

An Act

Legislative Act 26-19

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE CHEROKEE NATION REGISTRY OF HISTORIC PLACES

Section 1. Title and Codification

This Act shall be known as the "Cherokee Nation Registry of Historic Places Act" and codified at Title 31, Heritage and Culture, Chapter 5, of the Cherokee Nation Code.

Section 2. Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to provide a comprehensive framework for identifying, protecting and preserving Cherokee Nation cultural heritage sites.

Section 3. Substantive Provisions

§ 1001. Findings

- A. This Act may be cited as the "Cherokee Nation Registry of Historic Places Act"
- B. The Council of the Cherokee Nation finds and declares that:
 - 1. The Cherokee Nation's history and people are reflected in its cultural heritage;
 - 2. The cultural heritage of the Cherokee Nation should be preserved as a living part of our history and community;
 - 3. The preservation of irreplaceable cultural heritage sites is in the interest of the Cherokee Nation and its citizens to ensure that the legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, and inspirational sites will be maintained; and
 - 4. Although federal and state governments play a role in protecting Cherokee historical sites, it is essential that the Cherokee Nation expand its cultural resource preservation activities for future generations.

§ 1002. Policy

It shall be the policy of the Cherokee Nation, in cooperation with other Indian tribes, state and federal agencies, private organizations, and individuals to:

- A. Use appropriate measures to ensure the integrity of Cherokee Nation cultural heritage sites;
- B. Administer Cherokee Nation-owned or controlled cultural heritage sites in a spirit of stewardship for present and future generations; and
- C. Contribute to the preservation of non-Cherokee Nation owned cultural heritage sites by providing support to organizations and individuals undertaking preservation by public or private means.

§ 1003. Definitions

As used throughout this Act, the term:

- A. "Act" means the Cherokee Nation Registry of Historic Places Act.
- B. "Cultural Property" means any cultural resource deemed to be important enough to warrant listing in the Cherokee Register.
- C. "Cultural Resource" means any product of Cherokee activity, or any object or place given significance by Cherokee action or belief.
- D. "District" means any discrete area comprising buildings, objects, sites, or structures.
- E. "Lands in which the Cherokee have a historical interest" means all lands historically or traditionally used by the Cherokee.
- F. "Cherokee Lands" means those lands held in trust for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation and those lands which the Cherokee Nation holds a possessory interest.
- G. "Cherokee Register" means the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties.
- H. "Object" means a product of Cherokee activity or an item given significance or meaning by Cherokee activity or belief.
- I. "Place" refers to an identifiable location at which an event occurred or a location given significance by Cherokee action or belief.
- J. "THPO" means the Cherokee Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.
- K. "Secretary" shall refer to the Secretary of Natural Resources.

- L. "Site" means the location of the physical remains of Cherokee activity.
- M. "Sponsor" means the government official or the official in a private capacity who has decision-making authority over a particular undertaking and who has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Cherokee Nation concerning an undertaking.
- N. "Structure" means construction resulting from Cherokee activity.
- O. "Undertaking" means any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of a culturally significant property. The project, activity or program must be under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Sponsor. Undertakings include new and continuing projects, activities, or programs not previously considered under the authority of this Act.

§ 1004. Tribal Historic Preservation Office

The Cherokee Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office (hereafter referred to as the "THPO Office"), under the guidance of the Cherokee Nation Secretary of Natural Resources shall be the Cherokee Nation's agency responsible for the consultation, evaluation, identification, and registration of Cultural Property and is authorized to set policies and procedures to achieve the goals of the Act. The THPO shall advise the Principal Chief, the Council of the Cherokee Nation, the divisions, departments, programs, agencies, authorities, enterprises and other instrumentalities of the Cherokee Nation, the federal, state and local governments, private organizations and individuals on matters pertaining to preservation of cultural resources and historical places.

§ 1005. Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties

- A. The THPO, under the guidance of the Secretary of Natural Resources, shall create, maintain and administer a Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties (hereinafter referred to as the "Cherokee Register") comprising districts, places, sites and structures significant in Cherokee Nation history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. The Secretary of Natural Resources is authorized and required to maintain the Cherokee Register and may list and de-list properties at the direction of the Principal Chief. The location, nature, and significance of certain places, objects, and sites may be culturally sensitive and, therefore, restricted from registry access.
- B. At least sixty (60) days prior to the designation of a property on the Cherokee Register, the Secretary of Natural Resources shall submit a report of the proposed designated properties for review and comment to the Culture Committee of the Council of the Cherokee Nation, or such other committee as may be designated by the Speaker of the Council of the Cherokee Nation. Such Report shall be made available for public inspection in a manner prescribed by the Secretary.

- C. The THPO may locate, inventory, and evaluate cultural resources and properties on lands in which the Cherokee have a historical interest, including Cherokee Lands, and recommend any such resources for listing on the Cherokee Register.

