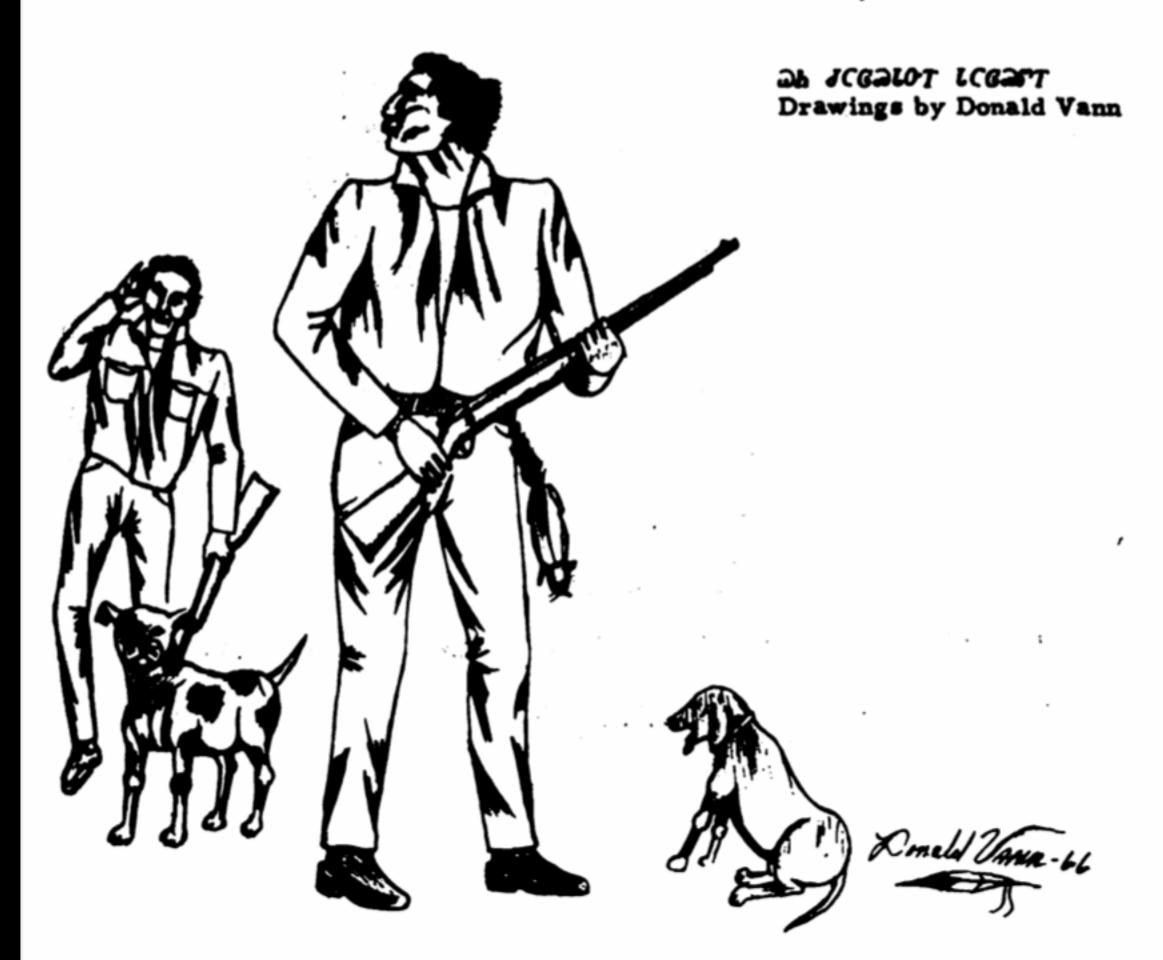
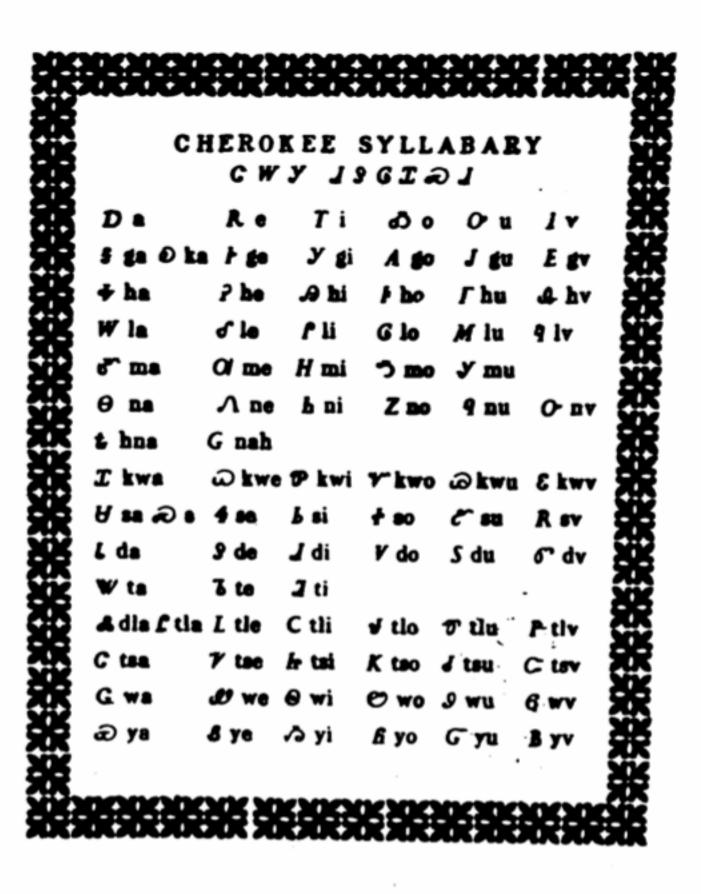
AAWY DALY DhCWY The Cherokee People Today

NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

OLCI ON POT
Translated by Calvin Nackedhead



(**79**5)



ODYZ BICST ADTIDI IAMP, AMP RACOT DIL:

(If you want a copy of this book, write to the following address:)

Carnegie Project
P. O. Box 473
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464

LSL CWY Dheldy ir hay ad amp dia inal.

(It is free to all speakers of Cherokee.)

For those who do not speak Cherokee, price \$1.00

©
Copyright 1966
by the Carnegie Corporation
Cross-Cultural Education Project

ABOMY DAM DECWY
The Cherokee People Today:
EhlR h9EA9 DECWY
A Report to the Cherokee People

HAGA DJU EHIR AGAAT
By Albert L. Wahrhaftig

OLCI ON POT
Translated by Calvin Nackedhead

Drawings by Donald Vann

Cross-Cultural Education Project of the University of Chicago
See 473,

Tablequah, Oklahoma, 74464

J howo T

DAY OLSONV JEGOZIAT

ABP JENAJT 473

LPI ASP##, 74464

INTRODUCTION

From December 1963 until June 1965, I made a study of the Cherokee people in the Cherokee Nation. To make this study, I visited Cherokees in Adair, Cherokee, Delaware, Mayes, Muskogee, and Sequoyah Counties. I visited a great number of Cherokee families in Hulbert, Cherry Tree, Marble, and Bull Hollow. Everywhere people helped me learn. Everywhere, I made the same promise to people. I promised them that I would share everything I learned. In these pages I am making my report to the Cherokee people. This is a report of everything I learned about the Cherokee people up to June, 1965.

Hundreds of Cherokee people helped me. I cannot thank them all by name. Some people gave me a great deal of help. These people should be known to all.

I wish to thank Fines J. Smith for working as my interpreter and for introducing me to a great many Cherokees.

I wish to thank the families of Jasper Smith of Lyons Switch, Sam Doublehead of Cherry Tree, and Robert K. Thomas of Tahlequah for allowing me to live with them for many months.

I wish to thank Hiner Doublehead and Wesley Proctor for many things they did to help me.

I wish to thank Calvin Nackedhead and Isaac Pritchett for translating these pages into Cherokee.

1.3

I wish to thank Sam H. Hair for typing the pages in Cherokee.

I wish to thank Donald Vann for his drawings.

ci



OLGIGOL IZYA 1963 DG TZZI SINA 1965 DTIGSQY DG DT-SUZWOY QZG DAL DHCWY BO DIH DCWY DBC SOVPRT TZTII AD DTSUZVIT, SHATAUQY DHCWY LOZSQZ ZSSY CWY ZSSY DG-HY ZSSY AYZY ZSSY JI ZSSY BYR ZSSY BC OOHCIVDHCWY LH-AQ SOVPGIR SHGGAVQY ICTI SVI YWR IPET JHLRZI DG JYZ OFLIBT DG HEV DHBOZ EYZSQAVQY DECCTI DG HEV HSLY DH-BOZ, OFLYV SHSTZLB DG OZV QLGRV DTSGTIT, TCSTZLAW TCTZ-ZTI DIH AD ABC, OCGT TGZ XY4 THCWY THBO ADZ TY TGZ XY4 HSLY QLGR AFZI, DSGTIT DG DYSVERT, QZG REDCWY BO SYMX-1965

BY DABBON SOVI TSIZ BO OCWO AY ADI DYBII EYDYADI, ADZ
AND DABBON SOVI TSIZ BO OCWO AY ADI DYBII EYDYADI, ADZ
ASI BO SHSWAG TY EOSOY, DISAN OCIHARRIV IBINI SOOD—
LAO OAPWAYO DEDYSVLOWO, KCVIY GROWO OHCI DHCWY, DISAN
OCI SHARBIY BIAT OVPRI, SYDH EHI PIH RA, HH JAWAY!
DE II ASODVI III RA OOFDAAWO ASHALDWHIDI BISA AGAY TO—
OI TAAI, DISAN SHARRIVI CHZI JAWAY DE AYDY CH DECHADH
LEVB OCIV JIGOI EYDYADAY DISA SHARRIVI OHCW ODMS OAPWOT
AD CWY HSGAGI DISA HDRRIVI, AD ADI SOO CWY SCHWOI, DE
ONY HDRRIV SHARRIY SAODIAA AD ABI JIDVI OEWO AD HYA-

I HOW MANY CHEROKEES ARE THERE?

How Cherokees are counted

The first thing anyone would want to know about the Cherokees is how many of them there are. The Cherokees are one people, living together. A good count should include all the people who live together, sharing one way of life. Counting on the basis of a roll number, or by degree of Cherokee blood does not do this, for some people with roll numbers and some with a high degree of Cherokee blood do not share in the life of the Cherokees. In order to count the number of people who take part in Cherokee life, there has to be some way to decide who "takes part" in Cherokee life and who does not. Cherokees themselves are the best judges of who takes part in their way of life with them. Therefore the best way to count Cherokees is to help Cherokees themselves do the counting. This means that the person who counts must go to the communities where Cherokees live, find one or more Cherokees who know their community well, and ask that person or persons to name the Cherokees who live that community. If all the communities where Cherokees live are identified, and visited, and if the numbers of people who are reported to live in each one are added together, then the count of the whole tribe will be complete. This is how Cherokees were counted for this report.

How many Cherokee communities are there?

The first job was to identify all the places where Cherokees live. Almost always, a Cherokee community consists of a number of Cherokees living close to a Cherokee church house or stomp ground. The count of Cherokees was started by getting a large map and marking on it (1) all the Cherokee Baptist Churches reported in the Cherokee Baptish Association Minutes for 1963, (2) all the Cherokee Methodist Churches as located by a Cherokee Methodist preacher, (3) all the Stomp Grounds which were active in 1963, (4) all the Creek Baptist Churches within the Cherokee Nation, and (5) as many Cherokee churches of other denominations as were known at the time. Each of these places was counted as the center of a community. The finished map is included in this report. Each community is identified by a number on the map. The communities shown on the map are:

CHEROKEE SETTLEMENTS IN NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA IN 1963

Number on Map	Name of Settlement
1	Grove
2	Honey Creek
3	Drowning Creek
4	Jay
5	Brush Creek
6	Ribbon

