

interview. All of the typescripts, however, are referenced to the tape from which the interview was transcribed and the number of pages per tape would still average about twenty-four.

Table 3 is a summary of the distribution of the Oklahoma Oral History tapes by tribal categories. This distribution is based on the total number of tapes in the collection as of January 1, 1972, which is 660. However the completed collection will have approximately 700 tapes, for several field workers have made tapes which have not as yet been numbered and entered on the accession book. Most of the tapes are cassettes, (C-90's and C-60's) but some are reel-to-reel tapes, mostly on five-inch reels. There are approximately 1200 hours of recorded oral history materials on the 660 tapes on hand. In addition to the tapes there are also forty manuscripts of oral history materials for which no tapes were made. Also some field notes and photographs are included in the collection. These latter materials will be placed unbound in a pamphlet box or file accompanying the Oral History Collection.

The tribal categories listed in Table 3 are somewhat arbitrary, for there seems to be no generally agreed system for determining the precise number of Indian tribes in Oklahoma. Muriel Wright, in her Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma (1951) gives background material on sixty-seven distinct tribal groups which have played some part in the history of the state (counting her "Oto and Missouri" and "Sauk and Fox" categories as four tribes, rather than two). However many of these, such as the Cahokia, Illinois, or Tuscarora, were represented in Oklahoma only by small remnant groups affiliated with and eventually assimilated into a larger group. Others, such as the Nez Perce and the Modoc were