§ 1006. Protection of Historic Properties

In order to ensure the protection of the historic properties of the Cherokee Nation, the sponsor of any undertaking must obtain the approval of the THPO prior to implementation or authorization of any undertaking by the sponsor.

§ 1007. Prohibited Activities

No Cultural Property may be visited or investigated on Cherokee lands, except those Cultural Properties designated as open to the public within Cherokee Lands; nor may any person alter, damage, excavate, deface, destroy or remove, any Cultural Properties on Cherokee Lands. No person may sell, purchase, exchange or transport cultural resources from Cherokee Lands.

§ 1008. Exceptions

The prohibitions against alteration, collection, disturbance, excavation or removal of cultural resources do not apply to Cherokee Nation employees, or other Tribal agents, engaged in official business relating to activities approved in accordance with Cherokee Nation law, THPO Office policies and procedures, or by such persons holding a Permit under the Act.

§ 1009. Permit Requirements

Any person proposing to visit or inspect cultural resources, undertake cultural resources inventory, alter, collect, excavate or remove cultural resources, who is not excepted pursuant to § 1008 of this Act, shall apply to the THPO for a Cherokee Nation Cultural Resources Permit for the proposed activity. The THPO shall make recommendations for issue of a permit to any qualified individual, subject to appropriate terms and conditions. The Secretary of Natural Resources is authorized to issue all permits under this Act.

§ 1010 Suspension and Revocation of Permits

- A. The Secretary of Natural Resources may suspend or revoke a permit without cause upon determining that continuation of a permit is not in the interests of the Cherokee Nation. Such a revocation is made without liability to the Cherokee Nation, its agents and employees. Such revocations shall not prejudice the ability of the permit holder to hold or obtain other permits provided that:

1. None of the terms or conditions of a permit have been willfully violated;

2. The permit-holder has not engaged in activities prohibited by this Act; and
3. The permit-holder has not engaged in activities that resulted in the prior suspension of a permit.

§1011. Criminal Penalties

Any person violating the provisions of §1007 except for those exempted under §1008 of this Act shall be subject to the following criminal penalties:

1. Any person who:
 - a. Engages in cultural resources inventory activities except under the authority of a permit, or
 - b. Who alters, collects, damages, destroys, excavates or removes cultural resources except under the authority of a permit, shall upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to punishment of up to one year in jail and a fine of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per violation and forfeiture of removed items.

§ 1012. Regulations, Procedures, Standards and Guidelines

The Secretary of Natural Resources shall develop, promulgate, publish and implement such regulations, procedures, standards and guidelines necessary to implement the requirements of or to achieve the purpose of this Act.

§1013. Severability

The provisions of this Act shall be severable and if any part of any provision hereof shall be held invalid by a court of Cherokee Nation or federal court, such holding shall not affect or impair the validity of any remaining provisions of this Act to any other person, court, or circumstance.

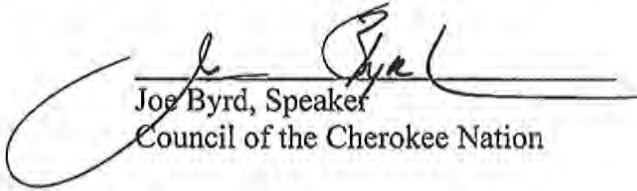
§1014. Effective Date/Emergency Declared

It being immediately necessary for the welfare of the Cherokee Nation, the Council hereby declares that an emergency exists, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and be in full force after its passage and approval.

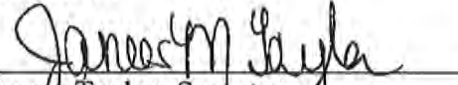
§1015. Self-Help Contributions

To the extent that this Act involves programs or services to citizens of the Nation or others, self-help contributions shall be required, unless specifically prohibited by the funding agency, or a waiver is granted due to physical or mental incapacity of the participant to contribute.

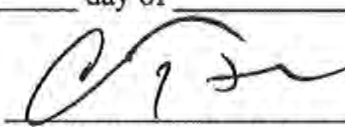
Enacted by the Council of the Cherokee Nation on the 16th day of December, 2019.


Joe Byrd, Speaker
Council of the Cherokee Nation

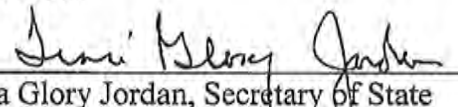
ATTEST:


Janees Taylor, Secretary
Council of the Cherokee Nation

Approved and signed by the Principal Chief this _____ day of _____, 20____.


