



**FINAL**



**PHASE II REPORT**

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION  
OVERVIEW STUDY**

for

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,  
MEMPHIS DISTRICT**



**Contract Number: W912EQ-05-P-0153**

**2007**



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## **ABSTRACT**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District (Memphis District) Phase II Cultural Affiliation report was written to assist Memphis District archaeologists and managers to better anticipate and facilitate American Indian consultation issues relating to Section 106 procedures and when they apply to Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance. The study is based on research compiled from accessible published and unpublished historical, ethnographic and archaeological literature, and records, interviews and other diverse sources, including Record Group 279 materials in Washington D.C. and College Park, Maryland. The technical content of this report is comprised of two main components; a Protohistoric and Historic section which provide information about American Indian occupation or significant movements within the Memphis District boundaries.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This Cultural Affiliation Overview Study has benefited from the generous support of time and information from numerous individuals and organizations. In particular we would like to express our appreciation to the various tribal representatives who provided comments, important insights and their histories. The Memphis district was helpful in many ways including the suggestion of leads on sources and maps. This report was a successful endeavor because it blended the combined efforts, knowledge, skill and concerns of:

- The descendents of the subjects of the study,
- The Federal Government who is responsible to insure the protection of artifacts uncovered as well as those yet unearthed
- The scholars whose life work and academic reputations demand sound methodology
- The cultural resource management (CRM) professionals dedicated to providing exceptionally high quality services to their clients.

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**1.0**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**by MICHAEL S. RIGGS**

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## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. (Burns & McDonnell) has prepared this Final submission of this Phase II Cultural Affiliation Overview Study for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District (Memphis District) under contract number W912EQ-05-P-0153. As specified in the project statement of work (SOW), the purpose of the report is to “provide evidence for American Indian occupation in and around the Memphis District boundaries, and to provide the basis for historical and cultural ties between Federally-recognized American Indian tribes or unrecognized groups and the lands within the district boundaries, as well as to provide the basis for possible rights arising by treaties, agreements, and or laws.” This information is intended to be a resource for future Memphis District use in compliance of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) related issues including “inadvertent discoveries or intentional excavations of American Indian human remains.”

While the original SOW specified pre-historic archaeological data review, the findings produced in the draft submission were inconclusive. Upon consulting with the Memphis District it was mutually agreed that including that information in the final submission would detract from the main goal of the study which is to be a useful tool towards determining specific cultural affiliation. That section has, therefore, been excluded from this volume.

The Protohistoric Period, AD 1500-1700, was a time of great political and social disruption, sometimes accompanied by population collapse. It began with de Soto’s initial contact between 1541 and 1543. This was followed by a 130-year poorly documented “gap” in which widespread and significant cultural changes took place. This includes epidemics and droughts resulting in population losses and movements. The first French explorers arrived in 1673 and this date was followed with frequent and eventually sustained French contacts.

Current scholarly interpretations indicate that three ethnohistoric groups inhabited the area during the Protohistoric Period. These were the Natchez, Quapaw, and Tunica. Natchez speakers occupied much of the lower Arkansas Valley, St. Francis Basin, and Yazoo Basin. Quapaw, speakers of a Siouan language, arrived in the central Mississippi Valley during the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps from the Ohio River Valley in northeastern Kentucky. They were present when early French colonials appeared in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Tunica speakers were north of the Natchez in the central Arkansas River Valley, northeastern Arkansas, and northwestern Mississippi portions of the area during this time. They were also presumably in southeastern Missouri, western Tennessee and western Kentucky, but no data exist to confirm this.

The Historic Period began with the arrival of the French in the late 1600s. Arkansas Post was established at the mouth of the Arkansas River in 1686 to establish a trade and military alliance with the Quapaw Indians. The Quapaw was the predominant tribe living in the present-day Memphis District when the French arrived and the only tribe to live there throughout the colonial and territorial periods. The Colonial period lasted until 1763 when the lands east of the Mississippi became part of the U.S. and until 1803 when the lands west of the Mississippi were purchased from France. The U.S. began moving American Indians out of the area, and by 1850, no tribal presence remained.

Today's federally-recognized tribes can claim affiliation with the Memphis District due to four different reasons:

- The tribe was living in the area when the French arrived. The Quapaw, and perhaps the Choctaw and Michegamea (part of Peoria) fit this category.
- The tribe moved into the area during colonial times with the permission of the tribes already present and the Europeans in power. This includes the Cherokee in Arkansas and the Shawnee and Delaware in Missouri.
- The tribe crossed the area, in organized movements, during their removal to Indian Territory by the U.S. This includes the Cherokee Nation, United Keetoowah, Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Creek Nation and its assorted Tribal Towns, and Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. Most of these tribes crossed the geographic area of the Memphis District along rivers or followed roads including the Memphis to North Little Rock Military Road and the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road (present-day Conway).
- The government of the U.S. recognized the tribal claim to territory in the present-day Memphis District through a treaty. This includes the Osage, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Peoria.

There were 27 tribes listed on the Memphis District's official consultation list provided to Burns & McDonnell when this project commenced in 2005. This study has shown that 18 of the tribes on the list have a historically verifiable claim of affiliation within the Memphis District.

Memphis District Project Manager, Jim McNeil, contacted each of the six SHPO's represented within his jurisdiction and obtained their tribal consultation list. McNeil also utilized the resources of the National Park Service's web site as well as reviewing the Library of Congress record "Indian Land Cessions In The United States 1784-1894." He attended a consultation meeting conducted by the Vicksburg District, Army Corps of Engineers, and began the process of making personal contacts with some tribal representatives. In 2001, McNeil attended a National Guard Consultation meeting in Nashville, Tennessee where he continued his dialogue with tribal

representatives. He presented them with a map of the Memphis district boundaries, and made inquiries as to their interest in consulting with the Memphis District based on their knowledge of possible historical affiliation. In addition to asking tribal representatives about their own possible affiliation, McNeil also checked to see if they know of any other tribes that he should contact. This resulted in some positive leads and follow-up contacts with other tribes. These efforts resulted in a list of approximately 30 tribes to contact about consultation. After initial contact and phone discussions some tribes decided that they had no reason to consult and were removed from the contact list. Other tribes never responded to mail or phone calls, but they were left on the mailing list as a courtesy in case they wanted to participate later. After a few years several tribes decided that they no longer wanted to consult or only wanted to consult when human remains were encountered. As of December 2007, there are 25 tribes that continue to be interested in consulting with the Memphis District.

Assessing cultural affiliation within the Memphis District has been a complex task. The protohistoric period section emphasizes the degree to which European contact disrupted tribal alignments and geographic locations. After contact, Euro-Americans left accounts of American Indians through legal documents such as treaties, but also through more casual intercourse; journals, letters, and newspaper articles. Maps have also been used as a method of identifying where the various groups lived historically. It should be noted, however, that many of these maps do not delineate where the lines should be drawn in sufficient detail to provide more than general locations. What is presented in this study is a synthesis of the scholarly literature that includes primary sources and traditional accounts where available (Table 4-1). Sources used in this report are accessible to the public through libraries and universities.

Tribal government information, notably constitutions, have been included in Appendix III. Several of the tribes govern by “resolution” and do not have constitutions (these are also noted in Appendix III). All of the tribes currently in consultation with the Memphis District were contacted about this project by mail and subsequent personal visits and/or phone calls. Burns & McDonnell employees Michael S. Riggs and Mark A. Latham attended the October 2005 Memphis District Tribal Consultation meeting in Memphis and made a presentation about the goals and objectives of the project. Valuable contacts were made and additional cooperation was solicited and received in many cases. An earlier draft version of this report was distributed to all tribes in consultation with the Memphis District and comments were requested. One tribe responded and their comments are included in Appendix II. All of the tribes determined to have a historical affiliation with the Memphis District were contacted again prior to submission of the final report.

Burns & McDonnell and its team of dedicated experts who produced this study are confident this report will be a valuable asset towards assisting the Memphis District in its ongoing desire to be a responsible participant in implementing the provisions of NAGPRA. As displayed in the table of contents, this report is structured to maximize practical ready use by Memphis District technical and lay personnel.



**2.0**

**INTRODUCTION**

**by MR. MICHAEL S. RIGGS**

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## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Structurally this Phase II report of the Cultural Affiliation Overview Study is organized into the following main sections:

- I. Executive Summary by Michael S. Riggs
- II. Introduction by Michael S. Riggs
- III. The Protohistoric Period by Dr. David H. Dye
- IV. The Historic Period by Dr. Gloria A. Young and Michael S. Riggs, arranged by individual tribal entities.
- V. Conclusions, Observations and Recommendations by Dr. Gloria A. Young, Dr. David Dye and Michael S. Riggs.
- VI. Appendices: SOW, Tribal and Peer Review Comments on Draft Submission, and tribal constitutions.

For this project, Burns & McDonnell blended the expertise of both academic scholars and Cultural Resource Management professionals to create a coherent team. The Principal Investigator for this project has been Dr. Gloria A. Young. She wrote the majority of the section on the historic period with the assistance of Michael S. Riggs who researched and produced the chapters on the two Shawnee and the Delaware tribes. Jeffery John Fugitt provided an initial report of annotated bibliographic references to assist Dr. Young on the historical period. Historian Stephen C. LeSueur was sent to the National Archives in Washington D.C. and College Park, Maryland to research in Record Group 279 or American Indian Claims Commission holdings. Dr. David Dye wrote the protohistorical section of this report. In addition, Dr. Garrick A. Bailey provided technical direction and was a consultant on this project. Burns & McDonnell staff Susan M. Houghton (for the Draft version), Carla Ballard (for the Final Draft submission) and Dusty Werth (Final submission) in cooperation with Michael S. Riggs served as technical formatting editors.

The historic section lists tribes determined to have a historic claim to affiliation to the Memphis District including detailed information for each county in which their ancestors lived within District boundaries (Figure 2-1). For convenience and greater usability, this data has been provided in a tabular format (Table 4-1). Table 4-2 is likewise a listing of all the tribes who were originally consulted when the project began in 2005. The table indicates which ones were or were not deemed historically affiliated based on this report's findings.

