

The young men are not regarded till they kill an enemy or take a prisoner. The house to which there are rich number of scalps are honored. His scalp is as great a trophy among them as a pair of colors on us. There are other items in order to keep alive, tribal fondness for war, the Cherokee taught the need to endure hunger and pain to witness stoically, and to torture war captives, and to listen courteously to the chiefs and headmen who have public gatherings year in and year out. Recited their own war needs to their ancient forebearers. The (Word not clear) war the honorary work title of the killer or man killer or brave man were conferred on young warriors who distinguished themselves in battle and women who distinguished themselves in battle were given title of (not clear) by right and beloved women who were made members of the Cherokee War Council. As the War Lords of the Southern Alleghanies and even or all of the Southeastern section of the United States, eighteenth century Cherokees were constantly at war with neighboring enemies called Indian enemies of the English. The latter retained the Cherokee war services with firearms or gifts and so on. Other items not engaged in war initiated by the colonies or legitimate wars of their own, Cherokees of the eighteenth century would start war with their neighbor, admittedly to provide practice for warriors. Eighteenth century White Men noted the adverse spectre of war in the Cherokee tribe and also all its boundaries. William Fite noted the fact that the war-loving Cherokees frequently confounded primarily with courage. At the same time, Fite admitted that Cherokees recitation of the war deeds encouraged their youth to become orators who even surpassed those of ancient Greek and Rome. Even among themselves, every warrior is an orator. They have public gatherings frequently to give them an opportunity to boast their exploits. This