

In other words, if there's any particular aspect of Cherokee culture or Cherokee history which you have an interest, please let us know. If we can find enough interest in this, I'm sure that we can work with the college again and come up with a continuation of the series or the start of another series that you think is worth it. This has been our initial effort and we think that we've gain a great deal from it. And we hope that the audience has certainly.

Now, on the first series, the first lecture, we discussed the "Primitive and Transition Period," and of course, this related to the pre-White Man phase essentially or to that phase where the White Man first began to make his contact with the Cherokees. You recall that the Cherokee was a woodland warrior, and as such he had all the various attributes and shortcomings, gains, losses, and so on, of the primitive Indian which he was associated in his environment. He came up to the White Man period because he was a very effective warrior, the White Man, the French, the Spaniards, the British, were particularly interested in him as an ally and much of his history for the first 100 years of the original recorded part of it related to this struggle between the British, the French, and the Spanish for his services. Eventually, allied with British. He was a strong and staunch ally with the British. This has, incidentally, has given rise to a great deal of British interest in the cherokee, and much material is in the British museum about Cherokee history. After the revolutionary phase and the development of new nation, the Cherokee embarked on the essentially new period, and it was during this period that the Cherokee of all more than any of other Indian tribe made tremendous advances. In effect, he moved from a very primitive war-like stage similar to all of the other Indians and the U.S. at the time were in America at the time to where he was a leader among the Indians and had his own system of education and his own