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NATIVE AMERICAN BOARDING SCHOOL BANDS AND THEIR BANDMASTERS. Project File 3: THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOLS AND THEIR BANDS

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12/15/2022

**NATIVE AMERICAN BOARDING SCHOOL BANDS
AND THEIR BANDMASTERS**

Project File 3: THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOLS AND THEIR BANDS

Peter M. Lefferts

This document sketches the histories of the boys' bands and their bandmasters at eight of the most prominent of the US Government's off-reservation inter-tribal Native American boarding schools. It is material that covers a span of about fifty years from the 1880s to the 1930s. I principally have put into some kind of order a mass of data that draws upon online digital newspapers and genealogy databases. What follows here is not a finished, polished document. Everything on offer is still work in progress, complete with missing data and the occasional typographical error. The author welcomes queries, additions, and corrections, which can be sent to plefferts1@unl.edu. The present document is a first draft of December 2022.

Project File 1: GENERAL TOPICS

Project File 2: BANDS AT THE OMAHA INDIAN CONGRESSES, 1898 & 1899

Project File 3: THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOLS AND THEIR BANDS

Project File 4: BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF IMPORTANT BANDMASTERS

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PROJECT FILE 3

THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOLS AND THEIR BANDS

CONTENTS

The order of presentation in below is alphabetical. Each sketch can be found rapidly by searching NAME SKETCH (for example, GENOA SKETCH). The schools reviewed are:

Carlisle school and band
Chemawa school and band
Chilocco school and band
Flandreau school and band
Genoa school and band
Haskell school and band
Phoenix school and band
Sherman school and band

These eight are among the earliest schools of their kind to be established: Carlisle was founded in 1879 and Chemawa in 1880; Chilocco, Genoa, and Haskell were all founded in 1884; Phoenix in 1891, and Sherman and Flandreau in 1893. And they were among the largest, wealthiest, and most prestigious such schools. (Additional musically prominent schools of this kind that would be in a slightly longer list would include the Albuquerque school and the Stewart school in Carson, Nev.) Other considerations bearing on this list include the schools whose bands were in residence for several week each at the Chicago World's Fair, the schools that Dennison Wheelock visited in his recruitment journey to assemble an All-Star Band for the 1900 Paris Exposition, the schools represented by the musicians recruited by Nels Nelson for the All-Star Band at the 1904 St. Louis Fair, the schools whose bands did the most external concertizing and touring, the schools that superintendents in the Indian Service aspired to move up to, and the schools that the most able and highly regarded bandmasters moved between. Carlisle stood above them all until its closing in 1918, at which time Haskell aspired to take over the premiere status of Carlisle both in music and football. Three schools on the Great Plains---Genoa, Haskell, and Chilocco (and to a lesser degree Flandreau)---are a distinct group, as are Phoenix, Sherman (in Riverside, CA), Albuquerque and Carson from the West.

Some biographical data on bandmasters is included below. Fuller biographical sketches of the major figures among them are offered in the separate, companion online file (Project File 4).

CARLISLE SKETCH
Carlisle Bandmasters

Clara Coleman, 1880-1881.
Phil Norman, 1881-1891.
Dennison Wheelock, Oneida, 1891-1900.
Paul A. Walter, Fall 1900.
Joel Bernice Ettinger, 1901-1902.
James Riley Wheelock, Oneida, 1902-1904.
Charles Lamar, 1904-1905.
Claude Maxwell Stauffer, 1905-1914.
George F. Tyrrell, 1914-1917.
James Riley Wheelock, Oneida, 1917-1918.

The Indian Industrial School in Carlisle, PA, was the oldest Federal off-reservation inter-tribal boarding school for Native American youth. It opened in 1879, and its band got underway one year later, playing an active civic role from early days and winning laurels in the 1890s under Native American bandmaster Dennison Wheelock, its director from 1891 to 1900. It was a major musical and ceremonial presence, particularly on the East Coast, for more than three decades, right up to the closing of the school in 1918.

1879-1880

There was no band in year one, 1879-1880.

Mrs. Walter E. Baker, proprietress of the Baker Chocolate Company of Boston, paid a visit to Carlisle in the summer of 1880, after the close of year one. She sent the boys a set of instruments.

NB: James Baker began making chocolate in Boston in 1765 and the Baker Chocolate Factory operated in Dorchester until 1965. The Baker Chocolate Factory building still exists. It is in a Boston neighborhood called Dorchester Lower Mills and is now converted into apartments. "Baker's Chocolate," still made and sold, is now a brand owned by Kraft Foods.

CLARA COLEMAN

1880-1881

Clara Coleman was the first band master/mistress and served for the first year of the band. She was the wife of one of the mechanics, and an experienced professional musician and entertainer as one of the celebrated Coleman sisters, cornetists. With Baker's gift of

instruments in hand, she ran the band in its first year, 1880-1881, which was the second full year of the school.

Coleman first turns up in references to providing entertainment during Carlisle's year one:

Eadle/Morningstar 1/3, June 1880, p. 1: the Coleman sisters are thanked for their entertainment on more than on occasion.

School News 1/1, June 1880, p. 3: "Coleman sisters came here two times to play banjo and horn." These entries make it sound as if they were not residents, but perhaps Clara was, and anyway that allows for her to be a resident of Carlisle but not of the school itself, and the meaning of the references should emphasize that they gave performances.

SUMMER 1880

In the summer, with instruments now in hand, instruction began on July 15, 1880. Luther Standing Bear remembers Coleman's frustration at first (p. 148). He says later (p. 153) that "towards the summer of 1881 . . . our band was able to play a few pieces." That would be by the end of school year two, her first year in charge.

NB: When did the band begin. 1879-1880 or 1880-1881 school years? Luther Standing Bear (pp. 147-49) sort of suggests that it happened in year one but not precisely. DMW in the Dominant says it happened in year two, and so does a related account published at the time of the Buffalo fair. Year 2 is right. Resolved by contemporary newspaper references:

Eadle/Morningstar 1/5, August 1880, p. 3: the instruction of the band continues daily

School News I/3, August 1880, p. 3: the brass band's horns are pretty; Joshua, Elwood, Howard, Amos, Dan, Tucker, Luther, Tom, Owen, Abe, Taylor, and Reuben are learning to play. [The twelve boys referred to below]

School News I/4, September 1880, p. 2: Band boys can play "In the Sweet By and By"

NOTE: In the summer of 1880, the American scholar Theodore Baker, then a doctoral student at Leipzig University, returned to America for several weeks. During that time, he visited the Seneca in western New York state, and then the Carlisle School, collecting songs in both locations: ten from the Seneca and 22 from students at the school. These were included in his 1881 thesis, which was published as a monograph in 1882: Über die Musik der nordamerikanischen Wilden (Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, 1882); reprinted, with the inclusion of a full English translation by Ann Buckley, under the title On the Music of the North American Indians (New York: Da Capo Press, 1977).

The songs from Carlisle students were identified by Baker as from the Dakota or Sioux, Iowa, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Pawnee, Comanche, Ponca and Chippewa traditions.

1880-1881

Eadle/Morningstar 1/7, November, 1880, p. 3: the "continued improvement of the band"

Eadle/Morningstar 1/7, November, 1880, p. 1, 4: Pratt's first ARCIA report, of October 5, 1880, is published; on p. 4, Pratt tells of a lady friend from Boston who gave a set of brass instruments, and how 12 boys were gaining competency in just over two months Pratt offered the band for Garfield inaugural parade, but nothing came of it. (Herman J. Viola, Diplomats in Buckskin (1995), p. 190 reports that Pratt offered the services of the School for Garfield's inaugural parade in March 1881, but the idea was shelved.)
Eadle/Morningstar 1/9, March 1881, p. 3: it is a band of 12 boys from 7 tribes playing brass instruments; beginning instruction on July 15 last year; they can play 15 tunes, read music, and learn their parts readily; the (unnamed) director is a competent instructor.
School News I/11, April 1881, p. 4: the band boys played in Philadelphia during a trip to that city.

Clara Coleman married the Carlisle disciplinarian, James Curtin, and she probably resigned to have her baby (a daughter, born August 1881).

PHILIP D. NORMAN

1881-1891

Upon Clara Coleman's departure, an old US cavalry band leader (i.e., ex-army bandmaster) and local Carlisle resident, Phil Norman (b.c. 1837 - 08/23/1902), was engaged. He leads the Carlisle School band for the first ten of his twenty years as a Carlisle employee. Pratt says the band was greatly enlarged under Norman. This might have been soon enough to be the enlarged version for Brooklyn. They were still just 13 in number in September 1886, though. Dennison Wheelock arrives in fall 1885, age around 14, and Wheelock credits Norman with giving him his cornet training. Norman gave up the band to Dennison Wheelock in fall 1891, but he is still band leader in ARCIA 1892.

1881-1882:

Eadle/Morningstar 2/1, August 1881, p. 3: the band was in a concert the other night
Eadle/Morningstar 2/2, September 1881, p. 3: the band boys are learning nearly a piece a week
Eadle/Morningstar 2/3, October 1881, p. 4: Pratt's second ARCIA report is reprinted, and he notes the continuing improvement and astonishing ability developed by the band
School News II/6, November 1881, p. 3: Mrs. Walter E. Baker of Massachusetts visited on 22 November; about a year ago she sent us band instruments; the band sometimes plays on the bandstand
Eadle/Morningstar, 2/5, December 1881, p. 3: report of a recent visit of Mrs. Baker, of Boston, who was serenaded twice by the band

1882-1883

As soon as it was sufficiently ready---in 1882-1883 (school year 4, which is the second year for Norman), the band was used by Pratt as tool of propaganda for progress:

(1) the band played for the Bi-Centennial celebrations in Philadelphia in October 1882 to mark William Penn's landing in America in October 1682, esp. Tuesday, October 24, 1882 (Pratt,

ed. Utey, p. 280; Bell, p. 67); Carlisle school students, headed by its band, were at the head of the educational division of the parade.

School News III/5, October 1882, p. 1: while in Philadelphia, the band paid a visit to Girard College (a private K-12 boarding school) and heard the Girard Band play; the Carlisle Band needs to get that good.

(2) School News III/10, March 1883, p. 2; the band played at school for some visitors from Washington.

(3) The band played for the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883 later that same school year (i.e., year four for the school, and Norman's second year), on 24 May 1883; it was led across by Luther Standing Bear (ref. in My People the Sioux (1928; r/1975, 2006), p. 171; see also Lucy Maddox 2002 art., p. 13; NYT 1895 refs.; story is retold by Trachtenberg, Shades of Hiawatha, p. 278)

(4) Eagle/Morningstar, 3/10, May 1883, p. 3: the band played for Carlisle's Decoration Day ceremonies and was for part of the time combined with the town band.

1883-1884

1884-1885

1885-1886

1886-1887

1887-1888

1888-1889

1889-1890

1890-1891

DENNISON WHEELOCK

1891-1900

Dennison Wheelock led the band for nine years, only for eight of which did he hold the official appointment. He takes over from Norman in July 1891. Though Norman is still on the books in ARCIA, in practice Wheelock holds the band position.

1891-1892

The band played at the Gettysburg dedication ceremony in June 1892.

1892-1893

The band marched in the Quadricennial parades in October 1892 in New York and Chicago around Columbus Day [October 12].

1893-1894

In the fall the band appeared at the 1893 Chicago Fair for four days during a one-week trip in the first week of October. There was a plan to combine the Carlisle Band with those of Haskell and Genoa to play for opening day ceremonies at the Chicago World's Fair, but this did not come to fruition. Instead, a large contingent of Carlisle students, plus the band, left Carlisle at midnight on October 1 and returned at midnight on October 7, travelling by a special train of ten coaches. The band concertized several times while there. It makes for a great story, told by Pratt at length in his memoirs.

And in spring 1894 the band toured extensively, including stops in DC, Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn (Pratt in USCIA 1894 as reported in Bell, p. 147). The Chicago and other tours were privately funded at this time.

[The band is sometimes said to have played at the inauguration of every president from Chester A. Arthur in 1881 (Bell, p. 21) to Wilson in 1917, i.e., across the entire lifespan of the school, ***but this is not credible at the early end.*** And 1881 was Garfield, anyway.] ["The Carlisle band marched at every presidential inaugural parade while the school was open" is how it gets put several places on the web.] That would be 1881, 1885, 1889, 1893, 1897 (McKinley), 1901 (McKinley), 1905 (Roosevelt), 1909 (Taft), 1913 (Wilson), 1917 (Wilson)

Herman J. Viola, *Diplomats in Buckskin* (1995), p. 190 reports that Pratt offered the services of the School for Garfield's inaugural parade in March 1881 but the idea was shelved.

It definitely marched at the inaugurations of McKinley (1897, 1901), and later, also at the inaugurations of Roosevelt (1905) and Wilson (1913, 1917), acc. Troutman, thesis p. 167 (book, p. 121) and ProQuest cites. Troutman's citation is to Moses Friedman's letters before Wilson's second term. [I have found no trace of Carlisle at Taft's inauguration in the snow in 1909.] Was it really ready in 1881?? Tom Benjay blog (accessed 03/04/2009) says that they had appeared in two previous inaugural parades before 1905, and this sounds OK to me. This could be just be McKinley twice. I have not seen that they *marched* in March 1917, but they could have, and they were certainly in Washington, DC playing inaugural events under Tyrrell. So, they "played at" inaugurations.

Washington Post art. from 1974 reports interview with an old Sioux, James Holy Eagle, who says he played in the US Indian Band at the inaugurations of Wilson and Coolidge (that would be in 1925); from this it would appear that the band (i.e., Wheelock's pros) played on after Carlisle was closed. Holy Eagle was the Carlisle student who held the band together between the tenures of Tyrrell and Wheelock.

1894-1895

According to Bell, the Band was present at Atlanta for the Cotton States Industrial Exposition, 1895 (Bell, p. 67), but I have seen no independent confirmation, and it is probably the case that the Carlisle School simply contributed a part of the static exhibition at the Atlanta Fair,

not providing its students and band. Trennert never mentions the Carlisle band at Atlanta in his publications.

1895-1896

1896-1897

1896, in December: the band leaves with the football team on December 16 for Chicago, where the team will play the University of Wisconsin (Boston Herald, December 17, 1896, p. 000)

1897, in March: the Carlisle students and band are at the McKinley inauguration in 1897; see Indian Helper 12/21, Friday, March 5, 1897, p. 4: "The Indian School Battalion Off for Washington," [leave at 3:00 am, arrive 7:00 am, depart 7:00 pm] and see also Indian Helper 12/22, March 00, 1897, p. 000.

From the auction catalogue of Auction Seventy Four, held in conjunction with the Baltimore Coin & Currency Convention at the Baltimore Convention Center, December 9-11, 2005, online at <http://www.maineantiquedigest.com/adimg/prescoin.htm>, accessed 01/15/06

"458. OFFICIAL INAUGURAL CEREMONIES PROGRAMME, 1897. 6 x 9 1/2"
Copyrighted and printed by The Brett Lithographing Company of NYC. The front cover is separated from the rest of the program and has a 1" tear in it at bottom right. The internal contents are, however, in excellent condition. The multi-color front cover bears a robed figure of Liberty seated on the base of a circle of stars and holding an American flag. Vignettes of the Washington Monument. The White House and the Capitol Building are below. The program is priced at 25¢.

Inside the covers are 96 numbered pages, about half of which contain advertising from primarily New York based advertisers. The remainder is devoted a discussion of past inaugurals and considerable detail about the 1897 Inaugural Ball, Inaugural Parade and Fireworks. Three pages are given to a photograph and listing of names of the boys from the Carlisle Indian School who were to march in the parade. This is a most fragile item, and it is not surprising that it has a detached cover. It is only the second we have seen. (F)"

1897-1898

1898-1899

1899, in July: The band played at the unveiling at Gettysburg of a statue of General John F. Reynolds (NY Times, July 2, 1899, p. 3).

1899-1900

Carlisle band forms nucleus of musicians who performed in the all-star band prepared by Wheelock and rehearsed at Carlisle for the Paris Exposition of 1900. Added musicians from two dozen schools roughly double the band's size.

The band under Dennison Wheelock students included Charles Corson (Carlisle 1900 and stays there until January 1902; who marries Cora Youngblood in 1904) and the others who come out to Haskell or join that band for summer 1904.

Big spring 1900 East Coast tour, followed by collapse of Paris plans. Wheelock leaves Carlisle.

PAUL A. WALTER

1900-1901

For the fall of 1900, the Carlisle tailoring instructor Paul A. Walter (1871 - 1950) steps in to lead the band on occasion; he was tailor and bandmaster previously at the Fort Shaw and Fort Lewis schools and would be so again at the Genoa Indian Industrial School. He had a later career as principal at several boarding schools.

Red Man and Helper I/8, Friday, August 31, 1900, p. 3: James Wheelock leads an orchestra concert, and Mr. Walters plays clarinet in it, but "we will not have a first rate band again for some time."

Red Man and Helper I/9, Friday, September 7, 1900, p. 3: "a concert given by a remnant of the 'Paris Band'."

Red Man and Helper I/10, Friday, September 14, 1900, p. 3: "The Band is making a struggle at reorganization without a leader."

Red Man and Helper I/12, Friday, September 28, 1900, p. 3: thirty band boys led by Mr. Walters gave a concert, "but WHEN shall we have a BAND again?"

Red Man and Helper I/14, Friday, October 12, 1900, p. 3: James Wheelock is back in town from a vacation trip to Wisconsin.

Red Man and Helper I/22, Friday, December 7, 1900, p. 3: the band played at Thanksgiving.

and there are other brief references on the band thru December 31.

JOEL B. ETTINGER

1901-1902

Joel Ettinger steps in and runs the band for a very full two school terms, from January 1901 to February 1902, basically over the calendar year 1901 and barely into 1902. He does a film of the band and battalion, marries, and takes the band to Washington for the inauguration and to Buffalo for the Exposition.

Red Man and Helper I/26, Friday, January 11, 1901, p. 3: "The Carlisle Indian School Band is engaged to furnish music for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo for four weeks

through the latter part of July and fore part of August. Mr. J. B. Ettinger, Conductor of the 1st Brigade Band National Guard Pennsylvania, who is an accomplished musician, and one of the foremost band conductors in the United States, is engaged as instructor and director. . . . Regular and persistent practice begins at once."

Red Man and Helper in February and March 1901: the band is rehearsing, performing, getting new instruments, etc.; the new bass drum gets painted with a warrior head.

Red Man and Helper I/33, Friday, March 15, 1901, p. 7: picture of "Lieut. Joel Bernice Ettinger"

"Lieut. Ettinger, the present able instructor of our Band, is also director of the First Brigade Band National Guard of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and of the Philharmonic Band, Wilmington, Delaware."

1901, in March: Carlisle played at McKinley's second inauguration in DC in March 1901 under Ettinger.

1901, in April: The Carlisle band and battalion under Ettinger were the subject of a short silent movie released in April 1901: "Band and Battalion of the U. S. Indian School"

Red Man and Helper I/45, Friday, June 7, 1901, p. 3: "Mr. James Riley Wheelock, A. P. & A. B. C. (Assistant Printer and Assistant Band Conductor) has been sounding his clarinet with the orchestra . . ."

Red Man and Helper I/46, Friday, June 14, 1901, p. 3: "Professor Joel B. Ettinger and Miss Grace Greenwood Anderson were married in Chester June 11."

Red Man and Helper I/47, Friday, June 21, 1901, p. 000: Mr. and Mrs. Ettinger returned from a short wedding trip last Friday [i.e., the 14th]. She has a beautiful soprano voice.

Red Man and Helper I/49, Friday, July 5, 1901 and I/50, Friday, July 12, 1901: The Band prepares for the Buffalo Fair: band rehearsals are drawing large crowds in Carlisle; JR plays clarinet solos and Mrs. Ettinger sings.

Red Man and Helper I/51, Friday, July 19, 1901, p. 2: Dennison Wheelock turns up and will be the assistant Bandmaster at the Pan-American Exposition, replacing J. R., who will play in the band. See also the Carlisle Evening Sentinel of Tuesday, July 16, reporting that Dennison has come into town the weekend before, i.e., Sat/Sun, July 13/14.

Red Man and Helper I/52, Friday, July 26, 1901, p. 3: big article on the farewell band concert before the Buffalo trip. They are to play July 29 to August 24. [Officially, August 25, apparently, in Expo material.]

The band played a substantial residency---a four-week stint from July 29 to August 25, 1901---at the 1901 Buffalo Fair, under Joel Bernice Ettinger (1863-1921), assisted by Dennison Wheelock, who returned from Green Bay to be the assistant conductor of the Carlisle band for this event and James could be concertmaster.

A big picture of Ettinger and the band is printed in Red Man and Helper 18/38 = III/34, Friday, April 17, 1903, p. 2. Its caption notes that some of the boys in the picture have left Carlisle. Dickinson College archive now mounted on Flickr has an image, too. In the picture for Buffalo, James sits just to Ettinger's left.

On the band at Buffalo, See Red Man and Helper II/1, Friday, August 2, 1901, p. 3; Red Man and Helper II/2, Friday, August 9, 1901, p. 3, and Red Man and Helper II/3, Friday, August 16, 1901, p. 3. They have an alternative set of uniforms, the band has the place of honor, it is the banner band, and so forth.

"The Carlisle Indian band, from the Carlisle Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., is giving free concerts at the Pan-American Exposition. The members of the band are full-blooded Indians, with the exception of the conductor, Lieut. Joel B. Ettinger. It is a splendid organization composed of 45 well-trained musicians. They have a magnificent array of band instruments, and are handsomely uniformed in red fatigue coats, with wide black band trimming and gold ornamentations, red and black fatigue caps and dark blue trousers with wide black stripes down the side" (The Wesleyan Argus (Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, IL), 8/2 (Thursday, October 17, 1901), p. 8).

The band returned to Carlisle on Monday, August 26. See Red Man and Helper II/4, Friday, August 23, 1901, p. 3 and Red Man and Helper II/5, Friday, August 30 and Red Man and Helper II/6, Friday, September 6, 1901, p. 3.

[NB: A Haskell group---but no student musicians---travelled to Buffalo for a congress of Indian educators in the week of Mon July 15 - Sat July 20 (Indian Leader, August 9, 1901, p. 4) and heard papers by McCowan, Pratt, Reel, etc.]

Ettinger continues on through the fall of 1901 at Carlisle. Red Man and Helper II/10, Friday, October 11, 1901, p. 3: Mrs. Ettinger has a new piano. Red Man and Helper II/14, Friday, November 8, 1901, p. 3: Ettinger visits his wife in Chester, and they are both returning.

The Ettingers leave Carlisle in February 1902. Red Man and Helper II/46, Friday, February 14, 1902, p. 3: "Lieut. Joel Bernice Ettinger, band conductor, has resigned and with Mrs. Ettinger returned to their former home in Chester . . . Mr. James Riley Wheelock now has full charge of the band."

JAMES RILEY WHEELOCK

1902-1904

James Riley Wheelock, younger brother of Dennison Wheelock, runs the band for two and a half academic years, from February 1902 to April 1904. He would take up the reins once more in 1917-1918, in the school's last year.

Spring 1902

Feb. 1902 JR takes over, and in ARCIA 1901-1902, James is finally identified as band leader at Carlisle, with a raise to \$720.

1902-1903

First full academic year as bandmaster. In ARCIA, James is on the rolls at Carlisle for \$720 as band leader.

1902, in September: Harrisburg Patriot, September 26, 1902: JR has been elected director [of the band] for the ensuing year.

1903, in February: J. R. conducts the band at the Feb. 1903 fifteenth commencement; he composed and conducted his march, "Class of 1903." See the Washington Times, February 9, 1903, p. 4; New York Observer and Chronicle, February 19, 1903; NY Times, February 13, 1903, p. 7; The School Journal (E. L. Kelly & Co., 1903), p. 222. Note that the Redpath Collection at Iowa has a much later program that includes the Carlisle march. Evidently both Wheelocks composed marches for Carlisle.

1903, in March-April: The band had an engagement in the spring for one week, then extended to almost two weeks (ca. March 27-April 10) at Gimbel Brothers department store in Philadelphia (ARCIA 1903, p. 431-32, report on Carlisle by Pratt; see also Bell, p. 147). The band was conducted by J. R. Wheelock, even with Lamar now on campus. Red Man and Helper III/31, Friday, March 27, 1903, p. 3: the band will be at Gimbel Brothers in Philadelphia all of next week; Said to be going to play "all next week" (Harrisburg Patriot, March 30, 1903, p. 3; Red Man and Helper III/32, Friday, April 3, 1903, p. 3: they were gone the week of March 30-April 3 and the disciplinarian went to help manage the boys' free time, plus they left on Friday the 27th; Red Man and Helper 18/37 = III/33, Friday, April 10, 1903, p. 3: they made a good impression; Red Man and Helper III/35, Friday, April 24, 1903, p. 2, 3: huge, four-column review of Philadelphia trip and the program about it held at Carlisle on Saturday the 18th; they were gone, in fact, for two weeks, ca. March 27 to April 10 or so. (NB: two weeks, in Pratt report to ARCIA 1902-1903, dated Carlisle, August 12, 1903, p. 431-32)

They go again next spring, and later he moved there and ran a professional band.

Red Man and Helper III/41, Friday, June 5, 1903, p. 2: JR and the band were a hit at a Sunday School picnic, as quoted from The Reading Eagle, Tuesday, May 19.

Red Man and Helper III/37, Friday, May 8, 1903, p. 3: band to play at Lake Mohonk on May 23.

Red Man and Helper III/40, Friday, May 29, 1903, p. 3: brief mention that Band Director JRW has gone to Germany.

1903, in summer: J. R. Wheelock travel to England and Germany for two summer months, late May to early August; he studied music in Germany.

1903, in summer: with JRW in Europe, the band played at Gettysburg: the Washington Times, July 1, 1903, p. 5, reports that at Gettysburg 40th Anniversary celebration, day one (of three) had music by the Carlisle Indian Band and by the 8th Regiment Band under Tyrrell [see below]. No reference to who is the conductor of the Carlisle Band, but not J. R.

Red Man and Helper III/50, Friday, August 7, 1903, p. 3: JRW is back, arriving last Sunday evening, August 2, from Europe [presumably arriving in NYC or Philadelphia]; Isabel visits town

with momma and papa; JRW will temporarily be editor of RM&H, taking over from Miss Burgess while she is on a vacation trip, a duty which stretches to early October ("During the absence of The Man-on-the-Band-Stand, Mr. Wheelock will occupy the editor's chair"), and "He is enthusiastic over the benefits derived from his instruction abroad."

1903-1904

JRW in his second full academic year as bandmaster.

Red Man and Helper IV/3, Friday, September 11, 1903, p. 3: the Band Boys have been giving "German concerts," and "they say they are all likely to turn German now that Mr. Wheelock has studied in Germany." Red Man and Helper IV/4, Friday, September 18, 1903, p. 2: list of band members; p. 3: band practice officially starts up again with 51 members.

JR spends August and September working mainly at printing while Miss Burgess is away, although he does go west on a recruiting trip. School newspaper has him recruiting students for Carlisle in Wisconsin at threshing time---late summer 1903. Burgess journals of her trip dominate page 1 of RM&H for many weeks. In Red Man and Helper IV/5, Friday, September 25, 1903, p. 3, Miss Burgess is just back, and in Red Man and Helper IV/6, Friday, October 2, 1903, p. 3, Miss Burgess prints thanks to JR and others for help while she was away.

Red Man and Helper IV/20, Friday, January 15, 1904, p. 2: big review of Wheelock's two band concerts in Carlisle at the Opera House (matinee and evening), copied from Carlisle Evening Sentinel of January 11; it is announced that the band will attend the St. Louis Exposition this coming summer.

Red Man and Helper IV/21, Friday, January 22, 1904, p. 3: reprint of review of opera house concerts from The Dickensonian says "The Band will soon leave for St. Louis to be present at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

JR name appears on a petition from Carlisle to the Congress of the US in US Congressional Serial Set that was dated 26 January 1904; signed by Pratt, etc.; J. R. is one of four Native Americans to sign.

RM&H through the spring of 1904 gives lots of attention and praise to the band; it plays at Carlisle Opera House, does a Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Shippenburg concert swing, has expectation of playing at St. Louis, played at Gimbel Bros. in March, for what ended up as three weeks.

1904, in March: Harrisburg Patriot, April 4, 1904, p. 6, citing news from "The Patriot Correspondent" in Carlisle dated March 3: has it that JR is the former instructor at Carlisle and he has left for Chicago on business; "The Wheelock brothers have formed a professional Indian Band of which J. Riley Wheelock is leader and his brother, Dennison, manager. They will make a tour of the west, coming east in the summer to fulfill engagements at Philadelphia, New York and the sea shore resorts." Harrisburg Patriot, March 29, 1904: the resignation of JR from Carlisle---but when is by-line dated??

The band makes a return visit about a year later to Gimbel Brothers in Philadelphia for three weeks, roughly Feb. 27 to March 19. Possibly Wheelock's resignation is effective after the Gimbel's residency. Red Man and Helper IV/26 & 27, Friday, February 6 and March 4, 1904

(the consolidated graduation and commencement issue), p. 7: the Band is at Gimbel Brothers this and next week; Red Man and Helper IV/28, Friday, March 11, 1904, p. 3: the band is/was at Gimbel Brothers, who want them for another week, and want them to return next year; Red Man and Helper IV/29, Friday, March 18, 1904, p. 4: review of a concert under JR, so they must be back; "3 weeks to last Saturday" in RM&H, Friday, March 25, 1904, p. 3) = Red Man and Helper IV/30, Friday, March 25, 1904, p. 3: band came back Saturday (i.e., the 19th?) after three weeks at Gimbel Brothers.

Red Man and Helper IV/31, Friday, April 1, 1904, p. 2: "Mr. Wheelock Leaves", an article with warm praise, says he was connected to school for 15 years, graduated in 1896, trip to Germany and England last summer, he will vacation in Wisconsin and then return to Philadelphia "where he has made business arrangements."

1904, in April: JR resigns after commencement, announced April 1904. Did he know Pratt was leaving? Very likely so. Pratt was on the retirement list in 1903 but was retained for another year at the school; Pratt's relief from duties at Carlisle was announced from Washington on June 12, 1904 (NY Times, June 14, 1904, p. 3), and was effective June 30.

NB: JRW is leaving at the end of the academic year, after commencement, just before Pratt, whose departure had been in the air for a year and more. This is when Warner leaves, too, and then Miss Burgess will retire at the end of the year.

NB: Both Wheelocks end up leaving the Carlisle nest at around age 30.

CHARLES LAMAR

1904-1905

In ARCIA, Charles Lamar is said to be employed from February 1, 1904; if that is accurate, perhaps he comes on board in anticipation of Wheelock departure at the end of the month or in earliest March.

Charles Lamar takes over the band in late April 1904 after graduation and Wheelock's announced departure, so he's presumably looking forward to working the next full 1904-1905 academic year, though he eventually left in January 1905, so he effectively just ran the band in the summer and fall of 1904. He and his wife had been Bandleader and Cook at Riverside, and they became Bandleader and Cook at Carlisle. In ARCIA 1904 they are both at Carlisle: she's the Cook and he's the Bandleader.

Immediately, the bands's best talent was recruited by Dennison Wheelock to go out to Haskell and tour; and James himself played under Dennison in the touring Haskell Band.

Red Man and Helper IV/34, Friday, April 22, 1904, p. 3: "Mr. and Mrs Lamar, have come to us from the Sherman Institute, Riverside, California, the former as band leader and the latter as head of the cooking department. We welcome them among us."

Red Man and Helper IV/34, Friday, April 22, 1904, p. 2: Lamar is working with the leftovers of the band. [That would be those who, after commencement, did not graduate, or leave to take a job, or leave to go to Haskell, or leave for their outing]: "Conductor Lamar . . . goes at his work in a manner that impresses, and we are sure in a short time he will have the left-over material worked up into a good musical organization, which is always appreciated by the school and the public outside."

Red Man and Helper IV/35, Friday, April 29, 1904, p. 2: At the Arbor Day celebration, Conductor Lamar and the band played OK, given that 20 of last year's musicians have dropped out.

With the thinned-out band, "Lt. Lamar goes on the principle, if the best musicians leave us, play the best with what we have" (Red Man and Helper IV/41, Friday, June 10, 1904, p. 3). John Harvey, cornettist, leaves for a job, and "still the band plays on. We hope it will continue if only the snare drum is left" (Red Man and Helper IV/42, Friday, June 17, 1904, p. 3). Over the summer, Lieut. Lamar is working on the music books and when the boys get back there ought to be a good band in the fall (Red Man and Helper IV/48, Friday, July 29, 1904, p. 3).

There was obviously SOME band, anyway, because on May 30th the band under Lamar, together with the United States Marine Band from Washington, played at Decoration Day ceremonies at Gettysburg with President Roosevelt in attendance, and the band led him to the rostrum. The President recognized Lamar, who had been bandmaster of the 2nd Artillery stationed in Tampa [and served in Cuba] during the Spanish-American War (Red Man and Helper IV/40, Friday, June 3, 1904, p. 2; Boston Herald, May 31, 1904, p. 1).

1904, in the summer: The Carlisle Indian School band has a kind of ghostly historical presence in the summer as the band in residence for several weeks at St. Louis in 1904 at Pennsylvania's state pavilion (Parezo and Fowler, p. 156; Tom Benjey, Keep a-goin': The Life of Lone Star Dietz [Carlisle, PA: Tuxedo Press, 2006], p. 17). Benjey's sources include the official history and final report.