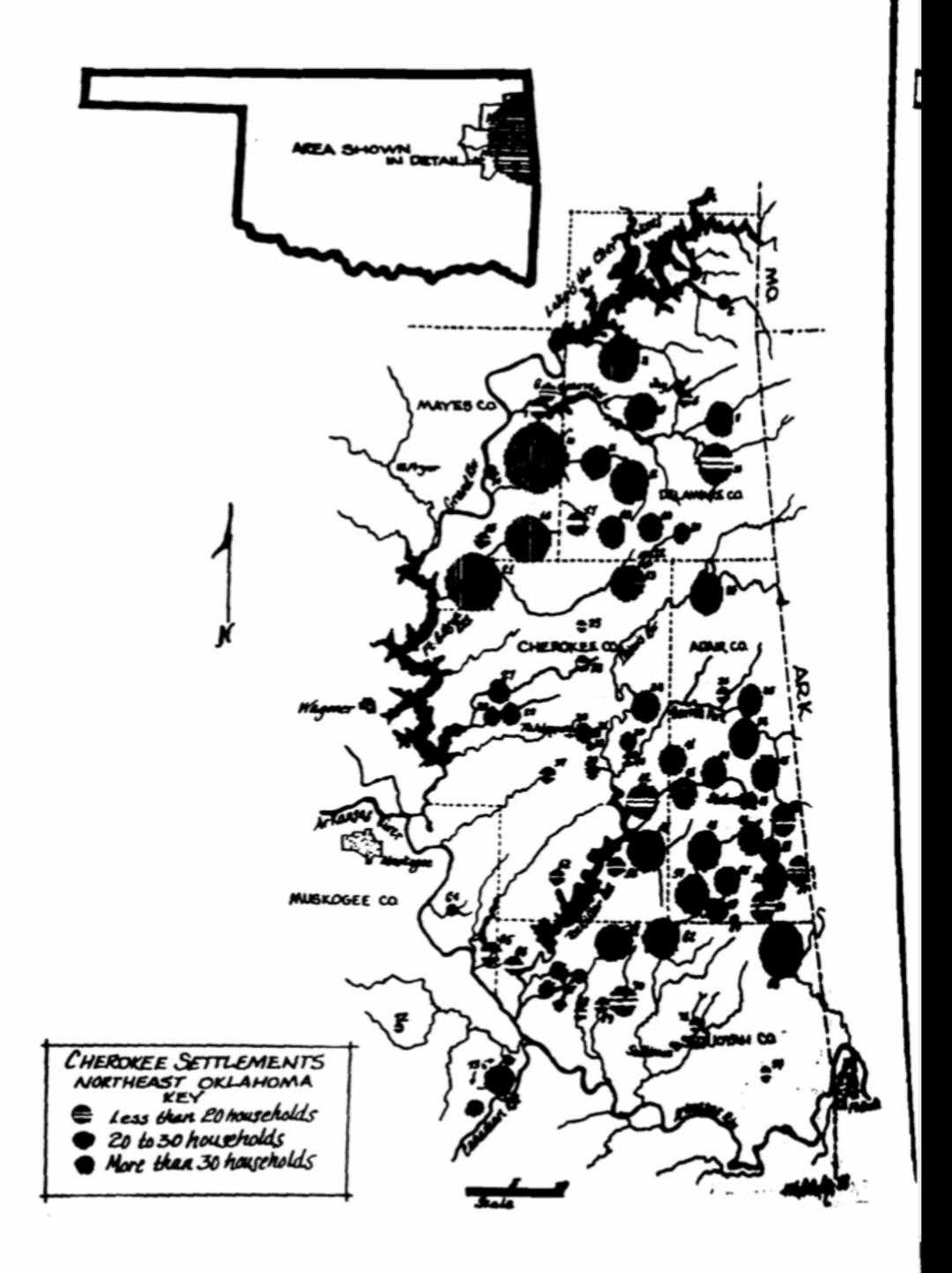


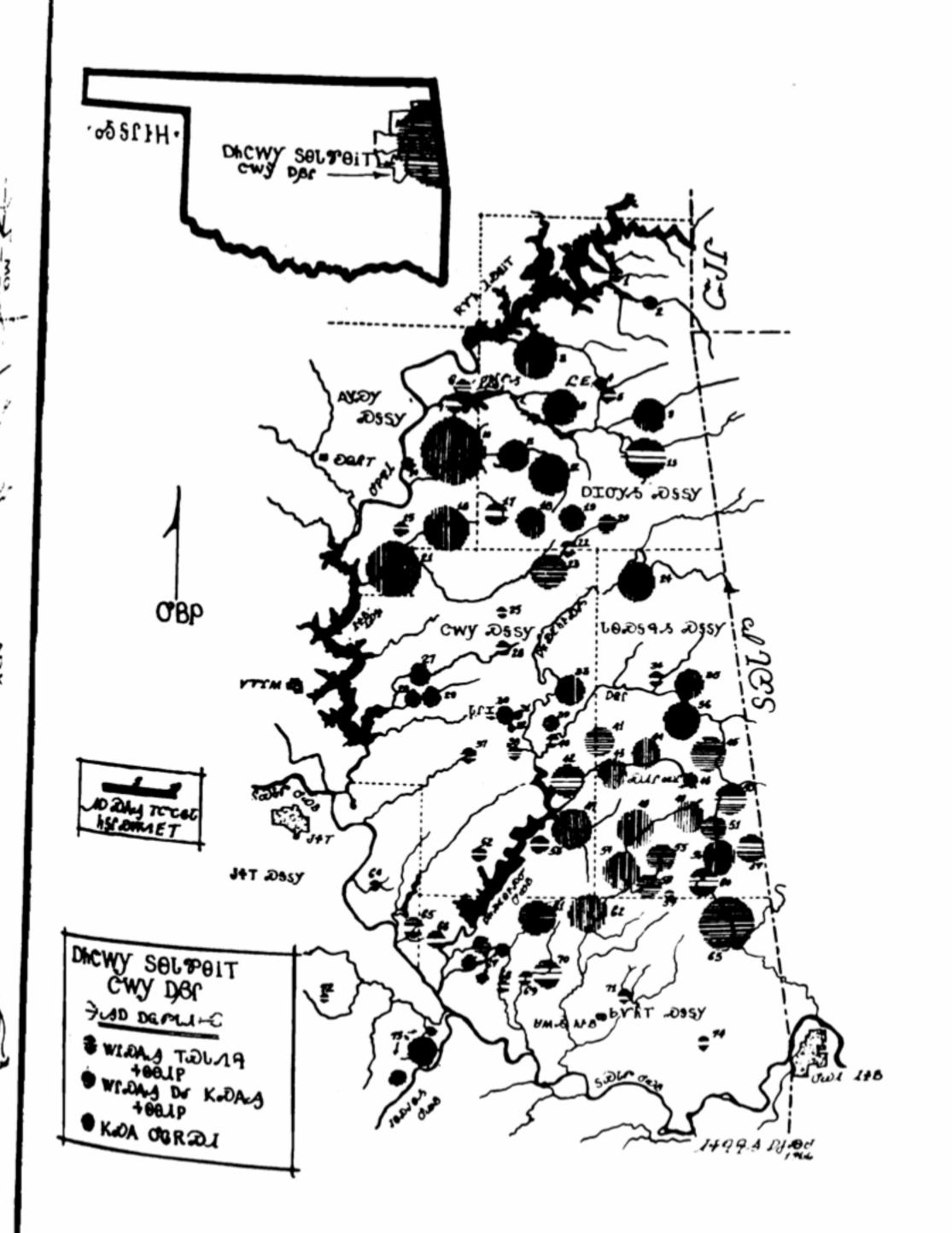
BWY OLD DECWY

TEX IR YG GSP OVGIRALI OHI DHOWY, DHOWY UV OOVPY, UV
OHST OZPC TGAL SHQQALAL DG UV SOLPASATT DG IS 420 JZDP
IR DOPV DOWY QGALO LY SAL DOWY TETAL OTAIT, DHOWY AL28PL OOU OOLZ41 ADZ HSPAVI OAY HHEO PHOWY
D4 EGAALIHST DG 6COAVI, OVAG DANI IR QOTO DALT OAY
JETI 14A1 OAYO QAT OHST, HST SHSI DHOWY SBLAL AY DGIEGTI AY, ItO EHFR AQPAWO OHI DAL UV AOHJEAN ICZ DVGIRAL
HSPAJAA IL UV OHST, OAY OOTAI LOYAL DHOWY SHSLT,

EWA ShS+ DhCWY

TEX ISAOQLI PR DSVAQI it Dhowy Lagart, Dhowy di hadla Jhwoqi odlaat, Do siq odrayai ozpit, it Dlohodowy Ds4-bat, Do sva locgaiga it Dhowy Lalt, Do hsl Jhwoqia szpr Dhowy, idlogy Do idlascay Do siat, hsl Dhio Jhw - tai Dhowy Daw, cwy Dbr odvpr todip pr Dhiu bav szpi Jhwoqia, iqy dav aar fs4qi Dhowy, itz Dhowy Shsa Joga-wob sva faravi f4qi it Shstit.





CHEROKEE SETTLEMENTS IN NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA IN 1963 (com.)

Number on Map	Name of Settlement
7	Spavinaw
8	Eucha
9 .	Piney
10	Wycliffe Creek and New Jordan
11	Kenwood
1 2	Bull Hollow
1 3	Cloud Creek
1 4	Salina
1 5	Locust Grove
1 6	Little Rock and Snake Creek
1 7	Rose
18	Leach
19	Twin Oaks
2 0	Little Kansas
21	Ballou
22	Oaks
23	Rocky Ford
24	Chewey
25	Johnson Prairie
26	Moodys
27	Fourteen Mile Creek
28	Hulbert
29	Spring Creek
30	Tahlequah
31	Red Oak
32	Elm Tree
33	Briggs
34	Christie
35	Old Green
36	Peavine
37	New Greenleaf
38	Park Hill
39	Welling
40	Barren
41	Wauhillau Sanan Manatain
42	Sugar Mountain Echota
43	
44	Mulberry Hollow Fairfield
4 5 4 6	Stilwell
47	Barber
48	Lyons Switch
49	Cherry Tree
47	J, 1.00

BWY OHAT DHOWY UY OHSE! DAFT

BY SV ICGDWO DADAL DO JADJ EJ JEWOD UDSTHU IT DACWY SASDI IT OLOOL ISADIT, DVZ SASTIJGTDIDJ PROMOY, DV DO DAWP DADSD FA49 ODPDSPJ J49T DO DDL CWY DACADY SOCBRY ODPDS9JA, DO JOWO FRT DO JOWO FRT, DO IT JORRD FRT, DO IT JORRA FRT, DASDLOZ DPCVLDY DO DDVDD DO SIA 9EOGUSY DO UDPDSPJ IFA4LY ODPDS9JA, BPSD DLA DAGJDY DAI DAAN UV SPKS LDYADDD DOLDJ J4DJ UV DIA9 PACWY UASLTIDY PRWAVYY ASL DCWY SASUT SVD JCGDWOD SZWWOY IT SASUT.

IT OADSC IZDPDE SASL DACWY ITO ODPDS9L FSCTLZ UVDG DACWY FR DAL IT SSSLT, DAZ TB IC4DL LAA9 100 TB LAA9 KS49D 9PDWO IDYO 100 LAA9 J49D FR OY PACWY JOYP FRY, IDYZ J49D 9PDWO OY TGGYJ OY J49D DAEAW L-WS DACWY DAL 100 LIA9 1963 JSJBUJR 9500 DAI LAA9 IT DACWY SASUT.

Obi Dhcwy Cwy assy frt.

288y	PAJ LAP	Ohiz BO
loas q	615	. 3012
CWY	420	2058
DG hY	575	1838
ЛУДУ	244	1197
bY fi	243	1191
J ł	40	196
SCUO-A	1937	9491

BWY OHD DHOWY OGHLOJ FR PGHVFT

Dhbbon Dhcwy Ozpn Jhwodi Dd Llvrdvi Jhqodlait Dd Sib Jzpn Odyd Odv Jhwodi Shr Aqordwo Dhdslda Ocih Ocih Gowtwidat, Dd Sib Iava hfft Dd Odv Ghshgc Odv Odav Od Tait, Jhwodidyh Ezi hfft Dd Odv Sib Ezi hfft, To Odh-Yai ay Dd Olgohydi ay go Oawildi Oosrde Ot Jhqwodi Oawildi Dd Olgohydi ay Sib Datrde ay Odv Oorat, Dhc-

CHEROKEE SETTLEMENTS IN NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA IN 1963 (cont.)

Number of Map	Name of Settlement
50	Honey Hill
51	Salem
52	Qualls and Burnt Cabin
53	Cookson
54	Bunch
55	Greasy Creek
56	Bell
57	Oak Ridge
58	South Greasy
59	Rock Fence
60	Nicut
61	Vian Creek
62	Marble City
63	Bellefont
64	Braggs
65	Sourjohn
66	Notchietown
67	Blackgum Mountain
68	Vian
69	Sycamore
70	McKey
71	Price's Chapel
72	Warner
73	Oak Grove
74	Muldrow

How many Cherokees live in Cherokee communities?

Once Cherokee communities were placed on the map, the count of Cherokee people was started. Each community was visited, and one of more men were asked to help in the counting. The men selected were always men who spoke Cherokee, who were mature, and who had lived in the community all their lives. When possible, a preacher, deacon, of stomp ground officer was asked to help. It is hard to remember exactly how many people live in each house in a community, but is not hard to remember how many houses are occupied by Cherokees. Therefore, these men were asked only to point out the houses in which Cherokees lived. The number of houses full of Cherokees in each community was counted. Cherokee who helped in the count was left free to decide which people were really Cherokee.