Chuck Hoskin, Jr., Principal Chief
Cherokee Nation

ATTEST:


Tina Glory Jordan, Secretary of State
Cherokee Nation

YEAS AND NAYS AS RECORDED:

Rex Jordan	<u>Yea</u>	Harley Buzzard	<u>Yea</u>
Joe Byrd	<u>Yea</u>	Victoria Vazquez	<u>Yea</u>
Wes Nofire	<u>Yea</u>	Dora Smith Patzkowski	<u>Yea</u>
Dr. Mike Dobbins	<u>Yea</u>	Joe Deere	<u>Yea</u>
E.O. "Jr" Smith	<u>Yea</u>	Keith Austin	<u>Yea</u>
Daryl Legg	<u>Yea</u>	Janees Taylor	<u>Yea</u>
Canaan Duncan	<u>Yea</u>	Mary Baker Shaw	<u>Yea</u>
Shawn Crittenden	<u>Yea</u>	Julia Coates	<u>Yea</u>
Mike Shambaugh	<u>Yea</u>		

**ADMINISTRATIVE
CLEARANCE**

Dept/Program:

Signature/Initial Date

Executive Director:

Signature/Initial Date

Treasurer (Required:
Grants/Contracts/Budgets):

Signature/Initial Date

Government Relations:

Signature/Initial Date

Administration Approval:

Signature/Initial Date

LEGISLATIVE CLEARANCE:

Legal & Legislative Coordinator:

Signature/Initial Date

Standing Committee & Date:

Chairperson:

**Cherokee Nation
Act/Resolution Proposal Form**

☒ Act

☐ Resolution

TITLE:

**AN ACT ESTABLISHING
THE CHEROKEE NATION REGISTRY OF HISTORIC
PLACES**

DEPARTMENT CONTACT: Chuck Hoskin Jr.

RESOLUTION PRESENTER: Chad Harsha

COUNCIL SPONSOR: Keith Austin, Rex Jordan, Victoria Vazquez,
Daryl Legg, EO Smith, Joe Deere, Mike
Shambaugh, Canaan Duncan, Janees Taylor

NARRATIVE:

An Act providing comprehensive framework for identifying, protecting and preserving Cherokee Nation cultural heritage sites

DEC 3 '19 PM 4:19

CHEROKEE NATION REGISTRY OF HISTORIC PLACES

Cherokee Female Seminary (Second Site)

Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 001

District One



This site is the second location for the Cherokee Female Seminary and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR 73001558). This structure is located at 609 North Grand Avenue in Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Oklahoma. The original location in Park Hill was destroyed by fire on Easter Sunday in 1887 (addressed separately). Rather than rebuilding in Park Hill, the Cherokee Nation built the Female Seminary on 40 acres offered by Tahlequah merchants. Building began in 1887 and was completed by its dedication on May 7, 1889. After statehood, this late Romanesque Revival building would serve as Northeastern State Normal and is now a part of the Northeastern State University campus. The building is significant in the Cherokee Registry under Criterion A and C.

Indian University (Tahlequah)
Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 002
District One



This two-story brick building is located at 320 Academy Street, Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Oklahoma. This property is significant in the Cherokee Register under Criteria A and C. Indian University at Tahlequah is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 70000530).

The initial location for Bacone College, the building was built in 1867 as a part of the Baptist Mission in Tahlequah. In 1880, the building served as the initial location for Bacone College. Established by Reverend Almon C. Bacone, Cherokee Male Seminary Superintendent, Indian University was the only private, church-related Indian college in the United States. Eventually, the student body outgrew this building and relocated to Muskogee in 1885 on land granted by Muskogee (Creek) Nation Chief Sam Checote. Currently, this building is the Northeastern State University Center for Tribal Studies.

Cherokee National Capitol
Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 003
District Two



The grounds of the Cherokee National Capitol have served as the meeting place for the Cherokee Nation government since 1839. The original wooden structure at this site was burned during the American Civil War, but rebuilt in brick between 1867 and 1869 in a rare Italianate style. The Cherokee Supreme Court, National Council Chambers, National Treasurer Office, Executive Department, and the Superintendent of Schools have all convened in this building. The Capitol underwent significant rehabilitation in 2013, renovation in 2018, and now serves as the Cherokee National History Museum.

The Cherokee National Capitol meets the Cherokee Registry Criterion A for its role in Cherokee Nation self-governance, a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Cherokee history. The oldest Cherokee Nation public building also meets Criterion C for its quality of workmanship. This site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 66000627) and is a National Historic Landmark.

Cherokee National Prison
Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 004
District Two



The Cherokee National Prison is located at 124 East Choctaw Street, Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Oklahoma. This site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR 74001656).

The Cherokee National Prison is significant under Criteria A and C. Representing a significant contribution to the broad pattern of Cherokee history under Criterion A, the Cherokee Nation Prison is the first structure to function at the center of Cherokee Nation's law enforcement in 1875.

Additionally, under Criterion C, the Cherokee Nation Prison represents a quality of workmanship that has survived over a century. Constructed from sandstone, the prison is a two-story building with a basement. This two-story sandstone building with a basement has undergone rehabilitation and currently serves as the Cherokee National Prison Museum.

Cherokee Supreme Court Building
Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 005
District Two



The Cherokee Supreme Court Building is located at 130 East Keetoowah Street, Tahlequah, Cherokee County. This site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR 74001657).

