

"On With Carlisle"

Oh! What a jolly life a students life can be
So free from care and sorrow and a host of everything thats here
So let us make the most of everything that's here
Let's all be true as navy blue to Alma Mater dear.
We're jolly students of our native land.
And we have got the sand we have got the sand.
Our colors are both red and gold and they stand for all that's
brave and bold (or true)

CHORUS

On with Carlisle, On with Carlisle this is our war cry
Keep the good old school before you and never let it die
On with Carlisle, On with Carlisle
Fight Indians fight for dear old school.

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HERBERT EUGENE DIXON
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EASTERN SHAWNEE NEWSLETTER
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BRIEF HISTORY OF TRIBE by CHIEF CAPTAIN

The Shawnee have one of the most illustrious histories of all Indian tribes. The accepted form of their name is from the Algonquian term Shawun, "South" or Shawunogi- "Southerners".

Traditional history and archaeological studies of the Shawnee point to their location on the Ohio River in prehistoric times.

The Shawnee were always a tribe that liked to travel and wandered around different areas of the South. The Shawnee fought the Creek, Cherokee, and Chickasaw during the year of 1714, and moved back (under protest) to Ohio and along the Susquehanna River in Northeast Pennsylvania.

The Shawnee were allied with the French against the British in the French and Indian War. They joined with the Ottawa, Potawatomie and Miami in Chief Pontiacs' uprising. The Shawnee supported the British forces during the Revolutionary War.

The Shawnee of Ohio were always hostile to the U.S. Government until General Wayne defeated the Ohio tribes and the Treaty of Greenville was signed in 1795. Nine Shawnee Chiefs signed this treaty, including Chief Bluejacket. However, one last try was taken by the Shawnee for freedom and to preserve their way of life.

The great war Chief, Tecumseh, and his brother Tenskewatawa (The Prophet), a medicine man, organized all Indian tribes in the War of 1812. Their intentions were to destroy the white man's civilization. Tecumseh was commissioned a brigadier General in the British Army. He was killed in the battle of Thames in 1813 while leading his Indian battle against American forces.

Peace with the American government was next to follow and movement of all Indian tribes to the West began. The Shawnee fought for his freedom, he lost, and their way of life changed forever.

However, one more chance for their freedom and old way of life came along, the Civil War. The Shawnee supported the Confederacy against the U.S. Government. We all know the results of the Civil War. The Shawnee in Indian Territory suffered a great deal during the Civil War. They lost their horses, cattle, and other livestock to the union army. Many of their homes were destroyed and crops burned. Most all Shawnee fled to Kansas and lived with other Indian tribes. The Eastern Shawnee were befriended by the Ottawa Indians and lived with them on their reservation. Many Eastern Shawnee never returned to Indian Territory as they gave their lives for a cause they believed in, including George and Henry Captain, brothers of Tom Captain.

On 13 September 1865, the Shawnee, along with the Cherokee, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Osage, Seminole, Senecas and Quapaws signed a treaty with the U.S. Government, that relations between these Indian nations would be restored and that the above tribes would forever be loyal to the Federal Government. The above mentioned tribes lost a way of life forever.

George Captain

Memories of ROSA KISSEE

I was born January 28, 1896 in Paden, Oklahoma to George and Susan ((ahawk) Skakah. I know my father was Absentee Shawnee, but he passed away so early in my childhood that I have no memories of him. We lived Wyandotte and I attended the Seneca Indian School from about the age of 5 or 6 until we moved to Shawnee, Oklahoma. I had one older sister, Anna Skakah Washington and an older half brother and sister, Henry and Jenny Chisholm from my mother's previous marriage. Mother passed away when I was nine years old.

The rest of my growing up years were basically spent at Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. My sister Anna also attended Carlisle. Carlisle was a grade school, high school and college on one campus. There were around six or seven hundred students, it had two girls dorms and two boys dorms. During the time I was there I was in a play called "Feast of the Red Corn", which was presented in Washington, D.C.. After giving the play in Washington, D.C., we went to Mt. Vernon and toured the house of President George Washington and Martha. We really enjoyed going through the house and seeing all the beautiful antique furniture. While at Carlisle I learned to play the piano at 50¢ a lesson and sang in the Glee Club. When there was sickness I liked to help nurse and care for the patients, I probably should have gone into nursing but never did. When the Armistice was signed in 1918 the school was closed and soon after the soldiers moved in. The rest of my school time was spent briefly at another Indian school in Kansas.

After I got out of school I worked until I met Robert Kisse and married him on January 26, 1923. We had five children, Calvin, Robert Clinton, Dorma (Hollis), Willie Mae (Blakeburn) and Viola (Conrad).

In later years around the time that Thomas Captain and then Julian Bluejacket served as chief of the tribe, I served on the Business Committee 1st Councilperson. Virgie Enyart was Secretary/Treasurer, Grace Dixon and Nancy Gallenkamp also served as councilpersons. I really enjoyed being involved with the tribal affairs and learned a lot.

I've always enjoyed playing the piano and played often for the 4H Club at No. 4 Rural School and for North No. 7 Rural School at Christmas time. Both of these schools were in the Wyandotte district. When my husband was in the nursing home for the first time in 1972 I played for the patients quite often.

We lived 12 miles east of Miami for years before moving into town. I now reside at 417 F St. S.E., Miami, Oklahoma with my son Calvin.

I enjoyed my years at Carlisle Indian School and have many memories of that time, one of them is the Carlisle Song which I would like to share with you.