

Cherokee women, Hawkins talked to them. He wrote from memory: "I visited with them in the evening and conversed with them on the plan of bettering their conditions. They said they would follow the advice of their great father, General Washington. They would plant corn and be prepared for spinning as soon as they can make it. And they hoped that they might get some wheels and cards as soon as they would be ready for them, and promised also to take care of their pigs and cattle. They told me that would make corn enough but they never could sell it. That they were willing to labor if they could be directed how to profit by it." Hawkins encountered mixed bloods in practically all Cherokee settlements, but noted that the mountain settlements have the smallest number. By 1796, Doughertys, Galpins and Adairs from Ireland had married Cherokees and had mixed blood families. The Rosses, Vans, McIntoshes, were Scottish origin. The Waffords and other intermarried whites were originally from Georgia and Carolina colonies. At one settlement, Hawkins met Thomas Pettit's half blood wife and quarter blood daughter. He described Pettit's daughter as having "white hair and a beautiful rosy complexion." Hawkins first laudatory report of Cherokee progress made to the Secretary of War early in December 1796, ironically coincided with a resolution brought to the House of Representative in Philadelphia. Andrew Jackson, tall, gaunt, blue eyed representative from Tennessee, America's newest state, introduced a resolution which would reimburse Tennessee for the expense of John Sevier's unauthorized campaign of 1793, against the Cherokees.

Congressman Jackson's bitter denunciation of the Cherokees flatly contradicted the Secretary of War's recent report about their progress. Boldly, Jackson declared Sevier's unauthorized Cherokee Campaign to have been necessary. "The knife and tomahawk were held over the head of women