

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

COMMEMORATION OF CIVIL WAR EVENTS
BY THE OKLAHOMA CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

100 Years Ago in Indian Territory

JULY 12.—Brig. Gen. Albert Pike last evening received at his headquarters at Camp McCulloch the orders of July dispatched to him by Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman directing Pike to move to Ft. Smith. In lieu of compliance, Pike today dispatched to Hindman, with the request that it be forwarded to President Davis, a letter of resignation.—George H. Shirk, president, Oklahoma Historical Society.

An article in the Civil War Centennial Commemoration series that appeared in *The Daily Oklahoman* for Thursday, July 12, 1962

The feature articles "One Hundred Years ago in the Indian Territory," commemorating a daily history of the Civil War in Oklahoma have proved of much interest throughout the state. They are sponsored by the Oklahoma Civil War Centennial Commission, of which Dr. Henry Bass is President, and have been published by the State Press Association papers since June 1, 1961. Plans are made to continue these articles day by day until the centennial of the surrender of Brig. Gen. Stand Watie, this event taking place on June 23, 1865, when his Indian Division of the Confederate Army laid down arms near old Doaksville, Choctaw Nation.

The short paragraphs on happenings in the Indian Territory one hundred years ago to the day are written by Colonel George H. Shirk, President of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and compiled in manuscript by him on a quarterly basis; releases are then mimeographed and distributed by the Oklahoma Historical Society to the State Press newspapers.

To promote knowledge in state history of the Civil War and encourage keeping of the Civil War Centennial articles, the Oklahoma Historical Society has provided a fund for the five-

year, centennial period offering cash prizes in a contest for high school and elementary school pupils in the state, the prizes to be awarded those who prepare the best scrap books on the subject of the Civil War each semester. The basis of the scrap book must be a collection of the daily clippings of the Civil War Centennial series, supplemented by additional related material on the subject that may be desired. Mrs. Mary McCain of Educational T.V. Channel 13, Oklahoma City, was appointed State Chairman of the Contest Committee. Winners for the first semester of the school year of 1961 and 1962 were Jeanelle Baptiste and Jack Scudder, both of Oklahoma City. Second semester winners were Charles Baptiste of Oklahoma City, Robert Fry of Beaver and Darlene Bogard of McAlester. The prizes were awarded in ceremonies directed by Mrs. McCain on Channel 13, Oklahoma City.

The following list gives the names of the newspapers in the State Press Association that have published the Civil War Centennial articles, regularly or in part, since June, 1961. The articles appear regularly in the two large metropolitan dailies, *The Daily Oklahoman* and *The Tulsa Tribune*. The United Press International distributes the daily paragraph to its members by its wire service.

Allen Advocate	Eldorado Courier
Alva Review-Courier	Enid Eagle
Anadarko Daily News	Enid Daily News
Anadarko Tribune	Frederick Daily Leader
Arnett Capital	Frederick Press
Bertlesville Examiner Enterprise	Freedom Call
Bixby Bulletin	Fort Cobb News
Blackwell Journal Tribune	Glencoe Tri-County Hopper
Blackwell Times Record	Granite Enterprise
Blair Enterprise	Harrah Herald
Blanchard News	Healdton Herald
Bristow Record-Citizen	Henryetta Free Lance
Bristow News	Robert Democrat-Chief
Broken Arrow Ledger	Robert Star-Review
Carnegie Herald	Holdenville News
Chandler News	Idabel Gazette
Cherokee Messenger	Jay Journal
Cherokee Republican	Jonas News
Claremore Daily Progress	Kingfisher Free Press
Cleveland American	Lexington Sun
Clinton Daily News	McAlester Democrat
Clinton Custer County Chronicle	McAlester News-Capitol
Clinton Custer County News	Madill Review
Coalgate Record Register	Mangum Greer County News
Corvington Record	Marlow Review
Dewey Herald	Marshall News
Duke Times	Mayville News
Duncan Banner	Midwest City Leader
Duncan Eagle	Muskogee Daily (Weekly) Phoenix
Edmond Booster	Newkirk Herald-Journal
Edmond Sun	Norman Transcript
Elk City Daily News	Okemah Leader
El Reno Tribune	Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman

Oklahoma City Livestock News	Temple Tribune
Oklahoma City North Star	Tipton Tribune
Pauls Valley Enterprise	Tonkawa News
Pawnee Chief	Tulsa Daily Legal News
Perkins Journal	Tulsa Southside Times
Picher Tri-State Tribune	Tulsa Tribune
Ponca City News	Turley Northside Times
Pryor Jeffersonian	Verden News
Purcell News	Vinita Journal
Purcell Register	Wakita Herald
Sapulpa Democrat News	Wagoner Record-Democrat
Sapulpa Daily Herald	Wetonga Republican
Seyre Headlight-Journal	Waukomis Hornet
Seyre Sun	Waynoka Enterprise
Seminole Producer	Weatherford News
Shawnee News-Star	Weleetka American
Shattuck Oklahoman	Westville Reporter
Shidler Review	Wilson Post Democrat
Stillwater Daily News-Press	Woodward Press
Stillwater Daily O'Collegian	Yukon Sun
Taloga Times Advocate	

AN AWARD TO THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Oklahoma Historical Society has been the recipient of \$250.00 as a result of assistance given Oklahoma City television station WKY-TV which won first place in the radio-television history contest co-sponsored by the American Association of State and Local History and Broadcast Music, Incorporated.

