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December 29, 1835: Treaty of New Echota
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Suggested Readings

Tim Alan Garrison, *The Legal Ideology of Removal: The Southern Judiciary and the Sovereignty of Native American Nations* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2002).

William G. McLoughlin, *Cherokee Renascence in the New Republic* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1986).

Theda Perdue and Michael D. Green, eds. *The Cherokee Removal: A Brief History with Documents* (Boston: St. Martin's Press, 1995).

“Cherokee Removal.” *New Georgia Encyclopedia*. <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-2722&hl=y>

“John Ross (1790-1866).” *New Georgia Encyclopedia*. <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-2887&sug=y>

Treaty of New Echota, *GeorgiaInfo*: <http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/newechot.htm>

Georgia Historical Society Three Centuries of Georgia
History: <http://www.georgiahistory.com/containers/154#Cherokee>

Act to authorize Georgia Governor George R. Gilmer to take possession of Cherokee lands: <http://cdm.sos.state.ga.us/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/adhoc&CISOPTR=14&CISOSHOW=11>

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Chief John Ross, Cherokee

Photo courtesy of the research division of the Oklahoma Historical Society



Cherokee Indians are forced from their homelands during the 1830s

National Geographic, © Corbis



Cherokee country, 1900



Constructing mine, 1899

Courtesy of Georgia Archives, lum133



Dahlonega Mining Sluce, taken 1912 representative of early 1800s techniques

Courtesy of Georgia Archives, lum170

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Gold Coin from Dahlonega
Courtesy of the Georgia Historical Society



Major Ridge, a Cherokee chief
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, LC-DIG-ppmsca-24339



Map of the southern Indian district, 1361MP-347
Courtesy of the Georgia Historical Society