

scattered villages, each independent, each going its own way, chanting its own parts of the whole and customs and there were no type of continuity within that Cherokee tribe. The White Man brought the tribe together with the idea of using the Cherokees as support in the French and Indian War. In fact, there's a legend about the origin of the word "Tahlequah" that comes in here that some people claim that Tahlequah is a corruption of Tellico, the ancient capital of the Cherokees in Eastern Tennessee. This will be covered in other lectures. This chief for the first time was given control over the other towns, primarily, by the British to the advantage of the British. Cherokee trade was eagerly sought to be the British, by the French, and by the Spaniards. This pressure was so great on the Cherokees that it split the Cherokees into factions, some supporting each of these groups. The French were perhaps the very successful, particularly in the Southwestern portion of the Cherokee nation, and developed a report that many of them have married Cherokee women and lived among the Cherokee tribes. An old chief named (name not clear) who was one of the principal chiefs, and some say he was the first of them, and that the principal chief at the time decided he wanted to remain neutral. He was having a great deal of trouble doing so. His right hand man who was given the name "HaLaKuLan" (?) or title carpenter favored an alliance with the British. The English, in the mean time had sent Alexander Cummings into the Cherokee area with a mission of forming an alliance with the Cherokees. He stormed right into the Council House carrying weapons which is taboo amongst the Cherokees. But either because he was very brash or very brave, or something, the Cherokees believed him and forgave his rashness and his violation of their custom. As a result of his visit, the Cherokee made an alliance with the British. And to prove to his Majesty from George II that he got such an alliance, Alexander took