## 1816, JUL. 27

Fort Gadsen, aka Fort Negro, is attacked by Colonel Duncan Clinch. Freedman, Maroons, and former slaves either flee the U.S. entirely or ally themselves with the Seminoles.

> The U.S. army, under General Ernest Gaines, attack the Seminole village of Fowltown.

1817, NOV. 20

The Seminoles retaliate on the army, killing 43 people in what became known as Scott's

Massacre.

1817, NOV. 30

Florida becomes a territory and pioneers start moving. Inevitable skirmishes between pioneers and the Seminoles begin.

1822, MAR.30

The Treaty of Moultrie Creek is signed. The Seminoles give up prime cattle lands in North Florida for 4 million acres in Central Florida. Skirmishes with pioneers still break out. While the pioneers claims are redresses, the Seminoles have no legal recourse for stolen cattle or murdered kin.

1823, SEPT 18

## WAIR HIMBINE

The Treaty of Payne's Landing is signed, but under duress and trickery. Further, the Seminole representatives who went to Oklahoma to check out the land (as part of the treaty) did not have the authority to sign.

1832, MAY 9

Micanopy attacks Major Dade's troops on their way to Ft. King, which becomes known as Dade's Massacre; Simultaneously, Osceola retaliates on agent Wiley Thompson – killing him and six others at Ft. King.

1835, DEC. 28

Battle of Wahoo Swamp, where General Scott's costly and elaborate campaign falls apart. The troops unable to meet up in a timely manner – very few Seminole warriors are fought.

1836, DEC. 6

1836, NOV. 21

General Jesup takes command of the war. Jesup quickly recognizes the guerrilla war tactics of the Seminoles and focuses on mobility and keeping the Army supplied.

Several Seminole leaders and warriors are captured under the flag of truce – much to the dismay outcry of the American

1837, AUG. 12

Coacoochee and 19 Seminole leaders and warriors, many captured under the flag of truce, escape Fort Marion. Osceola was too ill to escape.

1837, NOV. 27

General Taylor takes command of the war efforts.

1838, MAY 16

Commanding General Alexander Macomb takes over war efforts. He begins peace negotiations that would allow the Seminole to stay in Florida.

1839, MAR.

Renegade Seminoles attack a trading post on the Caloosahatchee. The war resumes.

Halleck Tustennaggee, and other Seminoles, are captured and removed to Oklahoma.

1842, APR. 29

Colonel Worth claims the war has ended. No peace treaties were signed.

1845, MAR. 5

1842, AUG. 14

Florida officially becomes a state.

Seminole warriors attack several locations around the Sarasota and Bradenton areas.

1856, MAR - MAY

Battle of Big Cypress. Small raids by the Seminoles continue.

1856, APR. 4

General William S. Harney assumes command of the war. He decides to use a war of attrition, including attacks on the villages and crops as well as the Seminole warriors.

1856, SEPT

## 1813-1814

Creek Wars displace the Red Stick Creeks, many who emigrated to North Florida and joined the Seminoles. They would become some of the key warriors during the war.

1819, FEB. 22

The Adams-Onís Treaty is signed; Spain cedes Florida to the United States.

1818, MAR 12

General Andrew Jackson invades Florida. Throughout April he attacks several Seminole Villages.

1830, MAY 28

The Indian Removal Act is enacted under pressure from President Andrew Jackson. It declares all Native Americans in the Southeast should be removed to what is now Oklahoma and Arkansas.

1836, FEB. 27

Seminole warriors lay siege on General Gaines at Camp Izard. On Mar. 6, during peace talks, General Scott's men come upon the camp and shoot on Seminole warriors, effectively ending peace talks. General Scott officially takes over the war efforts.

1837, MAR. 18

Several Seminole leaders agree to emigrate to Oklahoma. As Seminoles gather for removal, Osceola and several other warriors sneak into the camp and dissuade the waiting Seminoles from leaving on Jun. 6. An embarrassed General Jesup institutes the policy of capturing warriors under a flag 1838, JAN. 31

Osceola dies at Ft. Moultrie in Charleston, SC. Osceola's ignomious capture and death sour the American public on the war and General Jesup.

1837, DEC. 25

Seminole warriors, led by Billy Bowlegs ambush General Zachary Taylor's troops at the Battle of Okeechobee.

1840, JUN. 4

Coacoochee, and other Seminoles, are captured and removed to Oklahoma.

1840, AUG. 7

Seminole warriors attack Indian Key, killing thirteen.

1840, MAY 22

Coacoochee attacks and kills a troupe of actors near St.

1855, DEC. 20

Billy Bowleg's warriors attack and kill soldiers in their camp. These soliders were surveyors whose goal was to find Seminole villages for possible destruction.

1852, SEPT.

Billy Bowlegs, and other Seminole leaders, go to Washington; they meet with President Millard Fillmore.

1858

The U.S. government considers wars over but no treaty is signed. Up to 300 Seminoles, under the leadership of Abiaka, stay in Florida.

1857, MAR. 17

Billy Bowlegs finally agrees to emigrate to Oklahoma. On May 4th the Grey Cloud takes 165 Seminoles to Oklahoma.