**Figure 2-1 General Boundary, Memphis District**

**3.0**

**THE PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD**

**by DR. DAVID H. DYE**

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## 3.0 THE PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Protohistoric period in the northern portion of the Lower Mississippi Valley, encompassed by the limits of the Memphis District, is not well understood, although recent research has provided significant advances in knowledge (Hoffman 1994; Jeter 2002; Mainfort 2001; Rees 2002; Williams 2001). The lack of clarity and consensus in large part results from the relatively short time frame, at least in terms of archaeological conceptions of time, and the great degree of cultural disturbance that took place in the area, in terms of population movement, collapse, and conflict. The cultures under consideration represent Mississippian populations, and the period was marked by catastrophic social distress, political changes, and population disruptions. These changes fundamentally transformed the geography of the northern Lower Mississippi Valley (NLMV). The disruption of native polities resulted in the decentralization of political authority at the least and complete population collapse and demise at the worst. Thus, determinations of archaeological complexes and ethnographic descriptions are fraught with a wide variety of problems.

The time interval of the NLMV Protohistoric period, A.D. 1500-1700, may be divided into three temporal subdivisions based on current archaeological and ethnohistoric data (Dye 1986:xi-xiv; Jeter 2002:183-184). The Early portion of the Protohistoric Period provides a short-lived glimpse into the NLMV provided by accounts of the de Soto entrada from 1541 to 1543 (Hudson 1997; Morse and Morse 1990; Swanton 1939; Young and Hoffman 1993). The long "Middle" period bridges the gap between the de Soto expedition and the appearance of the first French explorers in 1673. The short "Late" period begins in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and is marked by frequent and eventually sustained French contacts by 1700. Jeter (2002:183) notes the "most critical problem here is bridging the Middle Protohistoric gap," the 130 year period in which the most widespread and significant cultural changes and discontinuities took place in the NLMV. The primary problem resides in the relatively short archaeological time frame and lack of ethnohistoric accounts. The major impasse is correlating and rectifying the archaeological data with the ethnohistoric documents. Another problem is the definition of key archaeological signatures for documenting such short-term and drastic social changes and tracing the long-term dispersals in such a narrow time period.

In order to fully comprehend the magnitude of cultural disruption and difficulty of documenting culture change through archaeology within such a relatively short time frame, one only has to examine the massive changes that took place in the 130-year period in the Northeast between 1600 and 1730 (Snow 1996:77-139) or the Great Lakes Region between 1650 and 1780 (White 1991). The demise of the Huron

for example, or the population movements of the Susquehannock or Shawnee would be difficult at best to document in terms of the archaeological record in the absence of ethnohistoric or historical documentation.

### **3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURES**

The terminal prehistoric to early protohistoric cultures in the NLMV are clearly Mississippian societies, characterized by shell-tempered pottery, a variety of distinctive artifact types, maize agriculture, mound construction, fortified towns, a chiefly political organization, and varying degrees of social and religious complexity. Late period sites consist of nucleated, ceremonial/political/mortuary centers in which relatively large populations lived for many generations. In the NLMV these sites have been grouped into a variety of regional archaeological phases in western Kentucky, southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, western Tennessee, and northwestern Mississippi (Mainfort 1999, 2001; Morse and Morse 1983). These late prehistoric archaeological "cultures" or phases appear to be roughly comparable to the 16<sup>th</sup> century provinces recorded by chroniclers of the de Soto expedition. Thus, the Nodena phase of northeastern Arkansas has been identified as the 16<sup>th</sup>-century Pacaha province (Morse and Morse 1983), the Parkin phase with the Casqui province (P. Morse 1993), and the Walls phase of northwestern Mississippi with the Quizquiz province (Dye 1993). Each province was described by Spanish chroniclers in varying detail in the accounts. In terms of recent professional archaeological work, the Parkin site is the only site in northeastern Arkansas with demonstrable evidence that identifies a 16<sup>th</sup>-century Native American occupation with Spanish contact based on discoveries of indisputable de Soto expedition artifacts recovered from Parkin. The Parkin site has wielded the best archaeological evidence in support of an association of 16<sup>th</sup>-century Spanish accounts with native polities.

### **3.3 ETHNOHISTORIC CULTURES**

Current scholarly interpretations provide evidence of three ethnohistorically documented groups who resided in the study area: Natchez, Quapaw, and Tunica. A fourth group, the Mitchigamea were people who had two villages in eastern Arkansas north of the Akansa-Quapaw in 1673 based on the Marquette-Jolliet documents (House 1997:Fig. 49; Jeter 2002; Phillips et al. 1951:Fig. 71). These villages, rather than permanent habitations, likely were summer camps of traders who resided to the north and who had temporally located their villages near a major trade route linking the Missouri-Mississippi Confluence area with the Middle Arkansas River Valley (Jeter 2002:191-192; Morse 1992; Morse and Morse 1996a,b). The Mitchigamea will not be considered further in this discussion as their residence is considered ephemeral and short-lived.



### 3.3.1 Natchez

The Natchez language is regarded as a linguistic isolate (Goddard 1996) which at one time may have been rather widespread. Jeter (2002:194) believes the Natchez "may have lived well up in the northern LMV in late prehistoric to early protohistoric time, and migrated southward from there during the middle to late protohistoric decades." This "northern" Natchezan scenario places the Natchez in an area extending from northwestern Mississippi (Quizquiz) westward to the Arkansas River (Tutilcoya) and southward through the Yazoo Basin (Quigualtam). Much of the Lower Arkansas Valley, according to Jeter's model, included Natchezan speakers. Jeter (2002:206-213) is the first archaeologist to advocate the position that Natchezan speakers occupied the southern half of the St. Francis Basin and all of the Yazoo Basin. According to his model these groups drifted southward over time as a result of the 16<sup>th</sup>-century epidemics. Thus, the more northern areas were vacated.

### 3.3.2 Quapaw

Quapaw, a Dhegiha Siouan-speaking people (Hoffman 1986:30; Rankin 1988), are generally accepted as having arrived late to the Central Mississippi Valley in terms of the Mississippian stage. Morse and Morse (1983, 1996a,b) place the Quapaw in northeastern Arkansas as the Nodena phase developed around A.D. 1400-1450. Jeter on the other hand suggests the Quapaw entered the area as late as 1660 (Jeter 2002:24). The archaeological identity of the Quapaw with northeastern Arkansas begins with Dickinson and Dellinger (1940) who coined the term "Arkansas River Culture" for Protohistoric sites located along the Lower Arkansas River Valley. They identified the Arkansas River Valley settlements with the Quapaw. Phillips (1970) and Hoffman (1977) employed the term "Quapaw phase" their identification of Lower Arkansas River protohistoric sites with the Quapaw. Hoffman (1993b:134) has since "drawn back from this identification because there are major discordances between what is known of historic Quapaw architecture, village disruption, ethnology, and linguistics and the archaeological remains of the Quapaw phase."

Dan and Phyllis Morse have been the strongest advocates for the Quapaw arriving in northeastern Arkansas as early as A.D.1400/1450. They believe the Quapaw can be identified archaeologically with the Nodena phase, based on the introduction of specific artifacts, such as catlinite disk pipes and the arrival of new pottery styles such as Matthews Incised (D. Morse 1991; Morse and Morse 1983, 1996a,b). They equate the Nodena phase with the Protohistoric Pacaha polity and in turn associate the polity with the Siouan-speaking Quapaw. With the widespread and broad population collapse in the Protohistoric period, they believe the surviving populations moved south to the Lower Arkansas Valley where French colonials encountered them in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. In terms of linguistic evidence, they note similarities

in the native names, "Capaha" with Quapaw, recorded by the de Soto expedition chronicler, Garcilaso de la Vega.

Rankin (1993:213-216), however, rejects the Capaha-Quapaw equivalence and argues that there is no evidence for the existence of Siouan words in Eastern Arkansas based on the de Soto expedition accounts. He suggests the recorded words are in fact Tunican. In support of Rankin, Hoffman (1988), using ceramic evidence, compared the Nodena phase ceramic collections with those from the Lower Arkansas and noted that "the ceramic evidence does not support a significant movement of Nodena phase people to the Arkansas River in the 17<sup>th</sup> century" (1993a:271).

Jeter (2002:217) suggests the proto-Quapaw were pushed down the Ohio River from the eastern Fort Ancient complex in northeastern Kentucky and western West Virginia by members of the Iroquois League around 1640. These proto-Quapaw eventually established themselves at the mouth of the Arkansas by 1660. The Iroquois were being decimated by disease in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century and had entered into an escalated phase of their "mourning war" in order to repopulate their villages. The influx of metal axes and improved flintlocks allowed the Iroquois to attack with devastating success at great distances. Jeter's scenario accounts for the lack of archaeological evidence for the Quapaw in the NLMV, but yet establishes their presence at the mouth of the Arkansas in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The Morses also suggest that the late Protohistoric Quapaw (1670s to early 1700s) represent a confederation of 16<sup>th</sup>-century polities decimated by European diseases which relocated to the mouth of the Arkansas River (Morse and Morse 1983, 1996a,b; Morse 1991). Rankin (1986), in his study of the Quapaw language, found no evidence for pidginization, creolization, or loan words in the Quapaw language. Hoffman (1990:221), likewise, has found no evidence to suggest that the Quapaw were an amalgam of various groups. In addition, Hoffman (1994:69) states, "There is no ethnological or linguistic evidence in the de Soto narratives for a 16<sup>th</sup>-century Quapaw presence in Arkansas." Later he notes (1994:70), "it is likely that Tunican-speaking people are responsible for most of the cultural remains in northeastern and east-central Arkansas in the A.D. 1400-1700 period." In support of Hoffman, Rankin (1988:17) notes, "it does not appear that De Soto encountered any Siouan speaking peoples on his trek through Arkansas."

Population movements in the NLMV may also have been brought about through drought (Burnett and Murray 1993; Fisher-Carroll 2001). Burnett and Murray (1993:236) note, "Abandonment of northeast Arkansas and the depopulation of east-central Arkansas cannot be associated with any single factor. The evidence strongly suggests that the de Soto entrada did not bring epidemics with it. The major

depopulation of this area occurred afterward and may have been initiated by a significant environmental disaster, the drought between 1549 and 1577, and later accelerated by further intrusions of Europeans and their diseases." Intrusions by Native American groups should be added to this equation.

In summary, the overwhelming evidence suggests the Quapaw were not present in the NLMV until the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and therefore do not represent either the late prehistoric archaeological Kent, Nodena, Parkin, or Walls phases or the ethnohistoric 16<sup>th</sup>-century provinces of Aquixo, Casqui, Pacaha, or Quizquiz (Jeter 2002:Fig. 2, pp. 213-219; Schambach 1999).