The Cherokee Supreme Court Building is eligible for the Cherokee Registry under Criteria A and C. Representing a significant contribution to the broad pattern of Cherokee history under Criterion A, the Cherokee Supreme Court Building is the first permanent and oldest government structures constructed in Indian Territory.

Additionally, under Criterion C, the Cherokee Supreme Court Building represents a quality of workmanship that has survived over 160 years and is the only Cherokee Nation building to survive the American Civil War. The Cherokee Supreme Court Building is a two-story brick building with a sandstone foundation constructed in 1844. After housing the Cherokee Supreme Court and Tahlequah District Court, this building housed the *Cherokee Advocate*, the National newspaper. This rehabilitated building now serves as the Cherokee National Supreme Court Museum.

Cherokee Female Seminary (Original Site)
Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 006
District Three



Located at 21192 South Keeler Drive on approximately seven (7) acres in Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma, this historic place includes two separate post-contact site components: the original site of the Cherokee Female Seminary and the Cherokee Heritage Center. The original Cherokee Female Seminary site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR 74001658).

Three extant brick columns mark the original site for the Cherokee Female Seminary located in front of the Cherokee Heritage Center museum. Both the Female and Male Seminaries signify the importance of formalized education for Cherokees stemming from our Constitution. Simultaneously opened in May 1851, the Seminaries were modeled after New England schools and served as the first preparatory system west of the Mississippi.

While both Seminaries endured closures because of fund shortages and the Civil War, the original Cherokee Female Seminary was destroyed by fire on Easter Sunday in 1887. Rather than rebuilding in Park Hill, the Female Seminary reestablished on land donated by Tahlequah merchants (addressed separately).

A separate post-contact component is the Cherokee Heritage Center, developed by the Cherokee National Historical Society and dedicated to the preservation and promotion of Cherokee history and culture. The Cherokee Heritage Center houses the Cherokee National Archives and the Cherokee Family Research Center, features individual monuments of Senator Robert L. Owen and Admiral J.J. "Jocko" Clark, hosts major Cherokee art events, and showcases outdoor living exhibits, such as Diligwa, a 1710 Cherokee Village, and Adams Corner, an 1890s Cherokee community.

The Cherokee Female Seminary is significant in the Cherokee Registry under Criteria A and D. The Cherokee Heritage Center is a significant place under Criterion E.

Cherokee Nation

Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 007

District Three

The Cherokee Nation headquarters is located at 17725 South Muskogee Ave, Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Oklahoma. Overall, the site is significant in the Cherokee Registry under Criterion A, representing the revitalization of the Cherokee Nation under the Principal Chief's Act of 1970 and its role in self-governance. Contributing elements are discussed individually.





Established in 2005, this garden features traditional plants and trees, representing centuries of Cherokee cultural history. Each year, the Nation's seed bank offers propagated seeds to Cherokee citizens to ensure the continuation of our cultural heritage. The garden is significant under Criterion E for maintaining Cherokee identity in culture and practices.



Dedicated in 2005, the Cherokee Warrior Memorial was established to honor and preserve the heritage of all Cherokee soldiers and veterans from all military branches, and to educate future generations about the Cherokee involvement in defending our families, homeland, and way of life.

The 12-foot-tall black granite Cherokee Warrior Memorial is etched with the following message in syllabary and English:

ርግጥ ወይም ምረቃውን የሚያስተምሩት ርግጥ ዘዴ ሲካተት በአጠቃላይ ርግጥ ዘዴው ይገለጻል፡፡

የሆነ ግን አንድ ዓመት ውስጥ ርግጥ ዘዴው ከሆነ ርግጥ ዘዴው ይገለጻል፡፡

የሆነ ግን አንድ ዓመት ውስጥ ርግጥ ዘዴው ከሆነ ርግጥ ዘዴው ይገለጻል፡፡

Cherokee Warrior Memorial. A grateful Cherokee Nation dedicates this memorial to all men and women, both living and dead, who have defended their families, their people, and their homeland. All gave some. Some gave all.

ADZ SƏVi kəSAYW 00hA JfL00 kY hAAqə SVYəfəJ ƏəYZ Bf hSL Də JSTVf JhAf EGƏSGİəJ
Də EGƏ00LJəJ. DLtG DhBY dƏqC: LƏf.Ə 0fWJVf f TC:BfQR şY

These names are carved in stone forever so that we and our children can learn and remember. POW-MIA. You are not forgotten.

Surrounded by granite benches and clay bricks etched with the names of Cherokee Veterans, this Memorial is significant under Criterion E as a commemorative property representing a shared perception of the noble valor of our Cherokee veterans.

Hunter's Home

Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 008

District Three



Hunter's Home is a Greek Revival-style house located on approximately 40 acres at 19479 East Murrell Home Road, Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma. The original owner, George Michael Murrell, was married to Minerva Ross, daughter of Lewis and Fannie (Holt) Ross and niece of former Principal Chief John Ross. Lewis Ross was a merchant and National Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation. Murrell followed his wife and her family who were forcibly removed from Athens, Tennessee during the Trail of Tears. When Minerva passed in 1855, Murrell married her younger sister Amanda Melvina. During the Civil War, Murrell returned to Virginia and became a Confederate major. He never returned to live at this property that is now owned by the State of Oklahoma.

