

system of government. During this period, perhaps, a period from 25 to 40 years, that his progress was so pronounced that we almost forget about the period preceding this. Because in the first place, there's so little written about it, but because of this tremendous advancement during that period. We think of the Cherokee tribe as always being more or less educated, always having great leadership, always having a political organization, and so on. When we know, of course, that this is not so and you will recall that Dr. Strickland from University of Arkansas discussed this period. We call it the Age of Sequoyah because Sequoyah in a unique way identified this period because of his interest in the White Man's talking ways and the development of the what is now known as the Cherokee alphabet. The same alphabet as developed by a genius. This in effect made the Cherokees illiterate overnight. And it is this period that is given so much character to the Cherokee history. Following Dr. Strickland's presentation, Mrs. Kilpatrick discussed some of the legends and myths and the stories of the Cherokees and their rituals and so on. And we discovered that essentially these related again to his environment. You can see this tonight. In both the discussion by Mrs. Kilpatrick and Mr. Stone. They were essentially relating what they had done to their immediate environment, see? And I think this is characteristic of the Cherokees particularly true of the Cherokees. Then, Professor Jack Gregory, Dr. Gregory, came in with a period what we call the "Golden Age and the Civil War" and for those Ross relatives and the audience, why they felt he was little bit related to perhaps the Coudinet interest and the Cherokees, but this in a unique way brought out another aspect of the Cherokee life, and that is that they have always had various kinds of factions. They've been strong characters, willful in many respects, and I think perhaps they translated this thing, something, strength the relative of character that