IN fact, however, although the Carlisle band visit was planned, and they were announced beforehand to be coming, including in the official literature published in advance, they DID NOT attend the fair.

1904-1905

1904, in September: On Tuesday the 13th, the Band was out for the first time; it dressed, marched, and played at Mercer's residence (The Arrow I/4, Thursday, September 15, 1904, p. 3).

1904, in September: The band played at the dedication of the Pennsylvania monuments at Antietam (Sharpsburg) on Pennsylvania Day, Saturday, September 17, 1904.

The Arrow I/5, Thursday, September 22, 1904, p. 3. See also The Tyrone Daily Herald (PA), Monday, September 19, 1904, p. 1; The Daily Mail (Hagerstown, MD), Monday, September 10, 1962, p. 12---the latter refers to an old book, Pennsylvania at Antietam (Harrisburg, PA, 1906); The Arrow, I/5, Thursday, September 22, 1904 [drop file] Star and Enterprise (Newville, Pa.), Wednesday, September 7, 1904 [drop file]; History of the One Hundred and

Twenty-Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania 1862-1863 (), with program of 1904 services; Philadelphia Inquirer, Saturday, September 17, 1904, p. 1, 5; Washington Evening Star, September 17, 1904, p. 1

IN ST. LOUIS AFTER ALL

Boston Evening Transcript, October 29, 1904, p. 12, "Superintendent Mercer expects to take the Carlisle Indian School Band of sixty members to all of the games played next year. It is his idea to give public concerts in the various cities during the team's stay, out of the appreciation of the kindly feeling that is everywhere shown toward the Indians."

The band seems to have played at the Haskell-Carlisle football game in St. Louis in front of President Roosevelt in November. The St. Louis Republic, Friday, November 18, 1904, p. 8, clearly says that the band will accompany the team to the game, and the same newspaper, on Friday, November 25, 1904, p. 9, says that "the Carlisle Band travels with the team" to its games---a rather general comment that does not confirm its presence on this particular long trip. However, see more on this matter in Project File 1, the GENERAL HISTORY, online.)

Lamar only stays to January 1905. The Lamars are around into the new year, because Mrs. Lamar is doing cooking classes on January 9 (The Arrow I/20, Thursday, January 12, 1905, p. 3). But there is a big banquet later in that month, and Lamar is given a bouquet; this sounds like a farewell, even if it is not called that in the paper (The Arrow I/21, Thursday, January 19, 1905, p. 3).

CLAUDE MAXWELL STAUFFER

1905-1914

Stauffer is associated with Carlisle School for all or part of 10 school years, 1904-1914 (the decade of his thirties), all post-Pratt. He is only doing music, and he does just classroom music at first in Fall 1904, then picks up the band in Spring 1905 and runs it for basically nine and a half years, into the spring of 1914, while continuing to do both vocal and instrumental ensembles and classroom duties. His job title was Director of Music. Stauffer was well-known, well-liked, and had some great students. His band played once a year on Franklin Field in Philadelphia. It went to Long Branch, NJ most summers. He had some of the strongest student musicians playing for him in the history of the band. During the Stauffer years, student musical talent includes Cardin, Garvie, Palin, Winneshiek, Kuhn, Lookaround, Holy Eagle.

1904-1905

Fall 1904: Claude Maxwell Stauffer was on staff already as vocal and classroom music teacher from fall 1904.

The Arrow I/8, Thursday, October 13, 1904, p. 3: "Mr. Chas. Stauffer, in charge of the Dickinson Glee Club last year, and now residing in Harrisburg, is our temporary vocal teacher." (He

takes over from Mrs. Campbell.) This means he is in charge of the music classes in the Academic Department.

The Arrow I/9, Thursday, October 20, 1904, p. 3. He is a violinist and fall articles on the orchestra suggest that he either re-started it or re-invigorated it.

1905, in January: Band taken over at the end of January by Stauffer after Lamar leaves. The Arrow I/23, Thursday, February 2, 1905, p. 3: Mr. Stauffer has taken charge of the band. There is new energy and organization and the band boys are happy and practicing.

1905, in March: Saturday, March 4, 1905, the band played at Roosevelt's inauguration; their third inauguration. Just as in 1897, they went down to DC and back in ca. 24 hours; this time from 3:35 start on Saturday morning to return in wee hours of Sunday morning, acc. The Arrow I/28, Thursday, March 9, 1905, p. 1; Chicago Tribune, Thursday, March 2, 1905, p. 3; Tom Benjay post of Jan 23, 2009 (accessed March 4, 2009) on "1905 Inaugural Parade", has other trip schedule times: awoke at 3:45, breakfast at 4:30, special train to DC at 5:30; Jesse Rhodes, in Smithsonian.com, on "Indians on the Inaugural March," January 14, 2009, accessed March 4, 2009

1905, in July: The Carlisle Indian Industrial School Band greeted President Roosevelt at the Asbury Park, NJ, RR Station and escorted him to a teachers' National Education Convention on Friday, July 7, 1905; they also provided music at other occasions during this convention (Los Angeles Herald, Saturday, July 8, 1905, p. 1; NY Times, Sunday, July 2, 1905, p. X8; NY Times, July 3, 1905, p. 7).

1905 or 1906 to 1908 "Under Mercer's administration, the Carlisle Indian Band secured a season long engagement at a summer resort in Long Branch, New Jersey. They spend two months a summer there for several years (Annual Report 1907)," ref. Bell, pp. 147-148.

1906, in July: New York Times, June 3, 1906, p. 2 reports that as announced in Long Branch, NJ on June 2, the band will play nine weeks, from July 4 to September 4, for \$6000 for the season; also New York Tribune, June 10, 1906, p. 16 and July 1, 1906, p. 7: Carlisle band under Claude Stauffer plays in celebration of opening of new city park on Long Branch's beach; also, Smithsonian image collection has 1906 postcard (actually in Hazen Collection of Band Photographs and Ephemera) of Carlisle Band in Long Branch (Casino/Ocean Park/Long Branch), postmarked 1906; also, The Indian's Friend 18/12 (August 1906), p. 1 has them playing twice a day during July and August at Ocean Park in Long Branch. The Indian's Friend 19/1 (September 1906), p. 1, reports accounts and testimonials that they were well-behaved and won many friends. The Indian's Friend 19/2 (October 1906), p. 1 has them being re-engaged by Long Branch for the 1907 season at greatly increased compensation.

Soloists in 1906 included Mr. Harvey, cornet, Mr. Gansworth, flute, and Mr. Mitchell, clarinet (Carlisle, The Arrow, 3/44 (June 28, 1907), p. 2).

1906-1907

1906, in October: Played for Roosevelt at the dedication of the State Capitol building in Harrisburg on Thursday, October 4, 1906 (Washington Post, Friday, October 5, 1906, p. 3; The Star and Sentinel, Wednesday, October 10, 1906, p. 2).

1907, in May, Carlisle Indian Band (if indeed it is the school's current band that is referred to), is playing May 1 and 2 for steamboat excursions at the Jamestown Ter-centennial Exposition in Norfolk, VA. More likely is that the band was a professional band conducted by Dennison Wheelock.

(The Native American (Phoenix), 7/35, October 20, 1906, p. 287: "Dennison Wheelock arrived Saturday evening from Oneida, Wis., . . . [he] is organizing a band to play at the Jamestown (Va.) Exposition next year.—Weekly Review (Flandreau, S. D.)"; The Indian's Friend, 19/3 (November 1906), p. 8: He is organizing a band to play at the Jamestown Exposition next year").

1907, in May: The band makes an appearance at the Olean (NY) County Fair on May 4 and in a few weeks will be a special attraction at the same city's "Wonderland" (Variety, May 1907).

1907, in June: Several experienced Native American school band musicians join at the end of the school year to participate in the residency at Long Branch: Michael Alare, Isaac John, Celestino Romero, James Stevens, Edward Nananka, and Mr. Gansworth (Carlisle, The Arrow, 3/44 (June 28, 1907), p. 3).

1907, in summer: At Long Branch again in 1907 (New York Times, Sunday, June 23, 1907, 2nd magazine section, p. X2; NYT, Sunday, July 7, 1907, p. X2; Variety, July 13, 1907, p. 11); the engagement is for ten weeks (Carlisle, The Arrow, 3/44 (June 28, 1907), p. 3).

1907-1908

Band played at Commencement in 1908.

1908-1909

No trace of Carlisle at the Taft inauguration in the snow in 1909.

For the Spring 1909 commencement, Stauffer directs the school production of an original comic opera, The Captain of Plymouth, by Harry C. Eldridge (music) and Seymour S. Tibbals (book), on Miles Standish and Priscilla. The performances were on March 30 and March 31, 1909. This production which gets significant attention (San Diego Union, July 11, 1909, p. 6, quoting the current number of Entertaining magazine); The Indian Craftsman 1/3 (February 1909), p. 47; The Indian Craftsman 1/4 (May 1909), pp. 47-48).

1909, in June: the full band of 30 will play at the Hogestown Stock show (Harrisburg Patriot, June 5, 1909, p. 1).

1909-1910

They do the same opera as in 1909 (The Captain of Plymouth) again for commencement in 1910 (Harrisburg Patriot, March 16, 1910, p. 5; The Red Man (May 1910), p. 10; The Red Man (September 1910), pp. 20-21).

1910-1911

1911, in January: Band to play at inauguration of new Pennsylvania governor (Harrisburg Patriot, January 16, 1911, p. 1).

1911-1912

A postcard of the band at Long Branch in 1912 for sale on Ebay.

1912-1913

1913, in March: James Holy Eagle remembers a Wilson inauguration (1913 and/or 1917). In fact, they played at Wilson's March 1913 inauguration (Carlisle Arrow, March 1913, etc., etc.).

1913-1914

Stauffer was fired in midst of general scandals in early 1914. He was suspended in mid-February for hitting a student, and then dismissed later that spring, in May. This is when JR Wheelock tries first to return.

The incident in which Stauffer was involved makes the local and national press and is part of a lengthy inquiry into a much wider variety of alleged problems, including the misuse of funds. Stauffer apparently administered some kind of corporal punishment in a judicial or disciplinary procedure by paddling/spanking/hitting a Native American female student in the presence of and on the order of several senior school staff members. Specifically, Stauffer was accused of beating or clubbing a 17-year-old female student, Julia Hardin, at the request of matron Hannah H. Ridenour.

See Hearings Before the Joint Commission of the Congress of the United States, Sixty-third Congress, first and second sessions, to Investigate Indian Affairs. United States Congress Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs, v. 11-18. Washington, DC, Government Printing Office, 1914. Here there are records of an investigation begun in January 1914, with hearing of witnesses on February 6, 7, 8, and March 25, 1914. The suspension of Stauffer does not emerge until announced in mid February. [The Gettysburg Times, February 13, 1914, p. 1 says Stauffer has also been suspended; The Gettysburg Times, April 2, 1914, p. 1 says Stauffer was suspended a month ago.] Stauffer admitted to using corporal punishment. It is reported that Stauffer was ordered to do the spanking by Superintendent Friedman and the matron of the girl's department, and it was carried out in front of the head matron, the school principal, and the outing manager. Friedman resigned but then pushed for a trial to clear his reputation. He was acquitted and fully vindicated of all charges against him in October 1915. Stauffer was fired but appears to have gotten a position at the Tressler Orphans' Home immediately.

Stauffer is the compiler of Songs and Yells (Carlisle: Carlisle Indian Press, n.d.) [Google Book ref from Boarding School Blues, p. 63].

IMMEDIATELY AFTER STAUFFER

1914, spring: With the loss of Stauffer, talented student musician James Garvie (Class of 1915) stepped in immediately to rehearse the band. Then Leo McDonald of Carlisle and Harrisburg, an active local band and orchestra leader, filled in from March through to commencement (The Carlisle Arrow, 10/27 (March 6, 1914), p. 3).

McDonald is apparently Dickinson, Law, '05. He is on the employee roster of Carlisle on September 14, 1914, as the temporary assistant disciplinarian and bandleader, while the post of music teacher is vacant (The Native American, v. 15 (1914-1915) in October, p. 465).

GEORGE F. TYRRELL

1914-1917

George F. Tyrrell, ex-US Army bandmaster, including as the leader of bands for African American regiments, takes on the band for three years, from the fall 1914 through spring 1917.

1914-1915

Tyrrell, year one. At one point, in some quarters, it was thought that the band would go out to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in the summer of 1915, and might be able to stop over for two weeks at a projected Indian Pageant in Denver (Denver Rocky Mountain News, March 22, 1915, p. 7)

1915-1916

Tyrrell, year two.

1916, in June: A huge parade in Washington, D. C. featured thousands of marchers from different governmental departments, i.e., 5000 marchers representing the Treasury Department, 1000 marchers representing the Post Office, 3000 marchers representing the Interior Department, and 200 marchers representing the Justice Department. The Interior Department contingent was let by the Secretary and the Carlisle Indian School band (Washington Post, June 15, 1916, p. 8).

1916-1917

Tyrrell, year three.

1917, in March: James Holy Eagle remembers a Wilson inauguration (1913 and/or 1917). In fact, Tyrrell takes the band to Washington, DC in 1917 for performances during "the inaugural period," but not specifically as part of the inauguration ceremonies.

On March 1, they played the national anthem at a patriotic spectacle at the Casino Theater at Seventh and F Streets, mounted under the auspices of the Department of the Interior.

On March 4, they did two sacred concert, again in the Casino Theater, with James Garvie as one of the soloists.

On March 5, they did the Indian operetta, The Feast of the Red Corn, in the same theater; this was a production involving 200 Indians (Washington Evening Star, March 2, 1917, p. 5; Washington Post, March 2, 1917, p. 4; Washington Post, March 4, 1917, p. 8).

The Feast of the Red Corn is no doubt some version of The feast of the red corn: an American operetta for ladies, in two acts (1912; repr. 2011), by Paul Bliss (1812-1933). Reportedly, Bliss got some of the melodies by hearing Indians sing them. This is a school operetta, runs about two hours, was advertised in The Etude, and was still in catalogues of such things into the later 1930s.

1917, in May: Tyrrell, long known to be in ill health though just in his early 50s, took a turn for the worse, resigned (by May 1917, according to Superintendent Francis in a letter of June 7, 1917) and died suddenly on Saturday, May 26, 1917.

Musician James Holy Eagle, a 1916 Carlisle graduate who was still active there in 1916-1917 in printing and with the band, temporarily came back and stepped in briefly once more as interim leader, now to hold things together upon Tyrrell's sudden death.

JAMES RILEY WHEELLOCK

J. R. Wheelock, re-entering Indian Service, returns to Carlisle to run the band in 1917-1918, in the last year of the school. He was already back in the vicinity.

1917, in April: J. R. Wheelock brings the Hagerstown Band to Carlisle, 55 miles away, in April. The Carlisle Arrow, Friday, April 27, 1917, p. 3, reports that the Hagerstown Band came by car to Carlisle and performed last Friday (which would be Friday the 20th). He is making enquiries about the Carlisle vacancy, too. His Hagerstown Band wins the state band contest at Cumberland in May or June 1917.

1917, in August: There is an effort in August to appoint Wheelock to lead the First Maryland Regimental Band. Probably National Guard. Post of Chief Musician pays \$81 a month, i.e., \$972 a year (Baltimore Sun, August 19, 1917, p. 5: "Indian May Lead Soldier's Band"). the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger, August 24, 1917, p. 2 says he has several offers under consideration, including possibly a regular army regiment; ditto in Hagerstown (MD) Morning Herald, August 23, 1917, p. 1: he is considering the offer of the First Maryland

Regiment Band, another band which is a US Regular Army Band stationed in Gettysburg, and the leadership of the municipal band in San Bernardino, Cal. (in the Riverside area).

1917-1918

After much petitioning by J. R., in the fall of 1917 it was announced that he would take over as director of the Carlisle School Band, to succeed the previous director, G. F. Tyrrell, who had resigned due to ill health before mid-May and then died on May 27, 1917 (The Gettysburg Times, Thursday, September 20, 1917, p. 3, and NARA records, including correspondence from June 1917). After one full academic year, J. R. Wheelock left when the school closed its doors.

1918, in May: Carlisle Band to play in giant Red Cross Parade in Harrisburg (Harrisburg Patriot, May 16, 1918, p. 1).

1918, in June: J. R. Wheelock is congratulated in the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 1, 1918, on the occasion of his birthday.

1918, in June: The Carlisle Indian Industrial School closed forever after commencement on Thursday, June 6, 1918; a tribute was held at Carlisle on August 26 to honor the passing of the school (Philadelphia Inquirer, August 26, 1918, p. 3).

NB: the fall 1917 season was the last for Carlisle football, but as late as June 2, 1918 the Philadelphia Inquirer was publishing a football schedule for fall 1918; in the fall the Harrisburg paper said that their passing will be missed (Philadelphia Inquirer, June 2, 1918, p. 22; "Football Will Sorely Miss Great Carlisle Indian Team," Harrisburg Patriot, September 16, 1918, p. 5).

POSTSCRIPT

Carlisle's band program was famous enough that from an early date, professional bands advertising that they were an All-Indian Band or Genuine Indian Band often made reference to their Carlisle musicians, even many years after the closure of the school in 1918. For example, Pawnee Bill's Historic Wild West advertised itself as having "the only genuine Indian Band in existence, composed of Sioux Musicians from Carlisle" (Charlestown, W.Va., Virginia Free Press, April 17, 1895, p. 2).

The band accompanying The Flaming Arrow, c. 1903-1908, were said to be mainly Carlisle graduates.

Wheelock's All-American Indian Band had Carlisle musicians in it.

Winneshiek's All-Indian Band was said to have 3 ex-Carlisle musicians.

SOME BIBLIOGRAPHY

Carlisle web-site with band history from The Dominant, written by DMW

Bell, pp. 147-148

Luther Standing Bear, pp. 147-149; 153, 171-76 (Chapt. XVII: "The Carlisle Band in New York")

Hauptman

Buffalo Fair blurb (related to Dominant art.)

Pratt 1908

early photos

school newspapers

national newspapers from on-line databases

CHEMAWA SKETCH

Bandmasters

Lots of references to the band but no named bandmaster(s), 1880s-1894.

F. T. Roberts (1894-1895)

Willis McElroy (1895-1896)

Josiah George, Onondaga, 1896-1899.

Henry Stoudenmeyer, 1899-1904.

Charles E. Larsen, Clatsop, 1904-1905.

Joseph M. Teabo, Grand Ronde, 1905-1909.

Charles E. Larsen, Clatsop, 1910-11.

I. S. Loos, 1911-1918.

GAP, 1918-1924, or Loos?

George W. Bent, Cheyenne, 1924-25.

GAP, 1925-1928, or Bent?

Robert De Poe, Siletz, 1928-1929.

Herman Kunkel, 1929-1930.

Amos Vosburgh. 1930-1931.

Charles De Poe, Siletz, 1931-1932.

GAP, 1932-1935.

Alex Melovidoff, Inuit, 1935-1936.

GAP, 1936-1942.

Herman Kunkel, again, 1942.

GAP.

V. J. Matt, 1955.

The Chemawa School (or the Salem School) is the Chemawa Indian Industrial School, a.k.a. Forest Grove Indian School, a.k.a. Salem Indian Training School, a.k.a. Harrison Institute. It was the second off-reservation inter-tribal boarding school to be founded, in February 1880, just months after Pratt's school began at Carlisle. The initial site was at Forest Grove. The move to the Salem campus came in 1885.

1880-1895

The school had a band from relatively early days, but it kept starting and stopping and having a hard time getting off the ground and reaching a decent level of performance.

There was a band by 1888-1889: A reference to the "Chemawa Indian band" seems in context to indicate the school band (Portland Oregonian, February 26, 1889, p. 2; Portland Oregonian, February 27, 1889, p. 6); The school band was to furnish music for the 1889 Fourth of July celebrations, so it probably was at the school for the preceding academic year (Salem Evening Capital Journal, July 3, 1889, p. 1)

An 1892 image survives of the "Harrison Institute" band of 11 musicians.

Portland Oregonian, July 15, 1902, p. 10 says the band was started 12 years ago (i.e., 1890)

but it was short-lived and several other attempts got disrupted.

Plentiful mentions of the band from 1890 on (Salem Evening Capital Journal, May 28, 1890, p. 2 and etc.). It is sometimes the Chemawa Brass Band or the Chemawa Cornet Band.

Mention of the band in 1955 says March 18, 1955 is its sixty-fifth birthday (Parkhurst, p. 39), pointing firmly to 1890 (or even to the 1889-1890 academic year, if the March date marks its first public performance).

The earliest known band photograph dates from 1892 and shows eleven members (Parkhurst, p. 37). There is a history of town musicians coming out to lead the band (see below).

F. T. ROBERTS

1894-1895

The Chemawa brass band has been reorganized with F. T. Roberts, the shoemaker, as instructor (Salem, OR, Weekly Oregon Statesman, Jun 22, 1894, p. 7).

WILLIS McELROY

1895-1896

1896, in April: "Bandmaster McElroy paid his usual visit to the school Monday afternoon" (Salem Daily Capital Journal, April 16, 1896, p. 4); sounds as if he is not in Indian service but comes out from the town. Willis E. McElroy (1870-1927) is a clerk in Salem in the local 1895 census and married to Rose; he runs a local band that is one of the best in the Northwest; he was a musician in Chicago in the US 1900 Census and married to Rose; back in Salem, he is a band and orchestra teacher in Salem in the US 1910 Census; he is a musician in the US 1920 Census; and a musician in Salem city directories. Wife is Rose E. McElroy (born c. 1869).

1896, in July: The school band joins the Chautauqua chorus at the Willamette Valley Chautauqua for performances "led by Professor W. H. Boyer," who was the musical director of the Chautauqua; the band has 10 members and a competent leader and is surprisingly excellent (Portland Oregonian, June 30, 1896, p. 8, Portland Oregonian, July 8, 1896, p. 3; Portland Oregonian, July 11, 1896, p. 8); they would play at this Chautauqua annually until at least 1927.

JOSIAH GEORGE

1896-1899

Prof. Josiah George (Onondaga; 1870 - 000), was bandmaster for three years. He undoubtedly grew up in the sphere of the strong Onondaga community Indian Band. He came out to

Oregon from Carlisle, where he had been a member of the band and clarinet soloist for three years under Dennison Wheelock, joining the band at Carlisle in the summer of 1893 (Indian Helper 8/48, August 18, 1893). Carlisle records report him to have been registered at Carlisle from 1893 (at age 23) to 1896, after which time he was self-supporting. He was apparently the first permanent and successful bandleader at Chemawa, working there from 1896-1899. He wrote a "Chemawa School March" (Carlisle The Indian Helper, July 16, 1897, p. 2, citing a Chemawa commencement program). George resigned in 1899 after three years of service and returned home to upstate New York; he is in Syracuse, NY in later 1899 (see Carlisle, The Indian Helper, November 17, 1899, p. 2, citing the Chemawa American).

"Thursday, March 16 was the anniversary of the Chemawa Indian School Band" (Salem Daily Capital Journal, March 20, 1897, p. 1); ARCIA 1902, p. 466 says there has been a "school band for the last six years" (thus from 1896-97); Salem Daily Capital Journal, February 27, 1897, p. 1 says the band is now uniformed and will make its first public appearance on March 3, and for the school it recently played some numbers including "Chemawa Indian School March" by Mr. George; band organized seventeen years ago, thus 1896-1897 (Salem Daily Capital Journal, February 28, 1914, p. 3)

Upon his return to the East, Josiah George may well have gone on to play in the famous Onondaga band under David Russell Hill, as other musical members of his family did.

HENRY N. ("Tex") SToudenMEYER

1899-1905

H. N. Stoudenmeyer (1872-1943; name occasionally spelled Stoudemeyer) served as bandmaster for academic five years. He was a local musician who ran the Salem Military Band in 1898 and 1899. A cornetist, he was originally from Alabama, hence the nickname "Tex."

"Prof. H. M. Stoudemeyer, of Salem, has accepted the position of bandmaster at the Chemawa Indian training school" (Salem Daily Journal, October 21, 1899, p. 4). In ARCIA 1901, p. 599 he is "formerly leader of the state military band of Salem."

Portland Oregonian, July 15, 1902, p. 10 has a picture of the band and says the present band under Stoudenmeyer is but little over six months old.

Newspaper hits (genealogybank.com) show the band playing at the school and all over western Oregon and at parades, and at the local Willamette Valley Community Chautauqua at Gladstone Park in the summer of 1901 (Portland Oregonian, July 14, 1901, p. 5).

The Chemawa band played during the Pacific Coast Indian Institute held at Newport Oregon, August 17-23, 1903 (The Indian's Friend, XVI/2, October 1903, p. 3).

The report of the Chemawa superintendent in ARCIA dated September 3, 1903 says the band under Stoudenmeyer "is now recognized as the leading band of the Pacific coast."

Stoudenmeyer is identified as the leader of the Chemawa Indian school band in September 1904, so possibly he served through the 1904-1905 school year (Corvallis Gazette, September 9, 1904, p. 5). See also The Native American 5 (1904), p. 19 for a report that the Chemawa band has presented him with a handsome cornet.

When Stoudenmeyer leaves the school band, he stays in Salem, is back with the Salem Military Band (in 1908 ref.), performs around town, and is manager of a theater. A decade later, he

is the former director of the Cherrian band of Salem and is now in Vancouver, Wash. as the director of the Vancouver shipyard band (Portland Oregon Journal, October 27, 1918, p. 21).

CHARLES LARSEN

Charles E. Larsen, a Clatsop or Chinook Indian (1883-1954). Chemawa student who played in the band under Stoudemeyer (Portland, OR, Portland Oregonian, July 15, 1902, p. 10 (list of the 23 current band members) and was also a cellist. Chemawa graduate in 1902, and the assistant clerk at Tulalip for a year. Returns and becomes bandmaster. Perhaps just for a year. Several transfers, and then back to Chemawa c. 1910 (see also below).

JOSEPH M. TEABO

1905-1909

Joseph Mitchell Teabo, Native American (1877-1914) was a student at Chemawa and then the school baker there; married there; played baseball and umpired; cornetist and E-flat bass; played in the band under Stoudemeyer, and then led the band. See, e.g., Portland, OR, Portland Oregonian, July 15, 1902, p. 10 (list of the 23 current band members); Salem, Statesman Journal, May 30, 1906, p. 3, August 1, 1906, p. 6, and March 17, 1907, p. 2. Teabo marries Dolly Wiggins on September 28, 1904; they are both former students who for the past three or four years have been employees at Chemawa (Portland, OR, Oregon Journal, September 28, 1904, p. 6).

In 1905, the band played at a Congress on Indian Affairs that was an offshoot of the sixth annual session of the Pacific Coast Indian Teachers' Institute (Portland Oregonian, August 23, 1905, p. 14). the band played at the Salem Public School Day in 1908 (Salem Daily Capital Journal, June 13, 1908, p. 2).

The band plays at the local Willamette Valley community Chautauqua at Gladstone in 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 (Portland Oregonian, July 19, 1908, p. 7; Portland Oregonian, May 25, 1909, p. 4, etc. etc.).

Apparently, he gives up the band duties at the very end of 1909.

Teabo, the Chemawa baker, and his wife, who is the hospital cook at Chemawa, leave for Grand Ronde to live on their farm (Lawrence, KS, The Indian Leader, March 12, 1912, p. 4). Grand Ronde is a US Indian Reservation of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde community of Oregon.

CHARLES E. LARSEN

1910-1911

Returns to Chemawa and is instructor apparently from January 1910. Under his leadership the

band has shown marked improvement this year, but the first set concert for the band of 27 comes only on February 1 (Portland, OR, Oregon Journal, February 1, 1911, p. 2). He played cello in a string quartet led by Ruthyn Turney (Portland, OR, Daily Capital Journal, February 18, 1911, p. 3). Larsen remains at Chemawa for much of a long career with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He is senior clerk there in 1938 when he is interviewed for the newspaper about his career (Portland, OR, Oregon Journal, March 5, 1938, p. 4). Retired to Tacoma c. 1946. Obituary in Seattle, WA, Seattle Daily Times, November 26, 1954, p. 41.

I. S. LOOS

1911-1918

Prof. I. S. (Ira Sedoras) Loos (1867-1926) was bandmaster for seven years and possibly more. (Rare spelling for the name is "Luce".) He was from Ohio; his wife is Eva B. Loos (c. 1876 - 1960 or after). They married c. 1890 and were in Cleveland in 1900; in 1891, he was leader of a silver cornet band for a circus; they were in the LaPorte, Ind. city directory for 1904 and 1907, where he is a musician. He was bandmaster at the Indiana Reformatory. Extensive genealogical record by descendants at ancestry.com.

In 1911, presumably 1910-1911, he was in Indian Service and disciplinarian at Tulalip.

Loos is director of the band at Chemawa from Fall 1911 at least through 1917-1918 (Salem Daily Capital Journal, July 27, 1916, p. 4; Toledo (Or.), County Leader, September 7, 1917, p. 1, where his name is spelled "Prof. Luce"), and possibly until his departure sometime after 1920 (1924?). In 1918, he was conductor and composer for the school's Mandolin and Guitar Club (Salem Daily Capital Journal, June 3, 1918, p. 5). He was superintendent at the school or "head of the school" in 1919 when he made a trip to Alaska in August to recruit children for the school (Juneau (AL) Daily Alaska Dispatch, August 31, 1919, p. 6; Pueblo (CO) Chieftain, September 16, 1919, p. 3; Denver Rocky Mountain News, September 28, 1919, p. 29). Husband and wife are at Chemawa in the 1915 Official Register of the United States, p. 542; she is Assistant Matron, and he is Assistant BandMaster. Husband and wife are at Chemawa in the US 1920 Census, which says he was the disciplinarian at the school.

Husband and wife are back in LaPorte in the city directory for 1924. He was alive in 1924 and dead by 1926, when Eva is a widow in the city directory. Eva, widowed, is in LaPorte in the US 1930 Census and the US 1940 Census and in city directories to at least 1960.

RUTHVYN TURNEY

Ruthvyn Turney (c. 1868 - Nov. 14, 1945), born in Missouri, was a professional performer on bass viol and violin and also a productive composer. He was at one time associated with the Portland Conservatory of Music and with the music department of the Oregon Agricultural College. He moved to Salem at the urging of former bandmaster Stoudenmeyer in 1907, acc. one source, but he is already in the Salem city directory for 1905 as a printer.

Active in town, he gradually becomes involved with music at the school as a teacher and as leader of the orchestra of five pieces. He is teacher of orchestral music in 1916 (Salem Daily Capital Journal, July 27, 1916, p. 4), when Loos is identified as with the band.

Turney starts up the "Indian String Quartet" of 1915-1918. At first, the members were Turney plus Alex Melovidov on 2nd violin (Aleut, at Chemawa from 1911 acc. Troutman), William Reddie (Haida, at Chemawa from 1908), and William Palin, who comes to Chemawa from Carlisle to join the group. Then Turney was succeeded by Fred Cardin (Quapaw), who comes in through the Palin/Carlisle connection. Cardin arrives to be first violin in spring 1916.

Hard to know exactly if Turney ever is bandleader. In 1921 and 1922 he is Music Director at the school. His wife Gertrude is also an active musician. He and Loos form a pair as orchestra teacher and band teacher.

In April 1924, he is directing the school orchestra, in which he plays first violin, and in this ensemble are George W. Bent and also Charles De Poe on cornet (Portland Oregonian, April 28, 1924, p. 9).

Music and Musicians 3/9 (October 1917), p. 9 reports that the Chemawa band played at the state fair in Salem.

GAP

Gap of most of a decade in good documentation. We are not sure exactly how long Loos was bandmaster, and whether Turney or Larsen or George Bent (see below) took on that job for any significant amount of time. Still, the band was active and performing in 1918-1919, 1919-1920, 1920-1921, 1921-1922, and 1923-1924. Loos may have conducted until 1924. We just lack a statement to that effect.

GEORGE W. BENT

1924-1925

George W. Bent, native American bandmaster (Cheyenne), is at Chemawa from 1918 and in Salem for the rest of his life. At the school, Bent is mostly disciplinarian, coach, and Athletic Director, but plays cornet in the school and city orchestras, and at least for one year, in 1924-1925 (and perhaps for more seasons as well) directs the band. In 1921 and 1922, for example, he is disciplinarian, athletic coach and physical director (or "athletic manager"), but not band leader. He also runs Boy Scout camps in the summer. He is performing on cornet in an ensemble with Ruthyn Turney and others in 1926.

GAP (Bent?)

1925-1928

1927, in July: Another gap in which the band is active but we lack the name of the bandmaster. (It could well be George Bent.) At the Willamette Valley Chautauqua, the summer 1927 program featured the Haskell school band and the Chemawa School band (Portland Oregonian, July 6, 1927, p. 13). Evidently the two bands and a cartoonist were on the matinee and the Haskell Band entertained in the evening. This event took place during the Haskell Band's immense summer Circuit Chautauqua tour.

1927-1928

1928, in February: The band is coming to Portland with instructor George A. Bent; in context, he may not only be a speaker but also band leader, but that is not explicit (Portland, OR, Oregon Journal, February 5, 1928, p. 22**)

1928, in Spring: Robert De Poe may already be assisting. He is conducting in concerts by May 1928.

ROBERT R. DE POE

1928-29

Robert R. De Poe, Native American (Siletz) bandmaster, himself a student at Chemawa and Carlisle, who had taught earlier at Haskell, held the reins of the band for a year or so. He was concertizing with it at least by May 1928. His sons Williams, Charles, and Peter all attended Chemawa in the 1920s. Charles led the band in 1931-32.