Completed in 1845, Hunter's Home was the only Park Hill home to survive the Civil War and is the only remaining antebellum plantation home in Oklahoma. This National Historic Landmark is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 70000530) and is a part of the Trail of Tears Historic Trail. Hunter's Home is significant in the Cherokee Register under Criteria A, B, C, and D.

Rose Cottage

Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 009

District Three



Rose Cottage is located on approximately 170 acres in the N 1/2, T16N, R22E in Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma. **This site is neither open to nor accessible by the general public.**

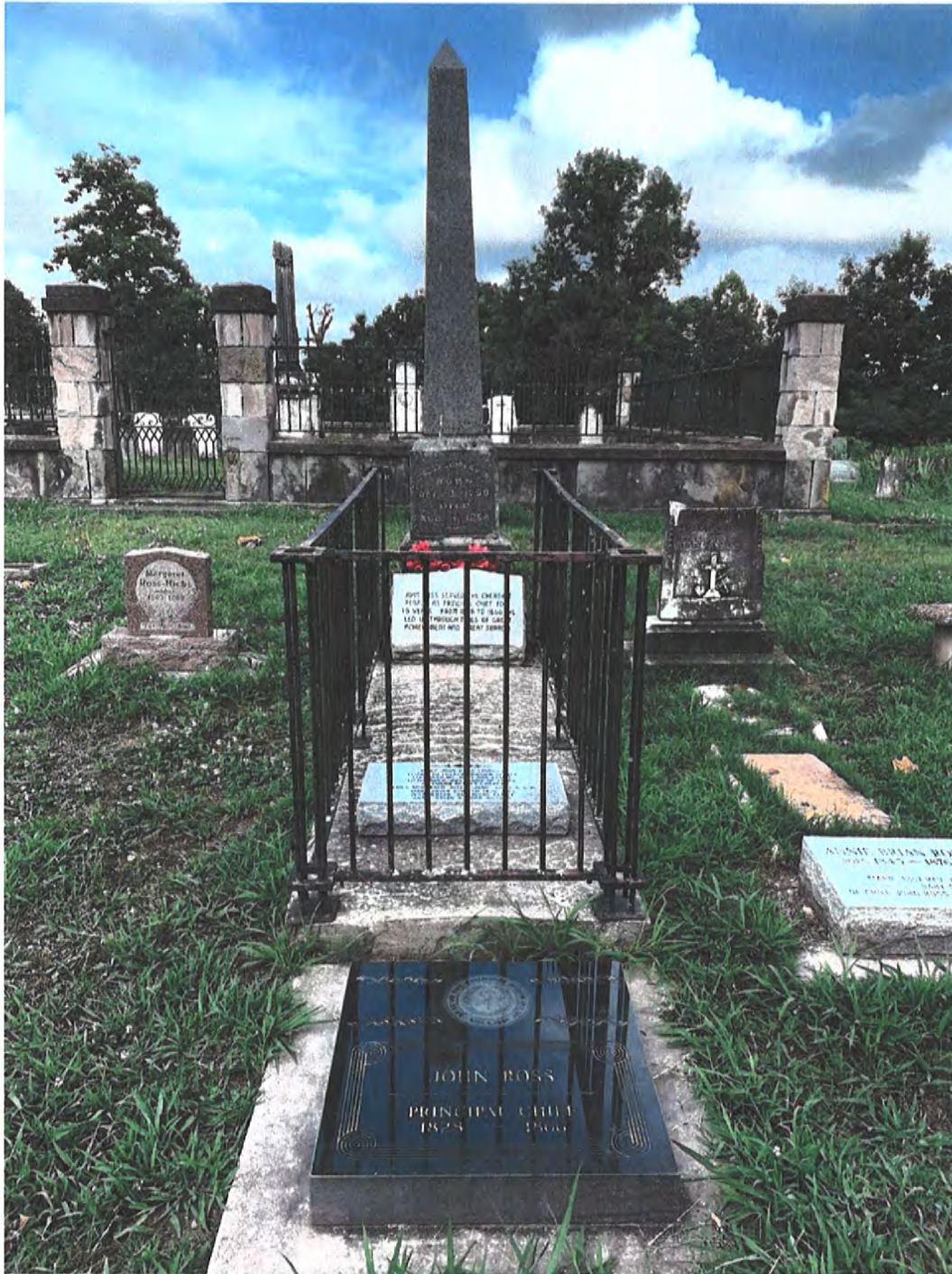
Completed by 1844, the Rose Cottage was home to Chief John Ross and his second wife Mary Bryan Stapler Ross. Named for its driveway lined with roses, the Rose Cottage was a two-story home in the Greek Revival style similar to many plantation homes. The ten bedroom Rose Cottage could host up to 40 guests, including dignitaries, travelers, and local Cherokees. Several people lived on the Rose Cottage site, including John Ross's slaves. By 1862, the Civil War reached Tahlequah. Chief John Ross and his family traveled to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and then Philadelphia where Ross continued to lead and advocate for the Cherokee Nation. During this time, Rose Cottage was burned by General Stand Watie's Confederate army.