In this nationwide contest, WKY-TV submitted its presentation of "The Run" used as a part of its Oklahoma Heritage series, which ran on that station through 1961. The program depicted the 1889 land "run" in Oklahoma.

The television station received a \$500.00 award which was divided between the University of Oklahoma Archives and the Oklahoma Historical Society, each receiving \$250.00 for cooperating in the production of the winning television series.

A number of pictures used in the WKY-TV presentation came from the files of the Oklahoma Historical Society, along with considerable background information. The University of Oklahoma Department of Archives furnished similar materials.

Elmer Fraker, Administrative Secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and a member of the governing Council of the American Association for State and Local History, states that this is the third year such awards have been given by that organization in cooperation with Broadcast Music, Incorporated. He states that the 1960 contest was won by radio station KBTW-TV in Denver and the Historical Society of that state.

NOTE ON THE HISTORY OF THE GRAND RIVER DAM AUTHORITY
AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROBERT S. KERR DAM

The construction of the great dams on Red River, Arkansas River and other large streams in Oklahoma is important in the history of the development of Oklahoma during the last twenty-five years. The creation of large lakes as a result of these great dams—Lake Texoma on Red River, Lake of the Cherokees and Fort Gibson on Grand River, Tenkiller Lake on the Illinois—has made vital changes in the economy and in living conditions in Eastern Oklahoma. Now nearing completion is the great dam near Eufaula and another at Keystone west of Tulsa, both on the Arkansas River, which will form two more large lake areas in the eastern part of the state.

The following note on the history of the Grand River Dam Authority and of the new dam beginning at the old Markham Ferry site has been received from Hope Holway, member of the firm of W. R. Holway and Associates, Consulting Engineers, of Tulsa, Oklahoma:

The Pensacola Dam and the New Robert S. Kerr Dam

During Governor Leon Phillips' administration, the Grand River Dam Authority completed the Pensacola Dam on Grand River, one of the largest multiple-arch dams in the world.¹ The Legislature in 1935 had created the Authority as a State instrumentality to control waters of Grand River for the production of electric power and for flood control. The dam was financed by a \$25,000,000 loan and grant from the United States Government under the Public Works Administration. The project bonds repaying the loan are issued against the revenues from the sale of electric power. No part of the cost is borne by the taxpayers of the State. In addition, to the development of a thriving recreational area around this 45,000 acre lake (Lake of the Cherokees), the Authority is selling electric power for the lowest rates between the Tennessee Valley area and the Pacific-Northwest.

The \$85,000,000 Markham Ferry Project on the Grand River, now (1962) in the first stages of construction and consisting of a third dam and two pumped storage plants, will develop the full potential of the river, with the Pensacola Dam above and the Fort Gibson Dam below. This intermediate dam at the site of the old Markham Ferry has been named the Robert S. Kerr Dam.

—Hope Holway

¹ The gates of the Pensacola Dam were closed and storage of water began in March, 1947; the first generation of power was early in 1941.—W. R. Holway, "Dams on Grand River," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 3 (Autumn, 1948), pp. 326-324.

MRS. LESTER O'RILEY, LIBRARIAN OF
ROBERT L. WILLIAMS PUBLIC LIBRARY IN DURANT

Mr. George C. Pendleton, a native of Durant and now of Casper, Wyoming has sent a note to *The Chronicles*, paying tribute to Mrs. Lester O'Riley, Librarian of the Durant Public Library which was founded by the late Judge Robert L. Williams, former Governor of Oklahoma and for many years President of the Oklahoma Historical Society:

Tribute to Mrs. O'Riley, Librarian

On July 1, 1962, Mrs. Lester O'Riley retired as Librarian of the Robert L. Williams Public Library in Durant after serving thirty-six years. I wish to draw attention to the distinguished and very human services that Mrs. O'Riley has given to her community in the hope that *The Chronicles* might devote a few lines of comment as public recognition of her work, which she so well deserves.

The late United States Circuit Judge Robert L. Williams founded the public library in 1925. The beginnings were meager. They consisted of a few hundred volumes from Judge Williams' private collection, an old four-room frame house, and Mrs. O'Riley. Through subsequent bequests by Judge Williams, his estate and the City of Durant, the Library today is one of 25,000 volumes with a building valued in excess of \$150,000. However, it takes more than physical property to establish a public institution. There has to be the human factor to give the institution its character and imprint on the community. In this respect, Mrs. O'Riley has given a memorable account. Her unflinching kindness has made the Library a place where the people and particularly the children of the community want to go. They know that they are always welcome. She has constantly encouraged good reading, and assembled a solid collection of fine books. Her never ending patience and devotion toward these ends have made the Robert L. Williams Public Library an alive and, indeed, vital part of Southeastern Oklahoma. It is the people like Mrs. O'Riley who make Oklahoma.

