



The Cherokee Supreme Court

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

Qualla Boundary, Cherokee, North Carolina

Schedule of Terms ‡

2025-2030

2025

January	27 28 29 30 31
April	21 22 23 24 25
July	21 22 23 24 25
September	22 23 24 25 26
October	9* 10

2026

January	12 13 14 15 16
April	13 14 15 16 17
July	13 14 15 16 17
September	14 15 16 17 18
October	9*

2027

January	11 12 13 14 15
April	12 13 14 15 16
July	12 13 14 15 16
September	13 14 15 16 17
October	11* 12 13 14 15

2028

January	10 11 12 13 14
April	10 11 12 13 14
July	10 11 12 13 14
September	11 12 13 14 15
October	9* 10 11 12 13

2029

January	8 9 10 11 12
April	9 10 11 12 13
July	9 10 11 12 13
September	10 11 12 13 14
October	9* 10 11 12

2030

January	7 8 9 10 11
April	8 9 10 11 12
July	8 9 10 11 12
September	9 10 11 12 13
October	9* 10 11

*October 9th is a profoundly important date for the Cherokee Tribal Court and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. Beginning with a series of written laws in 1820, the Cherokee tribe organized a judicial system as part of a three-branch political structure similar to the United States. These actions were taken as part of the tribe's efforts to remain in the Southeastern United States; prevent the loss of Cherokee lands; and avoid forcible removal. The Supreme Court of the Cherokee Nation held its first session on October 9, 1823,¹ hearing as its first case *James Griffin v. Nancy West*. **Scan our QR Code for a glimpse into the history of the Cherokee Supreme Court.**



¹ The Cherokee Supreme Court predates the U.S. Courts of Appeals, 61 federal judicial districts, and the admission of 26 States of the United States.

‡ As needed, the Chief Justice may convene additional sessions of the Supreme Court as necessary to maintain the proper administration of justice and timely disposition of cases.