

had sort of a quasite Bill of Rights. It guaranteed the freedom of religion so long as you didn't practice it in a way to shock the conscience of the people, but quit dwelling on it, is the fact just as soon as it was announced that the Cherokees had a constitution, that constitution was the fabric of the Cherokee government under which the Cherokees were going to live. The moment that, that fact was announced and recognized across the land, the citizens of Georgia, their reactions was sudden and it was not very pleasant. Georgia, for years had been insisting upon the government of the United States that if the government should carry out its compact with Georgia. Georgia, you know, was founded by Oglethorpe. Oglethorpe had entered into the contract with some contractors in London. But he said, "Let that country down there .." and he wanted them to open the jails and the prisons of England and let him load up those prisoners on boats and he'd go over and carve out a big plantation for this corporation and he did it. And he loosen upon the Creeks and Cherokees these ex-prisoners of England that was 1732, I believe, unless I'm mistaken. It was just about that time that, that the British government decided to send his best and finest men as agents to the Cherokees through Virginia. In order to win them over, from France and from Spain, they wanted to trade. Best way to get the trade was to send their best and finest young men among the Cherokees and marry those Cherokee girls. That's what happened. That's where my ancestors came from and that's where your ancestors, most of them came from, from those unions formed back there then. Well, here was Georgia operating upon from another arm of the British system of commerce, and they set up this plantation system or whatever you want to call it; but it was founded by Arthur Bapurrs who gained their freedom from the prisons, many of them were imprisoned for debt. You can't be put in jail today and United States