While no remaining structures survived the Civil War, reported features of the Rose Cottage grounds include a smokehouse, a dairy, a large barn, a spring house, and at least two cemeteries. Nearby Ross Cemetery is the final resting place of Chief John Ross and continues to inter Ross family descendants today (addressed separately). The lesser known "Forgotten Cemetery" is perhaps one of the first historic cemeteries in Indian Territory. Ross slaves, Civil War casualties, and pro-Union Cherokees reportedly are buried on the Rose Cottage site. The landscape is significant under Criteria A, B, and D. No significant ground disturbance should occur without a Cultural Resources Permit approved by the Cherokee Nation.

Ross Cemetery

Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 010

District Three



The Ross Cemetery is the final resting place for former Principal Chief John Ross, his extended family, and a number of historic figures associated with the Cherokee Nation. Located 3/8 miles south of the Murrell Road and N4530 Road Junction (SW/4 NW/4, S23, T16N, R22E), this cemetery is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 02000170) and is significant under Criteria A and B.

John McDonald Ross, nephew to former Principal Chief John Ross and eldest son of former Cherokee National Treasurer Lewis Ross and his wife Fannie (Holt), is the first burial in this historic cemetery that was established in 1842. While Chief John Ross initially was interred in Washington, D.C. where he passed in 1866, his remains were returned to this cemetery. Ross Cemetery is still in use today.

Sequoyah's Cabin District
Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 011
District Six



Sequoyah's Cabin is located at 470288 Highway 101, Sallisaw, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma. This district nomination includes Sequoyah's Cabin, the Blair home, and surrounding two hundred acres. Sequoyah's Cabin is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 66000634). This site is also designated a National Historic Landmark and a National Literary Landmark.

Sequoyah, also known as George Guess or Gist, dedicated his life to the creation of the Cherokee syllabary, the written form of the Cherokee language, which is accredited for the maintenance of Cherokee culture and identity. The Cherokee Nation formally adopted the syllabary in 1825. Later, syllabary was incorporated into the Constitution and America's first bilingual and Native newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*.

Built in 1829, Sequoyah's Cabin is constructed of hand hewn logs with a gabled roof and chimney in addition to a porch supported by log poles. As part of a WPA project, a stone structure was established in 1936 to protect the cabin. The Cherokee Nation purchased the Cabin and surrounding land from the State in 2016. The WPA structure now houses Sequoyah's Cabin Museum.

This district is eligible for the Cherokee Registry of Historic Places under Criteria B, C, D, and E. Because of his literary contributions, Sequoyah Guess is considered a significant Cherokee person connected to our past under Criterion B. His log cabin represents a distinctive period of nineteenth-century cabin construction under Criterion C. Finally, the syllabary is a significant contribution that has maintained Cherokee cultural identity that meets Criterion E. No significant ground disturbance should occur without a Cultural Resources Permit approved by the Cherokee Nation.

Hildebrand-Beck Mill
Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 012
District Nine



The Hildebrand-Beck Mill is located on forty acres in the NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 24, Township 20 North, Range 24 East near Flint, Delaware County, Oklahoma. This property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR 72001062). **This site is neither open to nor accessible by the general public.**

The Hildebrand-Beck Mill is significant under Criterion A because of its role as a grist and lumber mill industry. Originally built as a grist mill by in 1845, the initial structure was destroyed by a flood in 1892. The current three-story wooden structure with native limestone pillars was built in 1907. Over the span of its history, the structure was a water-operated mill until 1935 and then gasoline-operated, which last functioned in 1967.

The mill served the surrounding Cherokee community for nearly a century and operated under Cherokee Nation law prior to Statehood. Additionally, records indicate that the Hildebrand-Beck Mill was used by both Union and Confederate parties during the American Civil War. The site also represents the instigating event between Cherokee Nation and Federal jurisdictional issues in Indian Territory prior to Statehood as the result of a conflict between Goingsnake Deputy Sheriff Ezekiel “Zeke” Proctor and the Beck-Kesterson family.

While the site associated with Hildebrand-Beck Mill remains significant, the three-story mill was built after statehood and is in poor condition; thus, the structure may benefit from an architectural assessment and possible restoration. This area may be considered eligible under Criteria D, and subject to the requirements of a Cultural Resource permit approved by the Cherokee Nation.

Saline District Courthouse
Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 013
District Nine



The Saline District Courthouse is located at 55870 South 490 Road, Rose, Delaware County, Oklahoma. This district nomination includes the courthouse structure, surrounding seventy-four acres, and stone spring house with related spring that flows into nearby Snake Creek. The Saline Courthouse is listed in the National Register of Historic Properties (NR 76001561).