Later, by actually counting the number of Cherokees in 100 houses, it was found that there is an average of 4.9 people per house. The number



IABC TS FRT. HICGƏJ.	SVI AD OOVPRT
36	D@JT
37	KW DYƏJA
38	0 0 11ær
39	₽₽h
40	TAJZ
41	0094.
42	or4⊩ Klat
43	TKJ
44	JOT
45	Lagar Sambo
46	⊋ JW BP TV
47 48	P l bT
49	УWЯ
50	GSP B
5 1 -	4WH
52	VPBZ
53	DF QV QY
54	JУ⊋Jh (YY)
55	ATA
56	0√ ₽ħÐ
57	DIST
58	JSOE ATA
59	O⊕ J+B
60	JATR
61	LAA OBB
62	J h l h⊋J
63	JATR
64	SSPJ
65	
66—	OhVT
67	LAAT
68 69	JJΛE
70	astaj
71	JEGP J
72	Gh
73	DID JII9
74	GhhT
• •	

of houses counted multiplied by 4.9 gave the total number of Cherokee people counted. In 1963, 9,500 Cherokees lived in Cherokee communities. The actual numbers are shown below:

1.63

.i)

V 196

NUMBER OF CHEROKEES LIVING IN CHEROKEE COMMUNITIES

County Number of houses		Number of People	
Adair	615	3012	
Cherokee	420	2058	
Delaware	375	1838	
Mayes	244	1197	
Sequoyah	243	1 191	
Muskogee	40	196	
TOTAL	19 3 7	9491	

How Many Cherokees Take Part in the Cherokee Way of Life?

Nine thousand five hundred Cherokees live in Cherokee communities, but the number of Cherokees who take part in Cherokee life is even larger. Everyone who has gone to church in a Cherokee community or to a stomp dance has seen worshipping next to him brothers, sisters, and cousins who live away from that community but who return every weekend to worship, to visit, and to help out their relatives. These people take part in Cherokee life too, but, because they are spread out in so many places, they are hard to count.

Each Cherokee church and stomp ground is a place of worship for a number of Cherokees. If there were not enough Cherokees worshipping in any one church or stomp ground, then the fire would be moved or the church would become inactive. If a church or stomp ground is active, then a great number of Cherokees must take part in it, even if many of them have to drive from far away in order to attend. The number of Cherokees who worship at these places, whether they live close by or come from far away, is the number of people who are counted as part of Cherokee life. This was so in ancient times, when Cherokees lived in the old country and the place of worship was the center of each of the old "towns." In those days, there were an average of 200 Cherokees at each town. Today, there are about 167 active worshippers at each Cherokee church and about 245 active worshippers at each Cherokee stomp ground (This means men, women and children even if their names have not been put on the church rolls as members). In 1963 there were 42 churches in the Cherokee Indian Baptist Association, 9 Cherokee Methodist Churches, 5 Cherokee-Creek Baptist Churches, 3 Cherokee Christian churches of other denominations, and 6 stomp grounds. If each of these serves as a place of

BMY OLDS DECMY UV CHS& DAFT

WY SV JCGDWO OHD41 Df J4DJ EJ JEWOA UBSCHU it DHCWY SHSBI it Oldor IS4ALT, BYZ SHStiJGFALDJ GFDWOY, BY Df DHWP DHD8D FA49 OBPDSPJ J49T Df DD CWY DHOHDY SBERY OBPDSPJA, Df J8WO FRT Df J8WO FRT, Df it J8FRA FRT, D6 it J8FRA FRT, D6 SJR 9EBGUSY Df UBPDSPJ iFA4LY OBPDSPJA, BPSD DLA DAGJDY BHI DHA9 HY SPKY LDYH DHAY OBPDSPJA, BPSD DLA DAGJDY BHI DHA9 HY SPKY LDYH DHOWY SHSLT SVA JCGDWOA SZAWOY it SHSLT.

It OHDSC IZUPDE SHSL DHCWY ItO OBPDS91 FSFFLZ UVAG DHCWY FR DAL IT SSSLT, DHCWY ITO OBPDS91 FSFFLZ UVAG DHCWY FR DAL IT SSSLT, DHCWY ITO OBPDS91 FSFFLZ UVAG DHCWY FRY, IDYZ J49A 9FDWO OY TGGYJ OY J49A BHEAW L-WS DHCWY DAL 100 ILA9 1963 JSJBUJR 9500 BHI IHA9 IT DHCWY SHSLT.

Ohi DhCWY CWY 2SSY FRT.

əssy	PANJ ING	Ohiz BO
loas q	615	3012
CWY	420	2058
DG hY	375	1838
AYQY	244	1197
b Y fi	243	1191
Jł	40	196
SCUOA	1937	9491

BWY OLD DECWY OGELOJ FR PORVET

(9500) BY UNSL UCA 9hHARAVT CWY OGHLAJ DOGHVIT, HSJY DHCWY OI TJOEP UOVA
THOWY JHWOAJ DG UGPAYAJT, DG TO OSHGR DHCWY DHMA LHWOHAZ VJGTRT DG LHWOKAIT VJGTRT, OAY OJSPAVJAAT ALA J4AJ HSPAJAAT.

Dhbbon Dhcwy Ozpi Jhwoal Do Civravi Jhaoainit Do sir Jzpi oaya oav Jhwoad srr saorawo Dhaslan Ocih Ocih Gowwiant, Do sir inva hit Do oav Ghshoc oav Otav oogal, Jhwoalayh ezi hitt Do oav sir ezi hit, to oohyal ay Do oigohyal ay so oawilal oospae ot Jhawoal Oawilal Do oigohyal ay sir Datrae ay oav oorait, Dhc-

1.17

. 1

1: 1

in 19

30

: 3

worship for the number of people named above, then they are used for worship by a total of 11, 323 Cherokees. In round numbers, about 11,500 Cherokees take part in the Cherokee way of life.

Is the number of Cherokees becoming greater or smaller?

In 1902, about 8,000 Cherokees took part in Cherokee life. Now, 9,500 Cherokees live in Cherokee communities in the Cherokee Nation, and about 11,500 Cherokees live in eastern Oklahoma and take part in Cherokee life. During the last 65 years, the total number of people who take part in Cherokee life has become larger.

It is true that many Cherokees move away from Oklahoma and never return. But Cherokees have large numbers of children. The people who move away are more than made up for in the next generation.

Because Cherokees have large numbers of children, the 8,000 people who lived in 1902 have grown to about 16,000 now. Of these 16,000 people, 11, 500 take part in Cherokee life. The other 4, 500 people have either moved away from Oklahoma or have cut themselves off from other Cherokees. Whether people move away from Oklahoma or not usually depends on what happens to their communities. Since 1940, many whole Cher okee communities were broken up. The Cherokee communities on Greenleaf Creek and Drowining Creek were flooded by Lake Greenleaf and the Lake of the Cherokees. Cherokees at Braggs had to move away when Camp Gruber was built. The Cherokee community at Yonkers was flooded by the Fort Gibson Reservoir. Lake Tenkiller flooded out Cherokee communities at Linder Bend and on the Illinois River Bottom. Lake Eucha flooded the Cherokee community at Eucha. This is why so many Cherokee had to leave the country. In the future, if no more Cherokee communities are broken up in this way, the number of Cherokees will grow very rapidly. There will always be a lot of people who leave to find jobs elsewhere, but each person who leaves a Cherokee community in this way is made up for by nearly two new baties. This is why even though everybody has kinfolk in California, the number of Cherokees in Oklahoma has grown.

Cherokees and White men in the Cherokee Nation

Between 1902 and 1963, the Cherokee people in Oklahoma increased in number. Even though many Cherokees had to move from their communities when lakes and dams were built, and even though many individual Cherokees had to leave Cherokee communities to work and live in other places, the number of Cherokees taking part in Cherokee life in the Cherokee Nation grew. At the same time, the number of whitemen in the Cherokee Nation decreased. From 1940 until 1963, large numbers of whitemen moved away from Oklahoma. In other parts of the United

WY OWY ON OLIWIV! ON AG TO OLGONYL LAME YW OF AGL JE4GJ
ONSTAWNANT, OWY OWN HAIDT, OWY OOTH HINT, OWY OOTAL BE DOVGINF DACWY HILL OAG HE4,200 OHR UF OLHE ESJWY FR 165 &JAMW SOVI UF GOLPET, SIRZ DAVA FR 245JOWO DO JAHR JUGJA, 1963 OSIBUJR 42 GOLPE FAW DACWY JOLOSCWY AWYZ DAJU
DO DACWY JCWOA - AWY GOLPE JOLOWY KT GOLPE GLO OZAGA,
CLE SIW JORWOA - AWY GOLPE JOLOWY DAGA AGEWO
11,323 JUTG JAWI 11,500 DACWY OOGHIWJ DOGHVD.

<u>рс</u>wу д.э

1902 JS JBU JR, 8000 DHCWY OF CHID J DO DHCWY JH 40 DLA SH A00 LAT, AD A HY 9500 THE DHCWY LHAW SHOUT DO CWY DBP A41 FRT, Do US TOSP DOYHO DAW DHCWY OF ASPHH FRT,
DO CWY OF HED J FR DOTHAD, OF LOHOY 65 OS JO OF LOHOY OF ANYO
DHCWY, OAWYZ TO HOLHOUS THE BOAYS OAF SOLITLIBLAY FR OJSPON JO 1902 OF LOHOY 8000 THE DHCWY ADZ HY 16000 THE
DDZ 16000 HOHD DHCWY 1906 DHCWYD JA41 DO EADD BY DJJ
45000 OOLOH BSPHH FR DO OFLOH 40 CWY FRT, TONY O'S POLITICAL
VIDA DHCWY OHSE SV OLSPOLH DD HYST DOJOAT 1940 OF LOHO
DY OAJY CWY SHOL SHKO. DDZ OJSPON JOA HLES WY FR KW DYDJ ONB DDS Y ZYO JPE BOY DY BY HEADT ZYO SYPI GHO OG 4 SVD OOLOH J DHCWY.

DHOWY OHEL DY BY GROWN LIGH KY IP ZYG DHOEH FOR OHOSO ZYG IL OOLO4 DHOWY, ZYG OCGT OHOSO OUB ZYG OOLO4 DHOWY, O- DY OJROVWAT OHAI DHOWY SOHY4 TO VIFR OSOARIVGT OGYIIR- DYH, ODY TOOLI GROIHVOO THADI ODY OJROWHVOT THADI TOAVH DHOWY DAZ TADIZ FR LOHYDFOI DHOWY OCIH OHOGFOI JHOODL-AIS DAZ BBOY DHYDE BRY BY DHWR JOOL DOSLOFOI JHYRT, GOPFOIY HAOOY TOOLI THADI ODY BBO OHYRT, ODY OISPOVI BSPH DAG DHOWY OAI ONYC,

DCWY DGGASZ DAR CWY DBP OVPRT

1902 OF LONDY 1963 Tadl,
DCWY DAVE ASPIH FRT DAWY DCWY DLOWL HADRAL? DATA HAalar ABOR, Do ocih hagalafiadalal awy day hoderar by
CWY DBF OVER DEAS DEGASZ FR DSEGS, 1940 OF LOHAY 1963
OF DI OHAL DHEGAS DOLOH ASPIH FRT, OCIHZ FR DABE DSSY
SOVER LAVAFT DAYZ HSPALAE DEAS DLOH ASPIH FRT, DCWY FR
DAVEDE,

 \mathbf{c}_{ij}

1

11

11

17. 12

13

States, the number of people in each county grew, but in Oklahoma, the number of people in Adair, Cherokee, Delaware, Mayes, Sequoyah, and Muskogee Counties became smaller as white men moved to other states. As a result, the percentage (that is, the number of Cherokees in each 100 people) of Cherokees in each county grew very rapidly.

In Adair County in the year 1940, 19 people out of every 100 were Cherokee; in Adair County in the year 1960, 23 people out of every 100 were Cherokee.

In Cherokee County in 1940, 10 people out of every 100 were Cherokee. In Cherokee County in 1960, 13 people out of every 100 were Cherokee.

In Delaware County in 1940, 10 people out of every 100 were Cherokee. In Delaware County in 1960, 14 people out of every 100 were Cherokee.

In Sequoyah County in 1940, 5 people out of every 100 were Cherokee. In Sequoyah County in 1960, 6 1/2 people out of every 100 were Cherokee. Now Cherokees are a very large part of the people in each of these counties.

Since 1963, very few whites have moved out of these counties. Some white newcomers are replacing the few people who are moving away. As a result, the number of white people in each county has stayed about the same during 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1966. During these years, and probably on into the future, the number of Cherokees in each 100 people has stayed the same.

But Cherokees are not spread evenly around each county. There are for instance, more Cherokees in the south of Adair County than in the north. For this reason, in some school districts and townships, Cherokees are a very large part of the total number of people. Also, some Cherokee communities are growing very rapidly. In these places, almost one out of every three people is a Cherokee. Here are some examples:

In Briggs Township of Cherokee County in 1940, 23 out of every 100 people were Cherokee; in 1960, 35 out of every 100 people were Cherokee.

In Hulbert Township of Cherokee County in 1940, 15 out of every 100 people were Cherokee; in 1960, 28 out of every 100 people were Cherokee.