—George C. Pendleton, Jr.

OF INTEREST TO PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER

The following letter has been received from former President Hoover expressing his interest in the spring number (1962) of *The Chronicles*, in which an article appeared on "Progress in the Civilization of the Osage and their Government", written by Frank F. Finney, Sr. Herbert Hoover lived for a time in the Osage Nation when he was a boy.

HERBERT HOOVER

The Waldorf Astoria Towers
New York 22, New York
June 7, 1962

Dear Mr. Finney

It was thoughtful of you to send me that "Chronicle." Having lived a time among the Osages and the Miles family, it surely is of interest to me. Thank you.

With good wishes,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) *Herbert Hoover*

Mr. Frank F. Finney
417 N.W. 45th Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

BRONZE PORTRAIT OF SEQUOYAH, THE GREAT CHEROKEE
IN AMERICAN HISTORY UNVEILED AT TAHLEQUAH

A bronze portrait bust of the famous Sequoyah, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet was unveiled in the old Court House square at Tahlequah on Monday, May 7, 1962, in ceremony conducted by officials of the National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians.

State Supreme Court Justice N. B. Johnson, President of the American Indian Hall of Fame, served as master of ceremonies, in which Mary McSpadden Layton of Collinsville, daughter of Mrs. J. W. McSpadden, member of an old family of Cherokee descent at Tahlequah unveiled the bronze portrait of Sequoyah. The bust is the work of John W. Learned of the University of Kansas, and has been placed on permanent exhibit in the Indian Hall of Fame, a landscaped tract of ten acres at Anadarko, in further dedication ceremonies on Sunday afternoon, August 12, 1962.

Program speakers in the unveiling ceremonies at Tahlequah included T. R. Cobb, Cherokee Foundation Chairman; Logan Billingsly of Katoah, New York, founder of the American Indian Hall of Fame at Anadarko; Tahlequah Mayor Leon R. Daniel, who gave the address of welcome, and Floyd Maytabby, Vice President of the American Indian Hall of Fame, who gave the response. The Cherokee attorney, Earl Boyd Pierce of Muskogee, gave a sketch on the life of "Sequoyah, the Cadmus

of Cherokee Language," hailed as one of the greatest men of America in history, artist, silversmith and inventor who devised eighty-six characters, one for every sound in his native tongue, which forms the alphabet for the Cherokee language. The Reverend Jim Pickup gave the invocation in Cherokee and the benediction in English for the program. A concert by the Tahlequah High School band opened the ceremonies. Among the large crowd present were members of the Cherokee Seminaries Association who were at Tahlequah, attending the memorial observance of the annual homecoming (May 7) for graduates of the old Cherokee Male and Female seminaries which are noted in the history of Park Hill and Tahlequah.

The bronze bust of Sequoyah is the tenth of such portraits of American Indians famous in history, on exhibit in the Hall of Fame at Anadarko. The names of these historical figures, their tribes and the dates when the bronze busts were dedicated at Anadarko are Black Beaver, Delaware (1954); Chief Joseph, Nez Perce (1957); Allen Wright, Choctaw (1957); Osceola, Seminole (1958); Charles Curtis, Kaw (1959); Sacajawea, Shoshoni (1959); Quannah Parker, Comanche (1959); Jim Thorpe, Sac and Fox (1960); Pontiac, Ottawa (1961). In addition to the Sequoyah bust, a bronze portrait of Little Raven (11th bust), noted Arapaho Chief in history, was ready for the dedication ceremonies at Anadarko in August.

All the bronze pieces are done by specially chosen sculptors, and paid for through gifts and membership dues (\$5.00 annually) to the National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians. The Sequoyah bronze was paid for by funds from the Cherokee Foundation and other interested donors. Two handsome bronzes, a bear group and a wolf group each six feet in height (valuation \$100,000), the work of the world famous sculptress Anna Hoyt Huntington, were recent gifts now seen in the Hall of Fame area, adding to the natural scene for the historical setting and enhancing the beauty of the landscaping as a fine arts exhibit.

DEDICATION OF THE RESTORATION OF THE OLD CHEROKEE CAPITAL OF NEW ECHOTA, BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA

A group of Oklahomans including Earl Boyd Pierce and Dennis Bushyhead, Cherokee, attorneys for the Cherokees; Graham Holmes, Choctaw, U. S. Indian Office Area Director; Herbert Branan, Executive Vice President for the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company Cherokee; and Floyd Maytubby, Governor of the Chickasaw, were invited to participate in the dedication of New Echota, reconstructed Cherokee Capital, on May 12, 1962.

