William R. Reynolds - The Cherokee Struggle to Maintain Identity in the 17th and 18th Centuries. (Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland and Company, 2015)

Overview - *Google Books*
"With the arrival of Europeans in North America, the Cherokee were profoundly affected. This book thoroughly discusses their history during the Colonial and Revolutionary War eras. Starting with the French and Indian War, the Cherokee were allied with the British, relying on them for goods like poorly made muskets. The alliance proved unequal, with the British refusing aid--even as settlers made incursions into Cherokee lands--while requiring them to fight on the British side against the French and rebellious Americans. At the same time, the Cherokee were moving away from their traditions, and leadership disagreements caused their nation to become fragmented. All of this resulted in the loss of Cherokee ancestral lands."

Excerpts on Cherokee Intermarriage and Colonial Influence:

P12 - P13 "After initial contact and trade with the Indians, the Scots-Irish traders were told they must marry into the tribe to live on Cherokee land. This intermarriage altered the physical nature of the Cherokee."
"A Cherokee warrior was not allowed to marry a woman from his clan despite the remoteness of their relationship. Once married, the husband usually moved into his wife's house. Cherokee civilly lived in a matrilineal society, and the children were born into the clan of the mother. She had total control over the offspring" Often a member of her clan, such as her brother, would take the responsibility for teaching male children how to hunt and how to become warriors."

P15 "There were relationships that simply were not remembered nor passed down and are, therefore, not recorded. The same holds true for the Cherokee rolls pertaining to the post-colonial years. They can only be complete as the information available which, inherently, is incomplete""

P31 "... Cornelius Doughtry *(one of first known white traders established among the Cherokee)* had opened a thriving trade business with the Cherokee in 1690. He moved into the Cherokee villages, married a Cherokee woman, and lived out his life. This started a trend among traders to actually locate themselves among the Cherokee, whose traditions required that any outsider desiring to settle in their midst must marry into the tribe."

P36 *Circa 1716* "The colonies increased direct trade with the tribe. More traders settled into Cherokee country and married into the clans."

P108 *Circa 1762* "Timberlake's *(an emissary from the British colonies)* influence, however, also drew the Cherokee further and further from their traditions. The trade for skins continued to grow, and old beliefs and rituals were ignored. The Cherokee craved trade guns, and they received them. However, the guns continued to be lighter and less well-made than those provided to the colonists. The trade guns were basically all smooth bore, like a musket, and less

accurate than settlers' rifles. They were cheaply made, broke eAsily, and provided gunsmiths in the backcountry settlements with additional income."
"There was an increase of interracial marriage and a change from the Cherokee culture as the Cherokee women began to move to their white husbands' homes and take their husbands' last names."

P121 "The 1760s and 1770s were paradoxical for the Cherokee. They desired to expand their trade with the British colonists and sought to clearly define a boundary between the two communities. In addition, they invited white traders to marry into their Cherokee clan system and reside in the Cherokee villages. That was counterproductive to a boundary."

P178 *Circa 1776* "Mooney *(an American ethnographer who lived for several years among the Cherokee)* goes on to say that another good reason the Cherokee allied with the British had been that licensed British traders resided within the villages and intermarried, and had thus became a part of Cherokee society. However, that is one Cherokee tradition that had been overdone. There had always been a tradition that had to allow members of other tribes to intermarry and become part of the Cherokee Nation. In fact, it was a requirement if an outsider wanted to dwell within the nation for a time. Rather than a good reason for the alliance, it was really a good reason for avoidance of such close relationships with the British. The custom was in place so that permanent visitors would be assimilated into the Cherokee clans; however since so many white traders took advantage of the practice for their own gain, the result was the Cherokee assimilated themselves into the British influence by broadening the practice."