Saline District Courthouse, continued

In 1883, Cherokee Nation appropriated funds for the construction of courthouses to represent each of our nine districts. Constructed between 1884 and 1889, the Saline Courthouse is the sole surviving courthouse representing one of these historic districts. The rehabilitated structure now serves as the Saline Courthouse Museum.

The grounds retain much of the historic landscape in addition to a nearby spring that flows into a rehabilitated historic spring house. Additional features that are no longer extant include a large store building, blacksmith shop, and execution tree.

This district is also known for the Saline Courthouse Massacre that occurred on September 20, 1897, resulting in the deaths of three persons – storekeeper Thomas Baggett, incoming Saline District Sheriff Dave Ridge, and outgoing Sheriff Jesse Sunday.

This district is eligible for the Cherokee Registry of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D. The Saline District Courthouse. Meeting Criteria A and C, the Saline District Courthouse is the only surviving structure of Cherokee Nation's historic nine districts. Further, the surrounding grounds are contributing elements to this district, retaining its historic natural environment in addition to the significance of the nearby spring and spring house. No significant ground disturbance should occur without a Cultural Resources Permit approved by the Cherokee Nation.

Will Rogers Birthplace

Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 014
District Fourteen



Will Rogers Birthplace is located at 9501 East 380 Road in Oologah, Rogers County, Oklahoma. The two-story, seven room Greek Revival style home is a living ranch museum operated by the State of Oklahoma on approximately 161 acres of land. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR 70000538), this site is significant in the Cherokee Registry under Criterion A for its association of ranch life in Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory; B for its association with significant persons, Clem Rogers and William Penn Adair Rogers; and C for architecture.

The Rogers home was completed in 1875 after two years of construction. At the time of Will Rogers's birth to Clem and Mary America (Schrimsher) on November 4, 1879, the Rogers Ranch totaled 60,000 acres leased from and held in common under the Cherokee Nation. The ranch was reduced to 140 acres by allotment and then later increased by purchase. Will Rogers took over the operations when his father, former Cooweescoowee District Judge and Cherokee Nation Senator, moved to Claremore to become a bank president. Will Rogers left the home in 1902, but it remained in the Rogers family until 1960 when the State of Oklahoma bought the home, relocated it to its current location to spare it from Oologah Dam's inundation, and restored it to its current condition.

Will Rogers received local and international acclaim as an actor, humorist, roper, columnist, radio broadcaster, and political commentator. Both Rogers and aviator Wiley Post died in 1935 as a result of a plane crash near Point Barrow, Alaska.

Lewis Ross/Cherokee Orphan Asylum
Cherokee Nation Historic Site (CNHR) 015
District Fifteen



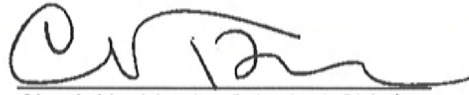
The Lewis Ross/Cherokee Orphan Asylum springhouse is one of the few remaining structures from the mid-nineteenth century settlement era in Indian Territory. Located near State Highway 20 in the Salina City Park, the Lewis Ross/Cherokee Orphan Asylum is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 83002092) and is a significant structure in the Cherokee Registry under Criteria A, B for its association with Lewis Ross, and C for architecture.

Lewis Ross, former Principal Chief John Ross's brother, operated one of the first salt works near Salina and the first non-commercial oil well in Indian Territory in 1859. Constructed in 1844, this springhouse was built from limestone and designed to refrigerate perishable foods.

Further, the Cherokee Treaty of 1835 included a provision for the care of orphaned children. The first institution to serve this purpose was established in 1871 at the Cherokee Male Seminary in Tahlequah. In 1873, the Cherokee Nation purchased the Lewis Ross Home in Salina and moved the Cherokee Orphanage Asylum to his home. The asylum remained at this location until it burned in 1903. The springhouse structure remains at its original location and condition; however, the roof has been replaced and concrete covers the original dirt floor.

CERTIFICATION

The above listed sites have been identified as possessing irreplaceable historical and cultural significance to the Cherokee people. In accordance with Legislative Act 26-19, the Secretary of Natural Resources is hereby directed to incorporate the properties on the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Places, effective sixty (60) days from this report being reviewed by the Council of the Cherokee Nation.



Chuck Hoskin, Jr., Principal Chief
Cherokee Nation

I hereby certify that the sites listed in the above report were added to the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Places on the 17th day of September, 2020.



Chad Harsha, Secretary of Natural Resources
Cherokee Nation



Council of the Cherokee Nation

Agenda - Final

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Cherokee Nation Complex
17675 S. Muskogee Ave.
Tahlequah, OK 74464

Keith Austin, Chair

Recording Secretary, Shelli Brittain Coke

Phone: 1-800-995-9465,

E-mail: council-public@cherokee.org

Monday, July 20, 2020

11:00 AM

Tribal Council Offices

CALL TO ORDER

INVOCATION

ROLL CALL

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

June 25, 2020 - Regular session

REPORTS:

Vocational Programs/Talking Leaves Job Corp/Career Services - Diane Kelley

Executive Director's Report - Corey Bunch

Head Start - Verna Thompson

Sequoyah High School - Patrick Moore

Cherokee Nation Registry of Historic Places - Chad Harsha

OLD BUSINESS

None pending.