### 3.3.3 Tunica

The Tunica moved a good deal in the Protohistoric and early Historic periods, eventually leaving the Arkansas portion of the NLMV (Hoffman 1993b:134). Brain (1979, 1981, and 1988) places the Tunican speakers in the 16<sup>th</sup> century in the northwestern Mississippi province of Quizquiz. In Arkansas, the 16<sup>th</sup>-century Hog Lake and Tillar phase archaeological complexes have also been linked to the Tunica (Jeter 1986).

The Tunica are considered a linguistic isolate (Goddard 1996). Rankin (1993) and Jeter (2002:202-203) maintain that the NLMV was inhabited by Tunican speakers, particularly in parts of eastern Arkansas and perhaps northwest Mississippi. Jeter (2002:203) suggests that sometime after the de Soto expedition the northeastern Arkansas populations were decimated by European diseases and the area was depopulated between A.D. 1600 and 1650. The survivors of the epidemics then regrouped among Tunicans who were then living along the Lower Arkansas Valley. Around 1660, the Quapaw are believed to have descended the Mississippi River, settling in a few villages near the mouth of the Arkansas River, resulting in the remaining Tunicans being forced to the south and out of the Lower Arkansas Valley. Schambach (1999) proposes that the Tunicans were not in the NLMV prehistorically, but instead believes that it was occupied by Muskogean-speakers who were decimated by European diseases and/or left the NLMV after the 16<sup>th</sup>-century Soto entrada and prior to French contacts in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century (Jeter 2002:205), but there is at present little support for this interpretation.

Jeter on the other hand places the Tunica in northeastern Arkansas in the Nodena phase (Pacaha), based on Rankin's (1993) identification of Pacaha as a Tunican word. Based in part on Jeter's model (2002:Fig. 2), Tunican speakers appear to have resided in a broad band across northeastern Arkansas (Casqui, Calpista, Coligua, and Pacaha), central Arkansas (Palisema), and part of western Arkansas (Tanico), and presumably the Pemiscot Bayou area of southeastern Missouri and all of western Kentucky and western

Tennessee would be included in this interpretation. Ethnohistoric data from southeastern Missouri, western Kentucky, and western Tennessee are lacking.

Hoffman (1994:67) suggests that "Tunican speakers dominated east-central and northeastern Arkansas in the 1540s at the time of the De Soto entrada. He (1992:49) states, "the evidence for protohistoric-period Tunican presence in Arkansas indicates that these people were in the Mississippi Valley and central Arkansas alluvial valley between 1500-1543. Sometime in the last half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century or shortly thereafter, the Tunican population of northeastern Arkansas disappeared. Tunicans were responsible for known protohistoric remains along the lower and central Arkansas River valley and still had several communities upstream from that river's mouth in 1673."

Linguistic evidence supports Hoffman's position (1987). Hudson places the chiefdom of Cayas-Tanico at Carden Bottoms in the central Arkansas River Valley based on the word *Tanico* which he believes to be an alternative spelling of Tunica (Hudson 1985; Jeter 1986). Both Swanton (1939) and Rankin (1993) linked the northeastern Arkansas polities with the Tunica language. Further, Rankin (1993) postulates a connection between Pacaha and the late 17<sup>th</sup> century lower Arkansas River Indian town of Papika. He suggests the Tunica moved from northeastern Arkansas to the Lower Arkansas River Valley sometime between the late 16<sup>th</sup> and the late 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Sabo (1992:19) suggests Tunican speakers occupied much of northeastern Arkansas (Pacaha) and the Lower Arkansas River Valley (Anilco and Autiamque) in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Tunican oral tradition states that they were forced from their ancient homelands in eastern Arkansas by newcomers (Brain 1990:13). Hoffman (1993b:140) believes "it is reasonably certain that Tunican-speaking people were encountered by the de Soto expedition." He concludes,

"Tanico on the River of the Cayas is widely accepted as a Tunica town because of (1) seventeenth-century tribal distributions, (2) the Quapaw oral tradition of having driven the Tunica out of the area, and (3) the archeological similarities of the protohistoric phases of the lower and central Arkansas River with other archeological complexes thought to represent the Tunica. Jeffrey Brain probably had a pretty good case historically and archaeologically for identifying Quizquiz in northwestern Mississippi as Tunican. I think a decent case can be made for relating many of the remains of the Quapaw phase with Tunican speakers based on historical and archeological evidence. It seems to me that the Arkansas River as the River of the Cayas and the location of the Tanico on that river fit better ethnologically, linguistically, and archeologically than the linkage of the Ouachita as the River of the Cayas and the placement of Tunica towns in the Ouachita Mountains. I also would postulate that other northeast Arkansas chiefdoms visited by de Soto, such as Quiquate, were Tunican speaking rather than Siouan or Natchezan" (1993b:140-141).

In summary, the best, recently published interpretations of the Tunica presence in the NLMV holds that prior to European contact and well into the Middle Protohistoric, the Tunica were a populous culture

residing throughout much of northeastern Arkansas and southwestward into the Lower Arkansas River Valley. With population collapse and intrusion of the more northern Siouan speakers, the Tunica were found further south. Thus, the Tunica would represent the late prehistoric/protohistoric archaeological complexes in the Lower Arkansas River Valley in central and eastern Arkansas, and the Kent, Nodena, Parkin, and Walls phases. Also, the ethnohistoric 16<sup>th</sup>-century provinces of Aquixo, Anilco, Autiamque, Calpista, Casqui, Pacaha, Quizquiz., Coligua, Pacaha, Palisema, and Tanico have also been identified as Tunican provinces by 16<sup>th</sup>-century accounts.

### 3.4 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeologists working in the NLMV will need to embrace new theoretical perspectives in order to identify ethnic affiliations from material culture. Until recently, the major emphasis of many NLMV archaeologists has been the identification of spatial and temporal markers based primarily on decorated ceramics. Although cultural anthropologists have been identifying boundary markers and ethnic affiliations in material culture over the past 50 years ago or more, archaeologists in the NLMV have yet to attempt to explicitly identify ethnic groups, with some notable exceptions (Brain 1988; Hoffman 1994; Jeter 2002; Morse 1993). Ethnohistory continues to play a significant and decisive role in matching archaeologically identifiable cultures with provinces encountered by 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>-century European explorers.

The Natchez at one time may have been widespread. In support of a more northern affiliation, Phillips (1970:954, 971) notes "a strong Mississippian strain" in the otherwise Plaquemine dominated Natchez. Jeter (2002:194) suggests that the Natchez occupied the NLMV in late prehistoric to early protohistoric times, only migrating southward in the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, about the time postulated for the Quapaw push south into the NLMV and the Tunica dispersal further southward. Jeter's northern Natchezan scenario places the Natchez from about Memphis to Little Rock and southward along the Mississippi Valley prior to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The Quapaw do not seem to have been present in the NLMV until the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Jeter (2002:217) suggests the proto-Quapaw were pushed down the Ohio River from northeastern Kentucky and western West Virginia by members of the Iroquois League around 1640 as a result of virulent diseases and the escalation of the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century warfare. By the late 17<sup>th</sup> century the Quapaw had established settlements at the mouth of the Arkansas as witnessed by French colonists and explorers. Jeter's scenario accounts for the paucity of corollary archaeological evidence for the Quapaw, but accounts for their presence near the mouth of the Arkansas where they were met by French colonials in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The Tunican presence in the NLMV is placed north of the northern Natchezan speakers prior to European contact and into the Middle Protohistoric. The Tunica apparently resided throughout much of northeastern Arkansas and westward to the Arkansas River in central Arkansas. Additionally, the Tunica may have lived in western Tennessee and southeastern Missouri as the archaeological culture for these areas is virtually identical to that of northeastern Arkansas. The Quapaw migration story supports the model of the Tunica being forced southward out of northeastern Arkansas and the Arkansas Valley by the Quapaw as they moved south out of the lower Midwest into the Tunica homeland. The migration story states that the Quapaw defeated the Tunica in the vicinity of the mouth of the St. Francis River (Baird 1980).

The late prehistoric and protohistoric occupation of the NLMV is complex and perplexing given the difficulty in assessing the archaeological evidence for ethnic identifications and language affiliations. To a great extent the ethnohistoric record, based on 16<sup>th</sup>-century Spanish and 17<sup>th</sup>-century French accounts, provides the basis for ethnic affiliation and linguistic geography. Based on current interpretations, Tunicans occupied the NLMV from approximately Memphis to an unknown distance to the north, perhaps as far as southeastern Missouri and western Kentucky. South of the Tunicans, the northern Natchezans lived throughout the lower Arkansas River Valley and the adjacent Yazoo Basin to the east.

Jeter (2002:198) considers "grossly incorrect" the view that "the 'officially recognized' scenario for Arkansas, [is one] where NAGPRA agreements have designated the modern Quapaw as the tribe to be consulted for late prehistoric as well as protohistoric remains from the entire northeastern quarter of the state and much of the Arkansas Valley as well, relegating the Tunicans to portions of southeast Arkansas." In scientific procedure the principle of *lex parsimoniae* or Ockham's razor, which states that the explanation of any phenomenon should make as few assumptions as possible, eliminating those that make no difference in the observable predictions of the explanatory hypothesis or theory.

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**4.0**

**THE HISTORIC PERIOD**

**Dr. Gloria A. Young**

**Michael S. Riggs**

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## 4.0 THE HISTORIC PERIOD

### 4.1 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Historic Period in the Middle Mississippi Valley began with the arrival of the French, who created permanent settlements in the area. Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet descended the Mississippi River into the region which today comprises the Memphis District in 1673. Rene-Robert Cavalier de LaSalle claimed the area for France in 1682. He granted his second in command, Henri de Tonti, the land at the mouth of the Arkansas River, and Tonti established Arkansas Post there in 1686 to establish a trade and military alliance with the Quapaw Indians (Arnold 2000:xix). From that time on, there was a more or less permanent European presence in the region. The colonial period, under dominion of either France or Spain west of the Mississippi River and those two nations or England (after 1763) east of the Mississippi, lasted until the region was acquired by the United States. The east bank of the Mississippi River passed into the hands of the United States as a result of the Treaty of Paris in 1783 and the west bank was part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. These dates begin the territorial period. As these lands became U.S. territories, the United States began systematically moving Indians out of the area to new homes farther west. By 1850, all tribal claims had been extinguished and all tribal presences removed, although some individuals may have remained.

