

INTRODUCTION BY MARTIN HAGERSTRAND

We'll discuss some of his ideas about what art is how it can be implemented and so on, and we'll get to that in the last half of the program. We'll wind up in just a few minutes on the summary of the entire series that sort of bring us back into focus again as to what the series is about and ask you some questions. Willard Stone will follow Mrs. Anna Kilpatrick after the break. So it is my great pleasure to introduce to you of those who have not been coming to these lectures, Mrs. Anna Kilpatrick.

MRS. KILPATRICK: CHEROKEE ARTS AND CRAFTS  
(Applause)

I believe I now know how the peddler feels when he comes around with his wares. I got my table loaded with them. Well, now Martin says that I have something to do with arts and crafts, but I want to sort of review the reason or the background for these crafts that we do have today. And it seems way back in early days that when we were discovered, it was decided that we were Red People. But for some reason, I suppose we liked that idea, I don't know. But, anyway, we're not really red, but we're sort of brown, and like a beach suntan. Either way, this little talk I wanna give, I want to call it "Folk Art and Folk Ways of The Cherokees." It seems that back in the early days, when the men folk in the fall went to the hunting, the women were left behind or sometimes they got the chance to go. When they did have the chance to go, they didn't just sit around, they had some work to do. They got the bread ready, they didn't just sit around, they had some work to do. They got the bread ready, ground up the corn, and had it all ready, but they still had a little time. Then, I like to think that they didn't sit around silently, but they talked about their stories and had a real good time; but at the same time because they adapted to, they had a good usage of their hands, their feet, they were