The site of New Echota lies three miles east of Calhoun, in Gordon County, Georgia on Highway 225, and is one of the important historic sites in Georgia. New Echota was the Capital of the Cherokee Nation for less than twenty years, 1819 - 1838. It was here that the first newspaper was published in the native Cherokee language.

The Cherokee Council held its first meeting at New Echota in 1819. It was here in 1821 that Sequoyah demonstrated the practicability of his system for writing the Cherokee language before the principal men of the Cherokee Tribe. In 1825, the Cherokee adopted a constitution and organized a national government for the Cherokee Nation, and named New Echota as its capital. In 1826, the Cherokee Council established a printing office and court house. Elias Boudinot and Samuel A. Worcester started the erection of their homes in New Echota in 1827, and in the same year John Ross was elected Chief of the newly formed Cherokee Nation under a constitution.

The troubles of the Cherokee began in 1822 when the State of Georgia made surveys in the Cherokee country preparing to distribute the land, including New Echota, by lottery to white citizens. This finally led to the tragic removal, known in history as the "Trail of Tears."

The Georgia Historical Commission is restoring this historic site to its original condition in recognition of the cultural heritage of the Cherokees. The home of Samuel A. Worcester at New Echota has been restored. It was the only building standing when the State of Georgia initiated this reconstruction program after the Georgia Historical Commission acquired the property. The house was built in 1827 by the Congregational minister and missionary Dr. Samuel Worcester. It has been restored to its former condition and furnished in keeping with the period of the day. The dedicatory services on May 12 were conducted from the porch of this historic building.

The dedication services were sponsored by the Georgia Historical Commission with Judge Joseph B. Cummings of Atlanta, Georgia as chairman, Earl Boyd Pierce, a Cherokee of Oklahoma, representing the Governor of Oklahoma at this dedication service and Justice N. B. Johnson, Oklahoma Supreme Court, represented the Hon. W. W. Keeler, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, Judge Johnson also represented the Oklahoma Historical Society. Each appeared on the program and had an opportunity to make appropriate remarks for the occasion.

The press, State officials and many other dignitaries attended this meeting. Speeches were made by Earl Boyd Pierce, Justice N. B. Johnson, the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor

of Georgia. Among other leading Cherokees present from Oklahoma were Richard W. Chuculate, member of the Cherokee Executive Committee, and Frank Craig, a direct descendant of Elias Boudinot (or "Buck Watie," own brother of Stand Watie), who was editor of the *Cherokee Phoenix*, the Indian newspaper published at New Echota.

The national guard handled the parking for the dedication ceremony, and it was estimated that around 3,000 cars and 9,000 people were at New Echota on that day. The Hon. Charles A. Parnell of the Georgia General Assembly read the resolution which was unanimously passed by the State of Georgia repealing the 130 year old restrictive laws against the Cherokees. These laws passed by Georgia in the early 1800's provided wide confiscation of the Cherokee property. The people of Georgia, including its highest officials, made every effort to demonstrate to the Cherokees and the world that they were endeavoring to right old wrongs.

During the hours of the dedicatory ceremony, Georgia flags were over the Oklahoma State Capitol, the capitols of the old Cherokee and the Creek nations, and the city halls of Tulsa and Muskogee, Oklahoma. Tulsa Mayor, James L. Maxwell had proclaimed May 12 as "New Echota Day" in Tulsa.

The Governor of the State of Georgia, Ernest Vandiver gave the following address on the dedication program, at 11:00 a.m., Saturday, May 12, 1962, from the front porch of the old Worcester residence at New Echota:

MR. MINTER, SECRETARY OF STATE FORTSON, CHAIRMAN CUMMINGS, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHEROKEE NATION, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AND MY FELLOW GEORGIANS:

Today is a great day in the history of this State.

On this day Georgia offers honor and dignity to the descendants of those proud people so shamefully banished from our borders 130 years ago.

The harsh, oppressive laws passed by our ancestors to harass the Cherokee people have been wiped off the books of our State.

Years of painstaking research and reconstruction, and millions of man-hours, have gone into the restoration of this former Capital of the Cherokee Indian Nation.

So, today New Echota lives again!

We know the restoration of New Echota is small compensation for the anguish of the "Trail of Tears" endured by the Cherokees as armed troops drove them from their ancestral homeland.

But this restoration is more than the mere reconstruction of an historic area as a tourist attraction. This dedication represents the white man's recognition that New Echota was the site of unparalleled



Cherokee Phoenix Print Shop, New Echota, Georgia, Restoration



Home of Dr. Samuel A. Worcester at New Echota, Restoration

Cherokee achievements, the fruition of their dreams—and its tragic destruction wrought by the unbridled avarice of our ancestors.

New Echota was the scene of an intense drama in which an Indian nation took upon itself all the monumental responsibilities of modern civilization, created for itself a written language, established a national newspaper, evolved a code of written laws and created a supreme court to administer these laws.