HERMANN A. KUNKEL

1929-1930

Hermann August Kunkel (1888-1978) of Connecticut, is bandmaster in 1929-1930, and then is at the Phoenix School (at least 1932-1938), and then at Chilocco (1938 - 40ish??). He is back at the Chemawa School at the time of his WWII draft registration. He had been out at the Chemawa School as first violin in a string quartet in which Ruthyn Turney played viola (Chemawa American, September 18, 1929, cited in Parkhurst book on Chemawa, p. 88).

George Bent conducts the band in a concert in December 1929.

AMOS VOSBURGH

1930-1931

Amos Vosburgh from New York

CHARLES DE POE

1931-1932

Charles ("Chuck") De Poe, Native American (Siletz) bandmaster, son of Robert De Poe (see above).

GAP

1932-1935

ALEX MELOVIDOFF

1935-36

Alexander Simeon Melovidoff (1896-1961), a Native American (Inuit) bandmaster. He was a Chemawa student from 1911-1916 and member then of the Indian String Quartet that was formed at Chemawa by Ruthven Turney. NB: Chemawa had a pipeline to instrumentalists from Alaska, because they had been introduced there to the Russian band tradition (Parkhurst, p. 42).

1936-1942

GAP

HERMANN A. KUNKEL (again), by 1942

Kunkel again; for how long?

GAP

V. J. MATT, in 1955 (Portland Oregonian, Sunday, February 27, 1955, p. 61).

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CHILOCCO SKETCH

Chilocco Bandmasters

A. W. Moses, ca. 1890-1894.

GAP.

Urban Burrows, 1900-1901

GAP, 1901-1903.

Nels Nelson, 1903-1904.

GAP, 1904-1905 (or George Bent [Cheyenne]); Alberto Deses pitched in)

George Updegrave, 1905-1906; Alberto H. Deses, the band's clarinet soloist, takes over for spring 1906.

George Kelley, 1906-1907.

GAP, 1907-1908.

Harry Carner, 1908-1909.

Alfred M. Venne, Chippewa, 1909-1912. (He and family leave Sept 30, 1912, for Haskell)

Charles Addington, Moqui, harness maker at the school, appointed by October 1912 to take over the band, 1912-1917.

Charles T. Main, 1917-1918.

Ernest Hatley, 1918-1919

GAP, 1919-1921

William T. Moore, Pima, 1921-22; Charles Main takes over to the end of the spring term.

Mr. Swift, 1922 in Fall.

Robert A. Blair, violinist, Spring 1923, from January, but leaves in April. Charles Main takes over to the end of term.

Frank Blackhoop, Sioux, 1923-1924.

Peter A. Venne, Chippewa, 1924-1934.

Francis Chapman, Cheyenne, 1934-1937?/1942? He was also Printer

Hermann Kunkel, 1938-1940/1942.

Henry S. Williston, 1942-1944 or later.

Dee L. Gregory, 1947-1950 or later ("the Senior Class dedicates to him the 1950 Chiloccoan")

Early Days? Founding of the band? Chilocco's relative isolation hurts the ability to track it through newspapers, etc., before the student paper starts to come out.

A. W. MOSES

A. W. (Amasa Wilson) Moses (1865-1938), a European American bandmaster and composer who made a career in the Indian Service with his wife, Emma L. Moses. He taught at the school and was bandmaster in the 1880s and/or early 1890s. Maybe 1890-1894? He is called a former bandmaster in The Indian School Journal 7/5 (March 1907), p. 66.

From ARCIA, Moses is a teacher at the Klamath School in 1888-89 and 1889-90; there is then a biographical gap that could mean that he is at at Chilocco, though why would he not be in ARCIA?; he is at the Fort Berthold Day School in 1894-1895, 1895-1896, 1896-1897, 1897-1898, 1898-1899; in 1899 he transferred to the Zuni School in N.M., and in November was made postmaster there, too; he got a state teaching certificate for Oregon in 1899; 1900: in the US 1900 Census he is a teacher in New Mexico; 1900-1901: he is at the Vermilion Lake School; 1901-1902: he is at the Tongue River Agency (Mont.) in 1901-1902; 1905, in ARCIA, he is at the Western Shoshoni School (Nev.) 1910: in the US 1910 Census he is at the Genoa School as a farmer 1920: he is the bookkeeper at the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in Klamath Township, Cal. in the US 1920 Census. 1920s and 1930s: California voter registrations put him in Humboldt, Cal. as a salesman/merchant

1893: Chicago World's Fair residency

Chilocco School sent the band and a contingent of students to be in residence at the Chicago World's Fair, where they played daily for four weeks from September 13 to October 10, 1893.

GAP

URBAN J. BURROWS

1900-1901

In a 1920 memoir composed as a letter to Musical America (Musical America, February 7, 1920, p. 21), Will George Butler of the State Normal School, Mansfield, Pa., recalls a trip he took to Chilocco during the Thanksgiving season in 1900, when Burrows was bandmaster; the letter writer says that Burrows later had charge of all the bands of Barnum and Bailey's Circus. This is evidently a reference to Urbane J. Burrows (1880-1959), who still can be placed living and working in Oklahoma in 1910 and 1911.

GAP

1901-1903

1902: McCowan comes from Phoenix to become superintendent in 1902-1903.

NELS S. NELSON

1903-1904

Superintendent McCowan offers his former Phoenix bandmaster, James Devine, the job at Chilocco a year before the St. Louis Exposition, but Devine declines, with regrets that he cannot accept (Albuquerque Daily Citizen, June 10, 1903, p. 2). Nelson then was extended the offer, and he transferred to Chilocco School in 1903-1904 to work under Samuel McCowan and prepare an all-star Indian boy's band, the US Government Indian Band, for the St Louis World's Fair. This was in place of using the Genoa Band, or an All-Star Band with Genoa as its foundation. He brings with him for that band at least five Genoa boys. He also led the drum-and-bugle corps and the orchestra while at Chilocco.

Web hit: from The Reformer (Oklahoma territory periodical?) for Jan 1904: "Territory Topics: Chilocco Band---This band, which is to attend the St. Louis exposition throughout its whole season, has been relieved from other school duties and will devote their time to practicing."

Chilocco band most prominent as base for 1904 all-star government band; at least 10 or so of the members of the St. Louis band were originally Chilocco boys (rather than transfers), but it is not half the group. Or, to put it another way, it was mostly non-Chilocco. With 1903-1904 transfers, about half the band was at Chilocco, though.

Whether a band independent of the All-Stars was also at Chilocco, a "second band," perhaps, is not known.

1904, in March and April: The "U.S. Government Official World's Fair Indian Band" plays some concerts before the fair opens:

Blackwell, OK, in March
Winfield, KS, March 30
Guthrie, OK, April 7
Chickasaw, I.T. (OK), April 19

1904, May 1-October 11: After a year of preparation, Nelson directs the US Government Indian Band at the St. Louis fair. The band first came up from Chilocco to march in the opening day parade on May 1 (Parezo and Fowler, p. 97). It played on the grounds on the 4th, and more frequently after the 6th, perhaps at first just in the evening at the school. Program for May 4 is S&S, p. 39. The band played on Sunday, May 8, when the grounds were nominally closed (S&S suppl., pp. 27, 52). Officially in residence, they played regularly from May 14-October 11.

Nelson resigns in June due to "tyrannical action" of the head of his department, [ref. Jerry Clark]. His last day is July 4, after which Lem H. Wiley takes over.

Nelson evidently resigned immediately from Indian service. Parezo and Fowler 2007 (p. 154) say he returns to Chilocco with some band members; perhaps this was in July. But we know he returns by the end of the summer to Nebraska City, where he is elected as leader of a local band in early September (Omaha World Herald, September 8, 1904, p. 7, reporting "Nebraska City News" dated September 7).

After the end of its residency on October 11, the Government band toured for three weeks, from October 14 to November 5.

1904-1905

GEORGE BENT

It is not known who led the Chilocco school band in 1904-1905 after Mr. Nelson, but George Bent appears to have come to Chilocco in 1904 as disciplinarian or assistant disciplinarian and served in that position until 1906. Some mentions of him throughout his career also identify him as Bandmaster, and it is possible that he served here in that role intermittently in 1904-1905. He left Chilocco for Flandreau (1906-1908), returned to Chilocco (1908-1910) and briefly quit Indian Service in 1910.

1904, in September: The fall term is of particular interest, since the Government Band had Chilocco's best musicians in it. At the school itself, at best a "second band" limped along without the all-star talent, but it did visit the Fair. The remaining Chilocco band was announced to come St. Louis for a performance on Oklahoma Day, Sept. 6, 1904 (St. Louis Republic, August 28, 1904, p. 25 [Part II, p. 3]).

1904, in October: the Chilocco school band played yet again at the St. Louis Fair on "Indian Territory's Day," October 1 (Kansas City Star, October 2, 1904, p. 4; St. Louis Republic, October 2, 1904, p. 1).

After the tour of the US Government band by Wiley in the fall, some of the Chilocco bandsmen came back to the school.

ALBERTO DESES

1904, in December: The Weekly Journal of December 8 lists the vacancy for band leader (paid @ \$840, more than music or academic teacher @ \$720 or \$600, as well as the vacancy for disciplinarian @ \$900). Does this reflect the loss of Bent in two rolls? i.e., did George Bent leave Chilocco mid-year, as he is not listed on the faculty at the end of the document? Perhaps "intermittent" is an apt description of Bent's time at Chilocco.

1905: Student assistant Albert Deses conducts the band on its regular Sunday programs:

January 8, 1905

January 29, 1905

February 19, 1905

February 25, 1905

March 26, 1905

April 2, 1905

SUMMER 1905

NB: Lem Wiley came back out from Washington to Oklahoma in the summers of 1905 and 1906 and took the Chilocco school band out on tour as the US Government Band. On the 1905 trip they were reportedly out on the road for three months to the Eastern States.

Chilocco band was announced to be one of the attractions at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Or., which ran from June 1 to October 15, 1905 (Hays (KS) Free Press, July 8, 1905, p. 2); this seems to have fallen through, possibly as the Wiley-led tour firmed up its circuit

ARCIA ref.: McCowan reports that "The band has a two-months' engagement at the first class parks and state fairs this summer, which it is now fulfilling most satisfactorily to management and public" (ARCIA 1905, p. 429).

Billboard advertisement says 30 performers and a ten-week tour, opening July 3 and ending September 16; Wiley is managing and is based in Peoria.

In another issue, Billboard called it a short tour of eight weeks [sic] in July (n.d., p. 6) under the management of Lem H. Wiley; players from 17 different tribes, 14 full blooded Indians, Jacob Morgan (Navajo) is cornet soloist; Albert Dessis (Pueblo Indian) is clarinet soloist; Wallace Springer (Omaha) is euphonium soloist; saxophone quartet of four Pueblo

At Luna Park in Cleveland in week of Sunday, July 9 (Billboard; Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 6, 1905, p. 5; Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 9, 1905, p. 33; Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 11, 1905, p. 5; The Pittsburgh Press, July 12, 1905, p. 18)

Youngstown, OH on Sunday July 16 (Youngstown Vindicator, July 13, 1905, p. 3)

Luna Park in Pittsburgh the week of July 17 (Billboard; Pittsburgh Press, July 12, 1905, p. 18; Pittsburgh National Labor Tribune, July 6, 1905, p. 8; Pittsburgh etc.]

Indianola Park in Columbus, OH, August 20-26, in a return engagement (Columbus Evening Dispatch, Friday, August 25, 1905, p. 4)

Iowa State Fair, summer 1905 (the fair ran in Des Moines, August 25 to September 1); they were contracted for five days for \$700 (Sixth Annual Iowa Yearbook of Agriculture [for 1905] (1906)), Part I, p. 163)

Peoria Flower Show, September 11-16 (Billboard)

The Chilocco Indian School Leader 2/1 (September 28, 1905), p. 2 describes the recently completed band tour as a three-month tour of the Eastern States (Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Louisville, etc.). It also announces the departure of Jacob Morgan and Moya. If these more senior bandsmen were leaving the school, perhaps after the round of summer touring, the band would be significantly weakened.

1905-1906

GEORGE W. UPDEGROVE

1905-1906

Bandmaster for the school year is George W. Updegrove, a violinist and conductor. He was appointed for 1904-1905 and initially declined in order to stay in Pennsylvania (Harrisburg Patriot, September 24, 1904, p. 6), but then evidently changed his mind or was re-offered the job and serves in 1905-1906 (ARCIA 1905, p. 545, with initial date of appointment given as April 1, 1905). He has charge of all musical instruction and taught piano, violin, cornet, etc. He leaves after one year to return to Harrisburg (Harrisburg Patriot, April 12, 1906, p. 8: "Mr. Updegrove at Home").

In Vol. 2 of Weekly Journal (1905-1906) Albert Deses is cited as the director of the second band. As student? As volunteer? It even seems they staged a co-performance with Updegrove's Band (January 7, 1906) that was received well. Much of their repertoire looks like it was from the George Southwell (Kansas City) collection "Southwell's New Beginners Favorite Band Book." During commencement week in 1906, "the first Indian music to be recorded and then played and sung by Indian students was a feature of the commencement week program," under the direction of Harold A. Loring (Gulfport (Miss.) Daily Herald, June 4, 1913, p. 4).

SUMMER 1906

Wiley comes out from Washington and takes the band on another summer tour. Billboard (March 17, 1906, n.p.) has an advertisement for the "Government Indian Band"; all Indians, 30 performers, a 12-week season opening June 3rd, they "play the best class of music" and are under the management of Lem H. Wiley, now based in Washington, D.C. Assistant Superintendent Lipps has charge over the band on this trip.

1906, in May: Billboard, May 12, 1906, p. 11, prints a letter of April 22 from Wiley to the Editor of Billboard, saying that the band is contemplating a tour of Europe during 1907, and that the ad in Billboard in March has drawn favorable attention

1906, in the summer: "Chilocco Indian Band Making a Summer Tour of the East" (Guthrie (OK) Oklahoma State Register 15/22 (Thursday, June 14, 1906), p. 3)

Under Lem Wiley, the band played Wonderland Park in Wichita to kick things off. Had an audience of 5000. Expected to be going through Iowa, Illinois and probably Pennsylvania. Two weeks in Chicago. Probably Pittsburgh.

1906, in June: On June 15 and 16 at the White City in Springfield, IL (Springfield (Il.) Daily Illinois State Journal, June 14, 1906, p. 8; Springfield (Il.) Daily Illinois State Journal, June 15, 1906, p. 5); the band's soloists are Albert Desses, clarinet, who is also assistant director, and Joe Bartholemue, cornet.

1906, in June: In the end, definitely at Chicago's Riverview Park for two weeks, June 17 to July 1.

1906, in July: on to Milwaukee in July, as a Fourth of July attraction at Pabst Park (Milwaukee Journal, July 3, 1906, p.3). This links the band tour to the newspaper story of Joe Bartholomeau, Haskell/Chilocco band cornettist, marrying Pearl Sailing in Chicago and then going immediately to Milwaukee, where the band is.

Joseph Constantine (Joe) Bartholomeau (or Bartholimeau, Bartholemew, Bartholomew, Bartholemeau, Bartholemue), Chippewa, was a Haskell cornetist at one time under Wheelock, and then a member of Wiley's US Indian Band in 1906. He played a recital at Haskell in 1904 (Lawrence, KS, Daily World, February 22, 1904, p. 1). His fiancé, Pearl Sailing, made national news when she left her home and met him in Chicago, where they married and went at once to join the band in Milwaukee (Stevens Point Daily Journal, July 28, 1906, p. 2). She is a white girl from Winfield, KS, who married an Indian in defiance of her parents (Grand Rapids Wood County Tribune, July 26, 1906, p. 6); he had been a student at Haskell, and last year (1905-1906) was at Chilocco, and the band in 1906 is the United States Indian Band (Topeka State Journal, July 16, 1906, p. 9). He played a solo with the band at Chilocco (Chilocco Weekly Journal 2/1 [1905-1906], September 28, 1905). He and Albert Desses were soloists when Wiley took the band out in the summer of 1906 (Springfield, IL, The Illinois State Journal, June 15, 1906, p. 5).

It is likely, then, that he played on tour under Wheelock in 1904 and under Updegrave and Wiley in 1906 and was not a member of the Government Band at the World's Fair.

ARCIA ref.: McCowan reports that "the school band, by permission of the Office, made a tour through the North Central States this summer, having engagements for a ten weeks' trip. They were greeted by immense audiences in Chicago and Milwaukee, and their ability as musicians attracted great attention and favorable comment" (ARCIA 1906, p. 306).

NB: big 1906 article in Oklahoma State Register

NB: Washington Post art. of 1906 on Loring, with reference to Wiley and the band.

NB: Daily Illinois State Journal, June 14, 1906, p. 8 says they are the first to bring Loring's Indian music before the public

CARL WIELAND

An on-line hit to a snippet view of Chilocco's The Indian School Journal, 6/11 (October, 1906), in a list of Indian Service appointments names Carl Wieland appointed as band instructor at Chilocco (p. 67) for \$840, and then resigning, p. 68.

GEORGE H. KELLEY

1906-1907

1906, in fall: by mid October, George H. Kelley (European American; hard to identify uniquely) was appointed band teacher and instructor in music at Chilocco for \$840, (e.g., Arkansas City

(KS) Daily Traveler, October 21, 1905, p. 5). He is from the 11th Cavalry Band at Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Chilocco Indian School Journal 7/2 (December 1906), p. 58). Confusingly, he pays a visit to the school in May 1907 from Des Moines to judge a military drill contest (Chilocco Indian School Journal 7/8 (June 1907), p. 53.)

Some newspaper give his name as Kepp Kelley and say he is a member of the US Army and was transferred to Chilocco from Havana, Cuba, and he will get band concerts going again on Sundays beginning in January (Arkansas City (KS) Daily Traveler, December 8, 1906, p. 1; Guthrie (OK) Daily Leader, December 11, 1906, p. 5; Arkansas City (KS) Weekly Republican-Traveler, December 13, 1906, p. 3).

A George H. Kelley of Boston, Mass, born ca. 1854/55, served as a band musician with the US 14th and 10th Cavalry (Fort Leavenworth and Fort Robinson) during an enrollment from 1901 to 1904, and he served in the 11th Cavalry band during an enrollment from 1904-1907; records say he was discharged January 14, 1907 in Cuba. This fits with parts of both stories above and is surely our man, somehow.

Kelley "is instructing classes preparatory to starting a second band" (Chilocco Indian School Journal, November 1906, p. 54).

He has a band of 26 by the first concert of January 1907, after not having had a band for the better part of a year as they have been without a regular band leader (Chilocco Indian School Journal, 7/3 (January 1907), pp. 63, 64, 69).

1907-1908

Kelley left to become band instructor in Newkirk, and he is said to have been band master at Chilocco for the last five years (Wichita Daily Eagle, February 7, 1908, p. 2). By an account in The Indian School Journal, he left in December and is located in Newkirk, OK, leading the city band there and also the band at Ponca City (Chilocco, Indian School Journal, January 1908, p. 52)

GAP

It is not known exactly when Kelley left or who stepped in to replace him for the remainder of the school year.

Superintendent McCowan leaves at the end of the school year, in March 1908.

HARRY L. CARNER

1908-1909

NB: When Harry L. Carner (1889 - 1942; European-American) is brand new at Riverside, the paper says he had run the band for about a year at Chilocco (Riverside Daily Press, December 22, 1910, p. 7). Indian School Journal speaks of a Mr. O. G. Carner in the carpenter shop at Chilocco in 1905-06; this is Harry's father. Harry plays cornet on school programs. (Robert Leith, musician, and a long-time student and employee at Chilocco, is

assistant carpenter.)

Later, Harry Carner is at Sherman in 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13.

ALFRED M. VENNE

1909-1912

For three years, from Spring 1909 through Spring 1912, Native American A. M. Venne is disciplinarian and bandmaster. (See Venne bros. files and Carlisle Arrow, 9/9, November 1, 1912, p. 1). He then moves to Haskell, where he worked from 1912 to 1920 but not as a musician. George Bent, in a December 1910 letter in his Carlisle student file, says that he was Disciplinarian at Chilocco for almost a year alone, and then another man was brought in alongside him, and then also Venne, "leaving me out of the race."

GAP

1912-1913

CHARLES P. ADDINGTON

1913-1917

For at least four years the bandmaster is Charles P. Addington (c.1884 - 1973), a Native American (Hopi/ Moqui) from Arizona.

1904-1906: He was a student at Chilocco from 1904-1906 and graduated with the Chilocco Class of '06. By one report he played in the St. Louis band and was a cornet soloist. Wife is Maebelle. His trade was as shoemaker and harness maker as well as musician/bandmaster.

1910: In 1910, he is in Indian service and has been promoted as shoe & harness maker at Cheyenne River, S.D. (Carlisle Arrow, vol. 7/27, March 10, 1911, p. 42). See also US 1910 Census.

1913: He's a shoe and harness maker on the faculty roster at Chilocco in Chilocco Indian School Journal hits in 1913, etc.

1915: A picture of Addington with the band appears in the Dallas Morning News, February 6, 1915, p. 8, where the ensemble is said to be composed of thirty musicians in the caption, although 35 players are in the image.

1917-1919: The Indian School Journal 19/2 (October 1918), p. 79, says Addington left the school about a year ago, thus spring 1917, was transferred to Blackrock, NM as disciplinarian (for 1917-1918) and has just been transferred to be disciplinarian at the Osage Indian School in Pawhuska, OK. for 1918-1919. On his WWI Draft Registration Card, he gives his date of birth as January 12, 1886, and he is living in Osage, Okla.

1920: In Phoenix Native American, vol. 21 (1920), p. 64, Addington and his wife are living in Winslow, AZ.

1930: In the US 1930 Census, he is the harness maker at the Pierre, S.D. Indian Industrial School. And here is there is the 1935 S.C. State Census.

1973: Addington was long lived. In the 1960s and 1970s, he led the Navajo Tribal Band in the years leading up to his death (Navajo Times, vol. 15 (1974)).

It is likely that throughout his career he held a primary position as disciplinarian or in his trade while also running the school band.

CHARLES T. MAIN

1917-1918

The bandmaster position that opened in spring 1917 on account of the departure of Addington is being filled by C. T. (Charley, Charles Thomas) Main (1867-1934) of Arkansas City (Arkansas City (KS) Daily Traveler, April 27, 1917, p. 3); wife is Mary Franklyn Main; the band under Main played at commencement on Tuesday, May 22 (Musical Messenger, vol. 13/7 (July, 1917) p. 29). He may only have held the position for a half year. Could he actually have continued, in conjunction with YMCA duties, through 1922??

By 1920, Main is a flutist and comes out to the School from Arkansas City to do a YMCA program, but is apparently not on staff (Chilocco Indian School Journal, 20/10 (November 1920), p. 291), and later hits have him doing "Y" work, as YMCA secretary of the school (1921, 1922). His principal vocation is as a professional photographer. Buried in Stillwater, Okla.

ERNEST HATLEY

Named as director in a reference in fall 1918 (Arkansas City, KS, Arkansas City Daily Traveler, November 7, 1918, p. 8), and served from to May 1919 or later. He comes from Kentucky, where he led a vaudeville/theatre orchestra. Not certain how long he stayed at Chilocco. He took on the Arkansas City municipal band in addition to, or in place of, the Chilocco position. Remains in Arkansas City at least into the 1920s.

GAP 1919 to 1922

WILLIAM T. MOORE.

One interesting possibility for filling the gap here is William T. Moore (1895-1951). Moore is a Native American (Pima) who attended the Phoenix School during the Peter Venne years, graduating with the Class of 1915. He was a student leader, and a violinist, cornetist, and conductor there. (For Moore conducting the orchestra, see The Native American 17/00 (January 8, 1916), p. 27.)

Immediately after graduation, Moore took an appointment at Yuma as a laborer (assistant) for 1915-1916, and then was promoted and transferred to Black Rock as the disciplinarian, 1916-1917. He may not have taken the Black Rock position, however, because The Carlisle Arrow, January 4, 1918, p. 16, says he attended the conservatory in Chicago and then returned home to enlist. His enlistment date is April 1917. He was a Musician First Class (band sgt or corporal) in the famous 158th Infantry Band of the 40th Division, conducted by Lieut. Albert R. Eitzweiler.

It may be that upon his return to civilian life in 1919, he entered Indian Service and was bandleader at Chilocco for a couple of years. Two pieces of evidence speak for this. First, there is a letter of April 20, 1922 to Moore from Chilocco's Superintendent Clyde Blair concerning Moore's account with the Conn Music Co. Second, his wife, Maria Keller Montezuma Moore, writes in a letter of 1934 that "My husband Mr. Moore . . . was bandmaster at Chilocco Indian School." (Maria Montezuma was the widow of famed Native American physician and activist Carlos Montezuma. She married Moore in 1924, a year after Montezuma's death.) Moore and his wife lived in the south Chicago suburbs for a couple of decades, where he worked for Illinois Bell Telephone and was active in music. They may have retired to Arizona, which is where he died.

1922: In July 1922, there is a posting on the job; a Band Leader is sought, and it is a Civil Service position; receipt of applications to close on August 8, 1922 (Musical Courier, July 13, 1922, p. 1; The Music Trades, July 15, 1922, p. 31).

1922-1923

1922, in September: The new band director is introduced (Arkansas City Daily Traveler, September 20, 1922, p. 5). He would have served only for the fall.

ROBERT A. BLAIR

1923

1923, in January: Mr. Robert A. Blair named as the new band master in Chilocco (The Indian School Journal 22/19 (January 1923), p. 114, 115; on p. 116 he is identified as "Orchestra Leader"). He transferred in from Shiprock and was at Chilocco from Monday, January 29. He and his wife are from San Jose, Cal. (The Superintendent at Chilocco at this moment is Clyde M. Blair. A relation?)

In 1901, one Robert A. Blair conducts the Colorado Fuel and Iron Band, composed of Steel Works employees (Colorado Fuel and iron Company Annual Report [The Company, 1901], p. 40).

Blair only serves for one term at Chilocco, in the spring. In July, the US government lists the job of "Orchestra Band Leader and Instructor, Chilocco Indian School, Oklahoma, \$840; common-school education, and three years' experience as band leader and instructor" (Government Publications and the Government World 24/7 (July 1923), n.p. [p. 4]).

FRANK DAVID BLACKHOOP

1923-1924

Blackhoop is Hampton Class of 1921. He is at Chilocco for Fall 1923 ("is now bandmaster at Chilocco" in Southern Workman, vol. 53 (January-October 1924), p. 90 [Google hit]. In later US Congressional Testimony 1931 he says he was there just three months. This was fall

1923, since he marries his wife at Winfield, KS in December 1923. He is later at Phoenix and Sherman.

NB: Long-time music instructor Miss Louisa Wallace was the classroom music teacher at Chilocco in 1923-24 (Little Rock Arkansas Gazette, February 18, 1924, p. 5).

PETER A. VENNE

1924 to 1934

Brother of Alfred Venne (see above). He had been at the Phoenix Indian School for a dozen years, then for a few years at the Phoenix public high school. He is still in Phoenix umpiring football games, etc., in the fall of 1922 (in the 1922-1923 academic year), and in Phoenix papers throughout 1923.

His son is born at Chilocco in January 1924 (in the 1923-1924 academic year). He took over in January 1924, with Blackhoop there only for the fall of 1923 (see Lawrence, KS, The Indian Leader, January 25, 1924, p. 2). Venne is at Chilocco for eleven years, through 1933-1934, directing the band and the orchestra, after which the family moves away to Eufaula, OK.

FRANCIS CHAPMAN (ca. 1888 - ???)

1934 - before 1938

Cherokee, acc. Troutman; most frequent hit is a Cheyenne born 1884 in Indian Census Rolls, but a Francis Chapman, age 13 and thus born ca. 1887 is living in Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, in 1900; this must be our guy; he is born in 1887/1888/1889 in Oklahoma by varying US Census hits; wife is Elizabeth Perry Chapman (1887-1950) and a child is Florine J. Chapman (1915-1981).

Troutman thesis/book say he was bandmaster by 1934. The Chiloccoan (1935), n.p. [p. 29] identifies him as band master.

HERMANN A. KUNKEL

1938-1939/40

In The Chiloccoan (1938), Hermann A. Kunkel (1888-1978) of Connecticut is named in the roster of employees as Band Leader. He had been out at the Chemawa School as first violin in a string quartet in which Ruthyn Turney played viola (Chemawa American, September 18, 1929, cited in Parkhurst book on Chemawa).

He was in the Salem City Directory in 1930 as bandleader at the Chemawa School, and then he was bandmaster at Phoenix for at least 1932-38 (he is in 1932, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 Phoenix City Directories). Then he is at Chilocco for a year or two, 1938-1939 or 1940, then

at the Chemawa School again in the US 1940 Census and in his draft registration in April 1942.

1940-42?

HENRY S. WILLISTON

1940-44/50

In The Chiloccoan (1942, 1943, 1944), Mr. Henry S. Williston is called the Band Leader. He is at Chilocco in the US 1940 Census and at the time of his October 1940 Draft Registration; on Draft registration he ticks Indian.

In US 1950 Census he is a music teacher at a consolidated school in Wyandotte

Teaches at various public high schools (English and Spanish), e.g., Commerce, OK High School faculty in 1966-1972

Henry Silas Williston (1906-1992), wife Mabel (1917-2004) Wyandotte, OK at time of death; is he related to Silas Williston, Choctaw, who dies in 1924??

Obit: Born at Eagleton, I.T. Parents are Silas and Melina. Taught at Chilocco and also at in seven other school districts. Retired in 1972.

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Search now on internet:

“American Indian Newspapers” database

for

Chilocco “Weekly Journal”/ Indian School Journal

And see also

Oklahoma Indian School Magazine via Oklahoma Digitalprairie at <https://digitalprairie.ok.gov/digital/collection/culture/id/2204/>

APPENDIX TO CHILOCCO SKETCH

Personnel of the U.S. Government Indian Band at St. Louis 1904

It is difficult to know quite where best to put the band roster for the US Government Indian Band at St. Louis. However, the band was assembled and trained at Chilocco by Superintendent Samuel McCowan over 1902-1904 and trained by band leader Nels S. Nelson there in 1903-1904, while most bandsmen returned to Chilocco as students or employees after the fair, so this Chilocco sketch seems as good a place as any for the roster. The elaborate surviving brochure on the band had to have been made during 1903-1904, representing the band as it prepared at Chilocco.

This file begins with the names of the musicians in the brochure for Nelson's 1904 St. Louis Fair Band; there are 36 named bandsmen in that document. For each there is in the brochure a mention of their instrument and a brief biography, even more briefly summarized below. Of the initial 36 names here, those marked with an asterisk * are also identified inside the brochure as soloists and assistant manager, and/or appear in the photograph of the saxophone quartet, or in newspaper programs offering names of soloists. The brochure must have been produced well before the Fair opened. Additional members of the band that we know of may have joined only in the late spring of 1904, right at the end of the school year. Perhaps with a bit of hyperbole, the band is described as "over seventy strong" in later July (St. Louis Republic, July 26, 1904, p. 3).

A roster of the band (not seen in full) is printed in the Des Moines Register, March 18, 1904, p. 7, in an article announcing the (pre-fair) visit of the U.S. Government's Official World's Fair Band, "The Greatest Indian Musical Organization in Existence Today," to that city. The names likely are just those of the brochure.

