

Cherokee strength was so sapped by constant bloodshed and razing of their villages that the main body of the Nation sued for peace in 1782. A group of dissident Cherokee warriors led by Dragging Canoe refused to bury the red stained tomahawk and removed themselves from Chickamuga district near present day Chattanooga where they were diversely defeated in 1792. This separate settlement of Red Organization can be viewed as a death blow of the older tribal political structure. After the war, the Cherokees embarked upon a path of conscious aculturation. Agriculture was given added importance of new scheme of things since the former patterns of warfare and hunting were not effective through careful maintance of peace." The ceding in hunting territories, was a thing out of gain. "President Washington obligingly wrote into the Treaty of 1791, stipulations of agriculture instruments and instructions. It was hoped that if the Cherokees came a nation of farmers, they would require less land and be more amenable to further land cessions to appease the growing demands of Georgia and the other states. If a northern Cherokee did not want to give up his hunting life and the Federal Government encouraged them to immigrate to the West where they might continue to follow their older way of life of no interference. All bands began to set out for the West about 1785 and, of course, in 1835, then the Cherokee began to move actively." (Statement irrelevant.)

The next lecture will pick it up from here after the attempt of the culturation of the Cherokees by President Washington for the period around 1800.

Are there any questions? (Final words are irrelevant.)

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