

1814 – Treaty of Ft. Jackson.

General Andrew Jackson called for a meeting of Chiefs of the Lower Creeks - friendly Creeks. A small percentage of the Chiefs were in attendance and signed away Georgia and Alabama homeland. Northwest Florida became a highway for oppressed and struggling Creeks - the first stage of an Eastern Trail of Tears.

1821 - The Adams-Onis Treaty with Spain.

Confined white settlements in Florida to Pensacola and St. Augustine with the remainder occupied by Creek Indians.

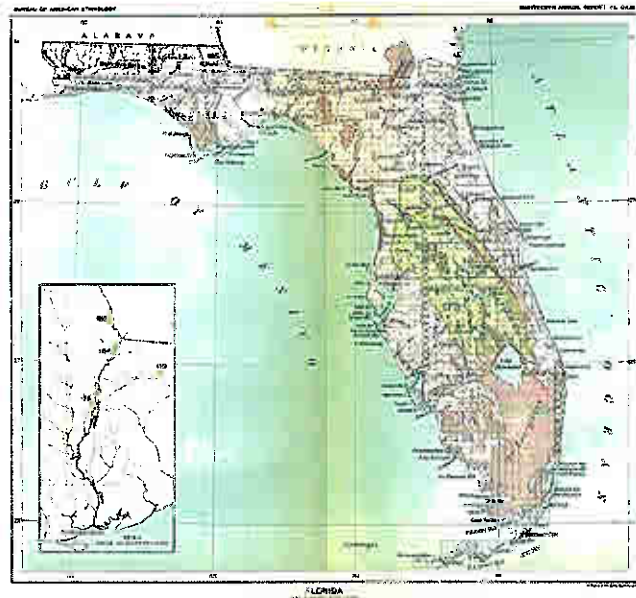
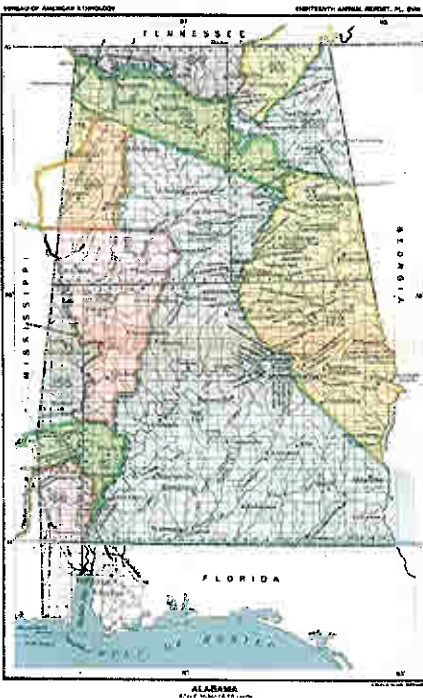
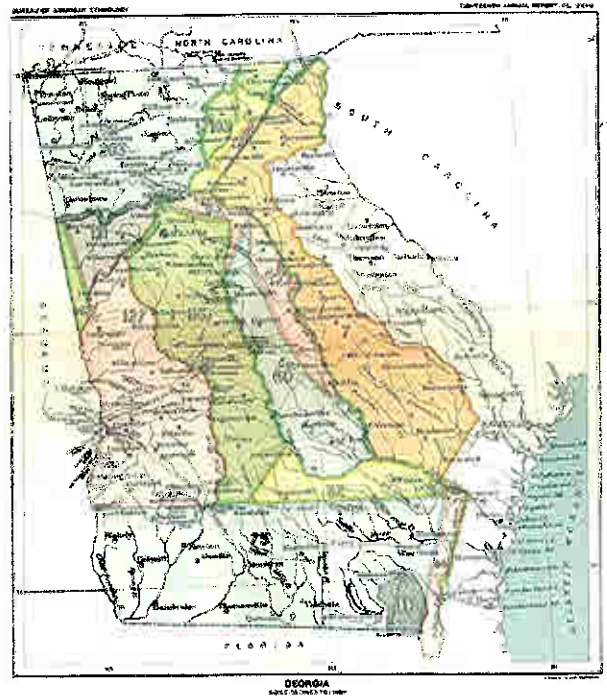
1823 – Treaty of Camp Moultrie.

Commissioner Gadsden urged the removal of Indians from Florida altogether. This treaty is the division between modern Creeks and modern Seminoles.

1832 - Treaty of Payne's Landing

Removal of any remaining Creek Indians to Mississippi. After the Seminole's Treaty at Payne's Landing, Creeks now in Alabama located in Northwest Florida. There are some records of Creeks who emigrated or agreed to emigrate through the Abbott Parsons Census Records.

1832-1833 Treaty of Washington & Treaty of Fort Gibson. Provisions obligating the Creek Nation to move from their traditional homes to land west of the Mississippi River. Not all Creeks agreed to leave Creek territories - ancestors of the Muscogee Nation of Florida have remained at or near their traditional homelands from treaty times to the present.



Attachment 1: Significant Creek Treaties and Treaty Cessions