Tragically short-lived, New Echota was but a flash of a meteor across one page of history.

Nevertheless, it was a supreme achievement for a race of relatively primitive and uneducated people.

The very spot on which we stand today was Holy Ground to the brave and progressive Cherokee nation.

The Cherokees once numbered more than 20,000 persons and 6,000 warriors. Their hunting grounds spread through North Carolina, East Tennessee, North Alabama and Western North Carolina.

William Bartram, an English historian, described them in 1776 as a tall, robust race. He said their women were slender, erect and of delicate frame, and their countenances were cheerful and friendly.

Encroachments by white men and other Indians gradually compressed the Cherokees until all they had left was territory in North Georgia, Western North Carolina and Tennessee.

Their national capital was located at Echota, Tennessee, until hostile pressure caused the Cherokee Council in 1825 to establish a new national capital on this site.

The Cherokee Council carefully set up the dimensions of the Courthouse and Print Shop. It was, therefore, easy for historical architects employed by the Georgia Historical Commission to exactly duplicate the buildings.

The architects also had for reference the descriptions of the various buildings listed in the inventories taken by the federal government in arriving at valuations of the buildings. These are now on file in the National Archives.

Our architects insisted on making the same mistake the Cherokees made—cutting a window in the print shop too low.

When the new capital was established here, the Cherokees also adopted a new constitution, thereby creating a republican form of control patterned after the United States government.

The nation was divided into eight districts, and a legislature was established to make laws and approve treaties. Four delegates from each district were elected to the lower house, called the National Council. This Council chose the members of the 12-man upper house, called the National Committee.

The top-level officers—Principal Chief, Assistant Principal Chief and Treasurer—were selected by this Committee.

A remarkable development in the Cherokee progress came in 1821 when the principal men adopted a written form of their native language. It was the invention of a mixed-blood Cherokee named

Sequoyah, who spent several years developing a syllabary of the Cherokee language.

This invention was put into use here at New Echota in the Print Shop which the National Committee and Council approved in 1826. Here the Cherokees established a national press and newspaper.

From this Print Shop came the first issue of *The Cherokee Phoenix*, the first newspaper ever printed in an American Indian language. The paper struggled along until 1834, when the press was battered by troops of the Georgia Guard and the precious type—in both Cherokee and the English language—was scattered in all directions.

Many of the pieces of this metal type have been uncovered in excavations here and are preserved as the instruments by which the Cherokees almost attained a place in the galaxy of cultures and civilized nations.

However, the print shop turned out more than 225,000 pages of literary and religious matter before the curtains went down on the tragic finale of a unique experiment in civilization by a group of American aborigines.

The porch where we now stand represents another important achievement in the progress of the Cherokees. This was the home of the Reverend Samuel A. Worcester, the most noted of the many missionaries sent to spread Christianity among the Cherokees.

When Worcester came to Georgia, he brought with him nine barrels of china and linens, but no furniture. Thus, his typical New England-style home had to be furnished with Georgia-made furniture.

So, in the restoration of his home, the Georgia Historical Commission spent more than two years searching the state for furnishings of that period with which to refurnish this house.

Worcester was deeply impressed with Sequoyah's language invention and worked closely to get the print shop in operation. He wrote articles on Cherokee grammar and language structure in the columns of the *Phoenix*.

He developed a close friendship with Elias Boudinot, a Cherokee who was educated by Moravian missionaries, and later became editor of *The Phoenix*.

Boudinot's New England-born wife, Harriet, died in childbirth here in 1828 and is buried near Chief Pathkiller, a noted Cherokee leader. Her grave has been preserved and may be seen on a knoll overlooking this area.

One of the buildings here which Worcester used for mission purposes was the Courthouse, which reflects the Cherokees' legal progress. In this Courthouse, which has been restored by the Historical Commission, the Cherokee Supreme Court met to hear cases appealed from the Cherokee circuit and district courts.

One of the buildings in this restoration did not originally stand here, but similar buildings were on this site. This is a Cherokee-built house erected by Chief James Vann. Had it not been moved here, it would have been destroyed by U. S. Engineers clearing the way for Lake Lanier.

Dr. Henry T. Malone, in his excellent book on the Cherokees,

writes that the progress of the Cherokees in the arts of civilization was steady.

"... But just as steady was the flow of the white population toward their borders with demands for the cession of more and more land."

Pioneer Georgians envied the Indians for their fertile valleys and the Georgia legislature made it even more difficult for Indians to hold onto their property. Finally, when gold was discovered at Dahlonega, white people moved in on the Indians. The State and Federal governments joined hands to move the Indians west of the Mississippi River.

But the Cherokees and Creeks resisted.

Eleven missionaries were arrested in 1831, charged with inciting the Indians to sedition. The Reverend Worcester was one of two who fought back, and the United States Supreme Court reversed his conviction.

