

During that period, during the civil war days, they weren't known as freedmen, to the Indian people, they weren't really looked down upon.

(That's just a name that they've given to them?)

Right. This is a name that the white people have given to them. Negroes that were freed. But of course, the Kiowas, accordingly to what my grandmother says, now everything I speak of I've heard.

(Uh-huh)

Of course, I've done a lot of research work on it, especially since I've been involved with the Cherokees, up here.

(Uh-huh)

I've been real interested in it. (Not clear)

CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE CHEROKEE TRIBE

(Uh-huh, which seems to be the most colorful, the Cherokees or the Kiowas?)

Well, the most colorful is the Cherokee.

(Is it really?)

Right, Uh-huh, now, but of course they had a lot of famous statesmen then with them and this is what makes them seem that much more colorful 'cause there was more written about the Cherokee tribe than any tribe almost on the American Continent. They were the most highly advanced native American.

(Uh-huh)

The Cherokee were. They, during this, during the period with the Tsa-la-Ga village, a lot of people get upset, get turned around in the village because when you speak of the Cherokees, you always think of a tribe that's highly civilized, and has always lived like the white man did.

(Uh-huh)

People fail to realize, how were the Cherokees living back in the 1500's, back in 1540, when De Sota came through.

(Uh-huh)

So, the research work that went into the village "TSA LA GA", was researched