In Bunch and Lees Creek Townships of Adair County in 1940, 34 out of every 100 people were Cherokee; in 1960, 35 out of every 100 people were Cherokee.

In Marble and Marble City Townships of Sequoyah County in 1940, 28 out of every 100 people were Cherokee; in 1960, 32 out of every 100 people were Cherokee.

In Saline Township of Delaware County in 1940, 29 out of every 100 people were Cherokee; in 1960, 38 out of every 100 people were Cherokee.

What is happening to Cherokee Communities?

The total number of Cherokee people is growing, but what about the

10059 DSSY FRT 1940, 19 BO 100 FR 19 Dhcwy F4T, 1960
DSJBUR 100 BO DAL 23 Dhcwy F4T, Cwy DSSY 1940 HFR
100-10 Dhcwy F4T, Cwy DSSY 1960 HFR, 100 FR 13 Dhcwy
DGhy DSSY 1940 HFR 30) 10 Dhcwy FRT, DGhy DSSY 1960
100 FR BO 14 Dhcwy, by Bossy 1940 HFR 100 Ohi BO DAL
5 Dhcwy FRTby Bossy 1960 100 Ohi BO 6 Dhcwy ADZ HY
ADE DSSY JAL HY OAJ Dhcwy LAL 1963 OF LOHDY AD DSSY JAL
HY Dhrgas ILMS Dyf Ghors Dhrgas, Jolol Hardwoy Hadj C
DOAY RGAS IZ DARGS OF LOHDY 1963-64-65-66, GDJ Do OGJJIR DCWY FR I Boalb Do Bloay 1963-64-65-66, GDJ Do OGJJIR DCWY FR I Boalb Do Bloay Dhcwy FR, ADZ DSSY JAL
HY I APP DSSY GHAJ DHCWY JAL HY DOZ ZYO OHSPDJDAT, OSOB LODSA DSSY FR OHAV DHCWY OBPZ FRT, ODY HADJLO JOSIDJ SVPGJR OHAV JOSGIDY OSOE TJP JOSGIDY FRT BOZ LGJR
Dhcy Ohaj Dagt Do Dhcwy Shsi Tsi Fr Scaw Lods Ody hsd
ht4 3 Dal Bo by Dcwy F4T.
DYHO ZY BOCGDJY CWY DSSY HJVP 1940 HFR 100 DAG

DANG ZV JGCGDJA CWY DSSY HJVP 1940 HFR 100 DAL BO 23 Dhcwy F4T 1960 100 Ohi 35 F4 Dhcwy, 4PTJ DSSY 1940 100 Ohi BO 15 Dhcwy F4T 1960 100 Ohi BO 26 Dhcwy F4T, VY LODS 9 DSSY 1940 100 Ohi BO 34 Dhcwy 1960 100 Ohi BO 35 Dhcwy, JSLADJ BYA DSSY 1940 100 Ohi. BO 28 Dhcwy .1960 160 Ohi BO 32 Dhcwy, 4WH DGhy DSSY FR 1940 100 Ohi BO 29 Dhcwy 1960 100 Ohi BO 38 Dhcwy.



number of Cherokee communities?

Everybody knows that there are some places where almost all the Cherokees have moved away and only a few people are left. Some people say these communities are "dying out," but this is not necessarily so. Even though very few Cherokees live near Johnson Prairie, for example, people come to church every week, visit, and the community "lives on." Communities like this are getting smaller. At the same time, there are places where Cherokees are beginning to come together and build new communities, some of them right in the middle of town. 'Most Cherokee communities are "holding their own," just as they have for hundreds of years.

In all, there are 48 Cherokee communities which are staying the same size or growing slowly. There are 14 Cherokee communities which are getting very small. There are 10 Cherokee communities which are new and growing. Two hundred and fifty years ago there were about 60 to 65 Cherokee communities. Now, it appears that there will be atleast 60 Cherokee communities for a long time to come. Here is the list of Cherokee communities:

CHEROKEE COMMUNITIES WHICH ARE STAYING THE SAME SIZE OR GROW-ING SLOWLY

Adair County	Cherokee County	Delaware County
Bell	Barber	Brush Creek
Bunch	Briggs	Bull Hollow
Cherry Tree	Cookson	Drowning Creek
Chewey	Elm Tree	Cloud Creek
Echota	Fourteen Mile Creek	Eucha
Fairfield	New Greenleaf and Park Hill	Kenwood
Greasy Creek	Rocky Ford	Oaks
Lyons Switch	Spring Creek	Twin Oaks
Mulberry Hollow	Sugar Mountain	Piney
South Greasy	Welling and Barren Fork	
Oak Ridge		
Peavine	Sequoyah County	Mayes County
Salem		
Wauhillau	Bellefont	Ballou
	Blackgum Mountain and Vian	New Jordan
Muskogee County	Marble City	Little Rock
	McKey	Ribbon
(none)	Nicut	Snake Creek
	Notchietown	Spavinaw .
	Sourjohn	
	Vian Creek and Evening Shade	

SV SSPQJ DHCWY SHS&T.

Dhowy shel songs shell fr isaces hely 2000v bih bihade dhowy telz dhohae fr dowy drown down daz bay hohan fall at the action of the second dhohan before the day of dhowy daz eziz that bay hear ohal ibjaa shwoalt, bay of spavial och action and day of the second of the

ADZ DHCWY SHSL OOFDE DG DSZP DH SVDE

LODS 9 DSSY	CWY ƏSSY	DILLY SSSY
TBQS 9 OV9 HA YY YWA JO TKJ L90 ATA PUH JO DUA JO DUA AWH	TY DHO JPE JYDJIHT LGHW JCE 14 TGCGT KW DYDJIT DG DO OHBDJ DYDVDY ODJDSUT OBP JSAAE OC4H KIA	Viroquo obb JSZ ofurb OEQI obb JGYA Oh DGGb DUR JQS VIPET ZhA
JIT DSSY Dhy6	BYR DSSY JAIR OHOT JAIRDJ DSTDJ	ASSE YEYA A SCHOO A JA VT A LEMEL A TOO A TOO A TOOL

AGLDIL

CHEROKEE COMMUNITIES WHICH ARE GETTING VERY SMALL

Adair County	Sequoyah County	Muskogee County
(none)	Price's Chapel	Fort Gibson Braggs
Cherokee County	Delaware County	Wafner Oak Grove
Johnson's Prairie Moodys	Grove Honey Creek	Briartown
Qualls and Burnt Cal	•	Mayes County
		(none)

CHEROKEE COMMUNITIES WHICH ARE NEW AND GROWING

Adair County	Sequoyah County	Muskogee County
(none)	(none)	(none)
Cherokee County	Delaware County	Mayes County
Hulbert Tahlequah Red Oak	Jay Leach Little Kansas	Locust Grove Salina and Pryor

II. MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CHEROKEES

Rose

In order to learn more about some parts of Cherokee life, it was necessary to visit Cherokees in their homes and ask questions. The answers to the questions were written down and added up to give the information in this report. Since there are about 1,800 homes where Cherokees live, not all could be visited. Instead, four communities were chosen. Since the four communities were at the four corners of the Cherokee Nation, what was learned about them is probably true for all Cherokees in the Cherokee Nation. More than half of the homes in each of these four communities were visited. The communities were Hulbert in Cherokee County, Cherry Tree in Adair County, Bull Hollow in Delaware County and Marble (just north of Marble City) in Sequoyah County.

Percent

There is a custom which is used when writing reports. This is to write figures in the form of so many out of each hundred. This is done when we

LAGS CWY ShS&T **57**3. byr Dssy Jłt ƏSSY iodsa dssy Ohyl JEGIJ J+B 888J DIBY ƏSSY DL AT GSPb ONB AYDY DSSY CWY ƏSSY DhChbh POJGL DID GILA δ₽O JCRQJ ISSE **YPbZ** Sh**S**&T **DhCWY** IV ICDY Ә\$*SУ* AY ZY <u>ьүг дзу</u> 16928 <u>1</u> <u> ƏSSY</u> SCQYI орус

Ә\$*SУ*

L'YY

DPKT

D∂ JG fi

Jł ƏSSY



CWY

VPT.I

ADO HADILO CASDI OSSGI DOWY ADO ACTSE CONOR TB GYMCY DE DYSTOOY OAGZ DYSTLAE EICAPBRA DYSWOY AAT DISGIIT, DVhZ OY EHFR HGAN 1800 HINAW DHCWY, HIHAW DHCWY C HSI JEGSA-Lai sarawat oyz dhehi iebl arawoy bay oy, bayz oy hso-BB CWY DBP SOVPR HIGOHYL FRT, ADZ HSL OY SSS& SAVA Dh-OHI SSSE SAVA FR AD FRT, PPII CWY DSSY YWR LODSA DSSY 182 OFLEB DILY DSSY ISLADI LVR DSSY,

are counting a "mixed bag of things." For example, let us suppose we are buying apples. If 5 out of every 100 apples in the white bag are rotten, and 12 out of every 100 apples in the red bag are rotten, then we had better buy the white bag full. It has more good apples. Even when we can not count by 100's, this works out. If 10 out of 200 apples in the white bag are rotten, this is the same as 5 out of every 100. If 6 out of 50 apples in the red bag are rotten, this is the same as 12 out of 100. By changing both bags into so many out of 100, we can see that the white bag with 200 apples still has 5 bad apples in every 100, and the red bag with 6 bad apples out of 50 still has 12 bad apples in every 100 (at least, it probably would have it it were filled with 50 more apples from the same orchard). Five bad apples in every 100 is still better than 12 bad apples in every 100. The white bag is still the better one to buy. Five out of 100 is written as 5%. The % mark means "out of every 100." This is a very useful way to write. It will be used in this report. For example, in Hulbert, as we shall see, Cherokee is spoken in 17 out of 30 houses. That is the same as 53% (17 out of 30 is changed into 53 out of 100). In Cherry Tree, Cherokee is spoken in 19 out of 32 houses. That is 59% (14 out of 32 is changed into 59 out of 100). Since 59% is a little more than 53%, we can say that Cherokee is more often spoken in the home in Cherry Tree than in Hulbert. This short and useful way of writing will be used often in the next pages.

III. THE CHEROKEE LANGUAGE

Cherokee Spoken at home

One of the most important things to know about a language is whether it is spoken by people while they are at home. If people speak a language at home, then their children hear it and have a chance to learn it. The language children hear at home will probably be the language they learn to speak first.

The Cherokee language is spoken in most Cherokee homes. In a great many Cherokee homes, people speak to each other in both Cherokee and English. There are very few Cherokee homes where people speak only English to each other.

In Hulbert, only Cherokee is spoken in 53% of the houses, both Cherokee and English are spoken in 30% of the houses, and only English is spoken in 17% of the houses. In Cherry Tree, only Cherokee is spoken in 59% of the houses, both Cherokee and English are spoken in 34% of the houses, and only English is spoken in 6% of the houses. In Marble, only Cherokee is spoken in 72% of the houses, both Cherokee and English are spoken in 17% of the houses, and only English is spoken in 11% of the houses. In Bull Hollow, only Cherokee is spoken in 83% of the houses, both Cherokee and English are spoken in 11% of the houses, and only English is spoken in 6% of the houses. In 2 or 3 out of every 10 houses, English is spoken along with Cherokee. In most Cherokee communities, many people speak two languages instead of just one.

