

in 1565. For a hundred years, there's nothing recorded about the Cherokee history neither in the legends of the Cherokee is there mention made of De Soto's visit or Del Pardo's visit. Yet it was obvious that these Spanish explorers had been in Cherokee country. The record of the Jesuit report that finally came up with a complete story of the Jesuit of the De Soto travels in this country. And they very definitely concurred that De Soto came into the Cherokee area. Yet there isn't anything in their legends or any of their recorded activities that indicates this. Beginning with recorded history, there are some basic authorities for this for those who are interested and I know some of you are, James Adair spent a number of years among the Cherokees. Henry Timberlake moved in among the Cherokees in 1761-62. Colonel George Chickens, a British officer, was among the Cherokees in 1729. He wrote letters back to his mother in England and in these letters we get a great deal of information. William Bartram was a naturalist who traveled in the Cherokee area for about a year. And some very interesting comments are made by a Moravian missionary, Mark Snider, who spend a year amongst the Cherokees in about 1780 or 1781. Others have done research on the Cherokee lore and history, namely, James Mooney, who around 1900 wrote several reports. And, of course, there are numerous letters or fragments of letters from others, particularly British writing about their contacts with the Cherokee. After 1800, the job becomes easy because from then on, there's all kinds of written material. It was a matter of selecting what was most important. It's even a mystery in the Cherokee name. Some mythologist and historians, believe it's a corruption of Sa-La-Gee (S). Incidentally, here at Northwestern, they call it Tsa-La-Ji in the yearbook at Northwestern. But they tell me, Mrs. Kilpatrick and others tell me, correct me if I