		NAT NAT	IONAL PARK SER	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INAL PARK SERVICE STER OF HISTORIC PLACES - NOMINATION FORM			STATE: Oklahoma COUNTY: Cherokee					
		INVENIUR	I - NUMINAI		FOR NPS USE ONLY							
		(Type all entries	s — complete app	licable sections)		ENTRY NUMBER	8 1974					
	1.	NAME	<u> </u>	<u>·</u>	<u> </u>	<u>JUN_</u> 2	0 13/14					
		COMMON:										
		Cherokee Supreme	Court Build	ing								
		AND/OR HISTORIC: Cherokee County School Superintendent's Office										
	2.		School Super	intendent's O	<u>11 <b>1C</b>e</u>				l			
		STREET AND NUMBER:							Í			
			treet and Wa	ter Avenue		·····						
		CITY OR TOWN:										
		Tahlequah STATE			<u>0.2 Н</u> јиту:	onorable Clem	McSpadden					
		Oklahoma			herokee		02					
	3.	CLASSIFICATION		<b>I</b> I	NOT OVEC							
S	<u></u>	CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLI					
Z		District 🕱 Building	X Public	Public Acquisition:		X Occupied	Yes:					
0 _		Site Structure	Private	In Process		Unoccupied	X Restricted	ы				
		🗌 Object	Both	Being Cons	sidered	Preservation work						
ບ						in progress						
∍		PRESENT USE (Check One or M							-			
2				] Park ] Privata Pasidanaa		] Transportation	Comments					
		Commercial Industrial Private Residence Other (Specify)   X Educational Military Religious										
S		Entertainment Museum Scientific					17.55					
z												
_	Responses	OWNER'S NAME:						5	ST			
ш		Cherokee County			·····	had the state	19:4	E	ATE			
		STREET AND NUMBER:	~				, seguina de	ah				
ш		Cherokee County (	Courthouse		STATE:		CODE					
S		Tahleguah			Oklah		40	-				
	5.	LOCATION OF LEGAL DESC			L ONTOIN	onia.	<u> </u>		1			
	11000.00	COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF D	DEEDS, ETC:		<u></u>			6	C O			
		Office of the Cou	unty Clerk					Cheroke	COUNTY			
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		Tahlequah			Oklah	oma	40		$T^{\dagger}$			
	6.	REPRESENTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS									
		TITLE OF SURVEY:						JUN	EZ			
		Oklahoma Historic Sites Survey     DATE OF SURVEY: 1958     Federal IX State     County   Local     DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:     Oklahoma Historical Society     STREET AND NUMBER:     Historical Building										
									ENTRY NUMB			
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		CITY OR TOWN:	<u>ж</u>	·	STATE:		CODE					
		Oklahoma City Oklahoma				oma	40		D			
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7.	DESCRIPTION								
		(Check One)							
	CONDITION	Excellent	🗌 Good	🔲 Fair	X Deteriorate	d 🗌 Ruins	Unexposed		
	CONDITION		(Check Or	<sup>ie)</sup> Basic	ally	(Che	eck One)		
		🗌 🗌 Alter	ed	X Unaltered	d	Moved	X Original Site		
								_	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Erected in 1844 of bricks made near the site, the Supreme Court Building is a plain two-story structure on a sandstone foundation. The roofline, which has been altered, is covered with composition shingles. Each brick wall contains four double-hung windows, two up and two down. All windows, frames, and sills are of wood.

The building is 34' east/west, 28' 8" north/south. It faces north and has a door at both the front and the back. Each floor contains approximately 979 square feet for a total of 1,958 square feet in all. The bone structure is wood, with plaster and lath interior walls. All floors are of wood and very badly worn. The second floor has been divided into four rooms.

Heat is provided by a steam boiler and radiators. Electrical wiring is primitive (not to say dangerous) ... knob-and-tube type with a single bulb hanging from the ceiling.

Obviously the building suffers from nearly all known forms of obsolescence and deterioration. Immediate attention is demanded if this extremely historic structure is to be preserved.



SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as A	ppropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	🕱 20th Century
📋 15th Century	17th Century	X 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable	and Known) 1844-10	904	
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Chec	k One or More as Appropria	ate)	
Abor iginal	Education	🔀 Political	🔲 Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
🔀 Historic	Industry	losophy	
Agriculture	Invention	Science	
Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
Art	Architecture	X Social/Human-	
Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	Communications Military		
Conservation	Music	Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cherokee Nation was forcibly removed to Indian Territory from its ancient homeland in the Southeastern United States in the fall and winter of 1838-1839. This tragic trek to a then virtually unknown wilderness has since come to be known as the "Trail of Tears," justifiably so because roughly one-fourth of those making the journey failed to arrive. The various routes westward were marked by a steady procession of graves of the new-born, the aged, and the diseased.

The tragedy of this forced removal is made even more poignant by the fact that the Cherokee Nation of Indians had, in 1822 -- sixteen years before their Trail of Tears began -- adopted a republican form of government patterned on that of the then relatively new United States of America. Included was a national judicial system, at the head of which stood a National Supreme Court.

The word "civilized" in the so-called Five Civilized Tribes that eventually comprised Indian Territory was not an idle one. Thanks to the genius of Sequoyah, the Tribe by 1828 was publishing a newspaper in two languages - English and Cherokee. It was the only native American Indian tribe with a written language of its own - a language that stands as one of the great literary "inventions" of history.

The Cherokees, then, were not a band of savages being uprooted by a dominant society, but a nation largely of new Christians, ably led by visionary and dedicated leaders, being transplanted in a new and undeveloped homeland. And so it is that one of their first major accomplishments, after arrival in Indian Territory, was the reorganization of a tribal government torn apart by the stresses and strains of forcible removal from an ancient homeland.

Schools were started within a few months - the first publicly supported compulsory elementary school system in the Nation. And fully significant .. the first permanent structure built was that to house the Supreme Court. Unimposing by today's standards, it was hardly that at the time. Of brick manufactured by the Cherokees near the site, the small red structure was hailed by the <u>Cherokee Advocate</u>, the new tribal newspaper, as the "finest building west of Little Rock." And well it might have been.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

## (Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Oklahoma	
COUNTY	
Cherokee	
FOR NPS USE ONL	Y
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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(Number all entries)

No. 8 Significance

Cherokee Supreme Court Building

More important than the building itself, however, was the mere fact of its erection. The fact that here in the wilds of a new country, far removed from their traditional home, an Indian tribe had erected a lasting symbol of its adherence to the rule of law as the will of the people and of its recognition of the pre-eminence of law in organizing and regulating social order. Thus the Supreme Court Building of the Cherokee Nation -built over 130 years ago and the only government building to survive the ruinous Civil War when the Cherokee Nation itself was almost totally devastated -- stands today as mute evidence of a native people's attempt to govern itself by law rather than by tribal custom. That it is still in use (acquired by Cherokee County in 1904, it now serves as the county school superintendent's office) would also attest to the quality of Cherokee workmanship in the pre-Civil War period.