#### 4.1.1 The Method of Study

To determine what groups had a tribal presence in the area in historic times, research was begun by consulting general histories of the Memphis area and the rest of the Corps of Engineers District. When it had been ascertained that no tribes were mentioned in general histories other than those known to be in the area by common knowledge in standard historical research, then the study began to focus on the latter tribes in more detail. The *Handbook of North American Indians, Southeast Volume* and *Plains Volume*, were the baseline sources. From there, selected secondary sources were chosen for use. When secondary sources appeared to be unreliable or did not cover the material needed, the research proceeded to primary sources, such as the *Jesuit Relations* and the *Territorial Papers*. Working within the limits of this contract (schedule and funding), primary sources could be utilized only when absolutely necessary. Finally, to ascertain which tribes are affiliated because of the recognition of their presence in, or control over, lands ceded to the United States, Kappler's *Treaties* and other treaty sources were consulted.

Traditional histories of the tribes were also taken into account if these histories included mention of any territory now a part of the Memphis District.

#### **4.1.2 Summary of the Tribes Historically Affiliated with the Memphis District**

This historical study shows that today's federally-recognized Indian groups can claim affiliation with the Memphis District for four different reasons. Some tribes were living in the area when the French arrived. Some moved into the area, as a tribal group, during colonial times with the permission of the resident tribes and the Europeans in power. The Southeastern tribes crossed the area, in organized tribal movements, constituting a tribal presence, during their Removal to Indian Territory in the 1830s. Lastly, the government of the United States recognized the tribal claim to that territory each tribe was asked to cede as a sovereign nation to the United States.

The tribe known today as the Quapaw was the predominant tribe living in the area when the French arrived and the only group to live there permanently throughout the colonial and territorial periods. There is evidence that other groups, such as the unidentified Michegamea and the Choctaw, hunted in the region and that some tribes established permanent settlements just outside the area that today comprises the Memphis District. The Choctaw, for example, had towns along the east bank of the Mississippi River, but farther south. Only settlements inside the District are discussed.

During the colonial period, groups of people from several Indian nations moved into the region and were recognized as tribal groups by the French or Spanish. These include the Cherokee in what is today Arkansas, and the Shawnee and Delaware in Missouri.

Treaties with the Indian nations and tribes included descriptions of the boundaries of land to be ceded to the United States. Land within these boundaries was recognized as belonging, in some sense, to the tribe with whom the treaty was being made. The tribe might or might not have been living in, or even utilizing, the area in question, but had some claim to it that was recognized by the U.S. negotiators. Such a case is the Osage Treaty of 1808 in which the Osage ceded a piece of territory that had as its eastern boundary the Mississippi River although the Osage had not lived in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain in historic times. The Chickasaw affiliation and that of all bands of the Choctaw with the Memphis District is evinced by the cession of land along the east bank of the Mississippi River. Likewise, the Peoria (or groups that later merged with the Peoria) ceded land in Illinois that lies within the District.

Lastly, the Southeastern tribes who were forcibly moved west in the 1830s all had large contingents of people who moved through the area of the Memphis District on their Removal Routes. Although the entire tribe or nation may not have crossed this district, large numbers in organized parties, recognized by both the Indians and the U.S., government to be official, came through the area either by boat, by horseback, or on foot. These official groups constitute a tribal presence for those nations or tribes from

around 1828-1840. These tribes and nations include the Cherokee Nation, the United Keetoowah, the Chickasaw Nation, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Creek Nation and its associated Tribal Towns, and the Seminole Tribe of Oklahoma.

In summary, eighteen tribes, bands, tribal towns, and nations were determined by this study to be affiliated with the Memphis District in historic times. See Table 4-1 for a list of the tribal entities with whom the Memphis District has consulted, which shows both affiliated and unaffiliated tribes and the reason for their inclusion or rejection as historically affiliated groups. Because this report is intended to be utilized primarily as an internal document, the narrative histories in this section have been specifically arranged, at the request of the Memphis District, for ease of use by their staff.

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**Table 4-1 Tribes East and West of the Mississippi River by State and County**

State / County	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma 4.2	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town 4.3	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma 4.4	The Chickasaw Nation 4.5	The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma 4.6	The Delaware Nation 4.7	The Jena Band of Choctaw Indians 4.8	Kialegee Tribal Town 4.9	The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians 4.10	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma 4.11	The Osage Nation 4.12	The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma 4.13	The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma 4.14	The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma 4.15	The Shawnee Tribe (Loyal Shawnee) 4.16	Thoptlocco Tribal Town 4.17	Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana 4.18	The United Keetoowah Band of Indians in Oklahoma 4.19
<b>East of the Mississippi River</b>																		
<b>Illinois</b>																		
Alexander												X						
Pulaski												X						
<b>Kentucky</b>																		
Ballard		X	X	X				X		X			X			X		X
Calloway				X														
Carlisle		X	X	X				X		X			X			X		X
Fulton		X	X	X				X		X			X			X		X
Graves				X														
Hickman		X	X	X				X		X			X			X		X
McCracken				X														
<b>Mississippi</b>																		
Alcorn		X						X		X						X		
Benton		X						X		X						X		
Bolivar		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X
Coahoma		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X
Desoto		X		X	X			X		X			X			X		
Marshall																		
Prentiss																		
Tippah																		
Tunica		X	X	X	X			X		X			X			X	X	X
Union																		
<b>Tennessee</b>																		
Carroll				X														
Chester			X	X														X
Crockett				X														
Dyer		X	X	X				X		X						X		X
Fayettee			X	X														X
Gibson				X														
Hardeman			X	X														X
Haywood				X														
Henderson				X														
Henry				X														
Lake				X														
Lauderdale		X	X	X				X	X	X						X		X
Madison				X														
McNairy				X														
Obion		X	X	X				X		X						X		X
Shelby		X	X	X	X			X		X			X			X		X
Tipton		X	X	X				X		X						X		X

State / County	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma 4.2	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town 4.3	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma 4.4	The Chickasaw Nation 4.5	The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma 4.6	The Delaware Nation 4.7	The Jena Band of Choctaw Indians 4.8	Kialegee Tribal Town 4.9	The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians 4.10	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma 4.11	The Osage Nation 4.12	The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma 4.13	The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma 4.14	The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma 4.15	The Shawnee Tribe (Loyal Shawnee) 4.16	Thophlocco Tribal Town 4.17	Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana 4.18	The United Keetoowah Band of Indians in Oklahoma 4.19
Weakley				X														
<b>West of the Mississippi River</b>																		
<b>Arkansas</b>																		
Arkansas		X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X		X		X
Clay											X							
Craighead											X							
Crittenden		X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X			X		X
Cross		X	X	X	X			X		X	X					X		X
Desha		X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X		X		X
Faulkner		X			X			X		X	X		X			X		
Greene											X							
Independence											X		X					
Jackson											X							
Jefferson				X														
Lawrence											X							
Lee		X	X	X	X			X		X			X			X		X
Lincoln		X	X	X	X			X		X			X	X		X		X
Lonoke		X	X	X	X			X		X			X	X		X		X
Mississippi		X	X					X		X			X			X		X
Monroe		X	X	X	X			X		X			X			X		X
Phillips		X	X	X	X			X		X			X			X		X
Poinsett																		
Prairie		X	X	X	X			X		X			X			X		X
Pulaski																		
Randolph																		
St. Francis		X	X	X	X			X		X			X			X		X
White													X					
Woodruff											X		X					
<b>Missouri</b>																		
Bollinger						X					X							
Butler											X							
Cape Girardeau											X							
Dunklin	X					X					X				X			
Mississippi		X	X			X		X		X	X		X			X		X
New Madrid	X	X	X			X		X		X	X		X		X	X		X
Pemiscot		X	X					X		X	X					X		X
Scott						X					X							
Stoddard	X					X					X				X			
Wayne	X					X					X				X			

**Table 4-2 Affiliated with Memphis District In Historic Times**

Name of Tribe	Affiliated?	Reason for Affiliation or Non-Affiliation	Traditional Tribal History Included in Report	
Absentee Shawnee Tribe	Yes	The Absentee Shawnee are affiliated with the Memphis District by two treaties with the United States (1825 and 1832) which recognized them as having lived south of Cape Girardeau when they "relinquished to the United States all their lands within the State of Missouri."	Yes	The only official history was a document obtained at the October 2005 Consultation Meeting titled "Shawnee Tribe, Brief History Narrative," no author cited.
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	Yes	Ancestors of the members of Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town crossed the Memphis District when removed to present-day Oklahoma.	No	The Muscogee (Creek) Nation was formed from a political alliance of a number of ethnically and politically diverse groups in the late 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
Caddo Nation	No	The Caddo were located historically in southwest Arkansas, southeast Oklahoma, northeast Texas and northwest Louisiana south and west of the Memphis District	No	Caddo origins are said to have been south and/or west of the Memphis Corps of Engineers District.
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	Yes	The Spanish officially recognized Cherokees residing in the Memphis District in the 1700s and members of the Nation crossed the Memphis District when removed to present-day Oklahoma.	No	The Cherokee Nation originated in the Southeast, far from the Memphis Corps of Engineers District.
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	Yes	Affiliation established through the a 1816 treaty with the United States ceding land in Tennessee and Kentucky, the 1832 Treaty of Pontitock for part of Mississippi and also their removal trek west.	No	Traditional Chicasaw history recounts traveling from west of the Mississippi River together with the Choctaw, and perhaps the Chakchiuma, to Nanih Waiya mound in Mississippi.
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Yes	The 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek ceded all Choctaw land east of the Mississippi to the United States	No	Traditional Choctaw history recounts traveling from west of the Mississippi River together with the Chicasaw, and perhaps the Chakchiuma, to Nanih Waiya mound in Mississippi.
Delaware Nation	Yes	The ancestors of today's Delaware Nation occupied the Delaware River Valley of Delaware or New Jersey or New York in early historic times. They migrated west piecemeal, with groups officially located at Cape Girardeau, north of the Memphis District, but also settled between there and New Madrid.	No	This report does, however, include an unofficial source posted on a website.

