreman, (Deceased.)
 Sarah Walker—Mrs. J. B. Vare, (Deceased.)
 Nancy Patrick—Mrs. R. Gourd, (Deceased.)
 Nancy Rider—Mrs. D. R. Hicks, (Deceased.)
 Sallie Rider—Mrs. S. Riley, (Deceased.)
 Lide Riley—Mrs. B. W. Carter, (Deceased.)
 Sarah McNair—Brice Adair.
 Delila Vann—Mrs. O. P. Brewer, Webbers Falls, Indian Territory.
 Carrie Bushyhead—Mrs. W. R. Quarels, Baptist, Indian Territory.
 Sarah Hicks—Mrs. S. S. Sevier, Wagoner, Indian Territory.
 Jennie Ross—Mrs. J. Murrell, Louisiana.
 Ellen Adair—Mrs. J. G. Thompson, (Deceased.)
 Sallie Arthur—Mrs. Ballard, (Deceased.)
 Rachel Barnes—Mrs. J. Mayfield, (Deceased.)
 Lizzie Duncan—I. B. Hitchcock, (Deceased.)
 Martha Dameron—Mrs. S. Johnson, (Deceased.)
 Margaret Fields—Mrs. J. Smith, (Deceased.)
 Ruth Foreman—Mrs. J. Garrison.
 Kate Gunter—Mrs. D. H. Ross, (Deceased.)
 Nancy Hicks—Mrs. Boynton, (Deceased.)
 Victoria Hicks—Mrs. D. W. C. Lipe, (Deceased.)
 Nancy Holmes—Mrs. Benge, (Deceased.)
 Martha Keys—Mrs. Tyner, (Deceased.)
 Sallie Lipe—Mrs. G. W. Nave, (Deceased.)
 Rachel Mayes—Mrs. McNair, (Deceased.)
 Lucinda Ross—Mrs. C. Hicks, (Deceased.)
 Nancy Starr—Mrs. W. W. Duncan, (Deceased.)
 Martha McNair—Mrs. Joel B. Mayes, (Deceased.)
 Susan Wolf—Mrs. Thompson Foreman, (Deceased.)
 Emma Williams—Mrs. D. M. Gunter, (Deceased.)
 Martha Whiting, (Deceased.)
 A. E. Scrimsher—Mrs. L. Adair.

Nancy Thompson—Mrs. Edmondson, Maysville, Arkansas.
 Margaret Rogers—Mrs. A. W. Timberlake, Vinita, Indian Territory.
 Mary V. Vann—Mrs. Joel B. Mayes, Pryor Creek, Indian Territory.
 Eliza Bushyhead—Mrs. Alberty, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
 Carrie Barnes—Mrs. John Taylor, (Deceased.)
 Cathrine McDaniel—Mrs. Cordy, (Deceased.)
 Lucy Lowery—Mrs. Campbell, Collinsville, Indian Territory.
 Jane Blackburn—Mrs. W. Mayfield, (Deceased.)
 Sarah Harnage—Mrs. Bell, (Deceased.)
 Amanda Morgan—Mrs. J. A. Scales, Webbers Falls, Indian Territory.
 Sarah Wolf, (Deceased.)
 Lucinda Riley, (Deceased.)
 Lizzie Klins, (Deceased.)
 Eliza Holt, (Deceased.)
 Cynthia Frye, (Deceased.)
 Mary Alberty, (Deceased.)
 Sarah Alberty—Mrs. Choteau, (Deceased.)
 Jennie Gott, (Deceased.)
 Lourinia Foreman, (Deceased.)
 Eliza Nicholson, (Deceased.)
 Nancy Arthur, (Deceased.)
 Sallie Arthur, (Deceased.)

Since the Civil War

1878.

Isabel Cobb, M. D., Wagoner, Indian Territory.
 Tennie Steele—Mrs. R. C. Fuller, (deceased), Tahlequah, Ind. Ter.

1879.

Cora Archer—Mrs. Ross Shakelford, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.
 Fannie Blythe—Mrs. L. W. Marks, Vinita, Ind. Ter.
 Lizzie Dougherty—Mrs. E. B. Wright, (deceased), Pryor Creek, I. T.

1880.

