

bonnets, dome shape wigwams and the New England Indians or skin tents we call teepees. They were quite unlike the commonly accepted ideas of what Indians looked like. Some of the tribes found by the first Spanish, French, English explorers like the Natchez, were probably descended from the Ancient mound builders. Others descended from relatively savage tribes that had overrun most of the mound builders' country. They had partly destroyed that culture, partly absorbed it and carried it on. Among them were certain tribes which were famous in American history, the Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees and the Seminoles. While others such as the Timucuas of Florida, the Tunicas of the border of Texas, the Houmas and Chitimachas in Southern Louisiana soon faded away. Today, they are extinct or survival. These people are not dramatic. Each tribe had its own territory. Since they farmed on a large scale, they lived near their farm land. Their houses were grouped in large settlements that the colonist and explorers spoke of as towns. The Hardiman town was a Council House, public square. The houses were solidly built; wood, bark, thatch, and reeds. In Northern and mountain sections, they were walled in. In the extreme south, they often had no walls at all." And aside here, this gives rise among the Cherokees. They extended all the way from Ohio, West Virginia, and so on. On the north to the South Georgia and to perhaps into Florida on the South, they certainly had a great variety of housing forms. Naturally, they take the form of structure of the area. It all depended upon whether you build a house to keep warm in or cool. In warm weather, the people wore almost not clothes, then put on a breech clout. Woman wrapped a bit of skirt around their middle, when it turned cool, they wrapped robes about themselves and the men liked to wear---