Name of Tribe	Affiliated?	Reason for Affiliation or Non-Affiliation	Traditional Tribal History Included in Report	
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	No	The Eastern Shawnee Tribe went from Ohio directly to Kansas in the removal period.	No	
Jena Band of Choctaw	Yes	The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830 and supported by other documentation as well.	No	Traditional Choctaw history recounts traveling from west of the Mississippi River together with the Chickasaw, and perhaps the Chakchiuma, to Nanih Waiya mound in Mississippi.
Kialegee Tribal Town	Yes	Ancestors of the members of Kialegee Tribal Town crossed the Memphis District when removed to present-day Oklahoma.	No	The Muscogee (Creek) Nation was formed from a political alliance of a number of ethnically and politically diverse groups in the late 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas	No	The Kickapoo moved from the Great Lakes area through central Illinois, central Missouri and western Arkansas to Kansas, Oklahoma, and Mexico, always north or west of the Memphis District.	No	One tribal narrative relates that the Kickapoo originally separated from the Shawnee.
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	Yes	Through the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.	No	Traditional Choctaw history recounts traveling from west of the Mississippi River together with the Chickasaw, and perhaps the Chakchiuma, to Nanih Waiya mound in Mississippi.
Muscogee (Creek) Nation	Yes	The ancestors of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation crossed the Memphis District when removed to present-day Oklahoma.	No	The Muscogee (Creek) Nation was formed from a political alliance of a number of ethnically and politically diverse groups in the late 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
Osage Nation of Oklahoma	Yes	The Osage are affiliated with the Memphis District through the Treaty of 1808.	No	Dhegihan-speaking people record a migration from the lower reaches of the Ohio River, well north of the Memphis District. The Osage moved to the Osage River of central Missouri.
Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma	No	Historically, the Otoe were located in Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska and the Missouri on the Missouri River in west central Missouri. They moved to Oklahoma through Kansas.	No	Tribal history places the origin of the Chiwere-speaking people north of the Great Lakes.

Name of Tribe	Affiliated?	Reason for Affiliation or Non-Affiliation	Traditional Tribal History Included in Report	
Peoria Tribe	Yes	A treaty signed at Vincennes on August 13, 1803, the Kaskaskia (including the Michegamea, Cahokia, and Tamaroa) ceded “all lands in the Illinois country” to the United States. These people came to be identified as the Confederated Peoria.	No	The Peoria originated in the region of northern Illinois, Indiana, and/or Iowa.
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	No	The Poarch Band remained in Alabama and did not cross the Memphis District.	No	The Muscogee (Creek) Nation was formed from a political alliance of a number of ethnically and politically diverse groups in the late 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	Yes	The historic homeland of the Quapaws near the mouth of the Arkansas River is in the Memphis District.	Yes	The Quapaw tribal history relates that they moved from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River into the Memphis District.
Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri	No	The Saulks and the Foxes originated in the Great Lakes area.	No	Both the Saule and Fox originated in the Great Lakes Region.
Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma	No	The Saulks and the Foxes originated in the Great Lakes area. Ancestors of the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma moved through Iowa and northwest Missouri to Oklahoma.	No	Both the Saule and Fox originated in the Great Lakes Region.
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Yes	The ancestors of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma crossed the Memphis District when removed to present-day Oklahoma.	No	The Seminoles emerged as a group distinct from their relatives in the Creek Confederacy as a result of the First Seminole War.
Seminole Tribe of Florida	No	The Seminole Tribe of Florida remained in Florida and did not cross the Memphis District	No	The Seminoles emerged as a group distinct from their relatives in the Creek Confederacy as a result of the First Seminole War.
Shawnee Tribe	Yes	The Loyal Shawnee also settled in Southeast Missouri from Cape Girardeau south to New Madrid and parts of Arkansas. They are affiliated by treaties with the United States (1825 and 1832).	Yes	A traditional account obtained from the official Loyal Shawnee website.
Thopthocco Tribal Town	Yes	Ancestors of the members of Thopthocco Tribal Town crossed the Memphis District when removed to present-day Oklahoma.	No	The Muscogee (Creek) Nation was formed from a political alliance of a number of ethnically and politically diverse groups in

Name of Tribe	Affiliated?	Reason for Affiliation or Non-Affiliation	Traditional Tribal History Included in Report	
				the late 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
Tonkawa Tribe	No	The Tonkawa moved from their 18th-century location in Texas directly to north central Oklahoma.	No	No traditional history recorded.
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana	Yes	Based on evidence of pre and protohistoric occupation of Quizquiz. By historical times, however, the Tunica were located on the Yazoo River well south of the Memphis District. The Biloxi were on the Gulf coast at Biloxi Bay, Mississippi.	No	Yes
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee	Yes	The Spanish officially recognized Cherokees residing in the Memphis District in the 1700s and members of the United Keetoowah Band crossed the Memphis District when removed to present-day Oklahoma.	Yes	The Cherokee Nation originated in the Southeast, far from the Memphis Corps of Engineers District.

**TUNICA/QUAPAW TRIBES**

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## **4.2 TUNICA-BILOXI TRIBE OF LOUISIANA**

Chairman: Earl Barbry, Sr.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer: Earl Barbry, Jr.

### **4.2.1 Cultural History**

The Tunica -Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana are affiliated with the Memphis District through their protohistorical (and probable pre-historic) occupation within the District's boundaries (see Section 3.3.3).

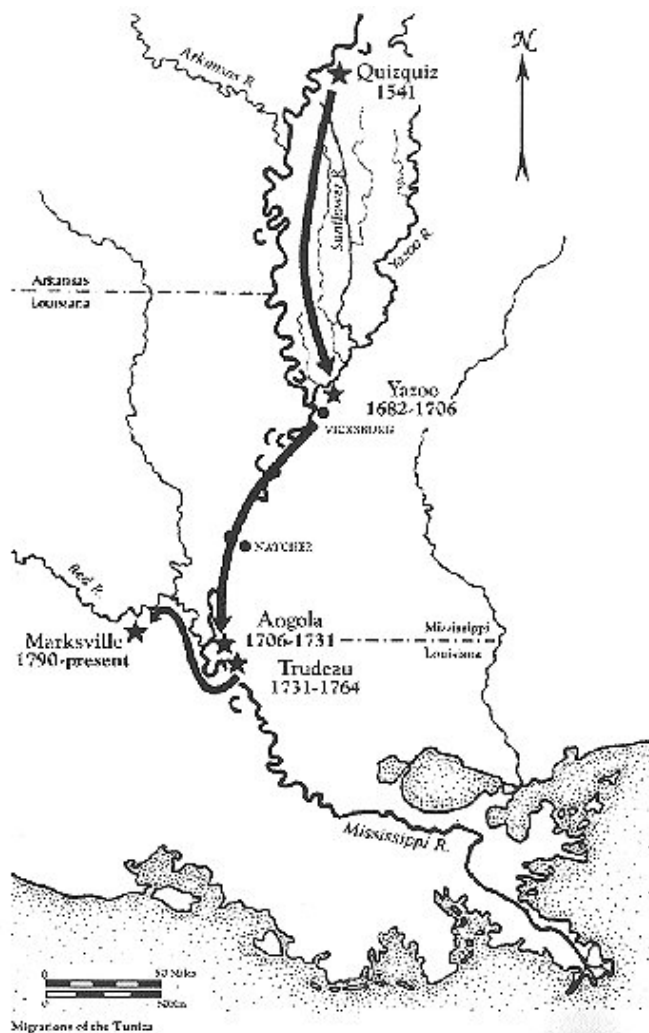
Marvin D. Jeter (2002), Jeffery P. Brain (2004) and others, speculate that the Tunica occupied the region around the mouth of the Arkansas River, on both sides of the Mississippi River in Protohistoric times. This evidence based largely on linguistic evidence, however, not archeological. Work has not yet been done that would allow for differentiation of modern affiliation between tribes and Mississippian artifacts. Perhaps the most compelling evidence is the tradition among the Quapaw that they pushed the Tunica out of the territory subsequently occupied by the Quapaw and forced them to move south. Some scholars, have taken the designation of the lands called "Tunica Oldfields" in Coahoma County, Mississippi, to place the Tunica in that area before the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Others have speculated that the towns of large populations and sophisticated cultural achievements encountered by the Hernando De Soto expedition in 1541 in what is today eastern Arkansas were Tunica. This is which has not been verified by subsequent scholarship.

Some issues related to the archaeological data supplied by Mary Evelyn Starr regarding Phillips County, Arkansas and Coahoma County, Mississippi can be found at: [http://deltaarchaeology.us/phillips\\_co.htm](http://deltaarchaeology.us/phillips_co.htm).

#### **4.2.1.1 Colonial Location**

The first definite location of the Tunica reported by Europeans was on the Yazoo River in the present-day counties of Bolivar, Coahoma and Tunica in the State of Mississippi (Brian, 1988). They were visited by the French missionaries Davion and de Montigny in 1698 (Margry 1879-1888, 2:189, 3:409).

Throughout the colonial period, the Tunica lived east and south of the Memphis District boundaries.



**Figure 4-1 Quizquiz**

(Brain and Day 1994)

#### 4.2.1.2 Traditional History

Linked to the official Tunica -Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana website (<http://www.tunica.org/>) is a full text online version (<http://www.crt.state.la.us/archaeology/tunica/tunica.htm>) of Brain and Day's, *On the Tunica Trail* (1994). This source provides additional information about the Tunica in the Lower Mississippi Valley region, including the Memphis District.

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Tunica -Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana website (<http://www.tunica.org/>)

**4.2.2 References Cited**

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### 4.3 THE QUAPAW TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

Chairman of the Business Committee: John Berrey

Cultural Resource Director: Carrie V. Wilson

#### 4.3.1 Summaries

The Quapaw are affiliated with the Memphis District. Throughout historic times until 1824, they lived in or controlled lands within the Memphis District.

##### 4.3.1.1 Summary of Locations and Dates by County

**Arkansas County, Arkansas: 1682-1818** Quapaw towns were located on the east and west banks of the Mississippi River. **1682-1818:** Quapaw towns were located along the Lower Arkansas River. By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River and west of the Mississippi River.

**Ballard County, Kentucky:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers.

**Bolivar County, Mississippi:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers. **1682-1818** Quapaw towns were located on the east and west banks of the Mississippi River. By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River and east of the Mississippi River.

**Carlisle County, Kentucky:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers.

**Coahoma County, Mississippi:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers. **1673** Kapaha (or Kappa), a Quapaw town on the east bank of the Mississippi River upstream from the mouth of the Arkansas, was visited by Marquette and Jolliet. **Before 1818** By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River and east of the Mississippi River.

**Crittenden County, Arkansas:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers.

**Desha County, Arkansas:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers. **1682-1818** Quapaw towns were located on the east and west banks of the Mississippi River. **1682-1818** Quapaw towns were located along the Lower Arkansas River.

**Desoto County, Mississippi:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers.

**Faulkner County, Arkansas:** **Before 1818** By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River, both the east and west of the Mississippi River.

