the Cherokee from other tribes." Now this brought in some interesting discussions and arguments in later years as to whether when you hunt over land, you own it, now I will just let you answer your own question. "Throughout the eighteenth century, there was a great acceleration in population movement among the Cherokees contributable to what is known as the White Frontier. First half of the century the presence of colonies was felt indirectly through intertribal strife and on the rearrangments precipitated by the dislocation of tribes east of the Cherokees. This phase was followed by direct contact with the Whites, eventually in war and the destruction of numberous Cherokee villages. Smallpox epidemics, 1734, 1783, were reported to have killed half the Cherokee population. Costly wars depleted the number of adult males. Near the end of the eighteenth century, all the Cherokee settlements in South Carolina were ceded and the center of the population shifted southward into North Georgia and Northeastern Alabama." It goes on and talks about the Cherokee population of the Cherokees and the settlement pattern which we are not really concerned with. I'm sure that in time we will cover some of the names and the other areas of the Cherokees.

I also want to read another interesting comment here. It is the European version of the Cherokee and of Indians in general, but was related just to the Cherokees. It is taken from various reports, etc: "They were very well made with very handsome bodies and very good countenance. Their hair is very short and coarse almost like the hair on a horse's tail." The writer was Christopher Columbus describing the Indians he met on October 14, 1942. The Europeans, the White Men, came looking for the pearls and spices of Espainala, limitless gold of Eldorado, Fountain of Youth, and the Seven Cities of Cibola. As to the inhabitants of these realms, the rumors and imagination had prepared him for almost everything. Ears of corn and