Carrie Armstrong—Mrs. F. M. Overlice, Bartlesville, Ind. Ter.
 Nannie Daniel—Mrs. R. L. Fite, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
 Lillian Maxfield—Mrs. C. McDaniel, (deceased), Chelsea, Ind. Ter.
 Sallie Rogers—Mrs. Tom McSpadden, Chelsea, Indian Territory.
 Maggie Stapler, (deceased.)
 Janet Starr—Mrs. Frank Billingslea, Vinita, Indian Territory.
 Sarah Ross—Mrs. S. H. Adair, (deceased.)

1881.

Ella Adair—Mrs. J. H. Miegs, Eureka, Indian Territory.
 Mattie Cobb—Mrs. Clark, Wagoner, Indian Territory.



*The
Parlor*



*Entrance
Hall*

Joanna Rogers—Mrs. J. C. Duncan, Talala, Indian Territory.

1883.

Charlotta Archer, Pryor Creek, Indian Territory.

Emma Breedlove, (deceased.)

May Washbourne—Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Vinita, Indian Territory.

1884.

Mae Duncan—Mrs. H. W. C. Shelton, Webbers Falls, Indian Territory.

1885.

Oregonia Bell—Mrs. D. S. Scott, Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

Florence Caleb—Mrs. H. B. Smith, Wilwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mattie Fields—Mrs. P. H. Donohue, (deceased.)

1886.

Mary Norman—Mrs. A. McBride, Ft. Gibson, Indian Territory.

1887.

Caroline Eaton—Mrs. J. A. Burns, Nowata, Indian Territory.

Elizabeth McNair, (deceased.)

Ada Ross—Mrs. W. H. Norrid, Muldrow, Indian Territory.

1890.

Clyde Morris—Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Vinita, Indian Territory.

Delilah Hastings—Mrs. Grant Victor, Afton, Indian Territory.

Gulielma Ross—Mrs. J. S. Davenport, (deceased.)

1892.

Bluie Adair—Mrs. J. A. Lawrence, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.

Patsy Mayes—Mrs. E. M. Pointer, Salisaw, Indian Territory.

Florence McSpadden—Mrs. P. W. Samuels, Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

1893.

Mattie Miller—Mrs. John Merchant, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Lulu Starr—Mrs. W. W. Hastings, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.

Janana Thompson—Mrs. W. P. Phillips, Vinita, Indian Territory.

1894.

Llewellyn Morgan—Mrs. Cullus Mayes, Pryor Creek, Indian Territory.

Lulu Duckworth—Mrs. W. J. Jones, Grove, Indian Territory.

Julia Phillips—Mrs. Turner Edmondson, Maysville, Arkansas.

Ella Prather—Mrs. L. S. Robinson, Big Cabin, Indian Territory.

1895.

Caroline Blair—Mrs. Richard Smith, Nowata, Indian Territory.

Josie Crittenden—Mrs. W. R. Sartin, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.

Flora Lindsey, Choteau, Indian Territory.
 Lulu Foreman—Mrs. J. G. Lipe, Talala, Indian Territory.
 Cora McNair—Mrs. W. B. Wyly, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
 Susie Phillips—Mrs. Earnest Schrimsher, Claremore, Indian Territory.

1896.

Janana Ballard, Echo, Indian Territory.

1897.

Annie M. Ballard—Mrs. C. R. Connor, Fairland, Indian Territory.
 Cherrie V. Edmondson—Mrs. R. B. Garrett, Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.
 Mattie Eaton—Mrs. J. M. York, Claremore, Indian Territory.
 Buena V. Harris—Mrs. B. Rasmus, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
 Dora Ward—Mrs. Will Cunningham, Maysville, Arkansas.
 Cora Musgrove—Mrs. Herbert Moore, Claremore, Indian Territory.
 Gertrude Rogers, Ft. Gibson, Indian Territory.

1898.

Lena Carlile—Mrs. Dr. Vowell, Webbers Falls, Indian Territory.
 Jennie Foreman—Mrs. D. J. Faulkner, Claremore, Indian Territory.
 Pixie Mayes, Pryor Creek, Indian Territory.
 Juliette Schrimsher—Mrs. J. V. Robinson, Claremore, Indian Territory.
 Lura Ward—Mrs. Gid Loux, Maysville, Arkansas.

1899.

