

KEY -

YEAR	MAJOR EVENT OR EVENTS
1540	De Soto's Expedition
1729-1753	Smallpox epidemics killed half of all Cherokees.
1730	Delegation to London; Treaty places Cherokees under the control and protection of England.
1754	French and Indian War begins and England calls on Cherokees to fight "on their side".
1757	Fort Loudoun built to protect the families of Cherokees fighting with the English.
1758	Virginia settlers kill 20 Cherokees and they retaliate.
1759	Oconastota leads peace delegation to Charleston and is imprisoned.
1760	Fort Loudoun captured by the Cherokees.
1761	Force of 2,600 British soldiers destroys 15 Cherokee towns and their crops. Cherokees sign a Peace Treaty with England.
1762	Delegation visits London and meets with the King.
1763	Proclamation Line of 1763 is drawn to prevent settlement in Cherokee Territory.
1766	Declaration of Independence from England
1838	Removal of remaining Cherokees from TN to OK

THE OVERHILL CHEROKEE TOWNS:

Henry Timberlake drew a map in 1761 showing the towns he visited during his travels in “Cherokee Country”. How accurate was his map? Let’s compare it to a modern map of archaeological sites!

1. Turn Timberlake’s map and the Map of Archeological Sites so that North is the same for both maps. (Better yet, lay them flat on a table so that North on the maps is actually pointing North!)
2. Using a different color for each town, “color-code” both maps to match the locations of the towns on Timberlake’s map with the archaeological sites. (Some spellings are different. On Timberlake’s map, a special letter called a “long S” is used for the first letter of every “ss” pair.)

Color	Timberlake Town	Archeological Site
	Mialaquo	Mialoquo
	Toskegee	Tuskegee
	Tommotley	Tomotley
	Toqua	Toqua
	Tennessee	Tanasee
	Chote	Chota
	Settacoo	Citico
	Halfway Town	Halfway Town
	Chilhowey	Chilhowee
	Tellasee	Tallasee

3. Look in the lower right hand corner of the modern map. There is a scale and a sketch of the entire state to help you orient to what part of the state the map shows. Compare the scale of the two maps.

Timberlake's map shows the area about 3X (three times) larger than on the modern map.

4. On Timberlake's Map, the main river shown is labeled **Tennessee River**. What is its name on the modern map?

Little Tennessee River

5. Timberlake saw the ruins of "Fort Loudon" (now spelled Loudoun) and marked the site on his map. Locate on the modern map where you would expect to find these ruins.

Between Mialoquo and Tuskegee, just east of where the Tellico River flows into the Little Tennessee River.

6. So how accurate is Timberlake's Map?

Archaeological data agrees well with his map. The river should bend more to the north on the left side of his map. It is unclear what he meant by "the Twenty four Mountains" and "Enemy Mountains". But, overall, it is very accurate.

7. Examine the photographs of artifacts found at the Citico site. What do these indicate about interactions between the Cherokees and the British?

These indicate that there was trade between the British and the Cherokees, since many of these artifacts could not have been made by hand by the Cherokees.