**Fulton County, Kentucky:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers.

**Hickman County, Kentucky:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers.

**Independence County, Arkansas:** **Before 1818** By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River, both the east and west of the Mississippi River.

**Lee County, Arkansas:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers. **Before 1818** By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River, both the east and west of the Mississippi River.

**Lincoln County, Arkansas:** **1682-1818:** Quapaw towns were located along the Lower Arkansas River. **1682-1818:** Quapaw towns were located at various sites along the Lower Arkansas River.

**Lonoke County, Arkansas:** **Before 1818** By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River, both the east and west of the Mississippi River.

**Mississippi County, Arkansas:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers.

**Mississippi County, Missouri:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers.

**Monroe County, Arkansas:** **Before 1818** By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River, both the east and west of the Mississippi River.

**New Madrid County, Missouri:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers.

**Phillips County, Arkansas:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers. **Before 1818** By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River, both the east and west of the Mississippi River.

**Prairie County, Arkansas:** **Before 1818** By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River, both the east and west of the Mississippi River.

**Shelby County, Tennessee:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers.

**St. Francis County, Arkansas:** **Before 1818** By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River, both the east and west of the Mississippi River.

**Tunica County, Mississippi:** Borders the Mississippi River. **Before 1673** Quapaw emigrated from the lower reaches of the Ohio River down the Mississippi River to the area between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers. **1682-1818** Quapaw towns were located on the east and west banks of the Mississippi River. **Before 1818** By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River, both the east and west of the Mississippi River.

**White County, Arkansas: Before 1818** By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River, both the east and west of the Mississippi River.

**Woodruff County, Arkansas: Before 1818** By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their land north of the Arkansas River, both the east and west of the Mississippi River.

#### **4.3.1.2 Applicable Watersheds**

Arkansas River  
Bayou Meto  
Mississippi River  
Ohio River  
St. Francis River

#### **4.3.2 Cultural History**

##### **4.3.2.1 Traditional History**

According to traditional history, the Dhegiha Sioux lived as a single group near the mouth of the Ohio River. The Quapaw moved from that location down the Mississippi River to the area around the mouths of the Arkansas, White and St. Francis rivers, but the other Dhegihan groups moved up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The date of the arrival of the Quapaw to their new homeland is a topic of archeological debate (Young and Hoffman 2001:497). A Quapaw origin on the Ohio River is supported by two reports from French travelers in colonial times. Father Gravois, upon passing the mouth of the Ohio River, noted that it was named the River of the Arkansas (*Akansea*) by the Illinois and Miami Indians because the Quapaw (*Akansea*) “formerly dwelt on it” (Thwaites 1900:106-107; Shea 1861:120). And when the party of LaSalle’s men traveled up the Mississippi River, going to Canada from the colony on the Gulf of Mexico, came to the mouth of the Ohio River (called the *Houabache* [Wabash] in Henri Joutel’s journal), their Quapaw guides affixed buffalo meat and tobacco to forked sticks stuck in the river bank. Presumably, this was because they had ancestors buried at that spot or along the Ohio River (Joutel 1714:161, 185).

##### **4.3.2.2 Colonial Historic Location**

The Quapaw maintained permanent towns along the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers close to the Mouth of the Arkansas River during French and Spanish dominion of the Louisiana Territory. The Quapaw were first encountered by Europeans on July 16, 1673, when Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, traveling down the Mississippi River, arrived at a Quapaw town on the east bank of the Mississippi upstream from its confluence with the Arkansas River (JR 59:159). The official French rendering of the name of this

town was Kapaha, with the accent on the first syllable (Margry 1869(2):181-192). It was also written as Kappa, Kappas, Cappas, Ougapa, or Ogojpa by the French (Young and Hoffman 2001:511).

The next French visitors to arrive were the party of Rene-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, and Henri de Tonti, traveling from Fort Frontenac to the mouth of the Mississippi River. On March 12, 1682, (Tonti 1898:72), they recorded four Quapaw towns, Kappa, Tongigua, and Tourima were on the Mississippi River and Osotouy was on the lower Arkansas River (LaSalle 1876:21).

In 1686, Henri de Tonti established a trading post named Aux Arcs or Arkansas Post at the Quapaw town of Osotouy (Murphy 1941:39). This site, probably at Little Prairie in present-day Arkansas County, was occupied from 1686-1689 (Arnold 1983).

As more Europeans traveled through Quapaw territory and kept journals, their descriptions suggest that there were from three to five Quapaw towns which often moved their location. Some visitors may have been confused as to which town was which, but there is some indication that there was a regular pattern of movement. In the winter, the Quapaws may have scattered to hunt deer, bear and buffalo for trade. In the spring, they may have gathered in towns to plant and tend their crops. In December 1699, a party of missionary priests traveled down the Mississippi River. J.F. Buisson St. Cosme, Missionary Priest to the Bishop of Quebec, reported that they camped on the bank of the Mississippi River where the town of Kappa used to be located. St. Cosme was told by the Quapaw that they were scattered for the winter, but would gather together in a village in the spring (Shea 1861:72, 76).

In 1721, the French built a garrison at Tonti's Arkansas Post, near the mouth of the Arkansas River, probably at Little Prairie in Desha County. Thereafter, there was always at least one Quapaw town located nearby, with two or three others located on the Mississippi River or the Arkansas River.

In 1749, Arkansas Post was moved upstream to higher ground at *Ecores Rouge* (Red Bluff). This location was on the White River, one league above its mouth (Mattison 1982a: C13 C1 90-110 I) where today Arkansas Post National Monument is located in Arkansas County. Three Quapaw towns also moved in order to be upstream from the Europeans and not have their outlet to hunting lands upstream blocked by European settlement (Arnold 1983).

In 1762, as a result of the Seven Years War between France and Britain, France ceded the Louisiana Territory to Spain for fear of losing it to Great Britain. By 1776, Arkansas Post was derelict, so the Spanish built a fort closer to the Mississippi River, twenty-three leagues (about ten miles) upstream from the mouth of the Arkansas, and named it Fort Carlos III (De Villiers 1776; Arnold 1983).



Around 1768, a British man named Stuard had built a trading post on the east bank of the Mississippi between the mouths of the White River and Arkansas River (Mattison 1982b: Legado 107 52-53). It was called Concordia or Ozark (Arnold 1991:108-111). In 1776, a man named Jean Blommart of Pensacola ran a trading post there; by 1778, it was deserted (Arnold 1983). In November 1780, Bernardo de Villieres, Commandant of Fort Carlos III, led a military expedition to the east bank of the Mississippi River and took formal control of the territory opposite the mouths of the Arkansas, White and St. Francis rivers (Kinnaird 1928:63). This parcel of land was later ceded to the United States by the Quapaw Treaty of 1818.

### **4.3.2.3 Territorial Location**

Following the purchase of the Louisiana Territory in 1803, the United States occupied Arkansas Post under the name of Fort Madison. John Treat reported that in 1808 the Quapaw were living in three towns on the Arkansas River. The first town, that of Wah-pah-tee-see was nine miles upstream from Arkansas Post. The second town, that of Etah-sah was three miles upstream beyond the first town. And the third town was, that of Wa-to-nee-ka was three miles above the second town (Carter 1932:164-165). There was a fourth town on the Mississippi at the mouth of the Arkansas made up of Quapaw and their Choctaw spouses (Nuttall 1980:101; Baird 1980:51). Pinkerton's modern atlas, published in 1811 shows this town as Choctaw. Pinkerton also shows a town marked "Kappa" at the mouth of the St. Francis on the south bank (Pinkerton 1811).

### **4.3.2.4 Treaties**

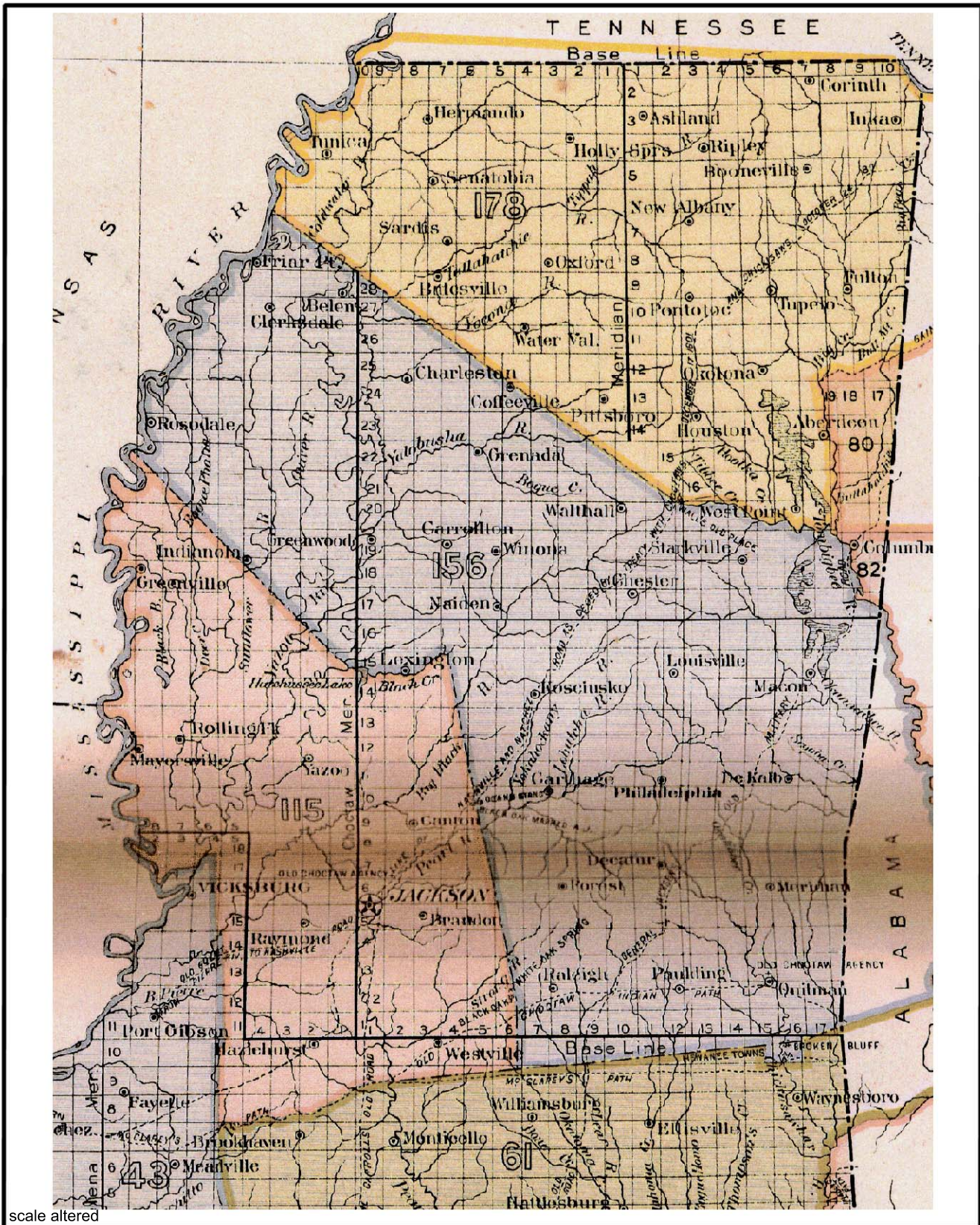
In 1818, the Quapaw were asked to sign a treaty whereby they ceded thirteen million acres of land to the United States. The bulk of the ceded lands were south of the Arkansas River, but they also ceded "all their claims east of the Mississippi and north of the Arkansas River" (Kappler 1904-1941, 2:160-161; [Map accompanying the Quapaw Treaty of 1818]). The Quapaw claim north of the Arkansas River is shown on the map that accompanied the treaty but not described in the treaty. This parcel of land was bounded on the north by a northwest to southeast line beginning where the northwest boundary of Independence County, Arkansas, touches the White River today. The line crosses the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Arkansas and extends southeastward through Mississippi to a north-south boundary on the east that is probably what was known as the "Choctaw Meridian" (Figure 4-2) (Royce 1899). The boundary on the south does not exactly parallel the north boundary, but intersects the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Arkansas River. This ceded land reflects Quapaw hegemony on the east bank of the Mississippi which probably had been the impetus for Spain to take control of that area "opposite the Arkansas, White and St. Francis rivers" in 1780 (Kinnaird 1928:63).