JCawo A D4aJ * ADZ 921 AP2T ADWO'S ETFR BOENW, 1421 LYWO'S 100 HSP2WAE APAJ TIABI APAJ JCAWOB LICGAL BD WS RSW HVGAAT, 100 RSW VGAE 5 Zal hfro aospid do 100 RSW VGae 12 ysf

A SSN DZƏL HARO FAT OQY HASPQJQA DEX DQY DZƏL HARO 🔻 : JOJBT OWYZO GEON WYGA RSW OJSPWYJZO ONV LOVA RSW

TA3600

iay haal 100 slae or ay bry aal ohsralhah aral ical IYAPVAT, AD AGAA 200 RSW ONE SSAT 10 DZAU HIG AY O-JAY OHSPAN 5BFPY 100 FRT, 50 RSW ADO YSF SSAT 6DZAL HERO GOED ON STONE ISPOND 100 FR DEPT ONE ISACBOVE AD SSPI ONS SSPI 200 RSW GSSGI BY 5 DZDL HFRO SSGI 100 HSPAJAET YSF SSOT RSW 50 RSW HSPAWAE BY 6 PZAL HFRO D-CSWJAAT AND 100 RSW OOPAJAE BYAN, by 12 DZAL HERO OOCHT BAYZ HIRA 100 REW SYMET 5 OHR ABSWIN BT LIW 100 OHE DOSWAY ONY HANDIO LIW ONS SSOT NIGOS SELF OHE DICT 5 IFFOE 100 HSFOWAE AD TEHI ANGI 5 ADO HERO UV DEFOA 100 DVPAET, GAYO SLAGII BAL FR ABGI ATAI EHFR GEART, ILCGANZI VEGI HY DHEWY DAL 30 LLAG 17 OLA CWY DHOHAY BAYZ HADA 53.7100 DAR DHCWY CWY DHOHAY YWR HY 3281A9 19 Tah Chy Dhohay frt 59%100 Dal chy Dhohay Do by 32 DHOHAY CWY, 59 WAYL JAI 53 FRT YWE AY CAI CWY DHOHAY BUNG FRT YETA FRT ADZ TGAJ CASAJ DAGI F4AJ ABEAET,

<u>CWY</u> SOhaal

GRAPB AFRI DVG FRR IN CWY ONTRI HY ONOR DCWY DHNAT TGZ BO OGV OCHAAL ASCHI OWOR IHER TOTSH DI TOSGIT CWY DOT-YAEAHAR DES SHOHB CWY, CWY OCHBAITZ HY HSIV GAI DHO-HAE CWY BLAY SOVPGART , DAN DHOWY LHAE TOW EN LOPZYDAT CWY DO GGAS TOZ SVP DHOWY LHAR GGAEN DHOHAY, NPIJ 55 CWY DECENT, 100 FR LLAG 53 CWY DECENT 100LEAG 36 OLD TAW CWY AGASZ JACKEY 100 LLAG 17 TEK AGAEN JOPZPEY YWA HY 100 LLAG 55 CWY PHEHRY 100LLAG 34 CWY RGASZ DHEHR 100 6 DHOH REVER ISTURGAZ HAR 100 LIVE 15 CMA DHOHA DR 100 LLAG 17 DEC'h+ CWY GGASZ 100 11 OHD GGAS DHOHQY 10 LLAG 2 De 3 BAS TOW CWY RGAS INChay.

Do young people speak Cherokee?

Many Cherokees are worried about their young people. In some places, people think the young people are not learning to speak Cherokee. In order to find out if this were so, a special count was made of the language spoken by people less than 18 years old. Most people this young are learning both Cherokee and English. If we count the language young people usually speak, these are the figures: In Hulbert, 42% speak Cherokee and English and 59% speak only English. In Cherry Tree, 55% speak Cherokee and English, 44% speak English only. In Marble 80% speak Cherokee and English, 20% speak English only. In Bull Hollow, 78% speak Cherokee and English, 22% speak English only.

Anyone can listen and hear what language a person speaks, but there is no easy way to learn what language a person knows. A person can know a language and still not wish to speak it. If a child grows up in a house where Cherokee is spoken (either all the time, or along with English), then he probably has learned at least to understand Cherokee. If we count the number of Cherokees less than 18 years old who grew up in a house where Cherokee is spoken, these are the figures: In Hulbert 67% of the children hear Cherokee spoken at home; 34% hear only English. In Cherry Tree 98% of the children hear Cherokee spoken at home; 2% hear only English. In Marble, 98% of the children hear Cherokee spoken at home, 2% hear only English. In Bull Hollow, all children hear Cherokee spoken at home.

Almost all Cherokee children understand Cherokee. About two out of three Cherokee children speak Cherokee. More children than adults can speak two languages well.

How many Cherokees speak only Cherokee?

Most children speak English. Many adults do not speak English. A count was made of the heads of households (that is, the man, woman, or husband and wife who take care of the people living in a house). In Hulbert, 40% of heads of households cannot speak English at all and 60% can speak English. In Cherry Tree, 14% of heads of households cannot speak English and 86% can speak English. In Marble, 24% of heads of households cannot speak English at all, and 76% can speak English. In Bull Hollow, 42% of heads of households cannot speak English and 58% can. Of course, this counted only people who cannot speak English at all. Many of the people who can speak English only speak very little English.

How many Cherokees speak Cherokee?

If the number of people in each hundred who speak Cherokee in all Cherokee communities is about the same as in the four communities studied,

Jhreda Cwy Dhoda

LATA DLCWY OGIOSAA SGIFGIR OISPAVIAA IHRP CWY GGSGTAEG LY AD ZSEAG OVAGAA GAY AGAJIG OVEL AS4EVGY 18 TGGSJBI ◌VAG ƏhOh CWY AD 9⊋S JSVJIRY Θ⊋Y TGΘSJBI FR TJW IHOH⊋EY ADZ O9PAWOY XC4ALT 4PII 100 DAL 42JIAH TIW CWY KGAE D-°OhƏEY, YWAZ FR 100 55TƏH ТӘЖ СЖУ AGAS DHOHƏEY, 447AGAS OGU DHOHAY ISLEAJZ 100 DAL 801°TH CWY EGAS DHOHY, 2010 AGAS OGU, JSZ OFIPB, 100 78% CWY AGAS DHOHAY 22% AGAS OGU, hsiv busha, isyaev ochaal ala dustaal isyaev bosz '00V TGƏJ OCHAƏJ D4Z BLV 9SLƏEƏ XOLSLƏLLS OCHAƏJ OGU O-Ohaai Driz Craa Ding, DCWY Cryaa Dhohae Do Rgas Dhohae Dryae bry tow legolaal hspalaa soru sisaw loray 18 tg-OSIBI 40HIP FR JOSR ILO CWY HADA DOSYWY FRT, DD AWI V-SVOIDAT, WITH BY 67% IHAR DAW CWY DONYAY ONORT, 34 1/9 AGNEY, DONYAY YWA IPE FR 984 DNY CWY SOLBAJONORT, 24 BGNEY DON'Y JNORT, SIBƏJZ 98° DON'YY CWY SOHDƏJ JNORT 2° AGAS DOO'S JAORT, JSZ OFIPBT HSL JHAP CWY DOO'S JAORT. hsiv town ther dawr cwy dhohay fat, do as by lake can ONI TOW INChay JOWOO FRT.

BYA OHD CWYY DHOHOY

HSIV TGDI IHAR AGAS DHOHDY DO DAN JOWO AGAS DHOHDY HERO ODY 920 DSVOIH AD ZSCA9 DS 494 BLA9 9000 DDSD DO OLP
DHDASSEDI BLA9 9000T, NPII FR AD 920 DSSGTLY 40%
DHDAF BLA9 DOVPR 140 C AGAS DHOHDY BLAT, 86% AGAS DHOHD
DY FRY SLADI DHDAF BLA9 OOVPR 240 AGAS DHOHDY HERO FRY
76% AGAS DHOHDY FRY JSZ OFLEB DHDAF FR DHDAF FR BLA9
OOVPR 42% AGAS DHOHDY HERD FRY 58% BHOHDY FRY HSLY AD
HVL99/TBL DHYL FRY AGAS.

MA OHD DHOWY CWY DHOHAY

ADO DY49 L9FDWO 100 DEO DAL DECWY SEST EST TSAV DEOEST CWY AD 9D AD ASSEDWOT, BPV EST PADJ OEST ITS CWY DEOED DEOEST IN LAR DECWY SEST, ADZ95001 DECWY FLAV DECWY SEST SE BPV 7800 CWY DEOED OEST OEST CWY DEOED OF LEED OF LE

then it is possible to say how many Cherokees in all Cherokee communities speak Cherokee. Of the 9,500 Cherokees living in Cherokee settlements, about 7,800 speak Cherokee. Of the 11,500 Cherokees taking part in Cherokee life in the Cherokee Nation, about 10,500 speak Cherokee. Since 1902, the number of people who speak Cherokee has grown. Twenty years from now, there will be at least 7,000 Cherokees who speak Cherokee, and several thousand Cherokees who understand Cherokeebut do not speak it. If children who now know how to speak Cherokee but do not wish to speak it decide to speak Cherokee when they are grown, then there will be many more than 7,000 Cherokee-speaking people twenty years from now.

IV READING THE CHEROKEE LANGUAGE

Children learn to read English when they are very young. Some Cherokee children learn to read Cherokee when they are very young, but most often, Cherokees do not learn to read Sequoyah's letters until they are more than 30 years old. When a man or woman is more than 30 years old, he or she learns to read Cherokee in order to read the Bible, learn to doctor, keep records at church, and so on. There is no point counting how many people younger than 30 can read because they probably just haven't felt ready to start learning yet. Of course, if children had things to read in Cherokee, they might learn when they are young. As it is, almost one out of three Cherokees start learning to read when they are about thirty years old. The exact numbers of Cherokees over 30 who can read Cherokee are: In Hulbert, 36% of Cherokees can read Cherokee. In Cherry Tree, 43% of Cherokees can read Cherokee. In Marble, 46% of Cherokees can read Cherokee. In Bull Hollow, 65% of Cherokees can read Cherokee.

Most Cherokees learn to read Cherokee at home. Even when they learn to read Cherokee at Bible School or at a stomp ground, it is easier when someone in the home can help them. In most Cherokee homes, at least one person can read Cherokee. The exact figures are: In 40% of the homes in Hulbert there is at least one person who can read Cherokee. In 63% of the homes in Cherry Tree, 83% of the homes in Marble and 83% of the homes in Bull Hollow, there is someone who can read Cherokee.

Many Cherokees can read Cherokee. Less can write Cherokee. Only the number of people who can read Cherokee were counted.

V HOW MUCH EDUCATION DO CHEROKEES HAVE?

Median

It is very difficult to talk about something that a whole group of people does (or has) when some people in a group do it more (or have more of it) and some people in a group do it less (or have less of it). For example, if



ICWY IHAPBQY

JAGE DALLTY FR DOCYDA JAGAS JAAFSI, DAC-Wyayh oaszeg hegav dosgiaa bya her jobwob, dhewyl hy 13 TGSIBL F4 YW DOSGIDA ICWY JHAPBID ODYZ HADI DDSD DIBG BY 30TGSIBL BOAR EWO OF DRHEAD ICWY JSGIDIT, OISP-WIDA JUFT AND JACBI OSPEAT, DO JUI SHOI AND RI JZD-WOB ILOUI OEGE DE JONEI OULPE JCWY JAMEN OUSPAAT, CZ AFRI GBAV 30240hJP, TGSIBL XS4A4 CWY JhACBRY C OGTO DWO St4 OBGT, ADDY h POJ BEAGIN DECWY JER JCWY JAMP SILLIV DELLITY FR 2000 JCWY LOSGIZET DDZ 921 SS-SGID AS BY KT OHI DECWY IV DSWIDA DS HOALSGIDE ICWY 30% TGSIBL MOGRAWO AD GRAWO CWY JHARBAY VC4AL 30%TGGSIBL, +PIJ by 364CWY JHAPBQY FRY YWQ JPE 434CWY JHAPBQY FRY ISLEDJI 464CWY JHAPBOY FRY JSZ OFLPBT 65%CWY JAPBOY FR Sharz Dhewy Cwy Jharbay Lyonor Seks Joseti Fat Onwyz JSWODI HUOSGIDA DG SIG HVJOSGIDAT OC DAJG 90FDLAH OOU SAOR JOSGIDJ YG ASAGLDS BLA9 9000 OAJ UHA9 DHCWY UV IR OCT, CWY JAPBAY ADZ ZSEA ASAA ASSAIR HY IR CWY JAPBAY HITI BY UV FR BUNG OOVPR YWO IPE 63 LICWY IHAPBOY 83/6 ISZ OFICE GAYZ HAAL DA UV RE BINA SOVER DECWY SESET. OGLOGI DECWY DAW, SELVOYE DAW EGZOGI SSAW CWYVIHAPSQY OOH VS4qy,

10 people have money in their pockets, and each person has a different amount of money, how can we say how much money we might find in each person's pocket? There is no sure way to do this. What is usually done is to talk about the man in the middle of the group. Median means "in the middle of the group " Here is an example of a median: Al has \$.55 in his pocket, Bob has \$.55, Charlie has \$.20, David has \$1.00, Eddie has \$.55, Frank has \$.10, George has \$.55, Henry has \$.95, Jim has \$.55, Mike has \$.75. We line them up like this:

1.	Frank	. 10		
2.	Charlie	\$. 20		
3.	Jim	\$. 55		
4.	George	5. 55		
5.	A1	\$ 55	this is the middle man.	\$. 55 is
6.	Bob \$. 55	the median	
7.	Eddie	\$. 55		
8.	Mike	\$. 75		
9.	Henry	\$. 95		
10.	David	\$1.00		

The middle man has \$.55. The median amount of money these men have in their pocket is \$.55. If all these men shared their money -- that is, put it together and divided it evenly -- it would come out to about \$.55 for each. The best way to talk about how many years of school the Cherokee people as a whole have finished, or how much money the Cherokee people as a whole earn, is to talk about the median number. This is the number in the middle. Most people have the same as the median. The number of people who have more than the median is always equal to the number of people who have less than the median.

How many years of school have Cherokees finished?

Cherokees living in Cherokee communities have had very little schooling. The number of school years completed by each Cherokee over 18 years old in Hulbert, Cherry Tree, Marble, and Bull Hollow was written down and then "lined up." From this, the median number of years of school completed by Cherokees over 18 years old was found.

Cherokees over 18 years old have completed a median of 5 1/2 years of school.