The musicians identified in the brochure:

Alire (or Alare), Michael (Miguil)	c.1877- ; Yaqui; Chilocco (1901 or 1902-1904) and later
*Arquette, James	1879-1919; Puyallup; Carlisle (1896-97), Puyallup (1897-1900), Carlisle (1 yr 1900-01), Chemawa (2 yrs 1901-03), Haskell (1 yr 1903-04), Chilocco (1904)
Arquette, William	1884 - 1943; Puyallup; Chemawa; Chilocco (1903-04)
Blaker, Joshua	1887-1967; Chippewa; Chilocco (1902 -) for 3 yrs?, later Tomah (1904-1907), Carlisle 1910-1913 in band
*Breuninger, August Albert	1872 - ; Ottawa (in IT); Haskell (student, 1892-1895 (grad.); worker, 1895-1897); shoemaker on staff at Genoa, 1895-1896; employed as bandmaster at Tomah (1897-98), Chamberlain ('99-'03); performed at Chilocco in February 1906; Gus Breuninger is bandmaster and music teacher at Parkston, South Dakota in 1916; works for coal company in 1917
Canfield, Charles	Chippewa; Genoa (1901-03); Chilocco (1903-04)
Cigala, Joseph	1887 - ; Pueblo; Chilocco; Wheelock, Hill, Stauffer bands
DeMarrias, Abraham	1884 - ; Sioux; Chamberlain (1901-03),

	Chilocco 1903-04
*Deses, Alberto/Albert H. Esau (Esaw), Joseph B.	1885 - ; Pueblo; Albuquerque; Chilocco (1904-06) and later c.1886/88 - ; Pawnee; Chilocco 1900, 1902-04 or 1895-1907, Carlisle (1907-1910, in band)
*Gonzales, Manuel	Pueblo; Pueblo; Chilocco Class of 1906
*Harlan, Elwood	1885 - ; Omaha; Genoa
Iron Moccasin, Moses	1882 - ; Sioux; Pierre, Chilocco
Johns [or John], Isaac	1883 - ; Washoe; Carson School (1900 -); Chilocco (1904-00)
*Jurado, Miguel B.	1882 - ; Pueblo; Las Cruces, Albuquerque 1 yr, Phoenix 3 yrs (band); Chilocco 1 yr [brochure has "Jurando"]
Kirk, Clayton	1882 - ; Klamath; Phoenix
Leith, Robert	1879 - ; Chippewa; Genoa; Chilocco (1903-04) and later
Lewis, Richard	1887 - ; Pima; Chilocco (1902-1906) Class of 1906
Logan, John	1886 - ; Seneca; Wyandotte
Lotta, Kisto	c.1881 - ; Pima; Phoenix (1900 band); Phoenix employee
*McCowan, Roy	1887 - ; white; Phoenix (band 1900), Chilocco
Moore, George	c.1879 - ; Sans Pail (Nez Perce); Chemawa; Carlisle (1898-1902), Chemawa (1903-04)
Morgan, Jacob Casimera	1879-1950; Navaho; Grand Junction (1895-97), Hampton (1897- 1900; grad. 1900), then Waterford 1901, Phoenix 1902, Haskell 1903; Chilocco 1904-05
Moya, Andres	1880-1948; Pueblo; Albuquerque (1899-1900), Phoenix (1900-1902, incl. band 1900), Phoenix employee, Chilocco (1902-1904) and later
*Norton, Oscar	c.1880 - ; Hupa; Chemawa (00-1898; grad. 1898), Phoenix (1898-1900)
*Oliver, Frank	c.1885 - ; Chippewa; Chilocco (1901-1904)
Paschal, Grover C.	c.1885/87 - ; Peoria (Quapaw); Chilocco (1903-04)
Peconveomn, Charles	Hopi/Moqui; Albuquerque (1901-03), Chilocco (1903-04) name clearly wrong; Paconva, Pakonva, Pecoveomin?
*Poitra, Leon	1884 - ; Chippewa; Fort Totten (1900-01), Genoa (1901-04)
*Romero, Celestino	c.1886 - ; Pueblo; Chilocco (1903 -04) and later
Roy, Louis [M.]	1885 - ; Sioux; Genoa (1902-1904); stays on at Chilocco
Ryne [Ryan], James [Jim]	c.1880 - ; Chippewa; Genoa (1896 -)
Sierra, Santiago	?1886 - ; Pueblo; Chilocco (1902-1904)
Stevens, James	c.1887 - 1927; Ottawa; Wyandotte (1901-02) or Seneca, Chilocco (1902-04) and later
White, Nathaniel	1882 - ; Mohave; Phoenix (1898-02, incl. band 1900), Chilocco (1902-1904) and 1904-05
Woodall, Hugh	1882-1974; Cherokee; Chilocco (1892 - ??1897??); Chilocco Class of 1906; remains as employee

Here are 11 (and 12 if Nanonka is counted) additional musicians pretty reliably named as bandmen:

Charles P. Addington, cornetist and Chilocco student, is said to have been “an attraction” at St. Louis (Ardmore, OK, Daily Ardmoreite, January 31, 1915, p. 10). A well-known figure, he is Moqui/ Navajo/ Hopi/ Pima and was a student at Chilocco in 1904-1906. Chilocco Class of 1906. A decade later he led the band there.

Alfred Solomon Andrews [1879/1881-1906; Arikara; Hampton, 1898-1903; clarinetist]

Alfred S. Andrews, Arickaree, who had been playing with the band, is now back at home in Elbowoods on business connected with the Indian Exhibit at the fair, and he writes about the Fair from a student’s view (St. Louis, The Indian School Journal, August 15, 1904, p. 3, quoting from the Coal Harbor, ND, Times).

On Andrews, from Brudvig: **Andrews, Alfred S.** (Indian name “Nuscadit” or “Nut-ka-tit”): Arikara (Fort Berthold, ND); Prior schooling at Fort Stevenson, ND, government school and Elbowoods, ND government school; entered Hampton at age 18; at Hampton from June 1898 to November 1903 and band leader (student file). Assistant engineer at Elbowoods School; member of the Indian Band at St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. Alfred entered Brown's Business College in Sioux City, Iowa in 1905. A letter in his file says he had come to participate in the orchestra. Died in 1906.

Jones-Oltjenbruns, Nancy E. “A Historical Case Study of the Arikara, Hidatsa, and Mandan Indians attending Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia, 1878-1911.” PhD thesis, Virginia Commonwealth University, 2012.

The following site was accessed 09/22/09:

http://lib.fbcc.bia.edu/FortBerthold/fort_berthold_students_at_the_ha.htm

Andrews is also named as entering a bible correspondence school run through the Santee Normal Training School in 1906-1907. The following site was accessed 09/22/09:

<http://mdenney.proboards.com/index.cgi?board=general&action=post&thread=20"e=2585&page=10>

Francis Chapman, a well-known printer and bandmaster in Indian Service, was a Chilocco student and band member who went to St. Louis with the band in 1904 (acc. Troutman book, p. 141). He was a clarinetist. (See Bandmasters’ bios.) Chilocco Class of 1906

William Cypher. Born in Nevada, August 1884, and at the Carson School in the US 1900 Census. He is one of four Carson School students who were members of this band: Issac Johns, John Cromwell [Paiute, Class of 1901], Harrison Diaz [Paiute, Class of 1901], and William Cypher [Paiute] (The Native Nevadan, December 7, 1981, p. 17). Only Isaac Johns is in the band brochure.

“William Cypher, a Paiute boy from Carson City Indian School, quite the band; he did not

want to travel any more or return to Chilocco." Chapter 8, p. 166. Wild West Shows and the Images of American Indians, 1883-1933, L. G. Moses (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1999) UNL LOVE GV1833.M67 1996

Andrew Elm (1878-1929; Oneida (Wisconsin), Hampton Institute '99; Flandreau, Haskell), instrumentalist and vocal soloist, is named in programs in the St. Louis Republic and as a member of the band who was a judge in the band contest of the Modern Woodmen on September 9, alongside Roy McCowan and Jacob C. Morgan. He was a student ("scholar") at Flandreau in the US 1900 Census at age 22. He is listed in ARCIA and in the US Register of Civil, Military, and Naval Service, 1863-1959, year 1901, where he is identified as an "Indian assistant" at the school. Thus, he may have had as many as two years immediately after Hampton at Flandreau working in the Indian Service before entering Haskell. He entered Haskell "last fall," not long after graduation from Hampton, which would be Fall 1901 (The Southern Workman 31/2 (February 1902), p. 123). See St. Louis Republic, July 30, p. 9, August 6, p. 10, and September 10, 1904, p. 10; Schwartz and Schwartz, II, p. 11; Parezo and Fowler, p. 412, call him an Oneida from Chilocco School, so he may have moved on from Haskell to Chilocco. He is also identified as Oneida in The Southern Workman 28 (March 1899), p. 108.

Edward Hatchett (1885-1969), Genoa School, may also have played with Nelson's All-Star band at St. Louis, rather than coming to the fair as a member of the Genoa Band itself. See below, remembering that there is no evidence in St. Louis papers or Schwartz & Schwartz for an appearance by the Genoa band at the fair:

In Alan B. Walker, Every Warrior has his Own Song (2010), p. 120, the author states that the Genoa Band went to the St. Louis Fair in 1904, and competed, with Edward L. Hatchett (Winnebago/Ho-Chunk) as a member. Edward (April 12, 1884/85 - 1969) was first a trumpeter and then a trombonist with the band, evidently (Walker, p. 118, 120). His WWI Draft Registration gives Hatchett's birthdate as April 12, 1884. He is in the harness shop at Genoa in 1907 (). In the US 1940 Census he is living in Winnebago, Neb. Hatchett's gravestone in Evergreen-Walthill Cemetery, Thurston, County, Nebraska has 1885-1969. He was in the US 1900 Census as a student at Genoa. (NB: The author of Every Warrior is Hatchett's grandson.)

Fleming B. Lavender (c. 1878 -); Apache of AZ, from Fort Apache; Fort Lewis, Hampton (1900-1905), Chilocco; clarinetist and violinist.

On Lavender's career: Carlisle's Red Man and Helper, October 4, 1901, p. 3 mentions that Fleming Lavender of the Hampton School is visiting Mr. Walter. He was formerly one of the band boys at Fort Lewis, in Mr. Walter's band. After playing all summer on clarinet in the Worlds Fair band, he accepts a position as assistant carpenter at Chilocco, i.e., under carpenter/musician Corson (Indian School Journal 2 (1905-06); Southern Workman, November 1, 1905, p. 636) for 1905-06. He leaves Chilocco to take up the position of shoe and harness maker at Albuquerque in 1906-07. Lavender was a contributor to The Indians' Book (1907), ed. Natalie Curtis Burlin. He marries Ada (Addie) Beaver (Shawnee) at Albuquerque in the summer of 1907 and continues at that school in 1907-1908. In 1908-1909 he returns home and is the shoemaker and harness maker at Fort Apache, the

government school on his own reservation, more or less to the time of his death. In ca. 1909 he leads the White River School band, and also in 1912, when he conducts and plays a violin solo (The Native American, May 25, 1912, p. 31). He retires ca. 1945 for poor health. (NB: Brudvig website on Hampton students says he died in May 1915.)

George Mentz (1879 - ; Yankton Sioux; Genoa School) is a Genoa school student mentioned in the Genoa school paper as a member of the band in St Louis. The Indian News, May 1907, p. 14 mentions that Louis Roy, Leon Poitra, and George Mentz, all Class of 1904, were at Chilocco during the last weeks of school in spring 1904 and then at the St. Louis Exhibition. He also won athletic events at the Anthropological athletic meet at the Fair (St. Louis Republic, August 12, 1904, p. 5; St. Louis, Indian School Journal, August 13, 1904, p. 1). Mentz was also associated with the harness-making department at the Indian School, which was composed of four men from the Genoa School (St. Louis Republic, October 13, 1904, p. 6).

He is living with his children at the Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota at least as late as 1937. For some additional biographical information on George Benedict Mentz, see the following (accessed 09/19/2022):

<https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/trudell/193/>

Edward Nanonka (1886-1956), Hopi.

He was at the Phoenix School from 1898-1904 (Native American 20 (December 13, 1919), p. 262). He is there in 1900, age 14, in the US 1900 Census; clarinet soloist there in May 1904. Possibly came out from Phoenix to join World's Fair band in summer 1904, but this cannot quite be pinned down confidently. In 1904-1905, he is Band Leader/Conductor of Music at the Teller Indian Institute in Grand Junction, CO, and a saxophone and clarinet soloist (Grand Junction, CO, Daily Sentinel, June 20, 1905, p. 1). Not clear if he toured with Wiley in summer 1905. He is transferred from Grand Junction to Chilocco for fall 1905 (Lawrence, KS, The Indian Leader, September 29, 1905, p. 3). After only one year he leaves Grand Junction on September 4 to be employed at Chilocco as assistant carpenter and clarinet soloist (Grand Junction, CO, Daily Sentinel, September 5, 1905, p. 5).

Then, assistant carpenter and band member at Chilocco for two years (1905-1907), and tours with Wiley in summers. He is a visitor from Chilocco to Haskell in November 1906 (Lawrence, KS, The Indian Leader, November 23, 1906, p. 2). Then, Carlisle Band at least for summer 1907 (Carlisle, The Arrow, 3/44 [June 28, 1907], p. 2). Nanonka, has resigned his Chilocco position as assistant carpenter to join the Carlisle band; he is one of six or eight of the band members who are now with the Carlisle band (Chilocco, Indian School Journal 7/8 (1906-1907), for June 1907 (1907 Commencement Issue), p. 57).

In October 1910 he is returning from Hamburg, Germany as one of the members of David Russell Hill's "Indian Capelle" or "Indianische Kapelle"; on his 1918 Draft Registration he is a musician on the road; in the US 1920 Census he is a professional musician. Frequent references in to Nanonka in Williams, Nicole. "Broken Threads of Varying Colors and Tones': A Souvenir Album of the Phoenix Indian School (1904)," Photography and Culture 12:1 (2019), 81-107.

Prof. E. Robitaille, leader of the Fesston Band (*sic*; i.e., Fosston, Minn.); left last week to play with the Exposition Band at St. Louis for six months (the Bemidji Daily Pioneer, May 4, 1904, p. 4). This is Ernest (Earnest) A. Robitaille (Wyandotte; 21 August 1872 to 22 December 1933) who was a member of the Haskell band under Buch. An on-line document, The History of the Wyandotte Robitailles (2018, accessed 09/17/2022), pp. 55-58 gives a good, compact biography. It says that he played the flute and quit Haskell to play flute and piccolo in a circus band. Whatever the facts of that matter, though, he arrived at Carlisle from Haskell in August 1899, and was at Carlisle in 1899-1900. At the same time, he attended and graduated from the Dickinson School of Law. He was flutist in the school band and orchestra, and he met and married Emily Elizabeth Peake (1876-1955), Chippewa, (Carlisle, 1890-93, graduating in the Class of 1893, and then a teacher in Indian Service for five years and then a clerk in Indian Service before marriage) in 1900 in Philadelphia. Student record cards says he left Carlisle in 1900 because "band season over," or "time out in band," so he may have been recruited by Dennison Wheelock for the All Star Band intended to go to Paris in 1900. A Pratt letter of reference indicates that Haskell wanted him. He directed the Haskell Band in 1900-1901 while the night watchman there, and while also a law school student in Lawrence at the University of Kansas (White Earth, MN, The Chippeway Herald, Wednesday, January 1, 1902, p. 6), where he graduated in 1901. In 1901-1903 he was at the White Earth School in Minnesota, where he was disciplinarian and bandmaster, and his wife was assistant seamstress. (This is where his wife's family is.) He then accepted the post of leader of the Fosston Band by June 1903, the position he left in 1904 to play at the Fair. He and Emily had two daughters, Ora (b. Nov. 5, 1901) and Josephine (b. May 1903) while in Minnesota. While he played in St. Louis in summer 1904, his wife and family moved to be with relatives at the White Earth agency. By 1905 he was a lawyer in Tulsa. He remained active in music as a member of the Tulsa Symphony Orchestra and in AFM (musicians' union) affairs. He and Emily were separated by around 1909 and in the US 1920 Census he is divorced.

Fred E. Smith, Oneida, is described as one of the members of the World's Fair Band (Chilocco Weekly Journal 2/4 [October 19, 1905], p. 4) and as the solo cornetist with this band (The Indian's Friend, September 1905, p. 8). A well-known figure, he has ties to Flandreau, Carlisle, Haskell, Chilocco, Pine Ridge, Chemawa. (See his Bandmasters bio.)

Wallace Springer (3/15/1880-12/11/1963); Omaha; a graduate of the Genoa School. Then went to Haskell and then to Hampton. Leaves from Hampton to join the band at St. Louis (Lawrence, KS, The Indian Leader, Friday, June 17, 1904, p. 3). He is mentioned as a student musician in a local St. Louis paper (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, November 6, 1904, p. 8). He is a euphonium soloist in the Chilocco band that toured under Lem Wiley in summer 1905 (Billboard, June 1905); not clear whether he stayed at Chilocco for 1904-1905 or went back to Hampton and then came out just for the summer. Definitely returns to Hampton, though. He resigns an Indian Service appointment in mid 1906. Around December 1906 he is (student?) editor of Hampton's Talks and Thoughts, teaches a researcher a cat's cradle there around then, and plays a baritone solo on a program there around then. Assistant clerk at Cantonment, Okla. at the Indian Agency, c. 1907 and in US 1910 Census. Later he is employed as a clerk at the Osage Indian Agency, Pawhuska, Okla., in US 1920 & 1930 Census (and in 1923 in on-line hit to typewritten letter from C. B. Lohmiller to Hervey

Peairs); he is still there at time of 1942 WWII Draft Registration. Brudvig website on Hampton students says he retired in 1942. See <http://www.jackalopearts.org/othrpspringer.htm>

Robert Leith and Charles Canfield left Genoa for St. Louis in January 1904, so were there for the entire second semester. "Other members of the [Geno] Indian school band expect to go to Chilocco early in the spring" (Columbus, Neb., The Columbus Journal, January 13, 1904, p. 2).

Among students named by Parezo and Fowler (p. 438) as going home sick are Alfred Andrews (Lakota, Chamberlain School; not the same as Alfred S. Andrews above given by Brudvig, etc.?), and identifiable band members William and James Arquette, and James Ryan. Alfred S. Andrews had tuberculosis, which lines up with having to go home sick.

On August 12 and 13, Ethnology Days were held, and members of the Indian School, including band members, participated in some athletic events. George Mentz won the 100-yd dash, high jump, and 440-yd run. Leon Poitra won the 120-yd low hurdles. See <http://tombenjoy.wordpress.com/2008/07/16/native-americans-in-1904-olympics-part-i/> (Tom Benjoy's Weblog, Native Americans in 1904 Olympics, Part I; accessed 08/27/09)

In the Brochure:

The Saxophone Quartette (NB: all four are also in the band):

Gonzales, Manuel
Harlan, Elwood
Poitra, Leon
Romero, Celestino

The Indian Male Quartette (NB: all four are also in the band):

Arquette, James
Breuninger, August
Norton, Oscar
Oliver, Frank

The Indian Girls' Quartette (acc. the brochure)

Cadrue, Mary
Dubray, Magdalene
Gayton, Bessie
Johnson, Bertha

In a St. Louis newspaper program (St. Louis Republic, July 29, 1904, p. 8), three out of the four names in the Girls' quartet corresponds to the brochure; named are Catherine Valenzuela (Pima), Bertha Johnson (Wyandotte), Mary Cadreau (Chippewa), and Bessie Gayton (Ponca).

Katherine Valenzuela (Pima, 1886 -) was a pianist and vocalist at Phoenix; McCowan brought her to the Indian School at St. Louis.

The men's quartet---with three out of four names different from the names published in the brochure---consisted of Miguel Maquinna, Frank Oliver (Chippewa), Andrew Elm (Oneida), and Miguel Morallis (Pueblo). Only Oliver's name appears in the brochure. On another occasion, the male members of the octette include Mike McGinnis (St. Louis Republic, August 6, 1904, p. 10). Could this be a misunderstanding of Miguel Maquinna?

Bertha Johnson and James Arquette sang at some school exercises (St. Louis Globe-Democrat, July 2, 1904, p. 3; (Indian School Journal, July 19, 1904, p. 1).

In November, Oscar Norton (Indian School) sings in the World's Fair Male Quartet with W. A. Reid (Military Y. M. C. A.), F. H. McConnell (Alaska building), and John Pauly (Jefferson Guard) (St. Louis Republic, November 10, p. 10, and November 20, 1904, p. 8).

Parezo and Fowler, Appendix 2, Table 2.7, "Indian School Student Participants," name the following men for music, apparently not deriving the list from the brochure, though some names overlap. The first eight below are already in the accounting above, and an additional two are names in the papers as vocalists in the male quartet (Maquinna and Morallis); then there are two that have not yet been traced (Nelson and Rye). I can connect none of the six "possibles" to music.

Michael Alve [Alire/Alare]	Yaqui
Gus Brenninger [August Breuninger]	Cherokee
Andrew Elm	Oneida Chilocco vocalist
[Elwood Harlan	Genoa]
Richard Lewis	Pima
[George B. Menz [Mentz]	Lakota Sioux Genoa]
Oscar Norton	Hupa vocal soloist
Frank Oliver	Chippewa Chilocco vocalist

Miguel Maquinna	Chippewa Chilocco vocalist
Miguel Morallis	Pueblo Chilocco vocalist

Frank Nelson	Pima Sacaton kindergarten, music (he does recitations on band programs)
George Rye	Cherokee (winner of quarter-mile run)

Lloyd Montclair	Underwood, ND, possibly band
Jessie Rodgers	Underwood, ND possibly band
Bert Short Bear	Underwood, ND possibly band
Frank Smith	Phoenix, possibly band
Harry Stevens	Chippewa, Michigan possibly band
Pat Stevens	Chippewa, Michigan possibly band

(NB: Belt [Bert] Short Bear, Arickaree (from North Dakota), was enrolled at Chilocco from July 1904 to October 1905, and then was at Carlisle, 1906-07.)

Comments on the band members.

There are performers from the Southwest who followed McCowan from Albuquerque to Phoenix to Chilocco. Some came immediately with him in 1902, and some a year later in 1903, or just before summer 1904.

In like manner, Nelson brought performers to Chilocco in 1903 and others followed from Genoa in January 1904 or at the end of the 1903-1904 academic year. They are mostly from the northern plains, esp. Sioux.

In like manner, some graduates already at work seem to have come out at the beginning of the summer.

The youngest players are 17, and probably 50% are 20 or younger (16 between ages 17 and 20), but the other half are older, with over 20% either 24 or 25 (16+ are between 22 and 27), and Breuninger is 32. They have left school, whether or not they graduated. Clearly, the inducement to rehearse at Chilocco and play at St. Louis had to be strong and financial. Indeed, we know that McCowan had already employed some of the men at Phoenix, and some bandsmen were on the personnel roster of the Indian Service at Chilocco in 1903-1904. He paid \$100-180 per year at Phoenix, and from \$20 to \$500 at Chilocco.

If a bandsman got free room, board, and tuition at Chilocco, plus just \$20 [the equivalent of \$500 today], that would be attractive even at the low end of things.

Andreas Moya, Nat White, G. W. Moore, William Arquette, James Arquette, Robert Leith, and Charles Canfield are all Chilocco employees in 1903-1904, or from spring 1904 (see ARCIA).

1904-1905

At Chilocco afterward as students and playing in summer 1905: Jacob Morgan (Navajo) is cornet soloist; Albert Dessis (Pueblo Indian) is clarinet soloist; Wallace Springer (Omaha) is euphonium soloist; saxophone quartet of four Pueblo (e.g., Indianapolis Star, July 2, 1905, p. 18).

1905-1906

The Chilocco Indian School Leader 2/1 (September 28, 1905), p. 2 announces the departure of Jacob Morgan and Andres Moya.

Some of the St. Louis bandsmen continue their occupational or educational and musical careers at Chilocco or go on to another program. Four members of the band who played under Lem Wiley in 1904, plus another who played for him on later tours (Edward Nananka) and a "Mr. Gansworth," who had been a soloist in summer 1906, arrived at Carlisle in the later spring of 1907 to join the band for its summer residency (Carlisle, The Arrow, 3/44 [June 28, 1907], p. 2). The four from 1907 who were in the Government band of 1904 are:

Michael Alare, bass

Isaac John, baritone

Celestino Romero, saxophone

James Stevens, cornet

Some of the bandsmen are not yet able to be traced. Some eventually worked quietly at occupations on or off the reservation. Some were relatively public, even distinguished figures over time as politicians (Elwood Harlan, Omaha; Jacob C. Morgan, Navaho; etc.). Those who continue in music include Charles Addington, William Arquette, Gus Breuninger, Albert Deses, Andrew Elm, Miguel Jurado, Richard Lewis, Oscar Norton.

FLANDREAU SKETCH

Bandmasters

Charles S. Woodin, 1894-1898.

GAP, 1898-1901.

Dennison Wheelock, Oneida, 1901-1902.

Fred E. Smith, Oneida, 1903-1906.

George W. Bent, Cheyenne, 1906-1908.

GAP, 1908-1909.

Thomas E. King, Oneida, 1909-1914.

Edwin Skenadore, Oneida, 1914-1935.

The Flandreau School began in 1871 as a Presbyterian Mission. The school itself was in operation from 1876 and was taken over and run as a day school by the government in 1877. It only became a US government off-reservation inter-tribal boarding school in 1893 (for which Congress allocated funds in 1891; construction began in 1892), and in that capacity had its first graduating class in 1898. The boarding school was named the Riggs Institute after one of the early missionaries.

There seems to be a clear musical pipeline from the Oneida of Wisconsin and from the Carlisle School to Flandreau.

CHARLES S. WOODIN

1894-1898

Charles S. Woodin (1871-1929), European-American. "W" is sometimes given as his middle initial, but "S" appears to be correct, as Charles S. Woodin is in ARCIA as clerk at Flandreau from 1894 through 1898, with an initial date of service of September 1894. It is quite likely that he is the first bandmaster at Flandreau.

In ARCIA 1899, Woodin is a clerk at Grand Junction Boarding School., Col.

Woodin is hard to trace. He is probably Charles Sheldon Woodin (April 22, 1871 (Michigan) to November 7 1929 (Washington, DC)). One Charles S. Woodin played a cornet solo at an entertainment at the Reform School for Boys in Washington DC in 1905 (Washington Evening Star, April 9, 1905, p. 11), and the name appears in Washington DC papers as a cornetist, bandmaster, and musical director in the 1900s and 1910s. His 1921 passport appl. calls him a teacher. He was a Band Corporal in the DC National Guard, and thus qualified for burial in Arlington National Cemetery. He received a ten-year medal for service in the Washington DC National Guard in 1911, when he was Drum Major of the First Infantry Band (The National Guard Magazine, vol. 7 (1911), p. 560).

1898, in July: Dennison Wheelock made a recruiting visit to Flandreau in July 1898, so the band had to be relatively strong (a fact to which its appearance shortly thereafter in Omaha also testifies).

1898, in August: The school band under Charles Woodin came to the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha. At the opening of the Indian Congress on August 4, "The parade was headed by the Indian school band of Flandreau, S. D., composed of Sissetons."

GAP, 1898-1901

No bandmaster's name yet found for three school years. However, the band was active.

1900, in September: The school band played for Teddy Roosevelt during the president's stop there on September 11, 1900 (Chicago Tribune, September 12, 1900, p. 4).

DENNISON WHEELOCK

1901-1903

1901: Dennison Wheelock. Oneida, was the Native American bandmaster at Flandreau for a year and a half, from Fall 1901 to December 1902, and then moved to Haskell.

GAP in spring 1903.

Possibly Paul A. Walker, currently in town, takes over as bandmaster for Spring 1893 after Wheelock moves to Haskell. Walker is in town, anyway. He goes to Genoa in the fall of 1903.

FRED E. SMITH

1903-1906

Fred. E. Smith (1878-1966), Oneida, is the Native American bandmaster at Flandreau for three years. The superintendent's report in ARCIA dated August 25, 1906, mentions that the band is smaller than in recent years smaller but is playing more difficult music.

GEORGE BENT

1906-1908

George Bent (1876-1943), Cheyenne, was the Native American disciplinarian, bandmaster, and athletic director (& football coach) at Flandreau for two years.

GAP, 1908-1909.

No bandmaster's name yet found for this school year. A local citizen, John Woods, is named as the leader of the Flandreau Cornet Band (an adult amateur town band, probably) in the Flandreau business gazeteer in 1909. He may have stepped in at the school.

THOMAS E. KING

1909-1914

Thomas E. King (1874-1951), Native American (Oneida), was at Flandreau as bandmaster for five years.

EDWIN SKENADORE

1914-1935

Edwin Skenandore (c.1866-1935), Native American (Oneida), was at Flandreau as bandmaster and disciplinarian for just over two decades, from 1914 to his death in 1935.

GENOA SKETCH

Genoa Bandmasters

European-Americans:

Martin Irish, 1886-1888.
John Schmeese, 1888-1889.
W. F. Beckett, 1889-1890.
John Schmeese, 1890-91.
W. F. Beckett, 1891-93.
GAP, 1894-1895.
Nels Samuel Nelson, 1896-1903.
Paul Walter, 1903-1911.
Nels Nelson again, 1911-1917.

Native Americans:

George Bent (Cheyenne), 1917-1918.
GAP, perhaps Francis Chapman (Cheyenne), 1918-1919.
James Riley Wheelock (Oneida), Native American, 1919-1920.
Phil Cato, Tewa (Pueblo), 1920-21
James William Mumblehead (Eastern Cherokee), 1921-1934

The Indian Industrial School in Genoa, NE was one of the first six Federal government off-reservation US Indian boarding schools. It was one of four founded in 1884, opening in February 1884. One of the oldest and largest of these schools, it survived fifty years, until 1934. Originally called the Grant Institute, it was often cited by that name until after 1892 (e.g., in ARCIA), and the name continues to turn up later. From early days, it had a boys' band.

In response to an inaccuracy in a brief Omaha World Herald account of the retirement of Nels Samuel Nelson in 1932 (Omaha World Herald, February 17, 1932, p. 7), a number of readers wrote in about the early history of the band and give us the names of bandmasters Martin Irish, W. F. Beckett, and John Schmeese (see Omaha World Herald, February 22, 1932, p. 4; Omaha World Herald, February 29, 1932, p. 2; and Omaha World Herald, March 4, 1932, p. 18).

MARTIN IRISH

1886-1888

In 1886-1887, the school superintendent was Horace R. Chase (who I believe had been there from September 1884) and the band director was Martin Irish (Omaha World Herald, March 4,

1932, p. 20).

NB: The Martin Irish traceable to Genoa is the Martin Irish (or Mart or Mort or Morton or Mortimer or Mortimer B. Irish) born in Illinois in 1871 (or June 1870) and living in Genoa from 1885 or before to as late as 1935 and 1940, with father Dayton Irish, mother Celia, and wife Alice A. Irish. This individual would have been very young to be the band director at the school.

1887, in May: The band of fourteen, in uniform, will play in Fullerton as part of the grand July 4 celebration there (Omaha Daily Bee, May 30, 1887, p. 8; Omaha Daily Bee, June 13, 1887, p. 4).

1887-1888

1887, in September: in Columbus, the band will furnish music for the Fair Association on Thursday and Friday (Columbus (NE) Journal, September 28, 1887, p. 4)

1887, in October: The band played for President Grover Cleveland when he visited Omaha on October 12, 1887, coming down the Missouri valley from Sioux City on his way by train to Kansas City and etc.; it attracted his especial attention; the band left Genoa and passed through Columbus on their way on Tuesday, October 11, expecting to arrive in Omaha at 5:00 (Omaha World Herald, October 8, 1887, p. 5; Columbus (NE) Journal, October 12, 1887, p. 3; Omaha World Herald, October 12, 1887, p. 4; Omaha Daily Herald, May 7, 1888, p. 4; Omaha World Herald, March 4, 1932, p. 18, with a lot of details, recollected by a former student); this event hits the national news wires on October 13: Fort Worth (TX) Daily Gazette, October 13, 1887, p. 4; Evening Star (Washington, DC), October 13, 1887, p. 3, etc., etc.

They are 18 in number, and while in town, "rendered some very pleasing selections at the democratic convention at the board of trade last evening" (Omaha Daily Bee, October 12, 1887, p. 8)

NB: the Haskell School band also played for the president on this trip, when he went through Kansas City.

JOHN SCHMEESE

1888-1889

In 1888, John Schmeese is identified as the bandmaster in the Omaha Daily Bee, August 27, 1888, p. 1; Omaha Daily Bee, September 26, 1888, p. 8; and Lincoln Daily Nebraska State Journal, September 11, 1888, p. 2 and p. 8.

1888, in September: They are in residence at the State Fair in Lincoln the week of September 10; the Genoa band will play in front of the Funke Opera House in Omaha every evening this week (Daily Nebraska State Journal, September 11, 1888, p. 8), and will take part in Lincoln in the Industrial Parade ("The Grand Parade") on September 14 (Daily Nebraska State

Journal, September 12, 1888, p. 7; Omaha Daily Bee, September 14, 1888, p. 6); see also the Lincoln Daily Nebraska State Journal, January 17, 1889, p. 7.

NB: the band was said to be directed in 1888 by W. F. [Willard F.] Beckett [1858-1928] by a claim in Omaha World Herald, February 29, 1932, p. 2. This may be a mis-remembering. Beckett turns up just below.

W. F. BECKETT

1889-90

The band played for a speech by General Van Wyck in Genoa (Omaha World Herald, March 23, 1890, p. 4)

Beckett is the foreman in the harness shop at the Genoa School (Omaha World Herald, March 30, 1890, p. 11), and the Indian brass band is under his leadership.

Beckett is in Nebraska Find-A-Grave for 1928.

JOHN SCHMEESE

1890-91

1890, in August: The band joined the Oconee band (WH: Ocono cornet band, composed mostly of farmers and laboring men), the Oka Mate quartet (a male quartette club), and a glee club of Platte Center to provide music for a large political gathering of Platte County farmers on picnic grounds south of Platte Center, with delegations also from Colfax County, etc. (Omaha World-Herald, August 13, 1890, p. 1; Columbus (NE) Journal, August 20, 1890, p. 4).

John Schmeese was bandmaster and harness maker at Genoa in 1891 (claim in Omaha World Herald, February 22, 1932, p. 4). John Schmeese is named in ARCIA (ARCIA 1889, for 1888-1889, p. 412) as the Genoa harness maker.

Probably the same man is John H. Schmeese, the foreman of a saddlery in Sioux City, Iowa in directories for 1897 and 1898. A younger John Schmeese was born in Nebraska in 1886, and a William in 1890; possibly our John is the father, and simply missing in the (missing) 1890 Census.

Superintendent Backus offered the committee on reception to President Harrison the services of the Indian band of 18 (Omaha World Herald, May 2, 1891, p. 8)

W. F. BECKETT, again

1891-1892

Beckett is working as a travelling salesman in earlier 1891 (Columbus Journal, June 26, 1891, p. 3), so it is possible that Schmeese took over for the year 1890-91 on account of this. Beckett returns as bandmaster for 1891-92.

1891, in October: the band played in Albion at an independence rally (Columbus Journal, October 21, 1891, p. 4).

1891, in December: Beckett has composed a march, "Backus' March", whose title honors the current superintendent, and he is sending it to a publisher (Columbus Journal, December 9, 1891, p. 3).