This parcel of land north of the Arkansas River is what was described by the Indian Claims Commission (1946-1978) as “joint use land.” The portion west of the Mississippi had been ceded by the Osage in the Treaty of 1808. The portion east of the Mississippi was part of that later ceded to the United States by the Choctaws in the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830. The Indian Claims Commission created a map of Indian title on which boundaries had to document exclusive occupancy, even though several tribes may have jointly used an area. The effect of this rule was that some tribes were not compensated for their entire territory and that areas like this parcel of land could not be claimed by any tribe for Indian Claims Commission purposes because they were actually joint use lands (Marozas and Goes 1999).

By the Treaty of 1818, the Quapaw retained a reservation south of the Arkansas River, outside the Memphis District.

#### **4.3.2.5 Subsequent History**

In the 1830s, a reservation was established in eastern Indian Territory for the Quapaw. Today, the tribal headquarters is located at Quapaw, Oklahoma. The tribe incorporated under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Government consists of a Business Committee of seven members serving two-year staggered terms who are elected by a General Council made up of all eligible adult tribal members. Officers of the Business Committee are Chairman, Vice-chairman, and Secretary/Treasurer. The Quapaw Tribe conducts business by resolution. There is no tribal Constitution.



scale altered

**Figure 4-2**  
**Cession 178, Map 36 Mississippi**  
 (Royce 1899)



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**CREEK TRIBE**

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## 4.4 MUSCOGEE (CREEK) NATION OF OKLAHOMA

Principal Chief: A.D. Ellis

Second Chief: Alfred Berryhill

Historical Preservation Officer: Joyce A. Bear

### 4.4.1 Summaries

The Muscogee (Creek) Nation is affiliated with the Memphis District because the Removal Corridors along which their ancestors traveled west to Indian Territory from 1827 through 1837 crossed the Memphis District.

#### 4.4.1.1 Summary of Dates by County

**Alcorn County, Mississippi: 1835** 511 people traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama. From there, one party went overland driving the horses to Memphis and to North Little Rock.

**Arkansas County, Arkansas:** Borders the Arkansas and White rivers. **1827-1828** A delegation of Upper Creeks inspected the new homeland, traveling up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1833** Over 1,000 people from the Upper Creek towns traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1834** Some of a party of 630 people who had traveled overland to Memphis traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1836** About 20,000 people, not considered to be “hostile,” traveled overland to Memphis. From Memphis, some traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River, up the White River to Rock Roe, overland to North Little Rock. **1837** Over 4,000 “hostiles,” gathered in concentration camps near Montgomery, Alabama, were removed by boat through Mobile and New Orleans, then up the Mississippi River. Some (at least three parties) traveled all the way to Little Rock by boat up the Arkansas River. Also, several hundred Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent overland to Memphis and to Indian Territory by steamboat on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

**Ballard County, Kentucky:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River.

**Benton County, Mississippi:** 1835 511 people traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama. From there, one party went overland driving the horses to Memphis and to North Little Rock.

**Bolivar County, Mississippi:** Borders the Mississippi River. 1834 630 people traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. 1836 About 20,000 people, not considered to be “hostile,” traveled overland to Memphis. From Memphis, some traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River, up the White River to Rock Roe, overland to North Little Rock. Some went by steamboat to Rock Roe and overland from Rock Roe west on the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road by-passing North Little Rock. One boat with about 1,500 people on board traveled down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock to ease congestion along the overland routes. 1837 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River. Also, several hundred Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent overland to Memphis and to Indian Territory by steamboat on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

**Carlisle County, Kentucky:** Borders the Mississippi River. 1835 Most of the 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. 1837 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River.

**Coahoma County, Mississippi:** Borders the Mississippi River. 1834 630 people traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. 1835 Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. 1836 About 20,000 people, not considered to be “hostile,” traveled overland to Memphis. From Memphis, some traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River, up the White River to Rock Roe, overland to North Little Rock. Some traveled by steamboat to Rock Roe and went overland from Rock Roe west on the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road by-passing North Little Rock. One boat with about 1,500 people on board, part of the 20,000 who had traveled overland to Memphis, traveled down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock to ease congestion along the overland routes. 1837 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River. Also, several hundred

Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent overland to Memphis and to Indian Territory by steamboat on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

**Crittenden County, Arkansas:** Borders the Mississippi River and was crossed by the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road. **1834** 630 people traveled overland through Columbus, Mississippi, to Memphis. From there, some drove a herd of 200 horses to North Little Rock along the Military Road. Some traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. **1835** 511 people traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama. From there, one party went overland driving the horses to Memphis and to North Little Rock. **1836** About 20,000 people, not considered to be “hostile,” traveled overland to Memphis. From Memphis, some traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River, up the White River to Rock Roe, overland to North Little Rock. Some refused to travel by steamboat. They traveled from Memphis through the swamps along the Military Road with those people who were driving the horses overland all the way to North Little Rock. One boat with about 1,500 people on board traveled down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock to ease congestion along the overland routes. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River. Also, several hundred Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent overland to Memphis and to Indian Territory by steamboat on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

**Cross County, Arkansas:** Crossed by the Military Road. **1834** 630 people traveled overland through Columbus, Mississippi, to Memphis. From there, some drove a herd of 200 horses to North Little Rock along the Military Road. **1835** 511 people traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama. From there, one party went overland driving the horses to Memphis and to North Little Rock. **1836** Some of the 20,000 “non-hostile” emigrants, who had traveled overland to Memphis, refused to travel by steamboat. They traveled from Memphis through the swamps along the Military Road with those people who were driving the horses overland all the way to North Little Rock.

**Desha County, Arkansas:** Borders the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. **1827-1828** A delegation of Upper Creeks inspected the new homeland, traveling up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1833** Over 1,000 people from the Upper Creek towns traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1834** Some of the 630 people traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by

boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1836** Around 3,000 “hostiles,” including 900 Yuchis and 500 Kashitas, were captured and taken to New Orleans by way of Mobile, traveled up the Mississippi and White rivers to Rock Roe, and overland to North Little Rock along the Military Road. Also, about 20,000 people, not considered to be “hostile” traveled overland to Memphis. From Memphis, some traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River, up the White River to Rock Roe, overland to North Little Rock. Some went by steamboat to Rock Roe, and overland from Rock Roe west on the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road by-passing North Little Rock. One boat with about 1,500 people on board traveled down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock to ease congestion along the overland routes. **1837** Over 4,000 “hostiles,” gathered in concentration camps near Montgomery, Alabama, were removed by boat through Mobile and New Orleans, then up the Mississippi River. Some (at least three parties) traveled all the way to Little Rock by boat up the Arkansas River. Some went up the White River to Rock Roe and overland on the north route to Cadron along the old Arkansas Post-Cadron Road. Also, 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River. Several hundred Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent overland to Memphis and to Indian Territory by steamboat on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

**Desoto County, Mississippi:** Borders the Mississippi and was crossed by overland routes east of Memphis. **1834** 630 people traveled overland through Columbus, Mississippi, to Memphis. From there, some drove a herd of 200 horses to North Little Rock along the Military Road. Some traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscombua, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1836** About 20,000 people, not considered to be “hostile,” traveled overland to Memphis. From Memphis, some traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River, up the White River to Rock Roe, overland to North Little Rock. Some went from Rock Roe overland west on the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road by-passing North Little Rock. One boat with about 1,500 people on board, part of the 20,000 who had traveled overland to Memphis, traveled down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock to ease congestion along the overland routes. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River. Also, several hundred Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw

in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent overland to Memphis and to Indian Territory by steamboat on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

**Dyer County, Tennessee:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River.

**Faulkner County, Arkansas:** Crossed by the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road. **1836** Some of a group of 20,000 people not considered to be “hostile,” who had traveled overland to Memphis and by steamboat to Rock Roe, went west on the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road by-passing North Little Rock. **1837** Some of the 4,000 “hostiles,” who had traveled up the Mississippi River from New Orleans, went up the White River to Rock Roe and overland on the north route to Cadron along the old Arkansas Post-Cadron Road.