NEW BUSINESS

None pending.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The next meeting is tentatively scheduled for Monday, August 10th at 3:00 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT



Council of the Cherokee Nation

Cherokee Nation Complex
17675 S. Muskogee Ave.
Tahlequah, OK 74464

Meeting Minutes - Draft EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Keith Austin, Chair

Recording Secretary, Shelli Brittain Coke

Phone: 1-800-995-9465,

E-mail: council-public@cherokee.org

Monday, July 20, 2020

11:00 AM

Tribal Council Offices

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Austin called the meeting to order at 11:08 a.m.

INVOCATION

Councilor Nofire gave the invocation.

ROLL CALL

Present 12 - Harley Buzzard; Mary Baker Shaw; E. O. "JR." Smith; Janees Taylor; Victoria Vazquez; Canaan Duncan ; Keith Austin; Dora Patzkowski; Daryl Legg; Rex Jordan; Shawn Crittenden and Wes Nofire

Absent 1 - Julia Coates

Late Arrival 4 - Joe Byrd; Mike Dobbins; Mike Shambaugh and Joe Deere

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Councilor Taylor moved to approve the June 25th regular session minutes as submitted. Councilor Vazquez seconded the motion. The motion carried.

REPORTS:

Vocational Programs/Talking Leaves Job Corp/Career Services - Diane Kelley

Ms. Kelley gave an update on all of the upcoming job trainings including information systems, culinary, welding, lineman and many others in the health fields. She provided an update on the Business Tech Program, the Summer Youth Program, and The Talking Leaves Job Corp. She reported the payroll staff and TANF staff made sure all clients received pay since March. Councilor Vazquez inquired about applying for the lineman training and when the next training will begin. Councilor Deere stated he is always receiving calls from vendors looking for electrical apprentices.

Executive Director's Report - Corey Bunch

Mr. Bunch provided an Education Department organizational chart as requested. He gave appreciation to the Administration and the Council for the \$40m Education Initiative. He provided an update on the applications for the \$400 technology stipend. The \$10,000 will go out to the 107 schools this week. Notice of the \$1.25m competitive grant should go out to the school superintendents this week. They have approximately 5,500 scholarship applications, once those are processed the \$750 technology stipend will follow. Chair Austin inquired how the \$750 will be disbursed. Councilor Nofire voiced concern for the issuance of the \$400 to the K-12 students with some not knowing what to purchase and other having the school already issuing. Councilor Taylor requested clarification on the language children's program referred to in the report and also community service requirements for the scholarships. Councilor Shambaugh inquired about reimbursing the schools that have already purchased computers for the students. Councilor Buzzard requested an estimated number of applicants for the \$400 stipend. Councilor Shaw inquired if any funds have been set aside for JOM. She also requested the information regarding the \$400 stipend be given to all of the JOM Programs nationally. Chair Austin requested an update on the vacancy in the leadership at the Immersion School. Councilor Byrd commented on the Joint Venture Resolution passed recently.

Sequoyah High School -

Mr. Bunch introduced Mr. Patrick Moore the new Superintendent of Sequoyah Schools. Mr. Moore gave an overview of his background. Chair Austin inquired about what the upcoming school will look like in regard for attendance options for the students. He provided the precautionary measures being taken in the dorms. Councilor Crittenden requested clarification if virtual is selected. Councilor Nofire inquired if masks are required for the students.

Head Start - Verna Thompson

Ms. Thompson reported they are trying to determine how to social distance in the Head Start facilities. They have been approved for six additional staff members. They have received a generous amount of COVID funding to assist in keeping the children safe.

Language Program - Howard Paden

Chair Austin requested Mr. Howard Paden the new Executive Director of Language give a brief report.

Cherokee Nation Registry of Historic Places - Chad Harsha

Chad Harsha gave a brief overview of the initial list for the Cherokee Nation Registry of Historic Places. He gave a brief background on the list submitted and the process for locations both on private and public land. Councilor Duncan suggested the Ned Christie Gravesite and the Flint District Courthouse in Adair County for consideration. Councilor Vazquez inquired if the registry list would be available on the website.

OLD BUSINESS

None pending.

NEW BUSINESS

None pending.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURNMENT

**Councilor Vazquez moved to adjourn. Councilor Taylor seconded the motion.
The motion carried at 12:04 p.m.**

STAFF PRESENT:

*Todd Enlow
Patrick Moore*

*Taralee Montgomery
Joe Rainwater*

Corey Bunch

*Remote:
Diane Kelley
Howard Paden*

Chad Harsha

Verna Thompson

VISITORS PRESENT:

Teddye Snell

Tim Brown