1892, in March: Beckett is the band master (Columbus (NE) Journal, March 16, 1892, p. 3). The band played Friday, March 11 in Genoa with the Archer (Merrick county) band and the Columbus cornet band in a series of open-air concerts in the village and at the school (Columbus (NE) Journal, March 16, 1892, p. 4).

Willard F. Beckett is band leader and harness maker, in Official Register of the United States (1892) and Report of the Secretary of the Interior (1892).

A visitor from Carlisle to Genoa wrote at length about the Genoa School in The Indian Helper, 7/29, April 1, 1892, pp. 1, 4. Writing about the band:

After prayer the band played. The leader is a white man who takes enthusiastic interest in the musical training of his boys.

There was one other white person in the band and the music furnished compared favorably with other band music.

Without comparing the quality of music and without prejudice in favor of our band, we can but wish that Grant Institute band and the Carlisle Indian school band may meet at the World's Fair, where there will be ample opportunity to compare notes and draw conclusions. I speak thus because of being asked pointedly by an outsider if I did not think that the Genoa band beat the Carlisle band. My only reply was, "We have an excellent band at Carlisle; Come and see!"

1892, in April: the band captured the second prize in class B at the silver anniversary celebration at Lincoln (The Columbus Journal, June 1, 1892, p. 3).

1892, in May: The Columbus cornet band goes to Lincoln this morning with the Genoa Indian band "to assist at the entertainments" (entertainments suspecified) (Columbus Journal, May 25, 1892, p. 4).

1892, in July: about a half dozen members of the Columbus [cornet] band joined to Genoa school band to play at the July 4 conventions (Columbus Journal, July 6, 1892, pp. 3, 4).

1892-1893

Willard F. Beckett is harness-maker and band teacher (ARCIA 1893, p. 569). He is supervisory over the harness department (Columbus Journal, October 5, 1892, p. 3). However, from 1901 through 1910 Beckett is also in the Omaha city directory.

1892, in September: on Wednesday, September 5, the Madison band of 15 men and the Overton band of 145 men met up in Genoa with the Genoa Indian band of 13 men; they were all on their way to the Nebraska State Band Union in Lincoln (Columbus Journal, September 7, 1892, p. 4); they were part of the 200 musicians in a massed band there on the morning of September 7 (Omaha Daily Bee, September 8, 1892, p. 6)

Beckett is a founder and current president of the Nebraska State Band Union; he is re-elected president of the State Band Union (Columbus Journal, September 7, 1892, p. 3; Columbus Journal, September 14, 1892, p. 3; Columbus Journal, May 17, 1893, p. 3).

1893, in February: the band will give a concert at Monroe tomorrow (Columbus (NE) Journal, February 1, 1893, p. 4)

1893, in July: and it will lead the procession in town on the Fourth of July (Columbus Journal, June 28, 1893, p. 3).

1893, in July: the band will play an evening concert in Columbus tomorrow night (Columbus Journal, July 26, 1893, p. 3)

1893, in August: it played in early August (Columbus Journal, August 2, 1893, p. 3).

1893, in August: Chicago World's Fair residency

There was a plan to combine the Carlisle Band with those of Haskell and Genoa to play for opening day ceremonies at the Chicago World's Fair, but this did not come to fruition. However, the Genoa band accompanied a student contingent to the Fair later in the summer, where they were on exhibit from August 16 to September 12. The band played daily at the Government Indian school. Cornetist J. A. Schuck was engaged to accompany them to Chicago.

In the initial plans, they had originally been expected to play slightly later, leaving the school on August 17 and remaining in Chicago until September 21, but then they were rescheduled to begin on August 16, and one report has them leaving for Chicago on the 16th; they were to be there for the month "at Uncle Sam's expense" (Columbus Journal, June 28, 1893, p. 3; Columbus Journal, July 5, 1893, p. 1; Columbus Journal, August 2, 1893, p. 3; Columbus Journal, August 9, 1893, p. 3; Omaha Daily Bee, August 15, 1893, p. 4).

1893-1894

W. F. Beckett is again the leader of the Indian Cadet Band at the school for the new school year.

1893, in September: Beckett is re-elected president of the State Band Union (Columbus Journal, September 20, 1893, p. 3).

1894, in January: By January 1894, however, Beckett is called the late bandmaster, and he has composed and had printed a march called "The Indian Cadet March" (Columbus Journal, January 3, 1894, p. 3). He is a salesman again, and he goes on the road for a Lincoln saddlery firm (Columbus Journal, May 2, 1894, p. 3). He is a Lincolnite later that year (Columbus Journal, July 25, 1894, p. 3; Columbus Journal, October 17, 1894, p. 3). In 1896, he is identified as a travelling salesman again, working for an Omaha wholesale harness establishment (Columbus Journal, October 28, 1896, p. 3).

The band reportedly dissolved at this point, so perhaps no band from January 1894 to early 1896.

NELS S. NELSON (1894/95-1903)

The Genoa School band was reconstituted and conducted by tailoring instructor N. S. Nelson (1867-1942), who served at Genoa from 1895-1903, and then returned to the school to teach tailoring and music from 1911 to 1917 (see below). See NELSON BIO for fullest details of the Genoa years.

1894-1895

Nelson took over as tailor on January 20, 1895 (BIA [1895], p. 000.)

1895-1896

During his first stint at Genoa, Nelson got a band going by the spring of 1896 and "trained many of the best Indian players to be found in the country." [St. Louis brochure].

1897: There will be a national convention of teachers and other employees of the federal Indian schools held in Omaha July 12 to 17, and the Genoa superintendent proposes to bring the school band to it (Omaha World Herald, May 28, 1897, p. 1)

1898: Dennison Wheelock recruited for the Paris Exposition All-Star Indian Band at Genoa in late spring or early summer of 1898.

1898: Resident band for some weeks at the Indian Congress at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition in Omaha.

1899, in September: the band made an appearance on the last day of the Hastings street fair and carnival and helped to escort the Omaha delegation from the depot (Omaha Daily Bee, September 24, 1899, p. 3)

1902, in December: The Band was planning to help furnish the music at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904 (The Columbus Journal, December 24, 1902, p. 3).

1903, in March: the Genoa Choral society and the Genoa Indian band gave a joint concert in town (Columbus Journal, April 1, 1903, p. 3)

1903: At one early point, Nelson's Genoa school band was being considered for the resident Indian school band at St. Louis. In the end, however, Nelson moved to the Chilocco School in Oklahoma in the fall of 1903, at the instigation of Samuel McCowan, to prepare the US Government's Official World's Fair Indian Band for the St. Louis fair in 1904.

NB: The Chilocco band did include student musicians from the Genoa School, some of whom undoubtedly played at Omaha in 1898 and may have rehearsed at Carlisle and toured under Wheelock in the spring of 1900. Some Genoa bandsmen came with Nelson to Chilocco in 1903, or in spring 1904, or after the end of school in early summer 1904. Nelson took this band on its first preparatory tour as early as August of 1903.

In the summer of 1904, after leading the Government Indian Band for the first part of its residency in St. Louis through July 4, Nelson turned over the reins to Capt. Lem H. Wiley (1844-1912), from Peoria. (Schwartz database, etc.)

PAUL A. WALTER

1903-1910

1903-1910: Nelson's replacement is Paul A. Walter, who comes to Genoa from Carlisle with his wife to be the tailor and bandleader, the same combination as Nelson. Walter is successful with both programs, maintaining two bands, and playing clarinet in chamber music and in the orchestra under Mr. Parsons. (On the band program of these years, see especially The Indian News, June 1907, pp. 23-24.) He is the slender, mustachioed clarinetist in the music ensemble portraits of these years. There is a tradition that band members are tailoring students (several refs. to this in The Indian News, including April 1908, p. 18). He and his wife leave in early 1910, in the middle of his seventh year, to pursue a business opportunity in Blair (The Indian News, February 1910, pp. 10, 11).

1904: reference that the Genoa Band went to the St. Louis World's Fair. Genoa??

At one point, before Nelson left, they hoped to go and are reported to be going (e.g., Columbus Journal, December 24, 1902, p. 3)

The Naugle and Svoboda brochure on Genoa School says (p. 5): "In 1904 the band ranked second in competitions held at the St. Louis World's Fair." Schwarz and Schwarz have no ref. to such a contest in their book or suppl. (Possibly it took place, if at all, just on Indian School grounds, and did not make the newspapers or any official Fair programs or documents. [?]) Schwarz and Schwarz mention a major band contest scheduled for September that was called off.

In Alan B. Walker, Every Warrior has His Own Song (2010), p. 120, the author states that the Genoa Band went to the St. Louis Fair in 1904, and competed, with Edward L. Hatchett as a member (Winnebago/Ho-Chunk). Edward (April 12, 1884/85 - 1969) was first a trumpeter and then a trombonist with the band, evidently (Walker, p. 118). His WWI Draft Registration gives Hatchett's birthdate as April 12, 1884. Hatchett's gravestone in Evergreen-Walthill Cemetery, Thurston, County, Nebraska has 1885-1969. He was in the US 1900 Census at Genoa.

The Genoa School did sponsor a demonstration class in harness making, under Mr. J. McCallum, at the Indian School (Official Catalogue of Exhibitors, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, U.S.A. [1904], p. 19). Eddie Crawford (Sioux), age 21, from the Genoa School, taught or demonstrated harness making at the Indian School. ARCIA reports that the school "had a detail of boys making harness" there. No ARCIA superintendent's report from Genoa mentions a visit of the band.

1906: Together with the Wiggins' Drum Corps, the school band played in Genoa for Memorial Sunday and Decoration Day observances (Columbus Journal, June 6, 1906, p. 8).)

1906: In a very larger article on the school, it is mentioned that Walter heads the tailor shop and the band and is also the school's photographer; picture of the band with 16 members (Omaha World Herald, November 121, 1906, p. 8).

1907: The orchestra of 14 consists of both students and employees (see The Indian News, June 1907, pp. 23-24).

1909: the Omaha Daily Bee has a very big article on Nance County, and it includes a good photo of the Genoa School Band (Omaha Daily Bee, Sunday, August 8, 1909, p. 17 [Section D, p. 3]).

There are a number of formal photographic portraits of the band and orchestra from these years that turn up as prints and in The Indian News.

1910-1911

Tailoring and the band are covered for the remainder of Spring 1910 and in 1910-1911 (BY WHOM?), but it is clear why the school would desire the return of Mr. Nelson.

NB: From at least 1906 (or before---needs checking, but The Indian News is very incomplete) to 1914, Fred W. Parsons conducts the orchestra. (Nelson takes over that ensemble from 1914-1917.) Possibly Parsons steps in to cover the band duties. Parsons is the chief clerk of the school, and his name is always second in the yearly roster, just under superintendent Sam Davis. His wife is Emma L. Parsons, the laundress, and they have a son Lucius. An early image of Parsons is on display at the Genoa School Museum. (NB: an F. W. Parson born 1850 is a minister in the 1880 census in Glenwood Mills, Iowa, and he is married to Emma Parson born 1852. They do not have the "s" at the end of their surname,

however. A much more convincing identification is with the Fred W. Parsons born in 1857 according to the US 1880 census, whose father is Lucius P. Parsons born 1810.) Lucius (the son) is frequently mentioned in the Indian News between 1906 and 1910; he does a circus wire act, takes roles in plays, and so forth, and seems to be in his mid? teens. In a slightly later newspaper reference, Lucius Parsons resigns his position in Columbus to go on the road with a traveling motion picture show, doing his stunt as a slack wire performer (The Genoa Times, May 23, 1913, p. 8). Fred and Emma Parsons apparently leave or retire before the 1914-1915 academic year, since Nelson takes on the orchestra, and the Parsons names are no longer on the roster.

NELS NELSON

1911-1917

Nelson returned to lead the band for an additional six years. See Nelson bio for fullest details.

1911-1912

1912-1913

1913: The band played the State Fair on September 1-5; it was also announced that the Nelson concert band would play there (Red Cloud Chief, August 21, 1913, p. 7; North Platte Semi-Weekly Tribune, August 22, 1913, p. 2). The Carlisle Arrow, 10/4, September 26, 1913, p. 1, has a little notice that Carlisle band boy Charles Harrison played with the Genoa Band during the summer and went with them to the State Fair. The band participated in a big parade to celebrate visiting Omahans at the fair on Friday, which was closing day (Omaha World Herald, September 6, 1913, p. 5).

1913-1914

1914-1915

1915-1916

1916-1917

1917: Nelson leaves for Haskell.

GEORGE BENT

1917-1918

For one year. Bent had been at Genoa since 1912 as Disciplinarian.

FRANCIS CHAPMAN

1918-1919

??? Need to fill this one-year gap. Chapman is at Genoa, NE in the US 1920 Census as clerk at the Indian School, and he likely had been there a couple of years, and if so, he likely was filling in this one year as band leader. A Chilocco student who became a printer by trade and was a printer and bandmaster in Indian Service at Pine Ridge, Chilocco, etc., Chapman was evidently at Genoa in the late teens.

JAMES RILEY WHEELOCK

1919-1920

James Riley Wheelock led the band for a single year.

PHIL CATO

1920-1921

For one year the band is led by Phil (Philip) Cato (5/21/1895-8/22/1970). He is a Pueblo Indian (Tewa) from San Juan, New Mexico; he is associated as student and teacher with boarding schools including Albuquerque, Genoa, Haskell, and Sherman, and public high school. His wife is Ida Ross (1904-1988); they married in 1924 in Grady, OK. His wife and his son (Phil, jr., who was in the Class of 1943 at Lawrence High School) are enrolled Comanche (Kiowa Comanche and Apache), so his wife must be from the Lawton/Fort Sills area of Oklahoma, where he worked for 12 years (see below). His son Phnil (1924-2015) was born on 24 December 1924 (Indian Census Roll of 1925), and the US 1930 Census and US 1940 Census, etc., say he was born in Oklahoma. The family was in Lawton, OK, in the US 1930 Census.

Cato is identified as the band leader at the Grant Institute Indian School at Genoa (e.g., in the Lexington, OK, Leader, Friday, August 12, 1921, p. 2; Chetopa KS, Chetopa Clipper, August 17, 1921, p. 2) as if he is already established, thus there in 1920-21; he was going to direct the band at Kaw City until his return to duties at Genoa on September 15. This sounds quite definitive, but it appears to be the only clue to an association of Cato with Genoa.

1921, in September: he is leading the Kaw City, OK, band (Arkansas City, KS, Arkansas City Daily Traveler, September 27, 1921, p. 4).

JAMES W. MUMBLEHEAD

1921-1934

James William Mumblehead (1883-1956), Native American (Eastern Cherokee of North Carolina), served as printer and bandmaster from Fall 1921 until the closing of the school.

He was Carlisle, 1905-11, graduating in the Class of 1911, and his trade there was printing. He was also in the band as a cornettist. At Carlisle in the US 1910 Census, where it says he is 27, which is surprisingly old for a student. Born 1883 in one US Census hit, but other hits (including Census rolls) give 1888 or 1889. Probably the Census erred and gave 27 for 21.

1912: After graduation, Mumblehead moved to New Cumberland, Penn., where he worked for about two years as a printer and was also a local band leader and music teacher on the side.

1913: To Pine Ridge in February 1913, where he was printer (Managing Editor of the Oglala Light) and Band master from 1913 to 1921. An undated clipping from the Pine Ridge Oglala Light in his Carlisle materials calls him "our efficient Band Master and printer" and says he just got married during vacation. (He married Pearl in July 1914.) He is at Pine Ridge in 1918 (Carlisle Arrow and Red Man, February 8, 1918, p. 35), and in the US 1920 Census. The Oglala Light cuts off in 1920 so it is hard to trace him over the next few years that way.

On a cut off of the Oglala Light at 1920, see:

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/2017270500/>

1921: To Genoa

1921, in the fall: in August and September, Mumblehead is still being identified as disciplinarian and bandmaster at Pine Ridge (Gordon, Neb., The Gordon Journal, August 11, 1921, p. 1; Rapid City, SD, Rapid City Journal, September 13, 1921, p. 1), but by November he has relocated to Genoa (Gordon, Neb., The Gordon Journal, November 3, 1921, p. 1).

At Genoa he is printing instructor and on the masthead of The Indian News.

He is bandmaster at Genoa in the US 1930 Census and is one of three employees there in 1932 to whom a letter is addressed (digitized and online).

1933: newspaper hits still identify him as band and orchestra leader.

1934: the school closes.

He is in Washington, DC at US Government Printing Office in 1937 & 1939 City Directory and in US 1940 Census, and he is still in Washington working for the government in the US 1950 Census. Died in Genoa in 1956.

NB: After retiring again from Haskell, Nels S. Nelson is back in Genoa from 1923 to 1927, and then in town from 1932 to his death, but he is not bandmaster at the school.

The article on the Genoa Indian Industrial School in Nebraska History 73 (1992): 2-11 has an image of the band on p. 5 (identified as NSHS G335-18).

HASKELL SKETCH

Haskell Bandmasters

John Buch, 1887-1900.
Ernest Robitaille, 1900-1901.
E. C. Strickland, 1901-1902.
Dennison Wheelock, Oneida, 1903-1905.
Charles Schaffner, 1905-1907.
G. C. Bollman, 1907.
Reginald DePoe, Siletz, 1907/08-1910.
Matthew Flynn, 1910-1917.
Nels Nelson, 1917-1923.
Alexander Melovidoff, Inuit, 1923-1926
Cruz McDaniels, Zuni, 1926-1927.
Nels Nelson, 1927-1932.
GAP.
Robert Bruce, Sioux, 1934-1936 (1932-1937?).
Phil Cato, Tewa, 1937-1946.

The Haskell Institute was one of the first six federal off-reservation intertribal boarding schools and was one of the four founded in 1884. It had its first annual commencement in 1887. The first formal graduation exercises were held in 1894, when there were nine graduates (Kansas City Star, June 27, 1894, p. 3).

NB: Stella Robbins (1874-1965) was the school's long-time vocal music instructor, delivering classroom music curriculum at Haskell for 20 years, ca. 1894-1914. The Indian Leader, Nov. 21, 1902, p. 3 announces that Miss Robbins resigns effective Nov. 30 after 8 years of being in charge of vocal and instrumental music, to study voice in NYC [that's service from 1894-1895 to 1901-1902); then Stella Robbins returns in 1903-1904 after a year away; The Indian Leader, May 18, 1906, reports that the "Haskell March" composed by Miss Stella Robbins, Haskell's well-known music teacher, has been published in Lawrence. She goes out to Sherman for a couple of years, 1910-11, 1911-12; eventually returns to Lawrence; and lives there into the 1930s, then going out to the West Coast again and dying many years later at a very old age in LA.

JOHN BUCH

1887-1900

John Buch (1840-1917), German-American and a resident of Lawrence since 1867, founded the Haskell school band and ran it as bandmaster for thirteen years, 1887-1900. The band was organized in the school's third year, 1886-87, on account of a gift of instruments (ARCIA

ref.; Granzer, thesis, p. 44). It helped represent the school at the Chicago Fair in 1893. BIA ref. 1899 says that it is a good organization.

An image: Google hit on a picture at the Kansas Historical Society and elsewhere online:
<https://www.kshs.org/archives/100367>

The members of the Haskell Institute Band of Lawrence, Kansas, standing in formation before an unidentified building. Probably from the earliest years of the band. Pictured are the bandmaster and 17 performers (left to right):

Prof. John Buck; Charles Kennedy (Potawatomi); James Williams (Ponca); Earnest Robitaille (Wyandotte); Frank Mohave (Apache); Edgar McLassey (Kaw); Hiram Bailey (Cheyenne); Eddie Darling (Potawatomi); Peter Bourassa (Potawatomi); Joe Abner (Peoria); Thomas Kemmis (Pawnee); Joe Hale (Potawatomi); Lewis H. Miller (Arapahoe); Frank Eagle (Ponca); John Tomey (Potawatomi); David Elmer (Arapahoe); Ira Sankey (Arapahoe); Fieldy Sweezy (Arapahoe).

1887, in January: Vučković (2008), p. 25, says that the Haskell band was started under superintendent Robinson, thus putting it into the 1887-1889 era. A much later local obit for John Buch says he began work at the school in January 1887 and organized the first band there. ARCIA has John Buch/Buck as wagon maker and bandmaster from ARCIA 1887, and the report on p. 322 makes clear that the band has just started, with a gift of instruments from citizens of Lawrence (see also ARCIA 1887, p. 240). So, the band must date from early 1887, probably with 1887-1888 as its first complete academic year. Buch is in ARCIA in 1895 as band master, and again in 1900. ARCIA 1899 has, instead, Henry Busch (an error?). Buch's obituary says he resigned as wagon maker after a few months, but was bandmaster until 1900, coming out from the town in the evenings. ARCIA entries show his salary dropping from \$600 to \$360 when he gives up other responsibilities and does only the band. Buch is Prussian, born ca. 1839; he came to US at age 12 ca. 1851, and was a resident of Lawrence from about 1867. He died February 6, 1917 at age 77.

1887, in October: the Haskell band entertained President Cleveland during his visit to Kansas City, just as the Genoa band did in Omaha a day or so earlier.

1889, in June: At the third annual Haskell commencement, the band of 19 pieces was led by John Buch (Kansas City Times, June 27, 1889, p. 2).

1889, in September: Haskell was ordered to send 25 students to the St. Joseph Exposition, so they send the band under Buch and also eight girls (Kansas City Times, September 12, 1889, p. 1).

1890: School has a brass band of 28 pieces (Topeka Weekly Capital, March 20, 1890, p. 6), or of 20 pieces (Springfield (Mass.) Republican, December 26, 1890, p. 8).

1893: Residency at the Chicago World's Fair

There was a plan to combine the Carlisle Band with those of Haskell and Genoa to play for

opening day ceremonies at the Chicago World's Fair; this did not come to fruition. However, the Haskell Band of twenty-two pieces (Rockford Daily Spectator, July 25, 1893, p. 2) or of sixteen pieces (Chicago Daily Inter Ocean, August 30, 1893, p. Suppl. 7) played daily during a twenty-day residency Chicago World's Fair in 1893 from July 19 to August 15, and further, they played in a monster concert on August 14th (Chicago Tribune, Aug. 15, 1893, p. 3).

The 16 performers, acc. the 1893 Daily Inter Ocean article, are:

Joe Abner, George Hicks, Nic Herr, Thomas King, George Choteau, Moses Allen, Henry Cornelius, John Prophet, Moses Williams, James Williams, George Walker, Peter Rouillard, Harvey Propeck, Louis Chaborn, Isaac Sidone, Charley Wesaw.

Some of these names overlap with those in the list for the undated photograph mentioned above.

1894: Student and Pawnee Indian William J. Pollock is called "leader of the Indian band" when he graduates (Kansas City Times, June 25, 1894, p. 2); the former student is recalled as band leader when he returns to the school for a visit in 1898; he was at Haskell for a total of ten years, from 1884 at age 13 to 1894 at age 23, and during that time he was for several years bandmaster and for one year drum major; an especially talented painter (and cartoonist) and also musically gifted (Kansas City Star, September 11, 1898, p. 11; Topeka Weekly Capital, September 23, 1898, p. 3); he died in Pawnee City, Okl. on March 2, 1899; probably what is meant here is that he was the student leader, or best student musician.

1894: Buch continues as band master (Lawrence Gazette, August 9, 1894, p. 2)

1898: H. B. Peairs becomes superintendent at Haskell on April 1, 1898 and serves there to 1910 (incl. the Dennison Wheelock years); then serves again, 1917-1931 (incl. the Nels Nelson years). He is a big supporter of the music program.

1899: Haskell continued to have a strong music program (BIA 1899, vol. I, p. 398).

1900-1901

ERNEST ROBITAILLE

Ernest Robitaille (1872-1933), Wyandotte, flute and piccolo soloist, came out from Carlisle and led the band for one year while studying law in Lawrence at the University of Kansas. He is in ARCIA as Haskell's night watchman, and his wife is an assistant teacher in 1901-1902. He was a former student and bandsman at Haskell and came to St. Louis in the summer of 1904 to be a member of the Government band there.

AROUND THIS TIME:

JAMES HOWARD (1881/1882/1883/1884, with 1884 as most common in Census Rolls), Sioux from Standing Rock, North Dakota, was a student at Haskell. James Howard is in the US 1900 Census at Haskell, birthday in May 1883, now age 17 in 1900. James Edward Howard died in 1944.

James Howard, Sioux, played solo clarinet in the Haskell Band in 1903 (Lawrence (KS) Jeffersonian Gazette, August 26, 1903, p. 1);
NB: the article gives all the band members' names.

He was once the "leader of the famous Haskell Indian School band" (Bismark (ND) Daily Tribune, July 28, 1915, p. 1). Could he possibly have held things together after Buch? He would have been quite young to be running the band. Would have been Buch protege, and possibly stayed to play for Dennison Wheelock.

James E. Howard was a tailor in Corson, South Dakota in the US 1910 Census. Our man is probably the James E. Howard who was at Standing Rock and then transferred to take charge of the tailor shop at Flandreau in 1914 (Phoenix, The Native American 15/38 (November 14, 1914), p. 517). Called a former Haskell pupil, and still at Flandreau, James Howard married Miss Susan (Susie) Redwing on February 17, 1917 at Pipestone, Minn. (The Indian Leader, 20/30 (March 30, 1917), p. 24). Sounds as if the 1917 move back to Standing Rock is after the marriage. In his 1918 WWI draft registration, he is a musician and factory employee in Flandreau.

He leads the Standing Rock reservation Indian band in the summer of 1915, and is said to be "at one time leader of the famous Haskell Indian school band" (Bismark (ND) Daily Tribune, July 28, 1915, p. 1; Grand Forks (ND) Daily Herald, July 28, 1915, p. 2), and he led them again in the summer of 1917 (The Indian Leader, 21/7 (October 19, 1917), p. 3): A reference in the Indian Leader (The Indian Leader 21/7 (October 19, 1917), p. 3): by implication a Haskell man, he has come up from McLaughlin and will have charge of the Standing Rock Band, and "James Howard is one of the best musicians in this section of the country and has been leader of many bands in his time."

Indian Census Rolls: James Howard age 13 (b.c. 1883) and John D. Howard (b.c. 1886), age 11, at Standing Rock Agency, in 1897; their mother is Marian Howard. John D. Howard is born ca. 1885 on some Census Rolls; he is 24 and born c. 1886 in the US 1910 Census.

John D. Howard is a laborer at the Standing Rock Agency in ARCIA 1904 & 1905, having been hired there in 1902 or 1903; he was born in Minnesota.

In 1919, Dan Howard, a Standing Rock Indian, is a member of the Leupp Indian School Band in Leupp, Arizona, and he is said to have been a pupil at Haskell and toured with the Haskell band for five years (Fort Yates (SD) Sioux County Pioneer, August 7, 1919, p. 1).

[NB: A Dan Howard was on the Fort Yates baseball team ca. 1904, 1906; J. Dan Howard was a tribal councilman, and he was the tribal chairperson of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in

1955-1956. Is James Howard actually James Dan Howard, i.e., one man? Or is J. Dan Howard a younger relative?]

E. C. STRICKLAND

1901-1902

E. C. (Erve Charles) Strickland (1872-1949), European-American, was appointed as music instructor in October 1901 (Sedan (KS) Lance, October 17, 1901, p. 6; Hoisington (KS) Dispatch, October 18, 1901, p. 2; Kansas City (KS) Gazette, October 22, 1901, p. 2; ARCIA 1902, giving his salary as the very high \$900, perhaps because he is also doing the band) and in Lawrence city directory as disciplinarian in 1902; wife is Ida B. Strickland. Erve or Erven (Irvin) 11/29/1872 - 5/6/1949), son of Edgar Charles Strickland (c.1847 -) and Sara L. Strickland (c.1849 -), was born in Michigan. He was Chief Musician of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry regiment, which saw service in the Philippines in 1898-1899, and he was then in the quartermaster's department in San Francisco, before the Haskell appointment (Sedan (KS) Lance, October 17, 1901, p. 6). His parents are in San Francisco in the US 1900 Census, and he is in a San Francisco City directory in 1901. Evidently at Haskell for just a year, 1901-1902, or perhaps for a year and a half, through to the end of 1902. Eventually traceable back in California for the rest of his long life, with younger second wife Elizabeth M. (Beth) Strickland (09/30/1886 - 12/29/1972).

1902-1903

1902, in the fall: Still Strickland, or making do with some local substitute?

DENNISON WHEELOCK

1902/03-1904

Dennison Wheelock, Haskell's first native American bandmaster (Oneida), served at the school from very late in 1902 or from the beginning of January 1903 for the spring term, then a whole academic year, 1903-1904, and into December 1904, thus for two calendar years spread over three academic years. He is nominally the assistant disciplinarian. He prepared the band, it played at the St. Louis Fair 1904 either for one stint or for two, and then it toured afterward. He then took its core private and professionalized it.

ARCIA 1903, p. 564, lists him as assistant disciplinarian and gives his salary as \$720.

ARCIA 1904, p. 668 calls Dennison Wheelock bandleader and says his salary continues to be \$720.

The Indian Leader, Nov. 21, 1902, p. 3 announces that Miss Robbins resigns effective Nov. 30, which is more or less exactly when Wheelock arrives.

The Indian Leader VI/39, December 19, 1902, p. 2 "Mr. Dennison Wheelock Has Been Transferred" announces that Dennison Wheelock transferred from Flandreau to be Haskell's assistant

disciplinarian (which OIA confirms) and band/ orchestra/ mandolin club person; comes with wife and two children.

The Indian Leader of Jan. 30, 1903 reports the death of an infant son, Leland, in Lawrence.

Littlefield and Parins give 1903; if the Haskell band was ready to tour in the summer of 1903 (see below), he is probably auditioning for the St. Louis gig (against Genoa?!); undated small clipping from local KS paper about wife Louise in NARA visiting Lawrence, KS says he was "bandmaster here for several years"; there is a Schwarz and Schwarz reference to the fact that he was at Haskell in charge of music "for a couple of years" before St. Louis 1904 [suppl. p. 36]; RM = Red Man and Helper XIX/8 = IV/4, Friday, September 18, 1903, p. 2 identifies Wheelock as Band Master; his own statement in NARA records, however, says one year. Hauptman thinks that he was appointed in 1903 (Hauptman, p. 128). When Bell writes about a loss of an infant, this must be Leland in Jan 1903, not Paul. Newspaper clipping from Lawrence dated August 25, 1903 [Hauptman, p. 134, n. 11] suggests he has been there a year already.

The Haskell Band, whipped into shape by Wheelock in one semester, and amplified with ringers, no doubt, tours in the summer of 1903 in July and August; it was a 30 or 40 piece band; they were out for six weeks, mostly in a static engagement in Colorado at Denver and Pueblo, incl. 3 weeks in Denver (Metronome, March, 1904 art.; NU Granzer thesis, p. 87; Conn's Truth clipping from vol. 5, no. 7 (Nov. 1903); Google archiv hit; McAnally, p. 4); Red Man and Helper III/52, August 21, 1903, p. 3 mentions Wheelock and Haskell band having successful season in Colorado and other Western states; also toured the country, acc. S&S suppl. p. 36 (Naaah!)

The 1904 pamphlet discussed below has extensive quotes from

Denver Times
Denver News
Pueblo Times
Pueblo Chieftain
Pueblo Star-Journal
Pueblo Star
Colorado Springs

from which it appears that in 1903 they were a band of 33 and played in Pueblo (engaged by the Tramway company), Colorado Springs (at the Grand Stand), and Denver (at City Park), with a return engagement in Pueblo; by one reference, they hoped for engagements in Salt Lake City (3 weeks) and Kansas City (2 weeks), which would keep them busy up to September 30, so the tour evidently unfolded in July and August; by another reference, they were going east, booked solid after Pueblo until Haskell opens again. They had a huge crowd reported at 100,000 in Denver on Saturday, August 8, 1903; then back to Pueblo in that week, and they returned to Lawrence on Monday, August 17, 1903.

Metronome cover and article in March 1904, discussing success of 1903 (last summer's) tour:

"There is maintained in almost every Indian School a small band composed of students. That a few are better than the rest is entirely due to the energy of their instructors. . . . the

Haskell Indian Band [is] not merely a boys' band but an up-to-date aggregation of capable musicians trained in every respect for high class concert work."; summer engagements at the St. Louis fair and Willow Grove are already set, and "a more extended effort will be made this coming summer to place the band where the greatest number of people can hear them than heretofore and agents will soon be on the road booking the band at the principal parks of the East." (Metronome, March 1904)

1903-1904

At the end of summer 1903 touring, Dennison is reported in the Carlisle school paper as Band Master at Haskell and travelling on Haskell business (Red Man and Helper, XIX/8 = IV/4, Sept. 18, 1903, p. 2).

Over this full school year, the band prepares for the St. Louis World's Fair, for touring, and for a possible departure into the professional ranks. The band was enlarged from 32 to 40 and new instruments were purchased for it. Wheelock goes to Chicago in October and St. Louis in January on business to make arrangements.

1903, in August: Big article on the band, with large photo, in Lawrence, KS, The Jeffersonian Gazette, August 26, 1903, p. 1.

1903, in September: The Haskell band of 35 under Wheelock will play for the annual reunion of the Kansas Grand Army of the Republic in Lawrence this week (Topeka State Journal, September 14, 1903, p. 1).

The band plays in Lawrence, KC, Topeka, KU campus; JR comes into town in late April; Haskell Indian band plays at inaugural May Music Festival at KU in 1904 (McAnally).