The federal government offered five million dollars for the land, but Chief John Ross, who lived on the Tennessee line, held out for twenty million and a majority of the Indians lined up behind him. However, while Chief Ross was in Washington, several minor chiefs called a rump convention here at New Echota and voted to accept the five million dollars.

The infamous "trail of tears" resulted.

For many years afterwards, there was strong resentment against the State of Georgia among the Cherokees.

It is our sincere hope that the restoration of New Echota; our recognition of the past wrongs; this ceremony today, and the recent repeal of the adverse laws against the Indians will wipe out this resentment.

We hope more of them will adopt the philosophical view of Justice N. S. Johnson of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, who said at the Vann House four years ago: "While it is true that the Georgia Quang got rather rough in moving us Cherokees out of Georgia, the United States sat us down on some oil wells and we have done very well."

Chairman Cummings, Mr. Pierce, Justice Johnson and other distinguished guests, I therefore dedicate the restored New Echota to the Cherokee Indian Nation.

May it stand forever as an everlasting monument to a proud and progressive people who were an important part of Georgia's history. May it heal the wounds of resentment and serve as an everlasting bond of friendship between the Cherokee Nation and the Sovereign State of Georgia.

May God grant that New Echota will stand forever as a reminder that greed, avarice and lust for power cannot be allowed to take control of any of our people, or our state and national governments, if all of our people are to progress and prosper.

Thank you and good afternoon.

THOMAS J. HARRISON COLLECTION OF RARE PAMPHLETS

A collection of 103 rare pamphlets relating to American Indian history has been presented as a gift to the Historical Society by Mr. Thomas J. Harrison, member of the Board of Directors, from Pryor, Oklahoma. This collection has been catalogued by Mrs. Rella Looney, in the Indian Archives Division as follows:

- 1815 Proclamation of President of U. S. re: Treaty of peace and friendship between U. S. and Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Senecas and Miami.
- 1816 Treaties and Conventions, James Madison, President of U. S.
- 1817 "Reflections on the Institutions of Cherokee Indians"
- 1822 Report of Select Committee of the House re: certain treaties with the Creek and Cherokee Tribes.
- 1823 Report of Committee of Ways and Means re: extinguishment of Indian Title to certain lands in State of Georgia, etc.
- 1823 Message from President of U. S. re: extinguishment of Indian title to land in Georgia and Missouri.
- 1824 Message from President of U. S. re: proposals made by certain Cherokees for Cession of their lands to U. S.
- 1823 Message from President of U. S. re: estimate of amount of land in Georgia to which Indian title has been extinguished by U. S.
- 1824 Document from President to House of Representatives re: proposals made by certain Indians of Cherokee Nation for cession of their lands to U. S.
- 1823 18th Cong. 1st Sess. Letter from Secretary of War transmitting statement showing disbursement for Civilization of Indians.
- 1824 18th Cong. 1st Sess. Letter from Secretary of War to accompany bill for appointment of two additional Indian Agents.
- 1824 18th Cong. 1st Sess. Reply to Memorial of General Assembly of Territory of Arkansas re: Western boundary of Arkansas.
- 1824 18th Cong. 1st Sess. Re: Indian depredations upon the Missouri.
- 1824 18th Cong. 1st Sess. re: Indians residing in Missouri.
- 1824 18th Cong. 1st Sess. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs, re: making provisions for civilization of Indian Tribes adjoining Frontier Settlement of U. S.
- 1824 18th Cong. 1st Sess. Report of Select Committee re: Recession of certain tracts of land to U. S. by United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.
- 1824 18th Cong. 1st Sess. Report of Committee of Ways and Means, re: expediency of making an appropriation to compensate friendly Creek Indians for property lost and destroyed during Creek War.
- 1824 18th Cong. 1st Sess. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs re: Execution of Act to abolish Indian Trading establishments.
- 1824 18th Cong. 1st Sess. Memorial of John Ross, Geo. Lowrey, Major Ridge and Elijah Hicks, Delegates from Cherokee Indians.
- 1824 18th Cong. 2d Sess. Message from President of U. S., transmitting copy of instructions under which Articles of a Treaty with the Cherokee Indians were formed.
- 1824 18th Cong. 1st Sess. Memorial and Remonstrance of Legislature of Georgia re: extinguishment of Indian Title to certain lands within Georgia.
- 1825 18th Cong. 2d Sess. Letter

