The trade goods that we call them were bought in Philadelphia, Baltimore, --shipped to New Orleans. They came from wherever the particular merchant had the best credit. Walter Webber bought most of his things in Baltimore because he found he had apparently very good credit in Baltimore. So you find correspondence and trips that Webber was making to Baltimore. The Ross family later did so much business in Philadelphia. You know why he did his business in Philadelphia? Because he was intermarried with the Staphlers in Philadelphia. So there's no particular previous position to any of this.

GRADUAL ENCROACHMENT BY THE WHITE MAN

What we had in both states--Indians faced with the same problem. They were gradually being surrounded by Whites. The Cherokees of Arkansas--the reason we take up this primitive interest is that they were in fact, the Indians who came west to get away from civilization--well, at least to get away from civilization as being practiced at that time in Georgia and Tennessee. But they were gradually--they were down to Poke county, Arkansas. They were gradually being infringed upon by people in Arkansas. So they had to negotiate their treaty and they came, those of you saw this particular map, came from the Arkansas Territory on over into the Cherokee Nation. Now, in Georgia, at this particular time, the Cherokees had--well, all of us would dream of, I think we'd like to have oil discovered on our land--well, the Cherokees had gold discovered on their land. This would seem to be an ideal thing. But it developed a head. What had been developing anyway, was the desire of the White Man to expel the Cherokees from the Southern part of the United States. Now, this is always an interesting struggle and it's even more interesting because it creates the only real hostility that still survives in the Cherokee Nation. You talk