Soloists include vocalists Blanche Lyons and Stella Robbins, and Joe Bartholomew and Flannery (cornet), and Robert Bruce on euphonium. [plus Efren/Efrin Hernandez on violin]

1904, in February: News is released early in the month of a July 10-16 engagement at a big park in Philadelphia (Baxter Springs (KS) News, February 4, 1904, p. 7; Kinsley (KS) The Kinsley Graphic, February 5, 1904, p. 3); "A Philadelphia park has contracted with the Haskell Indian band to play during a week in July for \$1,600. There is profit in being able to double in brass" (Kansas City Star, February 19, 1904, p. 6, in "Kansas Notes").

Brochure/pamphlet with program and roster, "Haskell Indian Band" (1904), at Haskell Institute Records, Kansas Collection, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas. Vučković (2008), pp. 140-141 and n. 37.

Pamphlet quote of Wheelock (see also Vučković [2008]):

"The original Indian music is a strange thing. It is devoid of harmony, but the melody and time are there, and it is easily harmonized. Some great critics say that our aboriginal music is the same as played by all primitive people the world over. Chinese music itself is built on

the same principle. I am planning now a composition called the evolution of music. I hope to show the growth of harmony.

First, some of our musicians will come out in Indian costume, playing some primitive melody. Others will follow playing something more advanced, and so on until the whole band is on the stage and we are rendering the best grand opera."

1904, in March: the resignation of JR from Carlisle (in order to come out to play with his brother's band (Harrisburg Patriot, March 29, 1904)

1904, in April: Harrisburg Patriot, April 4, 1904: the Wheelock brothers have formed a professional Indian band; The Patriot, April 4, 1904, p. 6 has it that "The Wheelock brothers have formed a professional Indian Band of which J. Riley Wheelock is leader and his brother, Dennison, manager. They will make a tour of the west, coming east in the summer to fulfill engagements at Philadelphia, New York and the sea shore resorts."

1904 PRE-FAIR TOUR

1904, in May: There are early plans to return to Pueblo and Denver (as in 1903) for two weeks before the St. Louis fair, but these plans fall through. Instead, the band leaves Sunday, May 28, 1904, for a tour through Kansas and Missouri into early June. They are managed by "the polite and gentlemanly Mr. John Hammitt."

NB This is Lieurance territory! Could he have had a hand in it?

Weir City

Iola (six days at the Crouch Electric Park, June 5-10)

Cherryvale

Coffeyville

Independence

Columbus

Galena

Neodesha

Parsons, Ks (to the south, near Pittsburg and Coffeyville, Ks)

and Nevada and Webb City, Mo.

From the Haskell band, I think only Jacob Morgan jumps ship to the Chilocco/Nelson band.

Meanwhile, Dennison raids Carlisle for bandsmen to beef up THE Haskell Band for summer 1904. Red Man and Helper, July 15, 1904, p. 3. RM&H says there are 12 from Carlisle, but gives only ten names, one of which is JR. Former Carlisle students who are players include:

James Wheelock [clarinet and concertmaster, b. 1874, Oneida, Carlisle c.1891-1896, grad. class of 1896] c. 30

James Flanery [cornet; Alaskan from Sitka, Carlisle 1893-1903, grad. class of 1894, cornet soloist in 1900]

Malpas Cloud [Malpass Cloud, Malpass D. Cloud; b. c.1870, Chippewa, Carlisle 1889-1894, he is first tenor horn in 1891 band] c. 34

Robert Bruce [euphonium, b.c. 1879, Sioux, Carlisle 1898-1902, euphonium soloist in 1900] c. 25

Lon Spiechi [percussionist; Alonzo or Alonze Speeche or Spieche, b.c. 1882, Apache, Carlisle 1898-1902, grad class of 1901] c. 22; RM&H, Friday, August 1, 1902, p. 3, says that Alonzo Spieche '01 has been appointed shoe and harness maker at Hoopa Valley Indian School in California.

Joseph Ruiz [cornet, Juan Ruis, b.c. 1885, Pueblo, Carlisle 1898-1904, grad. class of 1903] c. 19

Casper Peters [b. 1874, Tuscarora] c. 20

Junahuska Standingdeer [Junaluska, trombone/bass, b. 1881, Cherokee] c. 23

Charles Corson [cornet, b.c. 1880, Piegan/Blackfoot, Carlisle 1894-1902, grad class of 1900, Wheelock band in 1907] c. 24

Edward Valley [b.c. 1881, Ojibwe (Chippewa)] c. 23

Red Man and Helper IV/34, Friday, April 22, 1904, p. 3: "Joseph Ruiz, class 1903, has gone to join the Haskell Brass Band, Lawrence, Kansas . . . If they keep on in this way the Haskell Band will soon be an ex-Carlisle Band."

In respect of the make-up of the band, the Lawrence Daily World in spring 1904 (quoted by McAnally, p. 22, and note 91) said that Dennison Wheelock "has been training this band for two years and a half, having in the first place selected from the various parts of the country the best of the professional Indian musicians," and that musicians were selected by "Uncle Sam," which sounds as if they view it as more like his group than one belonging to Haskell, and going back to the 1900 and 1901 plans, and/or early 1902; moreover, McAnally quotes the Lawrence Daily World about how "the Indian band is different from other college bands, for while they usually change in instrumentation and membership from year to year, this one is maintained and supported as a permanent organization."

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

1904, June 14-25, at the St. Louis Fair:

In the summer of 1904 Wheelock leads the Haskell band at an engagement at the St. Louis World's Fair for 12 days from Tuesday to Saturday, June 14-25 [see S&S, pp. 000-00]; they arrived on June 13, 1904 (St. Louis Republic, June 14, 1904, p. 3); they are paid \$750 per week for 40 men, for a total of \$1500; that would be \$18.75 per man per week by simple division, but if Dennison got 20%, then that would be \$600 a week for the men, or just \$15 per man per week; we are in the ballpark to assume that the men earned \$2.00 per day, plus a larger sum for the conductor, and something to cover some of the expenses; James is on board as concertmaster; Mrs. [Blanche] Lyons of Kansas University in Lawrence is the soprano soloist (RM&H, July 15, 1904); for their final gig they played Saturday, June 25 at an evening reception from 8:00 to 11:00 on Dedication Day at the NY State building, and then will leave for a concert tour through Eastern cities (see St. Louis Republic, June 26, 1904, p. 26 and p. 30); they are so popular that management tries to get them to extend their stay by a week, and then tries to get them back for the fall.

Lawrence (KS) Weekly World, June 23, 1904, p. 5 prints copy from the official program about the band. Says they will tour after the Fair, and then return "later in the season for another World's fair engagement."

1904 SUMMER TOUR AFTER THE FAIR

After the Fair, Wheelock then immediately took the group on a two-month summer tour under professional management from late June through mid August, swinging east and then back into the Midwest.

Hits on Google Archive and Old Fulton NY Postcards indicate where they were out in July and August in the Midwest (Stevens Point, Fort Wayne, Decatur, etc.). Could this have been Wiley's group instead? Depends. Probably is Wiley in Decatur on August 3-4, 1904.

Later, it's Dennison Wheelock; see The Fort Wayne News, August 19, 1904 [Google archives hit]), near the end of the bigger tour of the summer after St. Louis; big towns included Indianapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York, Louisville (see official Fair program and Schwarz and Schwarz, suppl., pp. 36-37; in the end, no evidence for NY or Chicago); described variously as a band of 50 or of 70 boys (50 seems better = reference to 50 Conn instruments); group had plans to tour the US and England.

Mt Vernon, Stubenville, Youngstown, East Liverpool, Cleveland, Cincinnati, OH
Philadelphia (Willow Grove), Carlisle (Mt. Holly), and Pittsburgh (Calhoun Park), PA
Indianapolis, Richmond, Fort Wayne, New Albany, Evansville, IN
Louisville, KY
Wheeling and Parkersville, WV

1904, June 26: Terre Haute on Sunday evening, June 26

1904, June 29-30: By one hit, they were in Jackson Park in Cambridge City, IN (ca. 20 miles west of Richmond) on June 29 and 30; however, Red Man and Helper IV/47, Friday, July 22, 1904, p. 3, says they gave concerts on June 29 and 30 at Richmond, Indiana, at the Driving Park, east of the City."

1904, July 8: Red Man and Helper IV/45, Friday, July 8, 1904, p. 2: Haskell Band coming for 2 concerts near Carlisle at Mt. Holly Park on Friday, July 8

1904, July 9: Red Man and Helper IV/46, Friday, July 15, 1904, p. 3: the Haskell Band dropped in on Carlisle and the school on Saturday the 9th, the day after their Mt. Holly concerts; they are "filling an engagement this week at Willow Grove, near Philadelphia. It is the plan of the leader to make an extended tour, and they will probably go to Europe in the Fall . . . the Wheelock brothers . . . are full of hopes that they will succeed in winning popular approval to the extent of making the venture pay financially, as well as show what opportunity may do for the native American." This language is repeated in The Indian Leader (Haskell), and quoted by McAnally (p. 23)

1904, July 11-16: The engagement at Willow Grove Park (outside Philadelphia) was reportedly for a week (at \$1600 or \$1900) including Friday, July 15, and Saturday July 16, 1904 afternoon and evening concerts, so that would be from Sunday the 10th or (better) Monday the 11th through Saturday the 16th; see McAnally; Willow Grove web site; Trenton Times, Thursday, July 14, 1904, p. 7 and Trenton Times, Sat. July 16, 1904, p. 10 for the Haskell Band at Willow Grove on the 16th; they were such a hit that they were awarded a medal on the 15th and a loving cup on the 16th; the Indian Leader, August 6, 1904?, pp. 2 and 3; Stevens bio. in Rehrig says "another favorite venue was Willow Grove Park in Philadelphia, where citizens presented him with a gold medal and a silver cup in recognition of his accomplishments. Over 70,000 people attended the band's last performance at Willow Grove in 1904." S&S story about gold medal and loving cup put in 1903 [suppl. p. 36;]; Stevens/Rehrig puts properly in 1904; Dennison's 1905 letter to Pratt remembers 30,000 people

On to Parkersburg, West Virginia (McAnally)

Red Man and Helper IV/47, Friday, July 22, 1904, p. 3: having "left Willow Grove, they go to Pittsburgh next where they expect to play, and then on to Ohio." From Pittsburgh (Calhoun Park) they go to Youngstown and Cincinnati (Coney Island)

1904, in July: Cincinnati at Coney Island for two-day engagement on Saturday and Sunday, July 23 and 24 [Sunday programs in McAnally], but then they were re-engaged for an entire week (McAnally; also ref. in Indian Leader and Haskell history bk, Elzea 1978);

1904, in July: Played at the Jockey Park Club in Louisville, KY for the week of Mon. July 25-Sun July 31 (Kentucky Irish American, Saturday, July 23, 1904, p. 2 and Saturday, July 30, p. 4)

1904, in August: Cincinnati, August 1-7: a return to Cincinnati on Monday, August 1 for a week through Sunday, August 7

1904, in August: played at Rock Springs Park (a major amusement park), in Chester, WVa, just across the Ohio river from East Liverpool, Ohio (see quote from East Liverpool Star in The Indian Leader, August 6, 1904)

1904, in August: The Arrow, I/1, Thursday, August 25, 1904, p. 3: the Haskell band with the Wheelocks is in Fort Wayne, Ind, on August 20, and "they will take a little vacation soon before starting out for the winter's trip."

1904, in September: they played a week in Evansville, Ind. at Cook's Park, from Sunday, Sept. 4, presumably to Sat. Sept. 10 (Evansville Courier and Press, September 5, 1904, p. 4); they disbanded in Evansville, Ind. (Beinecke letter)

1904, in September: They apparently swung by the St. Louis fair briefly on their way back to Lawrence (St. Louis Globe-Democrat, September 13, 1904, p. 4)

1904, in September: Return to Lawrence on September 13.

1904-1905

1904, in September: Wheelock is one of the organizers of the National Indian Republican association, which is encouraging Indians who are citizens to vote Republican, and just as he stumped for McKinley four years ago, so he is being encouraged to stump for T. R. Roosevelt, in whom he has the fullest confidence (Lawrence Daily World, September 27, 1904, p. 2).

1904, in September: Parezo and Fowler, p. 156, say that the Haskell Band returned later in the season to St. Louis Fair for two weeks ending Oct. 1, repeating the Official Program ref. to returning later in the season (S&S, p. 41); they may have known that officials had asked the band for a return engagement (McAnally, quoting Lawrence papers); if the later September date is right, their second visit was not a stint at the fair after Wiley's official band leaves to go on tour, because that begins October 12.

The second engagement is mentioned in a Cleveland newspaper on September 4, after which they will come to Cleveland to play "as the opening attraction of the series of Sunday "Pop" concerts at Grays' armory" (Cleveland Plaindealer, September 4, 1904, p. 26).

No trace of this later visit to the Fair, though. They did not do it.

1904, in October: The Haskell Indian band plays all week, October 2-7, in Lawrence for the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the town (Kansas City Star, October 3, 1904, p. 64)

FALL 1904 TOUR

1904, in October: Plans for major lyceum tour and European trip are first mentioned in August 1903; a Slayton tour of ten weeks is mentioned in April 1904; in April and June 1904, local newspapers are advertising the band for their fall lecture series; in early September 1904 the next tour is to be for several months; it then actually takes shape as a tour leaving town on Monday, October 10 for Clay Center and then only two weeks seems to be lined up ("an itinerancy of two weeks"); Wheelock signed a deal with the Slayton Lyceum Bureau of Chicago for a four-year term of service with a handsome salary and a probable European tour (Lawrence papers; McAnally; etc.)

They were under a Lyceum Bureau sponsorship; for a four week engagement (Parezo and Fowler, p. 437, n. 43).

Schwarz and Schwarz, supp. p. 37 has it that they toured under the management of the Slayton Lyceum Bureau of Chicago, with the name "Wheelock's United States Indian Band," and that the organization had plans to tour the US and England (S&S cite the Conn magazine for December 4, p. [2]). Also, photo 14 in S&S, suppl., has the caption "The Haskell Indian Band of Lawrence, Kansas, under the Direction of Denison [sic] Wheelock, as it appeared at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, with a complete set of Conn Instruments. Now Enroute, En Grand Concert Tour, under the name of Wheelock's United States Indian

Band."

They played at least into December---over eight weeks---definitely as Wheelock and the Haskell Band, or "Wheelock's Indian Band (the Haskell Indian Band)" or "Wheelock's United States Indian Band (Formerly Haskell Band)"

And there was more:

Quad Cities Online, April 20, 2004, in the column "100 Years Ago": Rock Island YMCA books the Haskell Indian Band for next season (i.e., for 1904-1905 season).

The Arrow, I/2, Thursday, September 1, 1904, p. 3: printer Phineas Wheelock "may join the Wheelock band, for the winter trip." The Arrow, I/6, Thursday, September 29, 1904, p. 3: J.R. has been in town and now is leaving for Haskell, while mamma and Isabel leave for Philadelphia; there is to be a mid-west tour.

Whatever the publicity blurbs, papers tend to report a band of only 32 or 34; sometimes toured as "the US Indian Band."

The Native American v. 5, October 22, 1904, p. 286: repeats the [Slayton] blurb, reporting that Wheelock's United States Indian Band . . . will make tours of the United States and Europe under the management . . .

They were anticipated to play on the Lyceum series in Manchester, IA in the fall (Manchester, IA, Democrat, May 4, 1904, p. 11).

They are clearly out on the road again in later October, November, and December:

Short term itinerary from October 10, 1904 slated to include:

Clay Center, Concordia, Beloit, Clyde, Minneapolis, Newton, Hutchinson, Coffeyville, and Pittsburg, KS
Joplin, Nevada, Pleasant Hill, Independence, Carrollton, and Kirksville, Mo.

Iowa City, Cedar Rapids, Cedar Falls, Davenport, Decatur, Bay City (MI), Saginaw (MI), Benton Harbor (MI), Owasso (MI), Bloomington, IL

1904, October 10 or 12: trip begins; papers anticipate leaving on the 10th and going to play that day at Clay Center; the evening paper, Lawrence Journal-World, October 10, p. 1 clearly says they left *today*, though other refs. say they pull out of town on the 12th. "The band is starting on its way to glory."

1904, October 14: Hutchinson, Kans.

1904, October 19: Nevada, Mo.

1904, October 27: Spencer, Ia.

1904, October 29: Cedar Falls Concert on Saturday, October 29; Cedar Falls Gazette, October 25, 1904, p. 1: "it is generally acknowledged in musical circles that the Haskell organization is the finest Indian band in the United States."

1904, October 30: Waterloo, Ia.

1904, October 31: Cedar Rapids concert; a Cedar Rapids paper, the Coe College Cosmos, October 19, 1904 reports upcoming concert on October 31; Iowa City Daily Press, November 2, 1904, p. 5 reports on the success of the Cedar Rapids concert

1904, November 2: Manchester, Ia. (or Independence, Ia.?)

1904, November 3: Davenport/Rock Island concert is Thursday, November 3, 1904; Tri-City Evening Star (Davenport, IA), October 25, 1904, p. 6 says they will be playing in a lyceum tour ("Salvation Lyceum Bureau of Chicago"---must mean Slayton) under the local auspices of the Rock Island YMCA; Iowa City ref. (Iowa City Daily Press, Wednesday, November 2, 1904, p. 5) calls it Wheelock's Haskell Band, playing in the 1904-05 series sponsored by the YMCA; an on-line search hit finds the Quad cities On-Line website, and for the date April 20, 2004, there is a citation "100 Years Ago" to the fact that the Rock Island YMCA has booked the Haskell Indian Band for next season---this means that at the end of the 1903-1904 season, they book the band for 1904-1905, probably for this concert in late fall 1904

1904, November 4: Decorah, Ia.

1904, November 5: Dubuque, Ia.

?? 1904, November 6: La Crosse, Wisc.??

?? 1904, November: Owosso, Mich. The Evening Argus (Owosso, MI), Tuesday, October 11, 1904, p. 2 and Wednesday, October 12, 1904, p. 2: advertisement for a lecture course to include the Haskell Indian Band, presumably in November, given the rest of the printed schedule.

1904, November 16: Muskegon, Mich. (Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle, June 21, 1904, p. 5; Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle, November 15, 1904, p. 2)

1904, November 17: St. John's, Mich.

1904, November 18: Bay City, Mich. (Bay City Times (MI), November 17, 1904 Bay City Times (MI), November 19, 1904, p. 6; Bay City Daily Tribune (MI), November 19, 1904, p. 4)

1904, November 19: Saginaw, Mich. (Saginaw News, November 17, 1904, p. 5 and November 21, 1904)

1904, November 20: Battle Creek, Mich.

1904, November 22: Benton Harbor, Mich.; Benton Harbor, MI Nov. 24, 1904 (see "50 Years Ago" in The News-Palladium (Benton Harbor, MI), Wednesday, November 24, 1954, p. 2)

1904, November 23: Adrian, Mich.

1904, November 24: Tecumseh, Mich.

1904, November 25: Hillsdale, Mich.

1904, November 27: Cleveland, Ohio, at Gray's Armory, opening concert to kick off a season-long Sunday afternoon "Pops" concert series (Cleveland Plaindealer, Nov. 13, 1904, p. 13; Cleveland Plaindealer, Nov. 27, 1904, p. 24)

1904, November 28: Angola, Ind.

1904, November 29 [?]: Alexandria, Ind.

1904, November 30: Elkhart, Ind. Played for the Elkhart Lecture Association on November 30 (Elkhart Truth, December 1, 1904; Elkhart Daily Review, December 1, 1904, p 5).

1904, December 3: Ottawa, Ill.

1904, December 8: Bloomington, Ill.; Played in the Illinois Wesleyan lecture series in Bloomington, Ill. on Dec. 8 as the Haskell Indian Band---band of 32

1904, December 9: Played Decatur, Ill.; Milliken University lecture course in the university auditorium on Friday, December 9. Steadily advertised in the fall in the Decatur paper as the famous Haskell Indian Band of 34 pieces.

1904, December 11: Paris, Ill.

On tour, the band is called the Haskell Institute Band; Haskell Institute Indian Band; Haskell Indian Band; Haskell's Indian Band; and with mention of "in United States service" (McAnally). The Decatur Review (Decatur, IL) reports on Sunday, December 4, 1904, that it had been decided to change the name from "US Indian Band" to "Wheelock's US Indian Band" to recognize Wheelock and 'to do away with confusion'; that confusion was probably about Wiley's group, the "real" US Government Indian Band from the St. Louis Fair, which had launched out on its own in the fall and so the possibility arose of confusion; also, perhaps the ties with Haskell were being severed. And the Decatur Review, Wednesday, December 7, 1904, p. 10, speaks of "Wheelock's United States Indian band, formerly the Haskell Indian band"; the review in the Decatur Review, Saturday, December 10, 1904, p. 3 calls it Wheelock's United States Indian band and says it is an ensemble of 36.

1904, in December: Wheelock leaves Haskell at the end of the fall term 1904; he is not at Haskell in OIA 1905 report; Is he out of Indian Service in 1904-05 and trying to make a go of it with the band? Not all year. Is he officially at Haskell when he's taking out the band in the fall? Seems so. The year 1904-1905 marks the start of a new emphasis on vocational education at Haskell; could this have made the environment less appealing to Wheelock? He was there four terms, from December 1902 to December 1904.

SPRING 1905

Wheelock separates from Haskell. His job is advertised in December 1904 and May 1905.

1904, in December: The Indian Leader VIII/35, December 16, 1904, p. 4, runs an advertisement for a new bandmaster for Haskell: "WANTED ---A good bandmaster; one who can give instruction on violin and mandolin, as well as band instruments. A man who has had military training preferred. The salary is \$720 per year."

Not known if there is any band at all this spring at Haskell, with Wheelock is taking its core away with him to tour. Wheelock brings the band men to Chicago to drill for the new season; clearly strips Haskell of much talent.

The Indian Leader VIII/35, December 16, 1904, p. 4, runs an advertisement for a new bandmaster for Haskell: "WANTED ---A good bandmaster; one who can give instruction on violin and

mandolin, as well as band instruments. A man who has had military training preferred. The salary is \$720 per year."

The Indian Leader, May 5, 1905 reports that "The band boys who will tour with Mr. Wheelock are now in Chicago practicing at Steinway Hall. All are in good shape for work. They have elaborate new uniforms."

This suggests that some but not all of the band is drawn from Haskell, and that it is likely under Conn? sponsorship. Surely they are still with Slayton.

1905, in May: Haskell advertisement for a band leader for \$720, who will have to sit a Civil Service examination (Charleston (SC) Evening Post, May 6, 1905, p. 5; Baltimore Sun, May 2, 1905, p. 6, etc.).

Advertisement for Dennison Wheelock's professional band:

"The Only Professional American Indian Band in the World . . . Comprising Forty-Five Picked American Indian Musicians, Graduates of Carlisle School and Other Famous Institutions in the United States."

Cumberland County Historical Society, Box P1-10-3: Advertisement (as cited in Bazar Vanderbilt thesis, pp. 84-85)

1905 SUMMER TOUR

1905, in June: The all-star band of fifty, now the United States Indian Band, undertakes a major summer tour with significant residencies

1905, in June: The Decatur Review for Tuesday, June 6, 1905, has Wheelock is playing in Decatur at "Dreamland," and still refers to the band as the Haskell Indian Band.

1905, in June: Wheelock writes Pratt on June 14, 1905 about financial juggling and to say he's in a financial pinch (Hauptman, p. 129, and p. 137, n. 50, from a letter in the Pratt papers at Yale); Wheelock is doing advance work for the band on the road from Cincinnati, and writing to Pratt, who is no longer at Carlisle.

Hauptman summarizes the letter: Wheelock "was unable to survive financially without the efforts of Pratt and the superintendent's now shrinking base of financial supporters. . . . Wheelock was supporting an aging father, numerous siblings, a wife, and a son and could no longer survive as a musician without this support. The Oneida's financial pinch eventually led to his resignation from Haskell."

Wheelock also discusses a lawsuit against Peairs for defrauding him of concert receipts.

CHARLES H. SCHAFFNER

1905-1907

The Haskell bandmaster job was advertised in December 1904 (as above) and May 1905. Charles Schaffner (European-American, 1858/62-1916) and his wife leave Phoenix to travel to Lawrence in July 1905, presumably to take the reins (Phoenix Arizona Republican, July 19, 1905, p. 3). He had been at Phoenix as bandmaster for one year only, in 1904-1905. Chas. H. Schaffner is appointed band leader at Haskell, announced in November 1906, at \$720 (Chilocco Indian School Journal, 7/3 (January 1907), p. 69). The band makes its first public appearance on October 6, 1905, in new uniforms, only four weeks after being formed this fall (Lawrence Journal-World, October 6, 1905, p. 1). After two years----and poised at the beginning of his third in Lawrence---Schaffner is forced to resign on account of ill health on October 15, 1907 (Phoenix Native American, October 13, 1907, p. 281). By 1910 he is county assessor for Allen Co., KS.

G. C. BOLLMAN

1907

Gilmer Caruthers Bollman (1881 - 1924). Bollman, of Hopkinton, Ia., has been appointed band leader at Haskell Indian school, Kansas (Omaha World-Herald, June 2, 1907, p. 16). A reference to De Poe (the next bandmaster) being in place for two-and-a-half years suggests that Bollman may only have served in the fall of 1907, in view of Schaffner's health.

G. C. Bollman, A. B., was listed on the faculty of Lenox College in Hopkinton, Iowa for Stringed Instruments in The Iowa Official Register (1906), p. 587. also, listed as a faculty member at some institution (which must be Lenox, a Presbyterian college) for Violin and Ensemble Playing, 1902-1905, in snippet view of One Hundred Years of the Iowa Presbyterian Church (1932) p. 488. In 1908, he leads the Hopkinton Trombone Band, in snippet view of Iowa State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 14 (1908), p. 839. He subsequently moves to Chicago and becomes a railroad clerk.

ROBERT REGINALD DEPOE

1907-1910

Haskell's second Native American bandmaster, R. R. Depoe (Siletz; 1875/1876/1877 - May 20, 1938) went to school at Chemawa and then at Carlisle and Haskell and has stints as bandmaster at Haskell for two years and then much later at Chemawa. He may have begun in later fall 1907 or spring 1908 and served for two-and-a-half years.

MATTHEW J. FLYNN

1910-1917

For seven years, the bandmaster is Matthew J. Flynn (or Matthew S. [Simon] Flynn). Flynn is Irish (1861 - 1932), arrived in the US by 1880 (age 19 in US 1880 Census), and was previously a U.S. Army musician for about 20 years before entering Indian Service. He was a military musician in the 8th Cavalry and other bands, 1884-1904. Flynn, wife, and family were in

South Dakota for that state's 1905 Census. He is in Washington, DC in the US 1920 Census. He is the bandmaster at the Fort Totten Indian School in the US 1930 Census, age 68, with his wife, Lydia Olive Flynn (1871-1937).

The bandmaster at Fort Shaw Indian School for three years, 1907-1910. He is officially the show and harness maker at Fort Shaw, and receives a raise from \$720 to \$840 in 1909 (The Native American 10/41 (December 4, 1909), p. 419). For his appointment by transfer from Fort Shaw to Haskell, see The Indian School Journal, August 1910, p. 16.

He is at Haskell in the US 1910 Census.

"Matthew Flynn, Band Master, has been with Haskell Institute three years, and formerly served in the same capacity at the Fort Shaw, Montana, school. Mr. Flynn also saw eighteen years service in the regular army as a musician" (Lawrence: Today and Yesterday, Supplement to the Lawrence Daily World (1913), p. 100).

NB from 1912-1918, A. M. Venne is at Haskell as athletic director but has no role in the band. In the summer of 1916, both Flynn and A. Venne from Haskell participate in the Summer Institute there (Native American, vol. 17 (1916), p. 228).

NELS S. NELSON

1917-1923

1917 Hervey Peairs is back at Haskell as superintendent of the school; he hires Nelson from Genoa for music and tries to hire Gus Welch from Carlisle for football, eventually getting a different Carlisle man instead as football coach. He is ambitious to make Haskell the new Carlisle.

Nelson took over the Haskell School band for six years from 1917 to 1923, and after a brief retirement, returned to the school. He toured with them in 1919 and in the late 1920s.

1917 Nelson transfer to Haskell Indian School in Lawrence, KS after the 1916-17 school year at Genoa; he is 50. No refs. yet to any tailoring at Haskell; seems he was hired exclusively as bandmaster, to do musical ensembles. This is apparently a major promotion and opportunity, suggesting that he is only doing music at Haskell. Arrives with Peairs and new football coach, Carlisle's former quarterback Gus Welch, as part of renewal or new momentum at Haskell, probably in light of forthcoming Carlisle closure.

Nelson and family members (wife, son, daughters) moved into a cottage on the grounds at Haskell and evidently are soon absorbed into the community. The children often help concertize (Naomi on violin---often in duets with her father, Gladys singing or playing the piano, Morton on flute). During the Haskell years his wife dies, Naomi dies, and Gladys and Morton go out on their own.

1917-1918

These years at Haskell are able to be followed through The Indian Leader. Nelson energizes the band and the orchestra, which quickly make "splendid progress" (The Indian Leader some time in 1917-1918). Enlistments on account of WWI had drained the musical ensembles at the beginning of the year, but by the end, "with diligence they had reached a high standard" (The Indian Leader, some time in spring 1918, p. 3).

1918-1919

On February 20, 1919, Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow Lieurance gave a concert at Haskell. Lieurance may also have been laying the groundwork for the subsequent 1919 Chautauqua tour.

Lieurance writes (June 12, 1919): "I can offer the Haskell band. The best Indian band in the world and possibly myself as director for next summer. I have the Haskell Indian orchestra of 16 pieces and two soloists on the Community chautauquas this summer. All genuine Indians and good folks and ability." The Haskell band/orchestra does not end up on his 1920 or 1921 lists.

By the end of year two, then, Nelson is able to be ambitious. In the Summer of 1919, an orchestra of 14 Haskell boys is on the Chautauqua circuit. Acc. Vučković (2008), p. 142-43 (citing Chautauqua pamphlet, June 29-July 3, 1919, Littlestown, Pennsylvania, Box 1, SC, HR, RG 75, NACPR); it is touring through the Community Chautauqua system, on a 13-week contract as the fourth-day attraction for two and a half hours of music a day, in native costumes as well as in uniforms, touring through the New England states and Canada. It is organized, in fact, through Lieurance at the NU SOM, with a number of other performers aboard]; Vučković (2008) cites a letter from Peairs to the NU School of Music about this upcoming tour. Gettysburg Times comment on Biglerville mentions that "the leader and daughter are white people", so one of the kids was along.

1919 tour of Haskell Band with featured performers Fred Cardin, George La Mere, Sansa Carey, Paul Chilson, etc. can be traced as day four of a five-day Chautauqua. Their trip was planned to last nearly three months, beginning June 12 and going to the end of August or into early September, hitting very small towns, starting in Georgia and going up into the Eastern coast states, and going to Toronto as one of the last stops. Included performances of music by Prof. Charles Skilton of KU. (Lawrence Journal-World, June 3, 1919, p. 1, 8; Kansas City Star, June 8, 1919, p. 13).

"Three months" could mean all or part of June, July, and August, or it could mean 12 or more weeks. As the day 4 attraction, they would have been in Lumberton, NC on June 13, so that might have been one of their very first appearances. They started in NC, then went north to MD, PA, and NY, perhaps swinging west across the Empire State and then quickly north from the Buffalo area to Toronto; evidently still touring and back in PA at the end of August.

This ensemble has second billing (so afternoon and evening shows, as headliner and as curtain-raiser) they might have started somewhere else than Lumberton, hitting June 12 as day four of a Chautauqua that came to some nearby town starting June 9.

June 10-14 Lumberton, N.C. (on June 13)
June 13-17 Smithfield, NC
June 14-18 Spring Hope, N.C.

Also Washington NC
Also Scotland Neck, N.C. (after June 13)
Also Dunn, NC (after June 13)
Also Staunton, VA (after June 17)
Also Emporia, VA

June 21-25 Harrisbonburg, VA (on June 24)
June 22-26 Frederick, MD (on June 25)
June 26-30 Mount Wolf, PA
June 27-July 1 Addison, NY
June 30-July 4 New Oxford, PA
July 1-5 Biglerville, PA (for Arendtsville, Bendersville, and Biglerville)
July 3-7 Duncannon, PA (on July 6) (northwest of Hershey)

Also Glen Rock, PA
In Palmyra, Pa., just northeast of Hershey, in the week of July 4, and possibly Rainsburg (southwest of Harrisburg) after that; they take on Garvie from Lebanon as soloist

Freeport, LI after July 4

July 11-16 Tottenville (Staten Island, NY)
July 12-17 Rockville Centre, LI, NY
July 14-18 Centre Moriches, LI, NY
July 15-19 Riverhead, LI, NY
July 16-20 Hempstead, LI, NY
July 18-22 Katonah, NY
July 19-23 Brewster, NY
July 20-24 Pawling, NY
July 22-26 Millbrook, NY
July 23-27 Catskill, NY
July 24-28 Coeymans, NY
July 26-30 Nassau, NY
July 27-31 Canajoharie, NY
July 28-Aug. 1 Frankfort, NY
 Worcester, NY around here
July 30-Aug. 3 Waterville, NY
Aug. 1-5 Oxford, NY
Aug. 2-6 Boonville, NY
Aug. 3-7 Stamford, NY
Aug. 10-14 Highland, NY
Aug. 11-15 Beacon, NY

Aug. 12-16 Wayland, NY

Pottsville, PA around August 25

Aug. 24-28 Fleetwood, PA (N of Reading)

Aug. 25-29 Boyertown, PA (E of Reading)

Aug. 26-30 Kutztown, PA (NE of Reading), or perhaps Sat 23 to Wed 27???