Cherokee Adair—Mrs. J. B. Moore, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
 Lucinda Ballard—Mrs. W. B. Harlin, White Oaks, Indian Territory.
 Ella Mae Covell, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
 Nellie Duncan—Mrs. E. N. Williamson, Welch, Indian Territory.
 Lulu B. James—Mrs. R. L. Huggins, Fairland, Indian Territory.
 Grace Phillips, Nowata, Indian Territory.
 Fannie Ross, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
 Eldee Starr, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
 Alice French, (deceased.)
 Mayme Starr, (deceased.)
 Minneola Ward—Mrs. E. V. Allen, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.

1900.

Lucile Archer, Pryor Creek, Indian Territory.
 Josephine Barker, Chetopa, Kansas.
 Belle Cunningham, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
 Eugenia Eubanks—Mrs. Walter Charlesworth, Vinita, Ind. Ter.
 Mary Gulager, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
 Annie Sevier, Webbers Falls, Indian Territory.
 Mollie Blackstone—Mrs. E. Knippenberg, Ft. Gibson, Indian Territory.
 Jennie Ross, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.

1901.

- Minnie Bengel, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
- Josephine Howard, Chelsea, Indian Territory.
- Juliette Smith, Braggs, Indian Territory.
- Rosanne Harnage, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
- Alice Thornton, South West City, Missouri.
- Mary McSpadden—Mrs. T. C. Crookshank, Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.
- Mary Garret—Mrs. S. Campbell, Fairland, Indian Territory.

1902.

- Sarah Ballard, Echo, Indian Territory.
- Golda Barker—Mrs. Charles Knight, Parsons, Kansas.
- Bula Edmondson, Maysville, Arkansas.
- Byrd Faulkner, Hanson, Indian Territory.
- Mary Rider, Stillwell, Indian Territory.
- Lizzie Ross, Chelsea, Indian Territory.
- Lucy Starr, Salisaw, Indian Territory.
- Clara Tyler, Miles, Indian Territory.
- Susie Sevier—Mrs. L. C. McAlister, Webbers Falls, Indian Territory.
- Lola Ward—Mrs. John Tinnin, Maysville, Arkansas
- Genobia Ward—Mrs. Allen Douthitt, Blue Jacket, Indian Territory.

1903.

- Effie Duckworth, Siloam, Arkansas.
- Carrie Freeman, Maysville, Indian Territory.
- Victoria Foreman, Claremore, Indian Territory.
- Virginia Lindsey, Choteau, Indian Territory.
- Callie McNair, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
- Sallie Parris, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
- Janie Hicks, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
- Grace Wallace, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
- Lulu Morgan, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
- Elizabeth Morgan, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
- Allie Garrett, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
- Maude McSpadden—Mrs. Woldley Phillips, Chelsea, Indian Territory.
- Lizzie McSpadden—Mrs. Bartley Milan, Chelsea, Indian Territory.
- Susie Scott, Maysville, Arkansas.
- Lee Ward—Mrs. Will Newton, Maysville, Arkansas.
- Gazelle Lane, Claremore, Indian Territory.

1904.

- Lulu Alberty—Mrs. J. W. Conner, Westville, Indian Territory.
- Frances Bushyhead, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
- Clara Couch, Chelsea, Indian Territory.
- Eunice Chamberlain, Centralia, Indian Territory.
- Roxie Cunningham, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.

Stella Ghormley, Pensacola, Indian Territory.
Mary Hampton, Grove, Indian Territory.
Amanda Morgan, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
Nellie Meek, Vinita, Indian Territory.
Phoebe Rider, Stillwell, Indian Territory.
Elizabeth Keys, Pryor Creek, Indian Territory.

1905.

Sallie Morgan, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
Lola Garrett, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
Sallie Jennings, Webbers Falls, Indian Territory.
Ethel Scales, Flint, Indian Territory.
Mame Butler, Big Cabin, Indian Territory.
Annabel Price, Oolagah, Indian Territory.
Ethel Martin, Catoosa, Indian Territory.
Bessie Skidmore, Oolagah, Indian Territory.
Anna Martin, Ft. Gibson, Indian Territory.
Martha Wallace, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
Mary Holland, Grove, Indian Territory.
Carrie Ghormley, Pensacola, Indian Territory.
Janie Ross, Chelsea, Indian Territory.
Maud Miegs, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.



An Interior

FINIS