Cherokees over forty years old have had less education than younger Cherokees. Cherokees over forty years old have completed a median of 4 years of school.

Cherokees now do not have much more education than they had in 1930.

AWA TB OHD JOSGII AMP

ala araj ez?j scy ssys ay hshqealn≯ oθebz tst oav sh-ADDIVIT, DO DOCUMENT SULL DOUBLE DOUB SICCONO 10 BO DSW SSY SSHW SOUGS BBOY FR JIOUI SHG SOUGHT, ON HAND DUN JJAVITS SA DSW BBOWT, ADZ TOMAN H ON STAILE DEF SVY DE DIES TEOUSY DEZPVI A-F: IVIL 5 5 SGT OLGGT II GAV 55 SGT CP 20 SG 100 DL 55 TGY10 55 Phw 95 hH 55 ass 75 AD OV asol DSW Jhr, ТӨУ 10 DBP SVY Dasa ልልሃ 2 PM ક્છ 100 DBP SVY 55 LSW ASI TSAY TEAR, BORROWAN TSAY DSW 55 ASHW DHBBOW HSI AD DSW SCHOA APPAWO 55 DHYES, ODYZ HADILO ADO ADO ILDITTA BOOZP DHCWY DO HSI DHCWY FR TS DSW DOLFAE SHAOALALT OAYO TGAL BOZPW DBPO SVY OZPI THE STATE OF SVY COZPAA OAV OLT BOZ EGISBAST OF ST ONO TSI OAV OH! DO OAV BUPDAT, ONO HADI ONZ HEGISA-⊋J DZ DBF SVY ΘZ JhqΘ⊋LΛĐ TJWΨ Gh⊋Gh⊋VW hSLV TSJΨ

SWA JSIBL JOSGIZI SHRIL DHCWY

Ohsralant.

ADZ 2050 Dhcwy Shsu hini shr josgti itt adz grawoy as49 18 TGOSIBI OC SGSTT Jhatra losgtae frij hy ywa jpet
Isirajz jsz ofirb oay zsrnw, hhowoy, offir hvccgal DhcWy Dhcwy 18 TGOSIYI OC SGST, 5 JSIBI JOSGTI ASVGTRY
Dhcwy 40 TGOSIBI Rayjpy Amr Josgti it Dhootz frt, Dcwy
40 TGOSIBI OC SGTT, 4 JSIBI JSGTI FR ASVGTRY Dhcwy,
DCWY AA HY C GAI JSGTIA AY 1930 HFRT 1933 JSIBUJR DhcWYLOSGTAE 3TY JSIBI LATIAEY, 1952 JSIBUJR AAY JSIBI LATIAE LSGTAET, 1963 5DBF JSIBI LATAE LSGTAET TGF DAY
Dhcwy Shsu Jaa Jara Jara, TGF Day Dhcwy AA are 100
Ohi Dhcwy Dau G4SC 40 and Jara Jhatra faj Ohaj Amr
Jhboaj aay Dhcwy Shsut,

In 1933, Cherokees finished a median of about 3 years of school. In 1952, Cherokees finished a median of about 5 years of school. In 1963, Cherokees finished a median of about 5 1/2 years of school.

Very few Cherokees living in Cherokee communities have finished the 8th grade or gone beyond it. Only 40% of Cherokees finished the 8th grade. There are not many educated Cherokees living in Cherokee communities.

What happens to educated Cherokees?

Younger Cherokees have finished more school than older Cherokees. Cherokees older than 40 have finished a median of 4 years of school. Cherokees between 30 and 39 years old finish a median of 8 years of school. Cherokees between 20 and 29 years old finish a median of 10 years of school. Cherokees 18 and 19 years old finish a median of 11 years of school.

1

Î Î

Many educated Cherokees do not stay at home and live in Cherokee communities. Cherokees with a good education move away from Cherokee communities. Cherokees between the ages of 20 and 30 years old who have moved away from Hulbert, Cherry Tree, Marble and Bull Hollow have finished a median of more than 12 years of school. One reason why the median number of years of school finished by people living in Cherokee communities is very low is that the Cherokees who have the most education move away. This is probably because it is hard for Cherokees with a good education to find good jobs at home.

How many Cherokees can read English?

.Usually it takes four years of school before a person can read English well. Only 58% of Cherokees have finished this much school. Nearly half of the people living in Cherokee communities cannot read English well. In the last thirty years, the number of Cherokees living in Cherokee communities who can read English well has not grown fast. In 1932, 62% of Cherokees living in Cherokee communities could not read English well. Now, 42% of Cherokees living in Cherokee communities cannot read English well.

Do Cherokees have more education than other Indians?

Indians living in Indian communities in all the Five Civilized Tribes have finished about the same amount of school. Cherokees and Choctaws have finished about the same number of years of school. Creeks and Seminoles have finished about 1/2 year more school than Cherokees and Choctaws. Chicasaws have finished about 1 more year of school than Cherokees and Choctaws. There is not much difference in the amount of school finished by Indians anywhere in eastern Oklahoma.

SY Dorall Adr 1600l Dhcwy

Dhooaf Dhcwy Oal Josgiial Shatl Jhsbrf FRT, Ab by Bo 40TGSIBL 4yr JSIBL JSGII FFT, DCWYayh 39 TGOSIBL Gal 8JSIBL JSGIIA FFT, DCWY 20-29 Gal 10 JSIBL JSGIIA FFT DCWY 18 Do 19, 11JSIBL JSGIIA FFT, Oay Olsraviay Dhcwy Abr Inboal Doloan Ocih Shrit Jhqoalnit Dhcy 20 Do 30TGOSIBL Gal Oolol 4ril FR ywa IPE Islaal JSZ Ofirbt, 12 JSIBL Jhatra FF LOSGIAE Do TSL ONT Olsravi hsnye by DSGIAL Dhcwy Shs&I, Abr Jhatra Do Ih-60al qp Ocih Olhgae Oay bhsralan Do Tehbay Oay boorne all Isqoalni 4R Ohyl FF VJOrrt Do VJOrrt.

BWA OHD DHCWY BGAS JHAPBOY

HISTBL DESERVE YW ASI RGAS AND EGAPSI GRAGAET, 58 PAND DECWY DAY TS JOSGIA, DSF TB BL DECWY DAY SESET DEAR-BAY HERO RGAS, 192AD OF LEEDY DECWY SESE LAL BG-AS DAPSI FR L ASIAVS, 1932 JSJBUJR 62 DECWY SESE LAW OR DEAR BAE RGAS ADZ BY 42 O OEL DECWY BY SERV DEAR BD DEZ TODG JYWCD,

DHCWYDA OAI ABY LHBOB SOSEZ

DhBOD DALT, DhBOD ShSt that, hat stocky DhBod cand the transity joactia dhowy Dholz from the joactia jarbe from the joactia dhowy Do Dhol from the joactia of joactia

Indians in the west of Oklahoma have finished much more school than Cherokees. For example, Osage Indians have finished more than 3 years beyond what Cherokees have finished. Shawnee Indians have finished about 3 school years beyond what Cherokees finish.

Indians in other parts of the United States have finished much more school than Cherokees. Most of them have finished as much school as Osage and Shawnee Indians. It should be said that Osages, Shawnees, and Indians in other parts of the United States usually speak English very well. This may be one reason why they go further in school. It should also be said that schools are not the same in every part of the United States.

The education of Cherokees compared to other races in Oklahoma.

Cherokees have finished less years of school than any other people in the state of Oklahoma.

The United States Census asks questions to all the people in each state. It prints information about (1) all the people in the state taken together, (2) all white people living in the country, taken together, and (3) all non-white people (that is, Indians together with Negros) living in the country. It does not print information about Indians alone, or about Negros alone.

The 1960 US Census found that all the people in the State of Oklahoma, taken together, finished a median about 10 1/2 years of school. White people living in the country have finished almost 9 years of school. Non-white people living in the country (almost all of whom are Negros) finished almost 8 years of school. Cherokee Indians living in Cherokee communities in the country finished 5 1/2 years of school. Negros have finished about 2 years of school beyond what Cherokees have finished.

All through the state of Oklahoma, the people with most years of school finished live mainly in the cities. This is true of whites, Negros, and most Indians. This may be because there are more jobs for educated people in the cities. It may also be that schools in the city are better than country schools.

VI HOW MUCH MONEY DO CHEROKEES HAVE?

Money received by Cherokee persons and households in 1963

Cherokees living in Hulbert, Cherry Tree, Marble, and Bull Hollow told how much money they get in a year, and what jobs they work at. This was written down and "lined up" to find the median number of dollars they get.

By adding the money which each person in a house gets, the income for

DHOWY SHSVER ADP OCCONTROL 9016 JHSVERT

Dhowy GSRA ABP JOSGTIA 4016Z BO DAL ASPIH ASSY DOBP OF DEGRA OF DEFT JAPANT AD 401 FSOCOT, UV HSL BO ASSY TIWN FS44Y 2 HSL DARGAS DH DOBP DAL TIWN FS44Y, 3 DHAGAS HFRO BO JOLOGI CAN DHBOW DO DHELF TIWN FS44Y FWI AND ANY DHBOW DO DHEOF OOR FS44D, OWY OF 16H-WY 1960 JOY DHBOW DO DHEOF OOR FS44D, OWY OF 16H-WY 1960 JOY TOP LHAA 9 JOYBL OIHFJOS-GTIA FAT, DHAGAS HFRO OWY TOP LHAA 9 JOYBL OIHFJOS-GTIA FAT, DHAGAS HFRO OWY TOP LHAWOT HSLV TOWN DHELF FAT, DO BWY JOYBL JOSGTIA FAT, DHCWYWYH OOR LHAA SHSL TOP SYJOSGTIA EHFR APWAT DO DHELF 2 JOYBL OAS JOSG-IIA FR OAPWHO DHCWYZ FRT, HE ASPIH FR OALL JOSGTIA S-SL JHAW FAT FGZ HSPWIF HSL DHBGAS DHEOF DHBOWZ OAN LO-SCID OWY SAL BLVWY JOSGTI TOPZ JOSGTWI FRT,



the household is found. The median income for the year 1963 for a Cherokee household in Hulbert was \$2,300. In Cherry Tree it was \$2,300. In Marble it was \$2,250. In Bull Hollow it was \$2,250.

By taking all the money earned by all the people in the house and then dividing it into equal shares for each person in the house -- each man, woman, and child -- the median income for a person is found. In 1963, the income for each Cherokee in Hulbert was \$500. In Cherry Tree it was \$500. In Marble it was \$650. In Bull Hollow it was \$450.

Where do Cherokees get money?

To find out where Cherokees as a whole get their money, all the money that came to each person in a community was added together. This gave the amount of money that "came into" the whole community. Cherokees in each community told where they got their money. The whole amount of money which came into the community was then divided up according to how Cherokees got it. This was the result: In Hulbert, 39% of the money comes from working at jobs, 42% of the money comes from welfare, 18% of the money comes from social security and pensions. In Cherry Tree, 64% of the money comes from working at jobs, 19% of the money comes from welfare, 11% of the money comes from social security and pensions, and 5% of the money comes from other places (like selling calfs and hay). In Marble, 60% of the money comes from working at jobs, 29% comes from welfare, 10% of the money comes from social security and pensions, and 1% comes from other places. In Bull Hollow, 64% of the money comes from working at jobs, 25% comes from welfare, 8% comes from social security and pensions, and 1% comes from other places.

Taking all the Cherokees in Cherokee communities together, for each \$1.00 a Cherokee gets, \$.57 comes from working at a job, \$.29 comes from welfare, \$.12 comes from social security and pensions, and \$.02 comes from other places.

Are Indians on Welfare more often than white people?

So far, there is information for only three counties. In Adair County, the U.S. Census counted 23 Cherokees in every 100 people. On the Adair County welfare rolls, 31 out of every 100 people are Cherokee. In Adair County, Cherokees are on welfare a little more often than whites. In Cherokee County, the U.S. Census counted 20 Cherokees in every 100 people. On the Cherokee County welfare rolls, 23 out of every 100 people are Cherokee. Cherokees in Cherokee County are on welfare just about as often as whites. In Delaware County, the U.S. Census counted 19 Cherokees in every 100 people. On the Delaware County welfare rolls, 36 out of every 100 people are Cherokee. In Delaware County, Cherokees are on welfare almost twice as often as whites.

