

Department in the Milwaukee school system. He did some wonderful work with jewelry for a firm on Michigan Avenue in Chicago. He did some delicate work in gold and platinum. We left Northeastern in 1911 and went to Chicago University as freshmen in the class of 1912. We then came to Oklahoma University in 1913 and graduated in Physics in 1913. We accepted a scholarship at Dartmouth College and took a Master's degree in 1915 under a very distinguished Physicist, Albert A. Michelson, who had done the delicate experiment of measuring the pressure of light. He was known Nationally and Internationally for this work. He received the 1907 Nobel Prize in Physics, the first American scientist to win that award. I also did some summer study under Professor Ed Frost at Yerkes Observatory. We left there and came back to Oklahoma and taught at Northeastern State College in the Science Department (Physics and Chemistry) until 1917. We went back to Philadelphia (when the war broke out) and stayed until after the war. We worked there with poison gases. After that I went to the University of Chicago in a two year study as a graduate student, but instead of taking a degree, I took a wife (laughs). We came back to Oklahoma and taught at the University of Arkansas for a number of years and then went back to Chicago. Then we returned to Oklahoma and taught at Oklahoma College for Women in Chickasha for a number of years until 1932. Then went in to construction work until I retired.

(Do you know Rachel Caroline Eaton?)

Yes, she wrote, "John Ross and the Cherokees." She was the first woman to take her PHD in Chemistry at the University of Chicago. She taught at the Female Seminary in Tahlequah, before she took her degree. She was a very fine scholar and one of the best informed people that I have ever talked with on Cherokee History. She got her degree on the publication of "John Ross and the Cherokees."

(Mr. Markham quoted that he had seen stick ball games in Adair County about 30 years ago.)