

figure was such an enthusiasm, the Governor Nickolson. This is an excellent way to what the courage of youth. We do the same thing today in different ways. Well, anyway, the point is that this idea that the Cherokee were a peaceful tribe is certainly not according to history.

The first cession of land, of this land, that they owned, 40,000 square miles, that they considered they owned was made in 1721. Actually, what they were doing were giving to Governor Nickolson of South Carolina, British Governor of South Carolina, a slice of land in the upper portion of South Carolina in order to allow a little more room for the communities of Charlestown to grow. From then on, they gave away some thirty-six cessions including the entire area of what is now Kentucky. And this became, in fact, it was a practice among the Cherokees that land was owned by the tribe and any giving away of land without the concurrence of the tribe was punishable by death. We see that, a little bit later on. We'll cover this in probably in the discussion of some of the problems here when the Cherokees moved into Indian Territory. For the first time, when the White Man came along about, in roughly in 1721, 1730, the Cherokees united. Prior to this time, you remember, it was collection of villages covering a wide area. The British were interested in getting the Cherokees united to fight against the French. The French, of course, were trying to get the Cherokees to fight the British. But the British succeeded in getting the Cherokees to elect a principle chief called "Moyetoy" (?) and he designated a town, Tellico, Tennessee, that's where he lived as the national capital. Incidentally, they had towns of refuge in their area the same as the ancient Europeans did in the feudal period and so on as well as other types of towns. At no time, did the Cherokee, prior to that time, ever had been considered a nation. There were tribes, well