

clan revenge system to a free operating constitution which was cited continuously as examples of progress that Indians could make. O-Les-

Us-A-To-Ko (?), a French social observer, who came to America reported-- and I guess the most famous observation on American civilization--that the Cherokee Indians were proved that a savage tribe could be taken from their primitive state to a high point of civilization in less than 20 years.

We have a break period scheduled and after our break, we'll take up the establishment of printing among the Cherokees, trade and move into the question of ultimate Cherokee removal. We brought along today some of the things from our--of course that is my collection of Cherokee materials that relate to this particular age of Sequoyah and during our break, if you'd like-- we'd like for you to come up and look at these. We'll be up here to talk with you about any of these that you have any questions about.

(Brief interruption on tape.)

EASTERN NATION AND WESTERN NATION-ADVANCEMENT INTELLECTUALLY

(Beginning sentence not clear.) --is actually inaccurate because in the period that we're talking about, the Age of Sequoyah, there are two Cherokee Nations. There's a Cherokee Nation East which is in Georgia, in Tennessee-- this area--and there is a Cherokee Nation West which is in Arkansas, and after 1829, is in Eastern Oklahoma. So we actually have had two Cherokee Nations during this entire period.

(Comment from unidentified voice not clear.)

Yeah, in '38. So, what? No the Eastern Cherokees came in 1838, the Trail of Tears bunch. The Eastern came in--came in September '38. The, uh, --so where we talk about the Cherokee is--except for the fact that it's not that serious a problem because the development was surprisingly parallel.

I for long time was under the impression that the Eastern Cherokees--the