

unlike the combs that Mexican, the Spanish, wore. And when they did this, they wore a shawl that they would wrap and would hang from the comb. So Cherokee women at this time dressed very colorfully. They like very, very much to copy the White fashions. Now, Cherokee men did the same thing. We have a painting which you can look at during our intermission which Cecil Dick has done. It's a picture of Cherokee Little People and it shows a Cherokee in a hunting jacket of this particular period. Emmett Star describes in his little history of the Cherokees--the hunting jacket of this particular period. Notice the resemblance between this and the kind of tops that Sequoyah is also wearing during this period. The Cherokees love color. They wore very, very bright colors of this particular period. But they were in sort of a state of flux. They didn't know whether to follow the traditional way that had been--missionaries who were coming in. They were a quite mixture of white and Cherokee. Let's take an example. How many of you have heard of the Vann family? Now, how many of you have been to Georgia and seen the Vann Mansion? One of the finest examples of Southern Colonial architecture in the United States is the Vann Mansion in Georgia. Architectural students come from throughout the United States to study this house that was built for a Cherokee planter. It's a magnificent two story brick house with a staircase which is considered a classic example of nineteenth century architecture.

THEIR SENSE OF JUSTICE-AND EDUCATION

Now, this man was a Cherokee. And as an indication in fact the Cherokees still had their innate Indian sense of justice. When Vann died, they had all of this property to dispose of. Vann left a will. And in this will he wrote out several of his children that he was not happy with. They took this into the Courts of Georgia and probated the will, and the Georgia courts