- from Secretary of War transmitting copies of letters from Joseph McMinn, deceased, etc. re: plan proposed for extinguishment of Cherokee Claim to Lands in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama.
- 1825 18th Cong. 2d Sess. Message from President of U. S. re: Progress made in execution of Act to abolish Indian trading establishments, etc.
- 1826 19th Cong. 1st Sess. Message from President of U. S., communicating documents touching Treaty with Cherokee Indians ratified in 1819.
- 1828 20th Cong. 1st Sess. Letter from Secy. of War, transmitting list of persons entitled to reservation under Treaty with Cherokee Indians of Feb. 27, 1819.
- 1828 20th Cong. 1st Sess. Letter from Secretary of War, transmitting report of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians for a certain portion of their country.
- 1829 20th Cong. 1st Sess. Message from President of U. S. re: formation of a new government by Cherokee Tribe of Indians within states of North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama.
- 1829 20th Cong. 2d Sess. Message from President of U. S. transmitting letter from Cherokee Council to Col. Hugh Montgomery, Agent.
- 1830 21st Cong. 1st Sess. Message from President of U. S. re: Intrusions on lands claimed by Cherokee Tribe of Indians.
- 1830 21st Cong. 1st Sess. Memorial of a Delegation of Cherokee Indians.
- 1831 Report of Committee on Indian Affairs re: petition of John Rodgers.
- 1832 23d Cong. 1st Sess. Memorial of a Delegation of Cherokee Tribe of Indians.
- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Message from President of U. S. re: employment of Agents among the Indians for their removal, etc.
- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Message from President of U. S. re: annuities to Indians who joined the enemy during the late war.
- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Memorial of citizens of Tennessee re: Cherokee Indians.
- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Memorial of inhabitants of City of New York, re: Cherokee Indians.
- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Letter from Secretary of War re: Trade and Intercourse with Indian tribes.
- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Letter from Secretary of War re: expenses of holding the treaty with the Chickasaw Indians at Franklin, 1830.
- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Letter from Secretary of War re: payment of Indian annuities in 1830 and 1831.
- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs on petition of Joseph Brown for payment for value of property taken by Cherokee Indians.
- 1832 22nd Cong. 1st Session. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs re: depredations of Creek Indians on citizens of Georgia.
- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs re: petition of William Young's legal representatives.
- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs re: Memorial of Timothy D. and Robert A. Pettigrew and Samuel Nesmith.
- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs re: re-examination of accounts of Solomon Betton appointed to assess value of Indian improvements in Creek country.
- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Report of Committee on Public Lands re: Susannah Graham and Ann V. Lewellyn, Choctaws.

- 1832 22d Cong. 1st Sess. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs re: petition of James Rodgers of Western Cherokees.
- 1839 Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation.
- 1844 28th Cong. 1st Sess. Memorial of John Rodgers, James Carey and Thomas L. Rodgers on behalf of Cherokee old settlers west of the Mississippi.
- 1844 28th Cong. 1st Sess. Report Committee on Indian Affairs re: Claims arising under Cherokee Treaty.
- 1848 29th Cong. 1st Sess. Message from President of U. S. re: Internal feuds among Cherokee Indians.
- 1848 29th Cong. 1st Sess. Memorial Cherokee Indians residing in North Carolina praying for payment of their claims agreeably to the 8th and 12th articles of 1836.
- 1848 Exposition of the Claims of Western Cherokees and their creditors.
- 1848 Memorial of Will. P. Ross, W. S. Coodey and John Drew in behalf of old settlers of Western Cherokees, complaining they had been deprived of certain rights accruing under treaty stipulations, etc.
- 1852 32nd Cong. 1st Sess. Letter from Secretary of Interior re: amount of money paid Wm. H. Thomas for and on account of Cherokees of North Carolina.
- 1855 33d Cong. 3d Sess. Letter from Comm. of Indian Affairs re: claim of J. K. Rogers and other Cherokees in states east of the Mississippi River.
- 1856 34th Cong. 1st Sess. Message from President of U. S. re: conflict of jurisdiction between Federal and Cherokee courts.
- 1872 43d Cong. 3d Sess. Letter from Actg. Secretary of Interior re: Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes for release of land ceded to them by 2d Article of Treaty of Oct. 26, 1867.
- 1875 43d Cong. 2d Sess. Letter from Actg. Secretary of Interior re: services rendered by William P. Adair and C. N. Vann to Osage Indians.
- 1875 Statement of W. P. Adair, with appendix, to Board of Indian Commissioners re: account of Adair and Vann vs. Osage Indians.
- 1876 Remarks of William P. Ross of Cherokee delegation before Committee on Territories of U. S. Senate on subject referred to in Resolution of Mr. Voorhees.
- 1878 Statement of Principal Chief and Cherokee delegation to Committee on Territories of Senate of U. S.
- 1879 45th Cong. 3d Sess. Report of Joint Committee re: expediency of transferring Indian Bureau to War Department.
- 1879 46th Cong. 1st Sess. Protest of delegates from Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw nations against organization of territorial government over Indian country.
- 1879 46th Cong. 1st Sess. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs on petition praying for law to enable them to settle in Indian Territory on Quapaw reserved lands.
- 1879 46th Cong. 1st Sess. Message from President of U. S. re: lands in Indian Territory acquired by Treaty of 1846.
- 1880 46th Cong. 3d Sess. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs re: bill to reimburse Creek orphan fund.
- 1880 46th Cong. 2d Sess. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs re: petition for passage of bill to carry into effect the second and sixteenth articles of treaty of Jan. 21, 1857 between U. S. and Great and Little Osage Indians.
- 1880 Claim of Old Settlers or Western Cherokee against U. S.; statement of the case and argument for claimants before Committee on Indian Affairs of the 46th Congress.

