

success and growth of the Cherokees. The last Boudinot in 1826, made a speaking tour of the Northeastern New England states; and this is what he brought to the attention of these people as indication of the growth of the Cherokee Civilization. He pointed out--let's see what he had to say: There are 19,500 cattle, 6,100 horses, 19,000 swine, 467 looms, 1,600 spinning wheels, 30 wagons, 3 saw mills, 13 mills, 7,000--now, in 1820, this was ten years later, we have added 62 blacksmith shops. Instead of just 13 mills, we have 31 mills. We have libraries with more than 1,000 books in the Cherokee Nation. This was in 1826. So this also, was an indication of the change that was taking place in the Cherokees. We look at their material possessions and they look at their material possessions as well to see how well they had progressed. Then, there is another change which is, to me, always fascinating. And that is the change in the names of the Cherokees during this particular period. The Cherokees that Col. Hagerstrand was talking about last week. If you remember him talking about Corn Tassel and Little Carpenter and these people, but by 1826-1830, 1836 we had a whole new group of Cherokees who had taken White Men's names. This is one of the congressional hearing on Cherokee removal, and it has a vote of 2,273 of the Cherokees.

CHANGE IN CHOICE OF CLOTHING

And I love to look at this because you get the names. And you have here, the picture of the Cherokees in the transition period. For example, at the top of one page, you will have John Ridge--you couldn't get more angular name than that--Daniel Mills, Rib, Rode, Day Light, Hog Shooter, Standing Wolf, John Wayne, Perry Scott, Frozen Foot, All Day, Bear Meat, Bear Coat, Red Bird, Nelson West, John Foreman. So you can see this was an outward symbol of what was happening in the Cherokee Nation in this particular time. We could see that they were making this long transition between a