

"You're not causing us any trouble." This is after, as you students of history will know, after most of our Cherokees had laid down their arms and after the John Sevier's trouble there in East Tennessee in 1791's Thomas Jefferson went in office in March the 4th, 1801, served for two terms. And Jefferson was a friend of the Cherokees. He wanted to help them. He did not want to harm them. And he suggested that they, probably they should consider the formulation of a form of government suitable to their needs. He was patient. He was a kind and generous with his suggestions and he respected the older leaders, Cherokee leaders, who went to him, and they followed his suggestion. They took several years for the idea that Jefferson implanted, to be formulated sufficiently for the leaders to map out their government. Meanwhile, John Ross had been born. He was born as you remember in 1790, and John was only an eighth blood Cherokee. Let's look at that date. He was born on October, 1790. That was three years after the foundation of this Republic. If he was an eighth blood, then his mother, assuming his father was White and that is true, his mother, then was a quarter blood. And let's allow twenty years there, and it'll be 1770 when we'll say his mother was born, and she was a quarter blood. And if she, if her mother had married a White man, which is true, her mother would be a half blood and let's allow twenty years there, 1770, it'll be 1750. So you allow another 20 years back to the next step, the full-bloods, so you got 1730. So there you have a penetration of the Scotch people who truly were the, the great, who started a great family. The Rosses are Scotch people. The McDonalds, the Showreys, they were Scotch traders. So when John was born, that was before Jefferson's election, and when he grew up, his father, Daniel Ross, looked after his education at Kingston there in Tennessee. Mostly, in his home, special tutors for John.