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## CHRONOLOGY, 1827-1845

1827 - Cherokees adopt written constitution, with elected chiefs, a bicameral legislature, and independent court system.

1828 – John Ross elected as Principal Chief of Cherokee Nation. He would serve in this position until his death in 1866.

1828 - Gold discovered near the Cherokee towns of Sixes and Dahlonega in Georgia

1828 – Andrew Jackson elected President after promising in the campaign to free up land in the South by removing the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles

1828 – Georgia legislature asserts its authority over Cherokee territory, and passes a number of anti-Indian laws.

1830 (May) - Indian Removal Act law is enacted by the US Congress

1831 – Supreme Court rules against Cherokees in *CHEROKEE NATION v. STATE OF GEORGIA*

1832 – Supreme Court rules in favor of Cherokees in *WORCHESTER v. GEORGIA*, but decision is ignored by President Jackson

1832 – 1834 – Several thousand Cherokees travel to Indian Territory by boat

1834 – Several removal treaties are proposed by members of the Ridge Faction

1834 (August) – Murder of pro-treaty leader Jack Walker by Cherokees James Foreman and Anderson Springston. Case is appealed to the Tennessee Supreme Court, which releases the accused killers on technical grounds (i.e. Tennessee has no jurisdiction over Cherokees)

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1835 (July) - National Council at Running Waters, GA (“Ayes & Nays”)

1835 (September) – National Council at Red Clay, TN (rejection of proposed Treaty)

1835 (Fall) – Census Enumeration of Cherokees Living East of the Mississippi River. There are 16,542 Cherokees, 201 intermarried whites, and 1592 slaves.

1835 (November) – Georgia Guard kidnaps Chief John Ross and John Howard Payne

1835 (December) – Chief Ross leads Cherokee delegation to Washington, DC

1835 (December 29) – Treaty of New Echota signed

1836 (January) – Pro-Treaty delegation led by John Ridge goes to Washington, DC

1836 (February) – Council at Red Clay, TN sends Protest scroll to Washington, DC

1836 (February) – Council at Valley River, NC sends Protest to Washington, DC

1836 (March) – Treaty Supplement signed

1836 (May 23) – US Senate ratified Treaty of New Echota

1836 – 1837 – Appraising Agents dispatched throughout Cherokee Nation

1836 – 1837 – Unknown number of Cherokees travel to Indian Territory on their own

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1837 (March 1) – Departure of Pro-Treaty Detachment conducted by Dr. John S. Young by boat

1837 (March 28) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Young's Detachment

1837 (October 15) – Departure of Pro-Treaty Detachment conducted by B.B. Cannon by land

1837 (November 11) – Departure of Detachment conducted by Rev. John Huss

1837 (December 1) – Departure of Detachment of 133 volunteer emigrants by themselves

1837 (December 29) – Arrival of Cannon's Detachment in Indian Territory

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1838 (March 17) – Arrival of Detachment of 133 volunteer emigrants in Indian Territory

1838 (March) – Departure of Detachment of volunteer emigrants by themselves

1838 (April 6) -- Departure of Pro-Treaty first Detachment conducted by Lt. Edward Deas by boat

1838 (May 1) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Deas' first Detachment

1838 (May 25) – Departure of Detachment of 162 volunteer emigrants by themselves

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1838 (May 23) – Start of Army Round Up of Cherokees, sent to holding pens and stockades, then marched overland to Ross' Landing to be placed on boats

1838 (June 1) – Departure of Detachment of 96 volunteer emigrants by themselves

1838 (June 6) – Departure of second Detachment conducted by Lt. Edward Deas by boat

1838 (June 12) – Departure of Detachment conducted by Lt. Monroe ?

1838 (June 13) – Departure of Detachment conducted by R H K Whiteley by boat

1838 (June 17) – Departure of Detachment conducted by Capt. G S Drane by land & boat

1838 (June 19) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Deas' second Detachment

1838 (June) – Suspension by Gen. Scott of further Army-run boat detachments, due to drought conditions in the rivers and high number of deaths and desertions in May and June

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1838 (June) – Start of internment of Cherokees in camps in Alabama & Tennessee

1838 (July) – Cherokees remain in Internment Camps

1838 (August) – Final month of internment of Cherokees in the camps

1838 (August) – Council at Aquohee in which Ross announces his intention to negotiate deal with Gen. Scott

1838 (August 5) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Whiteley's Detachment

1838 (September 7) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Drane's Detachment

1838 (September) – Contract signed between Gen. Scott & Chief John Ross. Earlier transportation contracts cancelled, and John Ross is appointed Superintendent of Removal

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1838 (October 1) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 4 conducted by John Bengé

1838 (October 4) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 2 conducted by Elijah Hicks

1838 (October 5) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 1 conducted by Daniel Colston

1838 (October 10) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 6 conducted by Old Fields

1838 (October 11) – Departure of Pro-Treaty Detachment conducted by John Adair Bell

1838 (October 16) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 3 conducted by Jesse Bushyhead  
1838 (October 19) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 5 conducted by Situwake  
1838 (October 23) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 7 conducted by Moses Daniels  
1838 (October 27) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 8 conducted by Chuwaluka  
1838 (October 31) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 9 conducted by James Brown  
1838 (November 4) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 10 conducted by George Hicks  
1838 (November 6) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 11 conducted by Richard Taylor  
1838 (November 8) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 12 conducted by Peter Hildebrand  
1838 (December 5) – Departure of Ross Detachment # 13 conducted by John Drew by boat

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1839 (January) – Arrival in Indian Territory of John Adair Bell's Detachment  
1839 (January 4) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Colston's Detachment # 1  
1839 (January 4) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Elijah Hicks' Detachment # 2  
1839 (January 7) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Bell's Pro-Treaty Detachment  
1839 (January 11) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Benge's Detachment # 4  
1839 (February 1) – Quatie Brown (Mrs. John Ross) dies aboard steamboat "Victoria" of smallpox and is buried at Little Rock, AR  
1839 (February 2) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Situwake's Detachment # 5  
1839 (February 2) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Old Fields' Detachment # 6  
1839 (February 27) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Bushyhead's Detachment # 3  
1839 (March 1) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Chuwaluka's Detachment # 8  
1839 (March 2) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Daniels' Detachment # 7  
1839 (March 3) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Brown's Detachment # 9  
1839 (March 14) – Arrival in Indian Territory of George Hicks' Detachment # 10  
1839 (March 18) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Drew's Detachment # 13  
1839 (March 24) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Taylor's Detachment # 11

1839 (March 25) – Arrival in Indian Territory of Hildebrand's Detachment # 12

1839 (June 22) – Murder of Major Ridge shot while horseback.

1839 (June 22) – Murder of John Ridge by stabbing

1839 (June 22) – Murder of Elias Boudinot by tomahawk

1839 (July 12) – Act of Union to merge the Western and Cherokee peoples

1839 (July 15-16) – Band of Cherokees driven out of Texas by troops of Lone Star Republic. Chief Bowles is killed in the Battle of Neches River near Tyler, TX, and survivors come to Indian Territory.

1839 (September 6) – National Council at Tahlequah of Old Settlers, Texas Cherokees, and Eastern Emigrants. Adoption of Constitution of the United Cherokee Nation, with objections by some Old Settlers and disaffected Ridge Faction members

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1840 (Spring) – Distribution of Rations to Cherokee Emigrants at Depots in the Cherokee Nation

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1842 (Spring) – Claims submitted in Districts of the Cherokee Nation

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1846 (August 6) – Treaty signed in Washington, DC calling a truce between Ross and Ridge Factions