BWA TS DSW Show DhCWY

Dhcwy Dsw Shyr bbow Do Spks Di 1963 isibuirt wrii Dal Dhcwy yna ipe islaaiz isz oflebt ohzfo ts Dsw lhyae Esibl frt, Do ihqoali qar ohlt ad showat szwat obsol-ali obspace bbow fr ts Dsw apaet, Showat szwat obsol-bai obspace bbow fr ts Dsw apaet, Showat szwat obsolsky Dai ts apae 1963 dcwy saq obvold ts apae Esibl frt, \$2,300 blaq ra bo ywa ra \$2,300 slaaiz \$2,250 isz oflebb \$2,250 bay haai hst dsw dzpae bay blaq goodscho oy shsi iaa szpo bbe zohst ot shst it igi ts apae bay bbo esibl frt 1963 bbow dsw apae esibl fr wrii by ra bo it \$500 ywa ipe \$500 slaai \$650 isz ofleb \$450

4P LYD DSW it 14DE DCWY hs IV fr, bboy JMVy hs 1 SCHO SOHENW it DSG FDD I Ff hs i DSW SME OHS AT, bboy DCWY OZ 46 it Ihgae DSW Shyr Dhcwy DBP fr I hy 39% Shqoall Ildlas DSW, 42% Ihas PDY Ildlaet, 18° Dhs BP Ildlaet Ywat fr 64° Shqoalal Ildlaet, 19° Fhas PDY Ildlaet 11% Dhs BP Ildlaet 500 Ildlaet 29° Fhas Palt 10% Dhs BP Ildlaet 10% Ildlaet 29° Fhas Palt 10% Dhs BP Ildlaet 10% Ildlaet 29° Fhas Palt 10% Dhs BP Ildlaet 10% Ildlaet 25% Fhas Palt Alaly JSZ OF LPB 64% Shqoalal Ildlaet 25% Fhas Pay 8° Dhs BP 30% Ildoly Aral hs 1 Dhcwy Vcw Iwhy it Dhcwy Shsi Oal CGI Dcwy \$.57 Sqoalay Ildlas \$.29 Fhas Pay Ildlas \$.12 Dhs BP\$.02 Ildoly Aral Squat,

DEBORRA OAT FRAST DEGASZ FRT,

ZV FR ASSETIT 3V TODSEY VCSGID GOTGET LODSG DSSY FR 100BO DAL 23 DACWY FADSTON FAT, ADZ ZVE TASAG AA, LODSG DSSY FR 1 00 BO 31DACWY FADSTONY FR ODY AGAI PADSTONY FR ODY AGAI PADSTONY FR 100 OAI BO 20DACWY FADSTONY TOW OCWY AGASZ TSONY FADST CWY DSSY DIAY DSSY GAO, 100 19 DACWY FAT FADSTONEZ FR 100 OAI 36 DACWY OAI DACWY FADST DIAY DSSY DAGAS FR, FADSTONY FLOABET DBT DCWY AY DCWY OEAN.

Indians in the west of Oklahoma have finished much more school than Cherokees. For example, Osage Indians have finished more than 3 years beyond what Cherokees have finished. Shawnee Indians have finished about 3 school years beyond what Cherokees finish.

Indians in other parts of the United States have finished much more school than Cherokees. Most of them have finished as much school as Osage and Shawnee Indians. It should be said that Osages, Shawnees, and Indians in other parts of the United States usually speak English very well. This may be one reason why they go further in school. It should also be said that schools are not the same in every part of the United States.

The education of Cherokees compared to other races in Oklahoma.

Cherokees have finished less years of school than any other people in the state of Oklahoma.

The United States Census asks questions to all the people in each state. It prints information about (1) all the people in the state taken together, (2) all white people living in the country, taken together, and (3) all non-white people (that is, Indians together with Negros) living in the country. It does not print information about Indians alone, or about Negros alone.

The 1960 US Census found that all the people in the State of Oklahoma, taken together, finished a median about 10 1/2 years of school. White people living in the country have finished almost 9 years of school. Non-white people living in the country (almost all of whom are Negros) finished almost 8 years of school. Cherokee Indians living in Cherokee communities in the country finished 5 1/2 years of school. Negros have finished about 2 years of school beyond what Cherokees have finished.

All through the state of Oklahoma, the people with most years of school finished live mainly in the cities. This is true of whites, Negros, and most Indians. This may be because there are more jobs for educated people in the cities. It may also be that schools in the city are better than country schools.

VI HOW MUCH MONEY DO CHEROKEES HAVE?

Money received by Cherokee persons and households in 1963

Cherokees living in Hulbert, Cherry Tree, Marble, and Bull Hollow told how much money they get in a year, and what jobs they work at. This was written down and "lined up" to find the median number of dollars they get.

By adding the money which each person in a house gets, the income for

SV OWN DAY IS 40 WILL DACKY

HSLY TGDJ DHCWY HSHAODINH DID JSAODINJ FRT TGPY DNW DHCWY OHN AFRI OGSGIIA ISAGRIAI FRT, OHAIV FR DHCWY IS 402LAI FR DAYL ALLOW FR IS 402LAI Do JOLHW F4T, AD 921 IS902LNI FR WPII 41º/02L2 IH902LN FF DG 9HLO AFDI OGSGIIA ISAODUAI FRT 720hi OGSGIIA DG Dhbodl FF ELGY JH902LAIT 37%JH902LAB HFRO FFT 15%JEGH902LAI HERO ER JOLHW DO DASBO FET YWW JPE FRT 5840AD DLD AHAODINA 9% DBPV TB OGSGIIA F4 ELGYJEGHAODINJ FRT670 Dhbodi Eldy FR Jhqodina 12% Jhgydy FRT Khshqodinio AHAODINI OHYL 6% JOLHW DO DHSBC FRT, SLEDJZ FR 1290 ala dhqoalna 24 DBP TB OGSGIIA FF ELGY ISQQalni FRT 12% Dhboəl Elgy Jhqoəlait 2% Jhgyəy FRT 24%/Sqoəlai DAYL, Do 24% JOLHW Do ChsBr hslv TEZJ SLRZJ CAN Dhb0al Eloy Jhaoalait sawif iojaae GhGaat ifb GhGiaa dhaoalnis asz ofter 44% ala ahaoalna 19% der IB oos-GIIA F4 ELGY IS 902LAI FRT 2%Dhb02L ELGY IS 902LAI FRT DEN CAN ESIBL FR ISAODLAI DHYL HSEZIN, ADZ 1421 LVKBAS IZYO ESIBL OGR JHAO2LAT HFRO OHYL IS 902LAI HVGAFT ADS DHBOQL JH902IA ELSY FR V SHFEAW HANG TOODI BE DHGIDA BS JEGAWA JHAODINIT. HSIV TODI DHCWY LSHAOQUAF FQJ JVIEL Do bol FSJBRA GHFT, OQY PAR SSVGIR SCAPVLT, VPII by 54% JYCOL JHAOQLA DHGIQY 46% bsv jegawob spaosivi da poi da sil lædi isaosivi DHGIDAT GPOTIONY SHOODLART. YWAZ 53% OHN NASO ISOODLAI 22% thyt. Isthalz fr 78% oht hada isaaalal frt 22% Ohyl. JSZ OFLEB 64% hADA ISAOQLAI Oht. 36% Ohyl EhFR hspan fal isqualli qhlo fr aspfh teoso. Sthai can IFB TB OSHQOQUA FT OQYZ FR OAV DSW DZPQA Do Dhboqu APOJ JH90DLAJA DO OC TS SFHOPDAT OCIHZ SHS& FR DHCWY OOKVI THEO FRT Dhoge of is II Do App Inswa III bayo OFOG+ OC TS IS 40 DLAI 9hle FIT.



little more money than Cherokees, Choctaws and Chicasaws. This is probably because Creeks and Seminoles live nearer to large cities where there are good jobs. The Cherokees are the poorest of the Five Civilised Tribes.

Cherokee families get a median of \$ 2300 in a year. Chicasaw families get about the same amount of money, or perhaps a little more. It is hard to say exactly, because Chicasaws get much more money in some counties that in others. Choctaw families get about \$350 a year more than Cherokees. Seminole families get about \$250 a year more than Cherokees. Creek families get \$350 or more a year more than Cherokees.

Indians in the west of Oklahoma get more money than Cherokees. Each household of Shawnee Indians gets nearly \$1000 a year more than Cherokees. In 1963, most Indians in western Oklahoma got about \$3500 for each household. This compares to about \$2300 for each Cherokee household. Osage Indians in 1963 got \$10,200 for each household. This is because many Osage families get money for the oil on their lands.

In other parts of the United States, some tribes are as poor as the Cherokees, and some tribes get about as much money as Indians in western Oklahoma. Even tribes that live where there are very few jobs get as much money as Cherokees, because they have lands to lease, and because they are paid higher wages.

Cherokee income compared to other races in Oklahoma

In eastern Oklahoma, whites get about twice as much money as Cherokees. Negroes get less money than Cherokees.

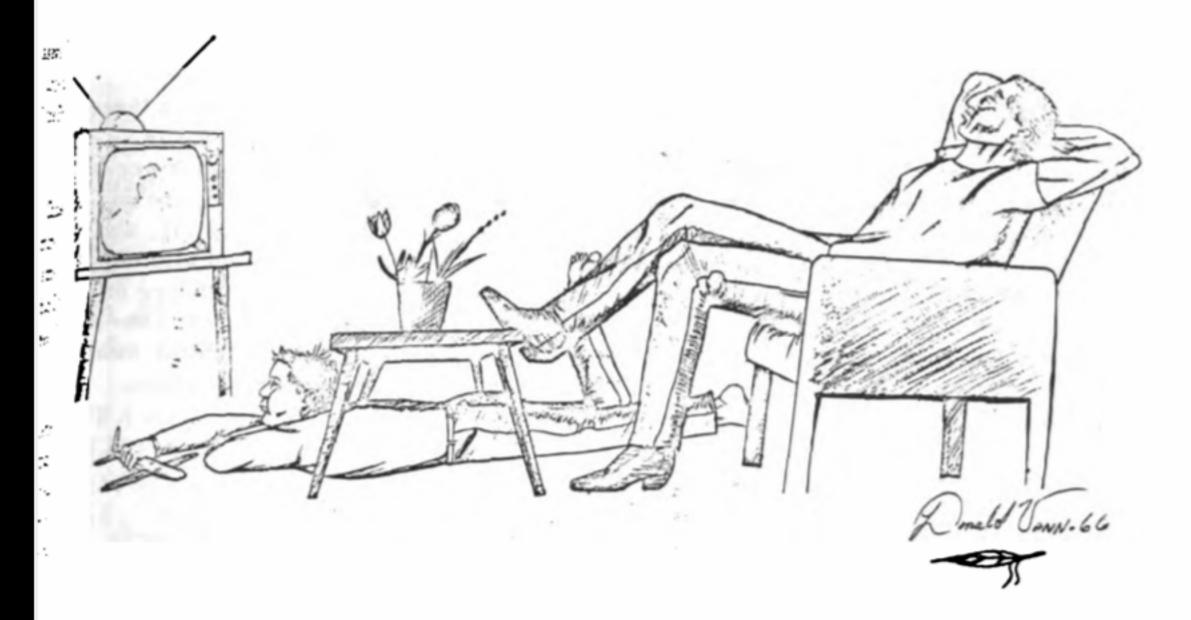
In Adair County in 1963, the white people got \$1090 per person and Cherokees got \$465 per person. In Cherokee County in 1963, white people got \$1270 per person, Cherokees got \$590 per person, and Negros got about \$380 per person. In Delaware County in 1963, white people got \$1320 per person, Cherokees got \$555 per person, and Negros got about \$360 per person. In Sequoyah County in 1963, white people got \$1090 per person, Cherokees got \$445 per person, and Negros got about \$290 per person.

Negros have more education than Cherokees, but Negros earn less money than Cherokees.

How many Cherokees live on restricted land?

More than 3/4 of the houses in Cherokee communities are on restricted land. Many Cherokees "share land," by letting their sons, daughters, in laws, and other relatives build houses on their allotments. Not many





DHCWYDA OC TS DZPDA DSW.

DLCWYDA OC TS DZPDA DSW 9016 DLBOD FRT. LSI DDY TG-BLGY 262 TGOTH DHJU DHULGI OQJ OAV DZP2A DZCWY FRT DHCW DHHYBZ OJSPAVJAEZ AD DHJU DG DHULGP JWO SSS& BILL THAN THEOSTATION DICKY GOTB 4000 HST DIBOS CAR DHCWY BING FR D4 HSIV D49A BY \$2,300 IFI ESIBI FRT DEYYS OUTS TO THE WAIZ GAI DUSY. JIAVI TO DOW THE JOE DHAYA ƏSSY LAGIR JLOOL HSPƏJƏA DSW DHGJƏET. DHCLƏYH BING SOVPR \$350 OAV DEGION DOW DECWY FRT ONY TB OAI IGI DCWYZ FRT ESIBL SGRET. DJUZ \$950 OAI IGI DCWYZ FRT. Dhbod asphi ogre tip can oai dsw dzpas dhcwyz frt. DHUGH LY UY TOSBP OAI DOW DHGI DOCWYZ FRT. 1963 HSLY TGƏJ DHYGƏ OGPE BSPIH SAV \$3500 DHGJV BINA OGVPRT Dhguh 1963 \$10,200 DSW Dhgjae blag frt ojslavjaez bay 4921 AB SSAAE SV SHAT. OCIHZ FR DEBP LY DAW DABOR DCWY ala habro DCWY ala haro. Taala tuberh Do DAW Dhboa ON DABOW ON DAY TS DOW DZPWS OUTE SSIFH CAN LAN DABOW OCIH PR ISAOQUAL SEE FF4 OFW IS DOW DZPQA DCWY FAPQS TST. OISPAVIAA AD LAAI SV Shi VI JOUVEAVI AShAOLAW OAV FSJBR#T.