Aug. 27-31 Birdsboro, PA (SE of Reading)

Aug. 28-Sept. 1 Shillington, PA (SW of Reading)

They are back by earliest September, because the Haskell Band is to play for the Pottawatomie Indian Fair in Layette [Mayetta], KS, Sept. 3-6, i., opening September 3 and continuing for four days (Miami (OK) District Daily News, September 2, 1919, p. 8; Topeka State Journal, August 23, 1919, p. 6).

1919-1920

Hiawatha performance tradition at Haskell goes back at least as far as 1900 (Lawrence Journal-World, June 3, 1919, p. 1), and is part of commencement exercises (e.g., Lawrence (KS) Jeffersonian Gazette, June 28, 1905, p. 1, mentioning 1904 and 1905), but 1920 was revival after three years (Lawrence Journal-World, May 19, 1920, p. 1). Evidently skipped Hiawatha in 1919 on account of tour. This show is a big deal at the 1926 fall homecoming. Haskell does a "Hiawatha" annually (Christian Science Monitor, August 5, 1920, p. 5) starting in 1920, with native music and dances.

1920-1921

In 1920-21, Haskell student supplies melodies for a number of compositions by Prof. C. S. Skilton of KU, as cit. in Indian Leader (see also Granzer thesis, p. 135).

1921, in July: the band of 34 pieces and director will play at the four-day Devil's Promenade in Oklahoma; "it will contrast agreeably with the stomp and war dance music" (Miami (OK) District Daily News, July 1, 1921, p. 6).

1921-1922

1922-1923

1923 In his sixth year in Lawrence, in February, Nelson resigns from the Haskell School and returns to Genoa, NE by Monday, February 12. This is leaving Indian Service. The Genoa Times (February 16, 1923, p. 1) reports: "Mr. Nelson of Lawrence Kansas arrived in Genoa Monday. He is well remembered by the Genoa people having had charge of the Indian School band a few years ago." At Haskell, another staff member and family "moved into the cottage occupied for so long by Mr. Nelson and family" (The Indian Leader, March 23, 1923, p. 4).

ALEXANDER S. MELOVIDOFF

1923-26

After Nelson resigns, Native American (Inuit) Alexander (Alex) S. Melovidoff (or Melovidov) takes over the Haskell band. Before WWI, he had been a student at Chemawa and a member of the American Indian String Quartet. After WWI military service, Melovidoff went to Kansas City as a printer and probably also as a musician. Said to be one-time concert master of the Kansas City Orchestra. He is single and lodging in Kansas City in the US 1920 Census and is a printer by trade.

Melovidoff probably came from Kansas City directly to Haskell in 1923, perhaps already for the spring term of 1923, and worked there for three or more years. His son is born in Lawrence on October 10, 1924, and he and the family are in the 1925 Kansas Census there; also, Lawrence Journal-World, May 3, 1924, p. 1; Lawrence Journal-World, March 14, 1925, p. 3; Lawrence Journal-World, November 20, 1925, p. 6. Not known whether he leaves before or after the spring 1926 school term.

CRUZ MCDANIELS

1926-27

Native American (Zuni) student Cruz F. McDaniels (1898-1944) helps out for a year or more. Before studying at Haskell, he had been a student at the Phoenix School, then enlisted in the Navy as a musician (first class Petty Officer). Upon his discharge, he resumed his education, now at the Chemawa School in 1919-1922 (see New Mexico, World War I Records, 1917-1919; US 1920 Census; Salem (OR) Daily Capital Journal, July 23, 1927, p. 2). He was a member of the Salem Symphony Orchestra in 1920 (Salem Capital Journal, December 6, 1920, p. 6 with photo of the ensemble). At Haskell in 1922-1924, he was a student member of the band and assistant band leader (Lawrence Journal-World, August 10, 1923, p. 1). He earned his high school diploma at Haskell in 1924 (Lawrence Journal-World, June 11, 1924, p. 1). He then was employed as a clerk at Haskell (Lawrence, KS 1925 city directory). He was president of the American Federation of Musicians (AFM) Local 512 in Lawrence in 1926. He may well have helped out as bandmaster for spring 1926 and for both terms of 1926-1927. He toured the west in the band under Nelson in 1927. In 1928, he is a clerk at the Indian School in Rapid City, SD. In the US 1930 and US 1940 Census, he is married with children in Reno, Oklahoma and working as a clerk in the Indian Service at the Cheyenne-Arapahoe Agency. He is active as a musician and may have been the bandleader. He directed an all-Indian student band in 1935 (Google snippet view of Indians At Work, Office of Indian Affairs (1935), p. 33). In 1936, he was active in AFM Local 233, Concho, OK. Rejoining the military, Major Cruz McDaniels, a US Army Officer of the 691st Quartermaster Battalion, died accidentally of severe sunstroke at Camp Maxey in Texas in 1944.

NELS S. NELSON again

1927-1932

After four years away, Nelson returns out of retirement for almost five additional years at Haskell.

1927, in April: The Indian Leader (April 8, 1927, p. 2), says "Mr. N. S. Nelson, for many years bandmaster in the United States Indian Service, again went on duty at Haskell on April 1, after an absence of about four years. Many of the old-timers here have expressed delight because Mr. Nelson is again a member of the Haskell faculty and everyone has given him a cordial welcome. Cruz McDaniels, who has been acting bandmaster for longer than a year, deserves much credit for his work with the band and orchestra during this period."

THE BIG 1927 TOUR

BIG PLANS are afoot, which may be why he was enticed back, and although hard to believe, he is immediately on the road:

The Indian Leader (Fri., April 15, 1927, p. 2): The Haskell Orchestra is to leave here Saturday [April 16] for Abbeville, La., where it opens the season with a concert on Thursday, April 21. Following is a list of towns in which the orchestra will play and the date of engagement during April: April 21: Abbeville, La.; April 22, Port Authur Tex.; April 23, Brenham, Tex.; April 25, Bryan, Tex.; April 26, Houston, Tex.; April 27, Galveston, Tex.; April 28, Victoria, Tex.; April 29, Cureo, Tex.; April 30, Corpus Christi, Tex.

The members of the orchestra are: Mr. Nelson, conductor, violin; Wilbur Howard, violin; Samuel Westika, cornet; William Cournoyer, trombone; Wilson Johnson, drums; Charles Pierpont, piano; Philip Arkansas, clarinet and saxophone; William Foreman, saxophone; Gilbert Marshall, clarinet and saxophone; Cruz McDaniels, string bass, tuba, and saxophone.

The organization is scheduled for 120 engagements and will appear in Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Montana, and Wyoming before returning to Haskell.

This group is a kind of dance band or society orchestra of just 9 or 10--or 14, acc. 1928 yearbook and photo---plus Mr. Nelson, hence loosely and interchangeably called band or orchestra. The lengthy wrap-up in The Indian Leader, September 23, 1927, pp. 3-4, calls it the Haskell Indian Symphonic Band.

The four-month tour by bus (April 16-August 28) took them to the Pacific coast and back, through more than 11 states, 16,000 miles, and 125 concerts. Granzer NU thesis (1937), p. 176, citing the Indian Leader account, writes "In 1927 the Haskell Indian Symphonic Band, with Bandmaster Nelson, made a 16,000-mile tour as one of the units on a chautauqua circuit" under Associated Chautauquas of America." The show featured quick changes of costume and unusual ways of playing. Indian Leader, Sept. 23, 1927, p. 3 identifies the organizers as the Ellison-White circuit of the Associated Chautauquas of America. Associated Chautauquas is based in Midwest, incl. Kansas; Ellison-White is based in Portland Oregon and books tours not just on the Pacific Coast, but "from Louisiana to Manitoba, from Colorado to the Coast."

Peairs letter of Feb. 11, 1926, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as quoted in Troutman book, p. 187, shows program in place before Nelson takes reins again:

"The first half of the program . . . consists entirely of Indian music and during the time that that part of the program is being given the boys dress in Indian costume. The second half of the entertainment is made up of music similar to what any good orchestra would play and during the time that that part of the program is given the boys dress in evening dress. It can be readily understood that the contrast is striking and that the program is unique, no other organization being able to put on such a program."

This is early in the year of the October 1926 stadium dedication. Possibly its outlines date back to 1919 or before.

The Haskell Band is on the Ellison-White circuit of the Associated Chautauquas of America for huge tour in 1927 under N. S. Nelson from April to August. Four months and 120 engagements. Ten musicians. Travel by Federal-Knight bus. It was part of a six or seven-day Chautauqua program.

The Port Arthur News (Port Arthur, TX: Sun. March 13, 1927, Tues. April 5, 1927, and Mon. April 18, 1927):

The Chautauqua will be in town April 19-25, and the Haskell Indian Band will play on Friday afternoon the 22nd; it will give a program of American and Indian music, some in costume. "The greatest Indian school in America, representing almost every tribe in the country, sends its crack musical organization to give Chautauqua patrons a thrill. They are the Haskell Indian Symphonic Band."

Port Arthur News, April 5, 1927, expects "a "whoop'em up" symphonic band program with war dances"

The Havre Daily News Promoter (Havre, Montana), Tuesday July 26, 1927:

Haskell Band demonstrates Indian Progress

The Haskell Indian Symphonic Band which is to be one of the outstanding features of the double headline program of this year's Chautauqua, is a brilliant example of the change in the method of living of the original American. There will be war dances and INDIAN music played after the primitive fashion, and other parts of the program illustrating Indian methods of living before they had an opportunity at civilization. By way of [contrast] another section of the program will be given in modern dress and playing modern, classical and jazz numbers. The two programs to be given by the Haskell Band will be interesting through every minute. The band loses no time but gives its numbers with a bewildering rapidity and enthusiastic dash that places it among the foremost entertainment attractions of the country when considered from a purely entertainment standpoint.

Bellingham (Wash.) Herald: playing music that varied from the soft Indian love songs to the droning war tunes . . . they played Indian melodies and danced gruesome war dances to the monotonous tom-tom of the drums . .

Yakima (Wash.) Herald: playing modern and classical music on modern instruments, but playing most of it with the peculiar rhythm and twang characteristic only of Indian music . . . a war dance, done in the ancient manner but to the music of the modern saxophone and trombone . . .

1927, April 16: group leaves Haskell for Abbeville, La.
1927, April 21: Abbeville, La.
1927, April 22: Port Arthur Tex.
1927, April 23: Brenham, Tex.
1927, April 25: Bryan, Tex.
1927, April 26: Houston, Tex.
1927, April 27; Galveston, Tex.
1927, April 28; Victoria, Tex.
1927, April 29; Curo, Tex.
1927, April 30: Corpus Christi, Tex.
1927, May: Phoenix, Ariz. (Phoenix School)
1927, mid May: Yuma, Ariz.
1927, May 17: arr. at Riverside Cal. (Sherman Institute) from Yuma
1927, May 17: Redlands, Cal.
1927, May 18: Whittier, Cal.
1927, May 19-25: Bakersfield, Cal.
San Luis Obispo Chautauqua around here.
1927, May 31-June 6: Woodland, Cal.
1927, June or July: Chemawa, Or. (Chemawa School)
1927, June 21: Asotin, Wash. chautauqua
1927, July 21: Oregon City, Or. (supplemented by Chemawa Band)
Bellingham, Wash.
Yakima, Wash.
1927, June 25-30: Chehalis, Wash.
Twin Falls, Idaho
1927, July 29-August 3: Ellensburg, Wash.
1927, August 11-16: Havre, Mont.
1927, August 20-25: Billings, Mont.
1927, August 27-31: North Omaha, Neb.

The Indian Leader, Sept. 23, 1927, p. 4, full text:

Haskell Musicians End Successful Tour

A group of Haskell musicians, known as the Haskell Indian Symphonic Band on the Ellison-White circuit of the Associated Chautauquas of America, arrived home August 28, after a tour of 16,000 miles and giving 125 entertainments scattered over 11 states.

The trip was made by bus and only two entertainments were postponed during the tour, which gives one an idea of the dependability of this mode of transportation and the condition of the roads generally.

The itinerary of the band took it through Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska. In several of these states Government Indian schools were visited and in many instances, especially at Phoenix, Ariz., and Chemawa, Oreg., the member[s] of the band were given a banquet and the visit made pleasant in every way, and these features were much appreciated. At Chemawa, Oreg., Cruz McDaniels was right "at home" as he had been a pupil of that school. Others found old friends here and there on the trip, so it may be said that the members renewed old acquaintances and made new friends in every town where they gave an entertainment. In some towns were Indians who had driven 150 miles to enjoy the show. Indians composed fully one-half of the audiences in many towns.

The Havre (Mont.) News-Promoter made the following comment:

"* * * The Indian boys from the Government school at Lawrence, Kans., acquitted themselves most creditably and gave tangible evidence of the fine work which this institution is doing for the Indian youth of the country. From a musical standpoint the group presented one of the best entertainments of the outstandingly fine series of programs. There was plenty of pep also, and the audience cheered and demanded encore after encore which were responded to willingly, although the boys had been on the road for nearly thirteen hours and were hungry and tired."

To those who are not familiar with the program offered by the Haskell Indians on their tour a brief resume may be of interest.

The program was divided, an outstanding feature being offered in each part. Mr. Nelson gave a short history of Haskell, its aims and ideals, and introduced each member of the organization, giving names in Indian and in English and the interpretation thereof.

In the first part of the program the boys were dressed in their beautiful Indian costumes. They played music varying from soft Indian love songs to heavy war tunes. They danced the Indian war dances also in that part of the program. The last half of the program illustrated the progress of some of the Indians in the last few years. Each boy was dressed in the most impeccable evening dress of our time. They gave a program which would be a credit to any nationality, playing the latest jazz and some classic numbers with a finish which is acquired only after long practice and an ability which equals that of any other race."

More Nelson years:

1928-1929

1929-1930

1930-1931

1931-1932

Nelson's band plays on the KU extension lyceum circuit, and for KFKU radio. He works at Haskell for more almost five full years before retiring from Indian Service again on January 31, 1932, just shortly after the retirement of Hervey Peairs in 1931. He is said to have organized the Genoa band 25 years ago, and to have retired after 30 years in Indian service

[See Omaha World Herald, February 27, 1932, p. 7; Genoa Leader-Times February 25, 1932, p. 1.] This corresponds well with (1) The Nebraska City obit says he retired "about eight years ago," which would be in 1934, and (2) Granzer writes, p. 193, that the retirement of Nels S. Nelson is one of a number of Haskell retirements of significant, longstanding personnel over the last 10-15 years, thus 1922-1937 (or possibly, in context of her language, 1931-37, which seems to be what she meant).

AFTER NELSON

1932-1933

Someone (in snippet view, and name not yet determined) has returned to Haskell and resumed the directorship of the band, a position he has occupied for a number of years (Wichita, TX, Wichita Daily Times, December 29, 1932, p. 4). Is this the Haskell Indian School?

1933-1934

???? Robert Bruce, as below?

ROBERT E. BRUCE

1934-1936

Robert E. (Bob) Bruce (1887-1968), Native American (Chippewa/Ojibwa), was surely bandmaster from 1934-36, but may have served for as long as 1932-1937. He is conducting as bandmaster in 1934 (Lawrence Journal-World, October 10, 1934, p. 1) and at the 50th Annual Commencement in 1935 (Lawrence Journal-World, May 14, 1935, p. 1); on October 21 the thirty-five member band under Bruce will play at the Kansas City American Royal parade and at the American Royal livestock show and will be guests of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce at a noon luncheon (Lawrence Journal-World, October 17, 1935, p. 2); also a ref. in 1936 (Lawrence Journal-World, May 12, 1936, p. 3). Gridley, Indians of Today (1936 edn., p. 26) says he is director of bands and orchestra at Haskell.

Robert Mingo Welch (1915-1995) was assistant band leader at Haskell after graduating from high school there; it helped pay his way to attend KU.

1936-1937

GAP? Or Mr. Rose:

MR. ROSE: From a Google snippet view, The Federal Employee 21/7 (1936), p. 15 names "Mr. Rose, formerly of Sousa's Band, instructor of music, Haskell Institute." Was this Sousa flutist Eugene Rose?

PHIL CATO

1937-1946

Phil Cato, Native American (1895-1970) ran bands at the Genoa, Haskell and Sherman schools. He led the Genoa band from 1920 to 1926. In summer 1921 he conducted the Kaw City Commercial Club band. He left Genoa to run the Lawton (OK) High School band and orchestra for twelve years, from 1926-1937; he is then at Haskell for nine years, from 1937 to 1946 (he is already in Lawrence in February 1937, according to the Lawrence Journal-World, February 1, 1937, p. 1). He finished his career at Sherman from 1946-1952.

(Lawrence Journal-World, May 22, 1946, p. 1; Lawrence Journal-World, September 5, 1946, p. 2; p. 1; Lawrence Journal-World, September 7, 1946, p. 2)

1940, in April: The Haskell band will play a concert in Lawrence on the first day of the annual musical festival at the University of Kansas (Kansas City Star, April 28, 1940, p. 70)

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PHOENIX SKETCH

Bandmasters

James Devine, 1897-1901.

Various men for short periods over 1901-1904: Carlos Contrado, Maurice Peairs, William Snow, Salvador Milanes, Joseph Hocke.

Charles Schaffner, 1904-1905.

Theodore Wurm, 1905-1906.

Peter Venne, Chippewa, 1906-1918.

T. Dunstan Collins 1918-1919.

John Green, 1919-1926.

David Blackhoop, Sioux, 1926-1930.

Herman Kunkel, 1930-1938.

The Indian Industrial School at Phoenix, AZ was planned in 1890 and opened its doors in September 1891.

1894-95

1894, in fall: The Phoenix school band was started a few years after the school opened, i.e., around 1894, and toured regularly, with fees going into the school's general fund (Trennert, 1988, p. 79; picture on p. 80). An important Native American article on the band's history (Phoenix Native American 1/49, Dec. 15, 1900, p. 4) says that the band was started 6 or 7 years ago, which corresponds to Trennert's "around 1894." Handel and Humphreys say that the first public appearance may have been in fall 1894 (p. 149, citing Trennert). The band "became the school's greatest asset" (Trennert 1988, p. 79).

1895-1896

1896, in February: the Indian school band takes part in the big Carnival Parade, leading the pupils of the school (Phoenix Weekly Phoenix Herald, February 27, 1896, p. 3).

In spring 1896 (April): a reference to a band and a choir in reference to a trip planned for August 1896 to the Institute at San Francisco. (Handel and Humphreys).

1896, in June: the band entertains hundreds of Phoenicians attending exercises at the school (Phoenix Weekly Phoenix Herald, June 18, 1896, p. 3).

1896-1897

The Indian School band will entertain the attendees at the Fifth National Irrigation Congress next week (Phoenix Weekly Phoenix Herald, December 17, 1896, p. 3)

JAMES DEVINE

1897-1901

1897-1898

1897: Samuel McCowan transfers in from Albuquerque as superintendent and brings Irish-American James Devine (1864-1927) along as bandmaster. Devine is at the Phoenix School for four academic years, until mid 1901. McCowan is there five years, until mid 1902.

1898, in summer: Dennison Wheelock visits in summer 1898.

1898-1899

1898, in December: at Redondo Beach (Cal.), a Mr. Warner entertained his guests with a serenade by the Phoenix Indian School band (San Diego Union, December 18, 1898, p. 8; San Diego Union, December 22, 1898, p. 3)

1899 summer trip to Omaha

1899, in June: the trip to the Exposition in Omaha. It is anticipated that the Phoenix School band will pass through Albuquerque on the evening of 25th (June 15 art.) or the 26th and Devine will join them at that time, and they will be accompanied by a band of Apache Indian dancers. On the 22nd they are off from Phoenix. Devine gets the message that the band will be in Albuquerque on the morning of the 27th (Albuquerque Citizen, June 15, 1899, p. 1; June 22, 1899, June 27, 1899). On the Omaha visit, see McCowan in ARCIA, see Omaha papers, etc., and see the later account in the school newspaper.

Permission to offer the contract had been finally granted only around June 7. The Exposition's contract for the Phoenix Band was announced as closed on June 20 (Omaha World Herald, June 20, 1899, p. 1; Omaha World Herald, June 21, 1899, p. 8) Less than two weeks after the understanding had been reached, the first native contingent of any kind this summer at the Exposition arrived in Omaha; they were the Phoenix School band.

They came into Omaha on Thursday night, June 29, at 5:30 and played for the first time on Friday evening the 30th. They next took part in the big parade that opened the Exposition on Saturday July 1; they were not in the preliminary line of march at all (for which see Omaha Daily Bee, Sat. July 1, pp. 1, 7) but Omaha Daily Bee, Sunday, July 2, p. 1 and Chicago Tribune, July 2, p. 13, have them heading up the second division in the latest plans. The Omaha Daily Bee's Sunday music column devotes a paragraph to them on Sunday, July 2, p. 15, naming McCowan and Devine. Omaha World Herald, Monday July 3, p. 1 tells the story that they went to a church service on Sunday and got to see the organ afterward; they played for a dress parade Sunday evening at the racecourse.

They played for a large morning audience on July 4th; it sounds as if this was their first big appearance as a concert band, and it was successful (Omaha World Herald, Wed. July 5, p. 2, 10).

For a full two months in July and August 1899, the "the Indian Band" under music director James Devine played daily as the second band (Omaha Daily Bee, Thurs. 7/6, p. 5, etc., etc.). They were first contracted for July, and then extended their stay by a month, through August 31st (renewed on August 3). (Omaha Daily Bee, Friday, August 4, p. 5, Omaha World Herald, Friday, August 2, p. 4, and see also US Office of Indian Affairs Annual Report 1899, pp. 384-85).

They were evidently a very good group. Their stay overlapped with the famous professional bands of Godfrey and Bellstedt. For several weeks they did a once-a-week Carnival of Venice event in which they alternated individual musical numbers with Godfrey's band (Omaha Daily Bee, Fri July 28, p. 5; Omaha Daily Bee, Fri Aug. 4). They also played in joint spectaculars and for dancing in the evening at the lagoon. They headed up many of the parades.

On July 12, the band of forty pieces, representing fifteen Indian tribes, played for a social for 100 at a private home in Omaha; an article mentions band, orchestral, and vocal music, and also Indian dances by this organization (Omaha World Herald, July 13, 1899, p. 2).

On Friday, August 18 they were to play for a carnival on the lagoon from "the Olympia, with the Hawaiians and Filipinos as assistant, the latter in the gondolas" (Omaha World Herald, August 17, 1899, p. 2).

McCowan gives a glowing report in ARCIA 1899, pp. 384-385, written in Omaha:

" In June the school band of 40 pieces was employed by the management of the Greater American Exposition to give a series of concert on the exposition grounds during July. The term for which the band was originally employed has now expired and the management is anxious to keep it until the close of the fair, November 1. I have just closed a contract for another month. Here are a few of the remarks heard concerning them:

You have a fine band. I'm astonished. The boys play delightfully in tune. --- Dan Godfrey, leader British Guards Band.

That band is a constant source of wonder to me. If my own eyes had not seen them, and my own ears heard their playing I would not have believed such improvement could have been made in an Indian. Their playing is only equaled by their marching, which is perfect. --- Thomas Kelly, musical director of exposition.

We can't let the boys go home. They are one of the chief attractions of the fair. Their playing is wonderful. Let us keep them another month anyway. --- Committee exposition.

I have been acquainted with Indian life and character for forty years, and I did not think such improvement could be made in him. Your band is superb in its playing and marching, and beautiful in the behavior of its members. --- Dr. Miller, president exposition.

I like your Indian band very much, but--are they--quite safe? --- Innocent old lady.

I want to tell you that you have the finest band and the best behaved lot of boys ever on these grounds, and I ought to know, for I was the general manager here last year. --- Major Clarkson.

The contrast between your band and those old Indians yonder is certainly inspiring and hopeful. It is time to embalm that odious expression "The only good Indian is the dead one," and substitute "the only good Indian is the educated one." --- A stranger.

On the other hand, what good has the trip done the boys? Listen:

I feel just like I was in heaven.

I don't see how those old Indians could think of going back to their tepees and the old life after being here.

It seems to me I have learned more in month than in all the years of my life.

Those old Indians are just as handsome and strong as the whites, but they can't make any of these things. Education's the thing, after all. I'm going to stay in school.

I'm going to stay in school just as long as I can, and then marry a white girl.

I think geography and history will be easy for me now.

I can't believe that where we now stand the Indians roamed forty years ago.

Education's the key, and you bet I want to handle it.

And so the boys' imaginations are aroused and their aspirations set aquiver. Their former horizons are dissipated, for they catch glimpses of vistas far beyond. New ideals are created, and they are not dressed in paint and feathers and petticoats. Hope emerges from out of the gloom of superstition, as brilliant as the morning star, and points to a life untinctured with miasmic fear and freed from the chains of mental and moral slavery."

The Phoenix Band played the "Farewell Concert of the Indian Band" on Thursday, August 31 at 11:00 in the Auditorium, but were also scheduled to play later that afternoon as usual at the pony and foot races after horse-racing, along with Indian dancing, at 3:30 at the horse track. Omaha Daily Bee, Aug. 31, 1899, p. 2 announces "Indian Dance with Indian Band at the Race Course" after the horse-racing, at 3:30. However, on account of weather these were cancelled (Omaha Daily Bee, Fri. Sept. 1, 1899, p. 5). This probably was the final event, as they are not identified as the band playing that evening for serpentine dancing on the lagoon.

LA Times December 2, 1899, p. 11, in describing a later occasion, said: "The band that heads the column will be that of the Phoenix Indian Industrial School, a military band of exceptional merit, the same that was preferred at Omaha for all the military functions of the exposition."

"Phoenix School at Omaha"

Native American, vol. 1, no. 8 and 9, March 3, 1900, p. 2 and March 10, 1900, p. 3

[Part I]

The Band's Trip to Omaha

At 5 o'clock, June 25, 1899, the band left the Indian school for the Omaha Exposition. We left the school a little early, in order to give a farewell concert to the Phoenix people. After the concert we marched, playing, down Washington Street and First Avenue to the station. We were followed by a large number of people. We waited there until 9 o'clock, when we solemnly left, for though we wished to have a good time on our trip, we were still in a little sorrow, for we did not forget the pretty maids we had left at home. After we were settled down in the train, G. M. Peralta, one of our members, played "The Girl I Left Behind Me," on his soprano saxophone. This made everybody get up and jig. The next morning we arrived at Ash Fork, where we got off and took our things down, for we had to change cars. As we waited for the train we played a piece. A gentleman who was in the waiting room was so entertained that he gave \$2.00 to Supt. McCowan for us.

After an all day of travel we arrived at Albuquerque at 10 o'clock p.m. We played a few marches and then pushed on our trip.

On the third morning of our trip, we arrived at Kansas City, Mo. During a four hours' wait for the train we went around the city and at 10 o'clock a.m. we started for Omaha. When we were within five miles of Omaha we had to change cars again and some of our boys thought they might have some fun jumping off the car.

Kay Ethelba thought that he has had some experience at being conductor, so he jumped off the car and stood 25 yards from the car, to see what was going on. As the car started he tried to run to the car but was caught by a little vine and down he went, flat on the ground. As soon as he got up, the first thing he did was to look around as if he did not know what in the world to do. The he flew down the field to the other place where the car stopped.

Our bandmaster also displayed his skill in being a brakeman.

We arrived at Omaha at 6 o'clock p.m. After we ate our supper, we were taken around the exposition and through the magnificent buildings by Secretary Smith.

The grounds were in three distinct tracts. These were designated as the main court, the bluff tract, and the north court. In the main court were all the magnificent buildings surrounding a lagoon.

On the south were the Auditorium, Mines and Mining building, Liberal Arts building, Arch of States, and Fine Arts building.

On the west was the Government building. This building had collections of years gone by and was a forcible object lesson of our country's history, reaching from the colonial days down to the present time. The Spanish-American war exhibit had a fine fish exhibit and a rare collection of curios of more than passing interest to lovers of our country.

[Part II]

On the north was the Agriculture building, where the famed big trees of California, 125 feet in circumference, were and other things that are produced on the farm. The Administration arch was used by the president of the exposition as a place for the exchange of official courtesies in the entertainment of distinguished guests. The Colonial building and Electricity Buildings were interesting. In the Machinery building American inventions of labor saving machinery were found. The fine milling plant of the Wolf Manufacturing Co., the largest mill supply house in the world in full operation, and lots of others things which I can't explain.

On the Bluff tract was the Horticultural building. This building was a triumph of floral decorations, surpassing in beauty. South of this building was a beautiful park, where tired visitors rested.

On the east Midway there were a number of shows and so there were on the west Midway.

At the opening of the Exposition we had a parade at which we had to walk about three miles to town and back. After the parade we went into the Auditorium to hear Dan Godfrey's British band which came from England. While we stayed at the Exposition, every Monday evening they had a battle, representing the battle of San Juan Hill, around the grand plaza. Immediately after the battle the three bands united and played "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and "Star Spangled Banner." These were Dan Godfrey's band, the Union band of Omaha, and the Indian band of Phoenix, Ariz. Every Saturday evening we always played at the magnificent display of fireworks and also aided the Battle of Manila. On Friday evening through the month of July we played for the Venetian Carnival, of which Dan Godfrey's band played in a stationary structure in the lagoon typifying the flagship of Dewey, the Olympia, and parties of vocalists and instrumentalists glided over the water in decorated crafts. And through the month of August we played for the serpentine dance. A stream of water which was forced through a fountain was illuminated by colored streams of light and in the midst of it appeared a lady executing the serpentine dance.

The last farewell concert we gave was in the Auditorium, where there was a number of people to hear us. Our last evening was spent on the Midway, bidding our friends good-bye. We started from Omaha at 10 o'clock. When we were on the train we set our faces once more to the beautiful buildings at the exposition and gave three cheers for Omaha. I think we will never forget what a good time we had during our vacation instead of spending it on the reservation.

Thomas Allison

Phoenix School band history

Native American, vol. 1, no. 49, December 15, 1900, p. 4

The Indian School Cadet Band

The Phoenix Indian school cadet band has gained a most enviable reputation throughout the Southwest. It is the only complete concert organization in the territory. Its members are pupils of the Phoenix Indian school and its leader is J. Devine, who has served in this capacity for the past four years.

The band was organized six or seven years ago. At that time it consisted of twelve members who were using brass instruments only. The members had increased to fourteen or fifteen at the time of Mr. Devine's arrival here. The band now has thirty-six instruments

in line and seven or eight candidates for admission are taking instructions but lack the necessary instruments to insure them a place in the ranks.

The band attended the Omaha exposition in 1899 for two months, playing every day of the visit. During the previous year the band made a visit to Los Angeles and surrounding towns. Last summer it spent the heated term at Iron Springs, a territorial summer resort. Only this fall it visited a large number of the towns of the territory. The instrumentation of the band is as follows:

Phoenix School band roster, Feb. 1900

Native American, vol. 1, no. 5, February 17, 1900, p. 3

The Phoenix Indian school band, James Devine, director

Oscar Norton, drum major

Membership and Instrumentation

1. Juan Zamora, solo b flat clarinet
2. Kisto Lotta, first b flat clarinet
3. Nat White, first b flat clarinet
4. Ernest Chusay, second b flat clarinet
5. Lonnie Jackson, second b flat clarinet
6. Edward Manonka, second b flat clarinet
7. Calino Smith, second b flat clarinet
8. Jack Sands, second b flat clarinet
9. James P. Hammond, second b flat clarinet
10. George Wilson, second b flat clarinet
11. Roy McCowan, solo e flat clarinet
12. Cyriaco Ardia, second e-flat clarinet
13. William Peters, piccolo and flute
14. E. Henry Carroll, alto clarinet
15. Harris George, soprano saxophone
16. Francis Clark, alto saxophone
17. Thomas Johns, tenor saxophone
18. Thomas Allison, e flat baritone saxophone
19. Mariano Candelaria, bassoon
20. Cleodo Gonzales, oboe
21. Andres Moya, solo b flat cornet
22. Grover Cleveland, first b flat cornet
23. Elmer Sundust, first b flat cornet
24. Alex Lewis, second b flat cornet
25. Albert Bread, first horn
26. Nelson Miles, second horn
27. Jose Pable, third alto
28. Sam Octama, fourth alto
29. Kay Ethelba, euphonium

30. Robert Lewis, first trombone
31. Juan Andon, second trombone
32. Lancisco Hill, e flat tuba
33. Jose O. Montano, second tuba
34. Joseph Milda, Bbb bass
35. Alfred Scott, string bass
36. Ambrosio Lusardi, string bass
37. Jose Makil, snare drum and traps
38. Josiah Allen, bass drum

The school band plays music written by the best composers of the day, avoiding the trashy and inconsequential.

Members of the above band who were part of the All-Star Government Indian Band at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 include Kisto Lota, Roy McCowan, Andrew Moya, Oscar Norton, and Nat White.

1899-1900

First year for the school newspaper. Full list of current band members in Native American 1/5, p. 3, February 17---38 in all. Further, "We hope that arrangements will be made for the Carlisle band to visit Phoenix during its grand concert tour, which begins next month and will be followed by its trip to the Paris exposition."