- 1880 Memorial of Indian delegates from Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw nations petitioning for forfeiture of certain conditional Land-grants of the Indians claimed by certain Railroad corporations.
- 1880 To Congress of U. S. Statement of account of Adair and Vann with Osage Indians.
- 1880 Letter of Cherokee delegation to Secretary of Interior requesting copy of opinion of Attorney General of June 1878 re: jurisdiction of courts of Cherokee Nation in cases of disputed citizenship, and claim of North Carolina Cherokees to participate in lands and funds of Cherokee Nation.
- 1880 Letter of Secretary of Interior to Cherokee Delegation re: Opinion of Attorney General regarding Cherokee affairs.
- 1880 Memorial of Cherokee Delegation re: relief of such citizens of Indian Territory as lost property account of the Rebellion.
- 1880 Protest of Cherokee and Creek delegates against Bill to incorporate Cherokee and Arkansas River Railroad Company.
- 1881 Letter from Delegates from Cherokee, Creek and Seminole nations to Congress of U. S. re: bills pending granting right of way through Indian Territory to certain railroads.
- 1881 46th Cong. 2d Sess. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs re: Memorial of Old Settlers or Western Cherokees.
- 1882 47th Cong. 1st Sess. Message from President of U. S. re: claim of Cherokee Indians for certain lands placed at disposal of U. S. for settlement of friendly Indians.
- 1882 47th Cong. 1st Sess. Message from President of U. S. re: removal of certain members of eastern band of Cherokee Indians to Indian Territory.
- 1882 47th Cong. 1st Sess. Letter from Secretary of Interior re: amounts expended for education of Indian children.
- 1882 47th Cong. 1st Sess. Message from President of U. S. re: action of Osage Indians in declining to accede to reduction of price of their lands in Kansas.
- 1882 47th Cong. 1st Sess. Letter from Secretary of Interior re: lands and funds of Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokees.
- 1882 47th Cong. 1st Sess. Report of Committee on Indian Affairs re: providing additional industrial schools for Indian youth.
- 1882 47th Cong. 1st Sess. Message from President of U. S. re: proposition of Creek Nation for cession of certain of their lands in Indian Territory occupied by Seminole Indians.
- 1882 47th Cong. 2d Sess. Letter from Secretary of Interior re: claims of Old Settler Cherokees, etc.
- 1882 Decision of Judge I. C. Parker on status of lands in Indian Territory.
- 1882 Letter from Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole delegations to Congress of U. S., protesting against bill to establish a U. S. Court in Indian Territory.
- 1882 Message from President of U. S., transmitting annual report of Board of Indian Commissioners for year 1882.
- 1883 47th Cong. 2d Sess. Message from President of United States re: Cherokee Indian matters.
- 1883 Petition in U. S. Court of Claims, No. 13,228, The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians vs. The United States of America.
- 1884 48th Cong. 1st Sess. Letter from Secretary of Interior re: amount appropriated March 3, 1883 for Cherokee Nation, and legislation to protect the rights of adopted citizens of said nation.
- 1884 48th Congress, 1st Sess. Letter from Secretary of Interior,

- re: status of certain lands in Indian Territory.
- 1884 48th Congress, 1st Sess. Report of Committee on Public Lands re: Cherokee Indian lands.
- 1884 48th Congress, 1st Sess. Report from Committee on Appropriations re: Indian Appropriation Bill.
- 1884 48th Congress, 1st Sess. Report from Committee on Public Lands re: Land Grants in Kansas.
- 1903 Annual Report of Mine Inspector for Indian Territory to Secretary of the Interior.
- 1900 Annual Report of United States Indian Inspector for Indian Territory.
- 1901 Annual Report of United States Indian Inspector for Indian Territory.
- 1902 Annual Report of United States Indian Inspector for Indian Territory.
- 1889 Sixth Annual Report of Commission to Five Civilized Tribes to Secretary of Interior.
- 1903 Tenth Annual Report of Commission to Five Civilized Tribes to Secretary of Interior.
- 1919 Report of Superintendent for Five Civilized Tribes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
- 1917 Proceedings in Statuary Hall of U. S. Capitol, upon the unveiling and presentation of Statue of Sequoyah by State of Oklahoma, Sixty-Fifth Congress.
- 76th Cong. 1st Sess. Acceptance of Statue of Will Rogers presented by State of Oklahoma.
- 1900 Map of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, compiled from official records of U. S. Geological Survey.
- 1902 Map of Indian Territory showing progress and status of Townsite surveys.
- 1902 Map of Indian Territory showing progress and status of townsite appraisements.