. . . .

1.

c.V

1- 1555

17

))][6

Cherokees in Cherokee communities rent land for living on.

In Hulbert, 46% of houses are on allotments, 6% are on lands which the owner bought and had restricted, 3% are on land being bought through the welfare department, and 40% pay rent. In Cherry Tree, 66% of houses are on allotments, 16% are on land the owner bought and had restricted, 11% are on land owned by the Cherokee tribe and rented to the people who live on it, and 11% are rented from other people. At Marble, 48% of houses are on allotted land, 24% are on land which the owner bought and had restricted, 12% are on land being bought through the welfare department, and 18% are rented. At Bull Hollow, 61% of houses are on allotted land, 33% are on land which the owner bought and had restricted, 0% are on land being bought through the welfare department, and 5% are rented.

The importance of the Cherokee community

Although Cherokee Indians are very poor, they manage to live decently. One important thing that helps Cherokees to live decently is the Cherokee community. Where Cherokee communities are strong -- that is, where the people stick together and help one another, and where young men and women who can earn money have not had to move away, and where old people have not had to move to town where they must pay rent, Cherokees are better off.

In Hulbert, there are more old people and less young people. Many young people have moved away to find better jobs. There are less young people in Hulbert earning money. Without young people to help them, many old people have moved off their allotments and into town where they pay rent. As a result, people in Hulbert get much less money from wages earned at jobs and much more money from welfare. People in the other three communities, because their communities are less broken up, are more able to share the job of earning a living. People share rides to work. Old people take care of the children of young people during the day, so more young people are able to work. People share work such as building houses and cutting wood more. Without this sharing among all the people in the community, it is harder for Cherokees to live on the money they have.

Probably, Cherokees will need the help that a strong community gives them even more in the years to come. The cities of Oklahoma are growing faster than the places in the countryside. The most work and the best paying jobs are in cities. Creeks and Seminoles live close to cities. They can drive from the country to get this kind of work and bring their earnings home. Of the Five Tribes, the Cherokees live farthest from these new jobs in cities. To make more money, either Cherokees will have to live away from their communities in order to get these jobs, leaving the rest of the community to get along without them, or they will have to invent new ways to make money in their own communities.

DCWY TS OMVA FR &CLIQUE DHFT BO.

ZYZ DJE JSCHH FR DHGAS WF TGGYJ OAJ APDS DCWYZ FRT.

DELF DSGW APDS. DCWYZ FRT. 10DS 9 DSSY 1963. DHGAS HY
TDSBF AWDAD DS 9 APDECJBI SGWYZ \$465 APDE CSJBI FRT
CWY DSSY 1963. DBGAS \$1,270 APDE BGAS \$590 APDE CSJBI
SGDET DELFZ \$380 DTHY DSSY 1963. DGGAS \$1,320 CSJBI
DCWY \$555 APDE DELFZ \$360 APDET. BY B DSSY 1963 DGGAS
\$1,090 APDE CSJBI. CWY \$445 APDE DELFZ \$290 DELFOAJ
ABF ISWY DCWYZ FRT D4Z DSGC DSW APDAT.

WA OHD DHOWY JJET SVIHAW KYAJI OGRAJ DHOWY SHEL HILLAW JJET HT. OHAJ DHOWY JJET SV HSHV LOPAARIAE JAH JOIP HSPAL ITV SI SHI JOAWJAJT DO AFAJ JOH HR IHAG JJET II SI. TGPV DAV DHOWY SPKS JOVAY. PPIJ HY 46% IHAW JJET SI IHAW. 6% DGRA H4 SI DO JET OHEAR FHT 3% HARPAY OLGIOOA OHI SVA 40% DOVPAY HTT YWAT. 66% IHAW JJET 16% DGRA SV JET OHEART 11% DOWY OVP SI DV DOOT. DOWY GVWAJ IT SVA GAWJAAT. 11% JOVAAY HT SPKS JSIAAJ HR 48% JJET SV IHAW 24% DGRA HT JET TEAR 12% HARPAY OLGIOOA JHGRA SVA 18% JSZ OHIPB 58% JJET SV IHAW TSIZ IHAW DGRA SV JET OHEARA. HARPAY OLGIOOA OAY IHAW DO JOVPI OAY IHAGT.

OPasi ohse Dhcwy

NWYZ CWY ƏLƏ TGCH HY XƏL DG OYL YCZ SAYT OJSEVJƏA Sal harzt iorasray ff by ohset. Orhyl jolpe dhewy OHSET DG OI TJOLF HFF BO I tO DOGGC DG DHOGC BIV ONT OR OZA. DSW DZPZAT Do Chsbr DAL OCHY LSOCKISAT GZY HADV DOWY LVC ACZT. NOTAL HY OAL DHSBC BZ LAGGEY FRT. JOSZY FR SOLOU OCAH OHAGO JAROZINAT. OZY HRZA DASAW LAW JOSEN DSW DZPEN, JOSEN JEGHESPI HERO DZSBP HEREDWO. Dhsbr stjcrw sva de shojo sssl osheu olovras srks. BRY OJPRVWO BO NOW DAL SELF DSW EGHMV SHAORIAL OLG-LOOA DO OAI FRASCAY OBSCALV BOZ FR VIBSL SECT. JGA LY OAV LWESPEA DSW DZPEET HY BO DKVV GY AGEY LEEA Shaowinger Dr Dhsbr Shovy Ingr 1020 and 1020 base base OAV JOSEY SHIOELNET. BOS ENERY SSY LOSESSEEAT. AD HE-RO BY IPASTI GOATO DECWY OFISH ALB BAOTE ALY DSW DZPAS OCAV TS OOVA OHISPATHE DHCWY AYO JEHYL JHGAD OGYAART. SSIH SSSL OC TSHAP LEWS TOPZ SHOUT. DAY ISAOWINI INAC SSL DGGJ JS902LAJ. DHJU DHUYGP SSSL OI LHAW SAOR OI DhG Ja'A

1 100

SUMMING UP THE CHEROKEE PEOPLE TODAY

Cherokee Indians living in the Cherokee Nation in the State of Oklahoma are one of the largest tribes of Indians in the United States. The "backbone" on the Cherokee tribe are the people who live in Cherokee communities in the country. There are at least 9,500 Cherokees living in this country. The Cherokee tribe is growing and expanding. New Cherokee communities are growing up inside of towns, and many Cherokees are living in large cities and taking part in the Cherokee way of life even though they live away from Cherokee country settlements. At least 11,500 Indians in Eastern Oklahoma take part in the Cherokee way of life. The number of Cherokee Indians has been growing ever since 1900. The number of Cherokees in each 100 people in eastern Oklahoma has also grown. Cherokees are a large part of the population of eastern Oklahoma.

The number of people who speak Cherokee has grown. There are more Cherokee-speaking people in eastern Oklahoma now than there were in 1900. More than 10,500 people in eastern Oklahoma speak Cherokee. Most younger Cherokees speak English also. Twenty years from now, there will be less Cherokees who cannot speak English at all, and more Cherokees who speak two languages, Cherokee and English, well.

Cherokees living in Cherokee communities have gone to school less than almost any people in the United States. Cherokees have had much less schooling than whites, and less than Oklahoma Negros. During the last thirty years, there has been very little change in the amount of school that Cherokees finish. Some young Cherokees quit school when they are in the early grades. Very few Cherokees graduate from high school. The best educated Cherokees move away from Cherokee communities. Even if the best educated Cherokees stayed in Cherokee communities, the level of education of the whole people would still be low. This is because a very great number of Cherokees never go beyond the 8th or 9th grade.

In Cherokee communities, nearly half of the people over 30 years of age can read Cherokee. The younger generation does not yet read Cherokee because most Cherokees learn to read when they are over 30 years of age. Only about half of the Cherokees living in Cherokee communities can read English well. During the last 30 years, the number of people who can read English well has not grown very fast.

Cherokees are very poor. Half of the heads of Cherokee households cannot work because of old age, disability, or because they are single women with children to raise. Among Cherokees who do have jobs, only a little more than half have steady jobs. About 3/4 of Cherokees who do have jobs work as "common labor." Very few Cherokees have jobs which require skill and pay well. Negros, however, are poorer than Cherokees, even

JA90QLAI DE OAV DSW DOISEBA OOUT OKSET OQYO DQY TGOSEY CAT DEBOQ DCWY GOBB ISAW OWO ISSE OSGQA DE GAWIQAT ZY \$538 OGU TUSET.



SCHO 960 DCWY AB TS

DCWY DBOD CWY DBF OVPR V4 DSFIH DSSY BY BE DBBOD DBF OUVPR OVP4. SSDF A41 BY DBCWY 9000. ODY DBCWY TOF BSBS 4,500 OBD DBCWY DA4 DB DBF OUVPT DCWY DCDS DC DISCRS DBCWY LBSBDS DBF FR VI SSSLT DC OBAL DBCWY BL-b/W VI SSSLT FDJ DOSS 9DF SFBDLO OOU JBSLT 11,5000BD DBCWY DSSSLT FDJ DOSS 9DF SFBDLO OOU JBSLT 11,5000BD DBCWY DSSFH DAE DA4 CWY JAODLAD DC OCHLDJ ODYD 9000. DCWY DCDS 1900 OLEGICOL DCDS DBCWY 100 OBVE LAE MSFHH FRI. OWO OAFDWBW DBCWY SBAC OOFJ DAE DSFHH FRI. DCCWY SCHDDJ FR DAYS. OAJ DA4 CWY DBCDDY AD IS. 1900 BFRY 10,500 OGRDJ OBD CWY DBCDDY DSFHH DAET. JBDDY FR OAJ TIW JBCDDY. 20 OOSJBL DBSBCDJ DBGAS DBCDDY DC CWY OBAJ JOCDY TJW JSCHDDJ JBBCD DBCWY TOF SBSL BLAY GSBF JO SGID AOGZ DAL DCBF TEOSO. DCWY DSEW JSGIIT EGAS DC DELF FRI DJ OLACBU KDAD OSID OCTOBDY OBAJ DBCWY JAFAY

though Negros have more education. The income of Cherokees living in Cherokee communities is less than half as much as the income of white people living in the country in eastern Oklahoma.

One thing that helps Cherokees "get along" is the Cherokee community itself. In Cherokee communities, kinfolk share. They share allotments so many people can live without paying rent. They share the job of taking care of each other's children, so many young people can go out and work while older people watch their children. Young people who work take care of old people who live with them. People share rides to work. In Cherokee communities which are "broken up" -- that is, where many young people have moved away and many old people have moved to town -- everybody has less money, more people pay rent, and more people are on welfare.

HERE YOU'LE DIEPAS ON HAND TOP OLINATI SAMI OLATIAN FRT. ## ₹DI OHSVUR DG AØP IHBODI. LOSA OOU SHSU BY ONWY OH— SVER DECWY DEADE INDODE. BY ADE LESWE DECWY BY RWI AGAI OISPAVIZ OHLATAI IAAA IAAA ISHLAI C ALGUMAJAAT hsiv tgai dhowy shsa bind 30 tgosibi oc steo hsiv TGhI CWY IHAPBAY IOSAY PR 4YG BGW 30RAYIP TGSIBL DH-CWY Shel bink topy ogibt hans mai jegapbi 30 osia OF LOTARY DECAYS JEGATS JER FOI ONVER BY DO SEE ONVC THA TSU SHEAT DHOWY DUD TOHOLD DBC TB BUNG 9000 DhCWY JEGH402LAJ HFRO FF DHSBCB FFT Do JOLHW TFFT Do DhGa thag ownal lotate baye. Dhcwy lhagatal oha fr TGP OGIST JYCOL JA902LAB 75% DACWY OAB JA902LAI 2L2 JS90alaj frt tgp dat dewy ovpb feboawd jh90alaj de Bal isjbra irt. D4z deti oca taala 960 awyz oai abc LISWY DICWY LIAN SISE DECV TS DOLUGA DIGASZ OLUBAL PR SAOSINAT. ELGY OGFSSOV DHCWY GOYG SHSL HSI OHGA SG-Pasatt uv int on sva bary talva ling delyary here de JOSAY LAMA DOUSBE SOSUAN JAKE DE AY JAPA DE ARAY OKA JH40QLAB UV DOKJQA UV OVP SH40QLAG ET DCWY OWSL EGB JOS DY OC Jh Ohod A Jhao Dint Do Jeghsef Do hsiv Dhsbe OGIO DI POP DI DE DO DO DO DO DA VI VISSE GEGA DE DOJAN FEATHAN OHSPAJAAT. OWY AGCOWO DSHC DSW OHMVF OHSUT Do OhV Jhas Pay TIP GOSIAAT.