

Trail of Tears march. The federal government established forts around the Cherokee Nation in the area of the Cherokee Capital in Satotah. These forts are shown as Ft. Hertsall, Ft. Gilmore, Ft. Gamble, Ft. Buffington and Ft. Means, and Ft. Cummings, Ft. Haines, Ft. Luckins, and Ft. Lake. This map was prepared primarily to show Major General Scott's operations in 1838. Mrs. Wilhite is now showing me a copy of the constitution of the Chickasaw Nation bearing the date of June 22, 1855. This book is over 230 pages in length. In Mrs. Wilhite's possession also, is a book all in Cherokee in the Cherokee constitution dated 1873. She now has handed me a Cherokee Bible dated 1860. I'm now looking at a record book, the first one is dated July 31, 1872 at Caney, Cherokee Nation. This record book belonged to Levi Keys, and carried many entries of transactions in the 1870's and 1880's up until about 1893. Well, see now, wheel rights came with the Cherokee that was in 1839?)

Well, when the Trail of Tears, was that 1839? Well, yes uh huh.

(What was his name does any one remember?)

Well, seem like we got it down in history somewhere.

(In addition to making the wheel he made furniture and other things.)

Yeah. Uh huh.

(I'm looking at a picture of the ruins of the Cherokee Female Seminary that burned April 10, 1887. I am looking at a copy of one of the first newspapers printed in Tahlequah, Indian Territory. This one, the telephone was dated April 25, 1888. Now I am looking at a clipping from the Cherokee Advocate which carried an article containing an act to rebuild the Female Seminary. And this was dated May 20, 1887. I am looking at a copy of the Muskogee Phoenix, dateline Muskogee, Indian Territory, Thursday July 2, 1891. Of interest on the front page is territory news, Quote, "An Indian outbreak is threatened on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona." The adopted citizens of the Cherokee Nation are complaining about being slighted in politics. Among other old