Native American 1/8, March 3, 1900, p. 3 and Native American 1/9, March 10, 1900, p. 3: two-part article on the band's trip to Omaha, as above

Native American, 1/25, June 30, 1900, p. 4: quoting the Arizona Republican of June 29, 1900: "It is worthy of comment that the Indian School Band's repertoire consists largely of classical music, it playing very few rag-time and cake walk non-descripts . . . as a result, people will hear music that will claim their attention and admiration."

ARCIA 1900, p. 725, in employees list, has names of several former students who are also known to play in the band, including Kisto Lotta, Andreas Moya, Mariano Candelaria, Nathaniel White, and Juan Zamora.

1900-1901

Native American 1/49, December 15, 1900, p. 4. Report that the band was first organized 6 or 7 years ago. [That accords with citation of 1894-1895 school year above.] Devine has served four years. The band praised for "avoiding the trashy and inconsequential." Does a weekly concert.

Devine leaves in 1901.

Then there is a bumpy ride for bandmasters for a while after Devine leaves. P. A. Venne names eleven men, mostly European-American, who served for shorter or longer stints between 1901 and his assumption of the job in 1906.

The designation V= below means Venne reference (see The Native American (Phoenix School), 17/8 (April 15, 1916), p. 143).

H&H= means Handel and Humphrey.

1901-1902

CASSIO C. BRANNAN

According to Venne, a year shared by two bandmasters.

V= James B. Swidensky (sic; recte Swidensky)

V= Cassio C. Brannan to 1902 [Ex-military, and violinist. Brannan was the leader of the US 4th Cavalry Band in Manila during the Philippine War. Later, in 1920, Brannan has been running bands in the Imperial Valley of California, including one at San Jacinto; also directed in Brazil and Nicaragua, for which see Hemet (Cal.) News, March 5, 1920, p. 1]

McCowan leaves after 1901-1902 school year.

1902-1903

Another year apparently with two bandmasters. Possibly Musso for the school year and Contrado just for the summer of 1903.

V= R. V. Musso 1902-1903 (sic; Rocco V. Musso)

H&H= claim (p. 151) that Carlos Contrado is director by 1902; he was the Indian School's night watchman who had been a bandleader in the Navy and also composed; the band played a march of his.

H&H= Summer 1903 Pacific coast tour of Arizona and California under Contrado; 24 members, and H&H (pp. 15-152) have refs and the instrumentation.

Phoenix Arizona Republican, August 7, 1903: they have returned from their successful and enjoyable tour
mention in Red Man & Helper 19/7 = IV/3, September 11, 1903, p. 3: Phoenix School band touring Arizona and California;
Carlo Contrado is the composer and band master, United States Navy, for the summer tour (The Daily Californian (Berkeley, CA), July 8, 1903, p. 7)

1903-1904

V= Carlos Contrado, fall 1903, died Nov. 25, 1903

V= Maurice E. Peairs, late 1903, temporary

V= William A. Snow to 1904

V= Salvador Milanes, temporary; in ARCIA 1904 and 1905 as Asst. carpenter

V= Joseph Hocke, short time; in ARCIA 1904 as band instructor from June 1904 for \$720

V= C. H. Schaffner

[[Back in 1902 Maurice E. Peairs, clerk at Fort Mohave since 1900, had become the chief clerk at the Perris Indian School and Sherman Institute, replacing C. E. Kant (ARCIA; Riverside Daily Press, November 5, 1902, p. 5; Riverside Press and Horticulturalist, November 7, 1902, p. 3)]]

[[Joseph Hocke was an immigrant from Bavaria who turns up in retail in San Luis Obispo, Cal. in 1908 and 1909]]

CHARLES H. SCHAFFNER

1904, in summer: the band took an 11-week tour of California and reservations in the western states under new bandmaster C. H. Schaffner, late of the 24th Infantry Band (ref. Troutman, book, p. 138, citing Trennert, pp. 137-38; H&H pp. 153-154.

1904-1905

V= C. H. Schaffner 1904-1905; in ARCIA 1905, from Aug. 1, 1904

Schaffner (1858/62-1916) is already on board in the summer of 1904. The permanent job is advertised, as quoted in Native American, August 27, 1904; cornettist and former military bandmaster Schaffner gets it. He had been Chief Musician of the (African American) US Army's 24th Infantry Band in 1893-1899. He works at Phoenix just for the 1904-1905 year. He had been at a school in California before. He had been a music teacher in San Francisco, acc. the US 1900 Census. At the Preston School of Industry (Cal.), Schaffner had charge of the orchestra (Amador (Cal.) Ledger, November 23, 1900, p. 3). And he is there in January 1901. After about four years, he leaves to work at Phoenix, 1904-1905, and then at Haskell, 1905-1907.

V= G. W. S. Stewart, temporary [a band leader George W. Stewart was in charge of the music at the St. Louis Exposition---and thus probably not our person of interest]

THEODORE A. WURM

1905-1906

V= Theodore A. Wurm 1905-1906 (see also the Phoenix Native American, June 30, 1906, p. 210: Mr. Wurm is bandleader and on vacation)

1905, in November: The Phoenix band "is also the Regimental band of the territory" and will play at the Territorial Fair in December (Prescott Evening Courier, November 2, 1905, p. 1; Flagstaff Cocino Sun, November 4, 1905, p. 3).

PETER A. VENNE

1906-1918

Peter A. Venne (1881-1967), Native American (Chippewa) bandmaster, is at the school for a dozen years. His mother was Chippewa and although not enrolled as a Chippewa, he is educated in Native American schools and self-identifies as Chippewa.

The band played at Iron Springs summer resort for three summers, 1905, 1906, 1907, "For \$150 per season." (The Prescott Courier, April 17, 1989, p. 9)

1909: President Taft visits school and comments on the excellence of the band (McElwee)

1911: President Roosevelt visits school and comments on the excellence of the band (McElwee)

1911: played for dedication of Roosevelt Dam, March 18, 1911 (H&H, p. 155)

1912: H&H played in DC for Valentine's Day celebration of Arizona statehood, February 14, 1912 (H&H, p. 155)

1918, in March: Venne is three-quarters French and one-quarter Indian, and he's directing the band (Flagstaff Coconino Sun, March 29, 1918, p. 8)

1918: Some accounts have Venne in place for only ten years, not twelve, but that is wrong: Native American 19/20 (1918): "Peter A. Venne, one of our academic graduates, who has been director of the band at Phoenix Indian School, Arizona, for twelve years, has resigned." The El Paso Herald, September 25, 1918, p. 10 mentions Venne's move from the Indian school to the public high school; see also Tombstone (AZ) Epitaph, September 29, 1918, p. 8. The Arizona Republican (Phoenix), April 15, 1921, p. A1, has an article on a concert of the Phoenix Band and says its conductor was "Mr Venne," who was trained by Dennison Wheelock and played under him in the Haskell Band at Denver in 1903. This is the high school band. In the fall of 1922 Peter Venne is still in Phoenix, umpiring footballs games, etc.

T. DUNSTAN COLLINS

1918-1919

T. Dunstan (Thomas Dunstan) Collins (1869 - 1949), European-American, born in Minnesota, wife Grace, was a musician in Nebraska in the US 1900 and US 1910 Census, and was an orchestral musician in Phoenix in the US 1920 Census. See Phoenix Arizona Republican, January 4, 1919, p. 5; Phoenix Arizona Republican, May 4, 1919, p. 11 (Section Two, p. 6);

Phoenix Arizona Republican, May 9, 1919, p. 10. He is most recently from Ames, Iowa, where he was leader of the Iowa A. & M. college band (Carson Indian School, The Indian Enterprise 4/1 (Nov-Dec 1918), p. 12, quoting the "Native American"). Also, a composer, and a violinist in the Phoenix City Orchestra to at least 1920 or so. Later moves to Anaheim, California, before 1930.

JOHN R. GREEN

1919-1925/1926

John Rayburn Green, European-American, born June 26, 1883 in Indiana; dies August 19, 1956 in Los Angeles; European-American; wife is Ethel. Cornettist.

1907, in August: he is from Indianapolis, now in Phoenix and will teach cornet and other band instruments at the Arizona School of Music (Phoenix Arizona Republican, August 30, 1907, p. 5).

1910: In the US 1910 Census he is single and boarding in LA and is a student at a bible college.

1918, in September: In his 1918 WWI Draft Registration card, he and wife Ethel are living in Knightstown, Indiana (about 32 miles east of Indianapolis), where he is a music teacher.

1919, in March: he comes out to Phoenix to work for a bank.

1919, in September: "WILL LEAD INDIAN SCHOOL BAND---John R. Green, formerly connected with the Phoenix National bank, has accepted the position of bandmaster at the Indian School. Mr. Green came to Phoenix from Indianapolis, Ind. last March" (Phoenix Arizona Republican, September 16, 1919, p. 6).

1919, in October & November: he's leading a song service at a Phoenix church.

1920, In October: he is a graduate of the Metropolitan School of Music in Indianapolis and is Teacher of Band Instruments at the Arizona School of Music, now in its 17th year (Phoenix Arizona Republican, October 24, 1923, section 2, p. 3); also teaching there in 1921.

H&H have some of the band's activities in 1918-1924 (pp. 157 - 158), as do hits in genealogybank.com; the band concertizes, parades, tours, plays for dancing.

1920, in March: Bandmaster is I. R. Green (Phoenix Arizona Republican, March 6, 1920, p. 3)

1920: Native American, vol. 21, p. 176 (1920) mentions band of 28 members and director John R. Green, playing at the Northern Arizona State Fair at Prescott

1920 US Census: Green is Phoenix bandmaster.

1921: bandmaster at Indian school (Phoenix Arizona Republican, December 3, 1921, p. 3).

1925: Mr. John Green is in charge of the band at the Indian School in Phoenix and is going to California on a visit (Riverside Daily Press, June 12, 1925, p. 7).

1926, in May: He is still directing the Indian School Band (Phoenix, AZ, Arizona Republican, May 8, 1926, p. 16).

There is a John R. Green, band teacher in 1923, teacher in 1925, 1930, in the Phoenix City Directory.

In 1930 US Census he is a band teacher in a county grade school.

John R. Green and Ethel are in LA in the 1940 US 1940 Census, living in brother-in-law's house.

FRANK DAVID BLACK HOOP

1926-1930

Frank David (F. David) Blackhoop (c. 1897-c. 1948), Native American (Lakota Sioux), was bandmaster for four years. He had been at Chilocco and Tuba City. He is next in Indian Service at the Sherman School, in 1933-34 and 1934-35.

His band played for openings of the Navajo Bridge, dedicated June 14-15, 1929 (H&H pp. 158).

His band played at the Coolidge Dam, dedicated Tuesday, March 4, 1930 (Riverside Daily Press, February 27, 1930, p. 1; H&H pp. 158). Before the dedication of the dam, former president Calvin Coolidge was made a chief of the Apache and Pima Indian tribes in Yuma, AZ, and the bands of the two schools will play, and the band of the Phoenix School will board Coolidge's train from Yuma to the dam (Riverside Daily Press, February 27, 1930, p. 1).

On April 7, 1929, there was a concert given by a massed band that included former Indian school band members and the AZ National Guard's 158th Infantry Band (H&H, pp. 158-159).

HERMANN A. KUNKEL

1930-1938

Hermann A. Kunkel (1888-1978), of Connecticut, was bandmaster at Phoenix for eight years; appointed in 1930 (Phoenix Arizona Republic, August 26, 1930, p. 7). He is in the 1932, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 Phoenix City Directories. He was at Chemawa (1929-1930), then at Phoenix (1930-1938), and afterwards at Chilocco (1938 - 40ish??) and Chemawa; he is back at the Chemawa School by the time of his 1942 WWII draft registration.

NB: H&H say (p. 160) that the role of the band diminishes in the 1930s, and it disappears in the 1940s, to be resuscitated in 1950 by Miss Rosemary Davey, this time including girls.

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Troutman thesis and book.

SHERMAN SKETCH

Bandmasters

William R. Preston, 1887-1901.
Charles Lamar, 1901-1904.
Charles Weyland, 1904-1905.
Edward W. Kent, 1905-1906.
Charles Weyland, 1906-1910.
Harry L. Carner, 1910-1913.
Mr. Mills, 1913-1914.
James Riley Wheelock, Oneida, 1914-1916.
Richard Barrington, Washoe, 1916-1917.
Matthew Flynn, 1917-1918.
Frank Reichard, 1918-1922.
Ray Campbell, 1922-1933.
Frank David Blackhoop, Sioux, 1933-1935.
Patrick McGill, Yuma, 1935-1945/46.
Phil Cato, Tewa, 1946-1952.

1893-1897

The Perris Indian Industrial School was founded in 1893. The move to the Riverside campus as the Sherman Institute came in 1902. There seems to have been no band for the first four years of the Perris School, 1893-1897. This institution is also frequently referred to after the relocation as the Riverside School.

WILLIAM R. PRESTON

1897-1901

William R. Preston (1870 - 1914) was the band leader at Perris for four years, from the 1897-1898 academic year when the band was founded through 1900-1901.

1897: The Perris Band has been recently organized, and the leader is William R. Preston, and it played for the first time in the town of Perris on Saturday, December 11, and dumbfounded the local town band members with how well the Indian musicians played (Riverside Independent Enterprise, November 13, 1897, p. 3; Riverside Independent Enterprise, December 16, 1897, p. 4; Riverside Independent Enterprise, January 30, 1898, p. 6); refs. at least to July 1901; oddly, a reference of 1901 says the band has just organized (Riverside Independent Enterprise, March 21, 1901, p. 2). It is a boys' band. There is also a girls'

Mandolin and Guitar Club that Preston leads and composes for. Preston led the band at least until the July 1901 ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone.

1899, in April: The LA Times reports that the Perris Indian School Band arrived in Riverside at 9:00 am on April 11 and played for the formal ceremony marking the opening of the new electric car line in that city (Los Angeles Times, April 12, 1899, p. 15).

1899, in May: The band plays for the big G.A.R. Encampment in San Diego, and "the boys were highly praised for their proficiency" (LA Times, May 2, 1899, p. 13).

1900: He is identified as a music teacher in US 1900 Census.

1901, July: Disciplinarian and military instructor Harry Mitchell is in charge of the band for at least one 1901 summer event in San Diego, the big Fourth of July carnival and celebration there; they were in a parade the evening of July 3; they played for transportation and board (San Diego Union, June 11, p. 5; San Diego Union, July 4, 1901, p. 5, etc.); it was in San Diego from July 3 to July 8, playing at the extended Fourth of July Week celebration. (San Diego Union, July 8, 1901, p. 5)

1901, in July: the band plays a prominent role at the laying of the cornerstone for the new school on July 18, 1901. Full band roster, with Preston named as bandmaster, is extant.

CHARLES LAMAR

1901-1902

1901: Lamar is the "musical director of the Perris Indian School" (Riverside Daily Press, September 21, 1901, p. 8).

1902-1904

1902: The Riverside campus of the Sherman Institute opens for students in fall 1902. Band in 1902-1903 is carried over from Perris; multiple refs., including their first appearance of the season (Riverside Daily Press, October 18, 1902, p. 5); multiple references at the time of the formal opening to the general public in February 1903; "the Perris Indian school band (now Sherman Institute's pride)" (Riverside Daily Press, April 10, 1903, p. 4)

Captain Charles Lamar is band and music instructor, while Edwin Schanadore (Skenandore) is disciplinarian (Riverside Independent Enterprise, August 16, 1902, p. 8; Riverside Independent Enterprise, September 2, 1902, p. 5); Lamar addressed the school on Memorial Day on Friday evening, May 29, 1903 (Riverside Daily Press, June 1, 1903, p. 3)

NB: Charles Lamar is a member of the New Tent City Band of San Diego in June 1901 on E-flat clarinet and his home town is said to be Oswego, NY (San Diego Union, May 30, 1901, p. 5)

After a year, perhaps Lamar was thinking of moving. At any rate, in October 1903 "after a silence of several months" the band is said to have neither instructor nor leader (Riverside Independent Enterprise, October 1, 1903, p. 2); also, "The band misses its old leader and is trying to keep up until a new leader is provided" (Riverside Daily Press, October 30, 1903, p. 5)

During this interim, musician S. E. Wright, with a US military background as a regimental bandmaster, was approached about taking leadership of the band, but declined in order to stay in Washington state (Olympia (WA) Morning Olympian, November 4, 1903, p. 3).

However, then we read that "The band of thirty members, under the efficient leadership of Prof. Charles Lamar, probably the best musician in the Indian service, expect to visit the St. Louis World's Fair this summer" (Riverside Daily Press, February 4, 1904, p. 3). Thus, Lamar is still around. However, the Lamars resign in April 1904, at first expecting to retire back home, but then responding positively to Pratt's urging to come to Carlisle.

PROF. CHARLES WEYLAND

1904-1905

In 1904-1905 and again from 1906 to 1910, the band and the Mandolin Club are under the baton of Prof. Charles Weyland (1867-1942). First hits are right after Lamar leaves, in May and June of 1904. He had a ranch locally and also was active in town as a musician, leading the Riverside Military Band. Chas. Weyland is directing the band already in Fall 1904, gets an appointment in 1905, and so forth (Riverside Daily Press, November 19, 1904, p. 5).

Charles Weyland was born in Weimar, Germany in December 1867, emigrated to America in 1889, and became a naturalized citizen in 1894. He had a wife Mary, whom he married in 1897, and sons Alvin H. and Otto P. He can be found in California for the 1900 and 1910 US Census, where he had a ranch locally near Riverside; he was in Texas for the 1920, 1930, and 1940 Census as a farmer.

1905, Summer: Band of 24 is going to the Portland Exposition---the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair (Riverside Daily Press, May 4, 1905, p. 5). The Sherman Institute Indian Band played at the Centennial Expo on July 11-12, 1905.

EDWARD W. KENT

1905-1906

The Native American 6/33, September 23, 1905, p. 326, names Edward W. Kent, born in England, as band and musical instructor at the Sherman Institute. Also, ARCIA as of May 22/June 30/July 1, 1905 in Indian Service. (Also, Riverside Daily Press, September 12, 1905, p. 3.) Seems to be 1905-1906 only, opr perhaps only fall 1905 (?). On Google snippet view, in The Indian School Journal, n.d., p. 18, Edward W. Kent is named band and musical instructor at Sherman School (appointment or resignation? more likely a separation).

In 1907, Edward W. Kent was arrested in Los Angeles and then again in San Francisco on account of alleged brutality to wife and failure to provide for his infant child; he is identified as a musician and an active member of the musician's Union in San Francisco; he and his wife came out to San Francisco from Chicago four years before (i.e., ca. 1903), then he took the job a Sherman but he was soon after discharged and they went to Los Angeles (Los Angeles Times, January 26, 1907, p. II 1; San Francisco Chronicle, February 23, 1907, p. 5).

SHARLES WEYLAND, again

1906-1910

Weyland takes over again, after Kent, either in Fall 1906 or perhaps earlier, after the sudden discharge of Kent in 1905-1906. He works for over three years, and gets a farewell party on Tuesday, December 20, 1910 (Riverside Independent Enterprise, December 22, 1910, p. 7). He and his wife leave the next day for their new home in Texas (Riverside Daily Press, December 22, 1910, p. 7). Snippet view from The Native American, 12 (1911), p. 142 has Weyland's name, likely in a separation list.

HARRY L. CARNER

1910-1913

Harry L. Carner (1889-1942) was bandmaster for two and a half years, from December 1910 through 1912-1913. He had previously run the Chilocco band for almost a year (Riverside Daily Press, December 22, 1910, p. 7). His appointment is announced in The Native American 12 (1911-1912). He and his wife had a son born in late 1911, on December 14 or December 21 (Riverside Daily Press, December 22, 1911, p. 000). He is bandmaster and assistant disciplinarian at Riverside, and he continues to be around town and musically active after he leaves the band; he leaves the band on account of his promotion to disciplinarian at Sherman. (He is in Riverside directories from 1912-1918. He apparently goes into the military, and then into some medical profession.)

At this time, it is a band of 45 pieces, and it gives a weekly concert on Sundays (LA Times, May 30, 1911, p. I 13).

Picture of the band on parade in Christian Science Monitor, August 3, 1912, p. 31.

1913, in October: Mr. Carner is leading the band in concert in October 1913 (Riverside Daily Press, October 2, 1913, p. 4), and he conducted the orchestra into early December (Riverside Independent Enterprise, December 3, 1913, p. 7); he stays on with an appointment as Disciplinarian after the new bandmaster arrives (Riverside Independent Enterprise, December 3, 1913, p. 7; Riverside Independent Enterprise, December 6, 1913, p. 2).

MR. MILLS

1913-1914

Mr. Mills arrives in December to take the band and orchestra from Mr. Carner. He is officially temporary, awaiting his Civil Service appointment; he's from L.A. (Riverside Independent Enterprise, December 3, 1913, p. 7; Riverside Independent Enterprise, January 5, 1914, etc.). "Bandmaster Mills" at Sherman (Riverside Daily Press, March 13, 1914, p. 3).

His daughter visited the school and then went back to L.A. (Riverside Independent Enterprise, December 6, 1913, p. 2; Riverside Independent Enterprise, December 12, 1913, p. 9).

After one term at the school, he leaves; Bandmaster Mills is giving just two more concerts, and then going to Los Angeles to devote all his time to music (Riverside Daily Press, May 8, 1914, p. 10).

In 1913, the Sherman Band is anticipated to play in 1915 at the World's Fair in San Francisco (see Chronological History of the Panama Pacific International Exposition, for September 12, 1913, and see also Troutman book, p. 138).

JAMES RILEY WHEELOCK

1914-1916

J. R. Wheelock (Oneida) is the Sherman Institute's first Native American band instructor. The job was offered to Wheelock before May 21, 1914, as is clear from a Lipps letter of May 21. On May 21 Wheelock writes Lipps and says he has the Sherman job in hand and will go, although the salary is bad, unless the Carlisle job is offered. He anticipates leaving about June 1. Lipps recommends that if Wheelock has an offer at Sherman, he should take it.

J.R. is low enough on funds that he seeks for Carlisle to cover his RR ticket as a chaperon for students heading home for the summer to get him as far as Chicago or KC. Carlisle agrees to purchase his ticket to KC in the Lipps letter of May 27, and Wheelock's reply the same day confirms this; he says he's taking a party west on June 4 to KC, and he writes Lipps from Riverside upon his arrival on June 11 to say all went well with the kids.

Arrives June 11. On June 13, the paper says he has arrived a few days ago, and already is engaged as clarinet soloist with the Riverside Military Band (Riverside Independent Enterprise, June 13, 1914, p. 5); he plays for the first time on June 21 (Riverside Independent Enterprise, June 20, 1914, p. 3).

The Sherman Employee Register 1892-1940 has four entries (fiscal 1914 through fiscal 1917), documenting his date of original appointment as June 11, 1914, service for two academic years, 1914-1915 and 1915-1916, as band and music instructor, for \$720; then raise to \$800 for fiscal 1917, but resignation effective 8/31/1916. There is no mention of "assistant superintendent of industries," but see below. He has to leave his wife and family behind in the East. This job is a rejoining of Indian Service for him.

The Native American (June 20, 1914), p. 340 (quoting the Sherman Bulletin): "James R. Wheelock arrived here this morning from Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wheelock will assume the duties of bandmaster. He found a number of friends already here who gave him a cordial welcome," and The Native American (1914), p. 464 (where he is identified as "of Philadelphia").

The band program grows steadily in size and prestige while he is there. He also takes on various other faculty and executive positions at the school (Riverside Independent Enterprise, April 5, 1916, p. 8).

Wheelock writes again from Sherman to Lipps at Carlisle on July 15, and there is a Lipps reply of July 27.

Ref. in The Carlisle Arrow, Friday, July 21, 1916, p. 12, (plus NARA and in Littlefield and Parins) that he is band leader and assistant superintendent of industries at Sherman Institute, Riverside, CA [until he resigns in 1916]: "James R. Wheelock, class 1896, is a frequent visitor during the summer, as he is at present with his family in Carlisle. Mr. Wheelock is band leader and assistant superintendent of industries at Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal."

He is immediately busy. The band, for ex., is in the Riverside County Fair plus competition already in October 1914 (L.A. Times, October 11, 1914, p. I11).

His letter east to Lipps at Carlisle from Sherman on October 31, 1914, speaks of duties he has taken on including band, girls' mandolin club, orchestra, and football (!). Football has just started at Sherman, and he is at present the head coach.

NARA file has correspondence with Carlisle, etc. while in Riverside, CA, over debts, including a letter from his wife to Carlisle trying to explain things from Oct. 27, 1914. He's interested in returning east, where his family is, and still to Carlisle, if possible.

He falls ill. The Red Man, December 1914, p. 146, "Mr. James Riley Wheelock, band leader at Sherman Institute, Riverside Cal., underwent a surgical operation recently and we are glad to learn that he is up and about again."

Clearly, he is looking for ways to get more income. He wins a contract for six months of playing in San Francisco, but decides to stay at Riverside (Riverside Daily Press, January 29, 1915, p. 7)

LA Times, March 21, 1915, p. I11 reports the band in a parade.

The band had been anticipated in 1913 to performance at San Francisco expo in 1915, but I find no references to that ever happening in on-line searches of Riverside papers.

In June, he ends up taking a contract to play in San Francisco during his annual leave, but it was hard for him to decide to take the job rather than go visit his family (Riverside Daily Press, June 5, 1915, p. 4)

1915-1916

1915, in October: the band plays at the Orange County fair (LA Times, October 12, 1915, p. I17).

Katanski, "Learning to Write Indian," thinks Dennison is the Wheelock brother at Sherman, which is wrong, but cites Sherman Bulletin from around 1917 (Katanski, pp. 236-237, n. 103) that there was "marked improvement in the band after his arrival."

1916, in February: the band is announced as participating at the National Orange show in San Bernardino in February (Riverside Daily Press, December 29, 1915, p. 6).

1916, in April: He is announced as the coach of the football team for 1916 fall season, a team he had helped get going in 1914 but which had in 1915 had been led by a West Pointer, Lieutenant Weir (Riverside Independent Enterprise, April 5, 1916, p. 8), but J.R. eventually ends up returning East instead.

1916, in summer: In summer of 1916 summer, after two years at Sherman, The Native American (Phoenix School), July 1, 1916, p. 238, reports that "James Riley Wheelock, musical director at Sherman Institute, will fill a musical engagement in the East during the summer."

1916, end of summer: Wheelock returns to the Philadelphia area from California by the fall of 1916. In The Native American 17/16, October 14, 1916, p. 292: "James R. Wheelock, music director at Sherman Institute, has resigned and is leading an orchestra in Philadelphia." And once more The Native American (Phoenix School), v. 18 (1917), p. 46, reports that "James R. Wheelock has resigned as bandmaster at Sherman Institute, California."

RICHARD E. BARRINGTON

1916-1917

Richard (R. E.) Barrington (22 May 1880 -1967), Native American (Washoe) from California. He was the first student enrolled at the Stewart School in 1900, graduating in the Class of 1901. Those years were interrupted by two years as a pupil at Carlisle in 1898-1900, during the Wheelock brothers' years there (Carlisle Arrow 13/21 (February 2, 1917), p. 1), where he was probably recruited to be part of the band. He was also associated with Chilocco, where he was involved in music "several years ago" (Riverside Independent Enterprise, October 6, 1916, p. 6). Dickey Jack or Richard Jack is the name on his Carlisle student file. His Carlisle student file shows that he entered at age 16 in July 1898 for a five-year period and took time out in 1900 with the band.

By around 1910-1911 he is a self-employed lumberman in California; he owns acres of timber, has his own home, owns real estate around San Francisco (Carlisle records and The Carlisle Arrow 10/32 (April 17, 1914), p. 1).

He formed a band of Native American musicians, including Stewart students, that played at the San Francisco Exposition in 1915. Also, R. E. Barrington, musician, attends the Congress on Indian Progress, San Francisco, Cal., August 9 to 15, 1915 (The Red Man 8/2 (October, 1915), p. 56).

Then, entering Indian Service at some point, he is at Sherman in 1916-1917, where he serves as band master, assistant disciplinarian, and an assistant on the gridiron. He is just temporary at Sherman, and then goes out in spring 1917 to take the band at the Carson School in Stewart, Nev. (The Indian Leader, 20/30 (March 30, 1917), p. 24), where he served for three years. He is still at the Carson School as band instructor in the US 1920 Census.

He transfers away from Stewart in 1920, and at some point before the US 1930 Census he leaves Indian Service and is a lumberman again in California.

MR. FREEMAN (temporary)

1917

Mr. Freeman is the temporary bandmaster and assistant disciplinarian for April-June 1917 (The Sherman Bulletin, as quoted in The Indian School Journal, May 1917; Riverside Daily Press, June 19, 1917, p. 10), when Barrington leaves in mid term.

MR. MILLS

Mills' tenure is brief, and it may be that he directed the band just in the summer of 1917.

After J. R. Wheelock, one bandmaster is Mr. Ball [or Mr. Mills] who leaves to join the army, and then M. Lynn in the fall of 1917, who comes from Haskell, where he had charge of the band. [This is Flynn.] (Riverside Independent Enterprise, September 2, 1917, p. 3; Riverside Independent Enterprise, September 7, 1917, p. 3; Oakland Tribune, September 8, 1917, p. 4).

MATTHEW J. FLYNN

1917-1918

1917, end of August: Matthew J. Flynn transfers from Haskell, with Frank P. Reichard as Sherman's disciplinarian and assistant bandmaster (Riverside Independent Enterprise, September 1, 1917, p. 4 Riverside Independent Enterprise, September 2, 1917, p. 3).

1917, in September: the Sherman band played for the California State Fair at Sacramento (San Rafael (Cal.) Marin Journal, 55/37, September 13, 1917, p. 4)

1917, in September: In Riverside on September 19, the band played at the farewell for the second quota of Riverside County men who were leaving from the depot to go to army camp (LA Times, September 20, 1917, p. I18).

1918, in April: After about a year, Flynn leaves for a war job in DC as inspector of band instruments, a big promotion [at double the salary], and he and his wife have two daughters in that city; acc. The Native American 19 (1918), p. 176, "Bandmaster Matthew J. Flynn received a telegram this morning [April 25] from the Adjutant General's office, ordering him to report to the Office of the Inspector General at Washington immediately. Mr. Flynn was very happy over the good news, and assumes that he will be attached to the army inspection force. Mr. Flynn was in the army for eighteen years before entering the Indian Service in the Dakotas. He was Bandmaster at Haskell Institute before coming to Sherman"; see also the Riverside Independent Enterprise, April 26, 1918, p. 3; Riverside Daily Press, April 26, 1918, p. 10).

1918, in April: The Flynnns left on Sunday, April 28 (Riverside Independent Enterprise, April 30, 1918, p. 3).

FRANK P. REICHARD

1918-1922

Frank P. Reichard leads the band for four years (Riverside Independent Enterprise, May 28, 1918, p. 8). Reichard resigns to take another job in Riverside in August 1922 (Riverside Independent Enterprise, August 18, 1922, p. 6), and his family's recently vacated cottage at the school soon has new residents (Riverside Independent Enterprise, September 9, 1922, p. 2).

D. RAY CAMPBELL

1922-1933

Captain/Lieut. D. R. (Ray) Campbell led the band for eleven school years (in 12 calendar years). Bandmaster Campbell came in from Shiprock, NM, his wife and daughter having preceded him, in early September 1922 (Riverside Daily Press, September 14, 1922, p. 6); recently transferred from New Mexico, he has Navajo blankets for sale (Riverside Daily Press, January 31, 1923, p. 5). He had been at Shiprock for two years, 1920-1922 (Reading Eagle, November 10, 1927, p. 8). Apparently much loved in Riverside and at Sherman. Also, conducted the Indian School Orchestra, which might be synonymous with the band. He retired in spring 1933 and was replaced by Blackhoop (Riverside Daily Press, September 1, 1933, p. 4).

FRANK DAVID BLACKHOOP

1933-1935

Frank David Blackhoop (c. 1897 - c. 1948), Native American (Lakota Sioux), led the band for two years. He had previously been at Phoenix and Chilocco. He is a composer, and the band concerts sometimes feature his works.

NB: "The Progress of the American Indian," on a concert of December 3, 1933 (Riverside Daily Press, November 21, 1933, p. 3).

PATRICK MCGILL

1935-1945/1946

Patrick Luke McGill (12/5/1905 - 10/1/1992), Native American (Yuma), directed the band for ten and perhaps eleven years (thru spring 1946?). He was born in California and was at Riverside from at least c. 1930 in the vocational department (perhaps first as a student?). Wife is Lillian P. McGill (1/22/1901 - 8/9/1966). He begins to lead the orchestra in May and June 1935, which would be at or after the end of the school year, and thus just after Blackhoop steps down (Riverside Daily Press, May 10, 1935, p. 5 and Riverside Daily Press, June 1, 1935, p. 6). He's the music teacher at Sherman in the US 1940 Census. He is conducting the band in 1944-1945 (Riverside Daily Press, December 19, 1944, p. 5; Riverside Daily Press, May 11, 1945, p. 8). Lillian dies in Riverside in 1966 and he dies in Riverside in 1992.

PHIL CATO

1946-1952

Phil Cato (1895-1970), Native American (Tewa [Pueblo]), led the Genoa band, the Lawton (OK) High School band and orchestra, and then the Haskell band from 1937 to 1946. Cato finished his career at Sherman, working there from 1946 to 1952 or a bit later.

Cato's son, Phil Cato, jr., also a musician, was a drummer who began a teaching and coaching career at the Sherman Indian School and was a guidance counselor there.

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