**Fulton County, Kentucky:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River.

**Hickman County, Kentucky:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River.

**Lauderdale County, Tennessee:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River.

**Lee County, Arkansas:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1834** Some of a party of 630 people traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tusculum, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1836** About 20,000 people, not considered to be “hostile,” traveled overland to Memphis. From Memphis, some traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River, up the White River to Rock Roe, overland to North Little Rock. Some went by steamboat to Rock Roe and went overland from Rock Roe west on the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road by-passing North Little Rock. One boat with about 1,500 people on board, part of the 20,000 who had traveled overland to Memphis, traveled down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock to ease congestion along the overland routes. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River. Also, several hundred Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent overland to Memphis and to Indian Territory by steamboat on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

**Lincoln County, Arkansas: 1827-1828** A delegation of Upper Creeks inspected the new homeland, traveling up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1833** Over 1,000 people from the Upper Creek towns traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1834** Some of a party of 630 people traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. **1836** One boat with about 1,500 people on board traveled down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock to ease congestion along the overland routes. **1837** Over 4,000 “hostiles,” gathered in concentration camps near Montgomery, Alabama, were removed by boat through Mobile and New Orleans, then up the Mississippi River. Some (at least three parties) traveled all the way to Little Rock by boat up the Arkansas River. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River. **1837** Several hundred Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent overland to Memphis and to Indian Territory by steamboat on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

**Lonoke County, Arkansas:** Borders the Arkansas River and was crossed by the Military Road. **1827-1828** A delegation of Upper Creeks inspected the new homeland, traveling up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1833** Over 1,000 people from the Upper Creek towns traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1834** 630 people traveled overland through Columbus, Mississippi, to Memphis. From there, some drove a herd of 200 horses to North Little Rock along the Military

Road. Some traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. **1835** 511 people traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama. From there, one party went overland driving the horses to Memphis and to North Little Rock overland, but most traveled down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1836** Around 3,000 “hostiles,” including 900 Yuchis and 500 Kashitas, were captured and taken to New Orleans by way of Mobile, traveled up the Mississippi and White rivers to Rock Roe, and overland to North Little Rock along the Military Road. **1836** About 20,000 people, not considered to be “hostile,” traveled overland to Memphis. From Memphis, some traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River, up the White River to Rock Roe, overland to North Little Rock. Some went by steamboat to Rock Roe and went overland from Rock Roe west on the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road by-passing North Little Rock. Some refused to travel by steamboat. They traveled from Memphis through the swamps along the Military Road with those people who were driving the horses overland all the way to North Little Rock. One boat with about 1,500 people on board traveled down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock to ease congestion along the overland routes. **1837** Over 4,000 “hostiles,” gathered in concentration camps near Montgomery, Alabama, were removed by boat through Mobile and New Orleans, then up the Mississippi River. Some (at least three parties) traveled all the way to Little Rock by boat up the Arkansas River. Some went up the White River to Rock Roe by steamboat and overland on the north route to Cadron along the old Arkansas Post-Cadron Road. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River. **1837** Several hundred Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent overland to Memphis and to Indian Territory by steamboat on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

**Mississippi County, Arkansas:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River.

**Mississippi County, Missouri:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to

Little Rock. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River.

**Monroe County, Arkansas:** Crossed by the Military Road. **1834** 630 people traveled overland through Columbus, Mississippi, to Memphis. From there, some drove a herd of 200 horses to North Little Rock along the Military Road. **1835** 511 people traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama. From there, one party went overland driving the horses to Memphis and to North Little Rock. **1836** Around 3,000 “hostiles,” including 900 Yuchis and 500 Kashitas, were captured and taken to New Orleans by way of Mobile, traveled up the Mississippi and White rivers to Rock Roe, and overland to North Little Rock along the Military Road. Also, about 20,000 people, not considered to be “hostile” traveled overland to Memphis. From Memphis, some traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River, up the White River to Rock Roe, overland to North Little Rock. Some refused to travel by steamboat. They traveled from Memphis through the swamps along the Military Road with those people who were driving the horses overland all the way to North Little Rock. **1837** Some of the 4,000 “hostiles,” who had traveled up the Mississippi River from New Orleans, went up the White River to Rock Roe and overland on the north route to Cadron along the old Arkansas Post-Cadron Road.

**New Madrid County, Missouri:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River.

**Obion County, Tennessee:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River.

**Pemiscot County, Missouri:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to



Little Rock. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River.

**Phillips County, Arkansas:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1834** Some of a party of 630 people traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1836** About 20,000 people, not considered to be “hostile,” traveled overland to Memphis. From Memphis, some traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River, up the White River to Rock Roe, overland to North Little Rock. Some went overland from Rock Roe west on the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road by-passing North Little Rock. One boat with about 1,500 people on board, part of the 20,000 who had traveled overland to Memphis, traveled down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock to ease congestion along the overland routes. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River. Also, several hundred Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent overland to Memphis and to Indian Territory by steamboat on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

**Prairie County, Arkansas:** Crossed by the Military Road. **1834** 630 people traveled overland through Columbus, Mississippi, to Memphis. From there, some drove a herd of 200 horses to North Little Rock along the Military Road. **1835** 511 people traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama. From there, one party went overland driving the horses to Memphis and to North Little Rock. **1836** Around 3,000 “hostiles,” including 900 Yuchis and 500 Kashitas, were captured and taken to New Orleans by way of Mobile, traveled up the Mississippi and White rivers to Rock Roe, and overland to North Little Rock along the Military Road. Also, about 20,000 people, not considered to be “hostile” traveled overland to Memphis. From Memphis, some traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River, up the White River to Rock Roe, overland to North Little Rock. Some went by steamboat to Rock Roe, went west on the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road by-passing North Little Rock. **1837** Some of a group of 4,000 “hostiles,” who had traveled up the Mississippi River from New Orleans, went up the White River to Rock Roe and overland on the north route to Cadron along the old Arkansas Post-Cadron Road.

**Shelby County, Tennessee:** Borders the Mississippi River. Memphis is the county seat. **1834** 630 people traveled overland through Columbus, Mississippi, to Memphis. From there, some drove a herd of 200 horses to North Little Rock along the Military Road. Some traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. **1835** 511 people traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama. From there, one party went overland driving the horses to Memphis and to North Little Rock overland, but most traveled down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1836** About 20,000 people, not considered to be “hostile,” traveled overland to Memphis. From Memphis, some traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River, up the White River to Rock Roe, overland to North Little Rock by the Military Road. Some went by steamboat to Rock Roe, went west on the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road by-passing North Little Rock. Some refused to travel by steamboat. They traveled from Memphis through the swamps along the Military Road with those people who were driving the horses overland all the way to North Little Rock. One boat with about 1,500 people on board traveled down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock to ease congestion along the overland routes. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River. Also, several hundred Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent overland to Memphis and to Indian Territory by steamboat on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

**St. Francis County, Arkansas:** Crossed by the Military Road. **1834** 630 people traveled overland through Columbus, Mississippi, to Memphis. From there, some drove a herd of 200 horses to North Little Rock along the Military Road. **1835** 511 people traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama. From there, one party went overland driving the horses to Memphis and to North Little Rock. **1836** Some of a group of 20,000 “non-hostile” emigrants, who had traveled overland to Memphis, refused to travel by steamboat. They traveled from Memphis through the swamps along the Military Road with those people who were driving the horses overland all the way to North Little Rock.

**Tipton County, Tennessee:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1835** Most of a party of 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1837** 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River.

**Tunica County, Mississippi:** Borders the Mississippi River. **1834** Some of a party of 630 people traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. **1835** Most of the 511 people who had traveled overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama, continued down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River by boat, down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock. **1837** Several hundred Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent overland to Memphis and to Indian Territory by steamboat on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

#### **4.4.1.2 Applicable Watersheds**

Arkansas River  
Bayou Meto  
Mississippi River  
St. Francis River  
White River

### **4.4.2 Cultural History**

#### **4.4.2.1 Historic Colonial Location**

The Creek Confederacy, a political alliance formed in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, was made up of a number of culturally and linguistically diverse groups. Before 1836, they were located in Georgia and Alabama. The Confederacy comprised two large geographical divisions known as the Upper Creeks and Lower Creeks. The Upper Creeks lived on the Alabama, Coosa, and Tallapoosa rivers in northeastern and central Alabama. The people were of diverse origins that included Creek-speaking people, and some Shawnee, Koasati, Natchez, Pakana, Timucuan-speaking Tawasa, Okchai, Tomahitan, and Chickasaw. The Lower Creeks were on the Chattahoochee River in eastern Alabama and western Georgia. This group included some speakers of Yamasee and Hitchiti. They were joined after 1715 by the Yuchi (Walker 2004:373). The Upper Creeks were considered to be “progressive” by the United States government. The Lower Creeks were considered to be “conservative.”

#### **4.4.2.2 Treaties**

By the Treaty of Washington, signed January 24, 1826, the Creek Confederacy ceded most of their land in the State of Georgia to the United States (Debo 1941:94). The mixed-blood Upper Creeks moved to Indian Territory and the full-bloods moved to their Lower Creek kinsmen in Alabama. The Creek land in Alabama was ceded by the Removal Treaty of March 24, 1832 (Kappler 1904:341; Debo 1941:98). Small parcels of land in Alabama were allotted to those who wished to stay and removal was delayed. White settlers moved onto the ceded land and hostilities arose which eventually came to be known as the

Creek War of 1836. Beginning in 1836, many Creeks were dispossessed of their allotments and removed by force, as prisoners, to Indian Territory (Walker 2004:390).

#### **4.4.2.3 Removal to Indian Territory**

Early in 1827, after the signing of the Treaty of Washington, a delegation from the “McIntosh party” of Upper Creeks went to Indian Territory and selected a location for their new homeland near Fort Gibson. In February 1828, around 800 people from the Upper Creek towns traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory on the steamboat *Fidelity*. By the end of 1828, around 1,300 more people had moved west (Debo 1941: 95; Horne 2006:126) (Figure 4-3).

After the Indian Removal Bill was enacted by Congress in 1830, the Upper Creeks were told to halt emigration until the will of the whole tribe could be ascertained. However, about 60 people made the journey west in 1833. In December 1834, 630 people traveled overland through Columbus, Mississippi, to Memphis. From there, some drove a herd of 200 horses to North Little Rock along the Military Road. In 1824, legislation had been passed for this road to be built. From Memphis, the Military Road went west, crossing Shell Lake, Blackfish Lake, and the St. Francis River, all of which had ferries, to William Strong’s Public House (in St. Francis County where Village Creek State Park is today). Strong had bought the land granted to the Cherokees by the Spanish where the largest Cherokee town was located prior to 1811. The new Military Road made this site a crossroads because an old road ran through it going north from Arkansas Post to intersect with the Southwest Trail and on to St. Louis. From Strong’s, the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road continued west to the L’Anguille River, which was bridged. To avoid the swamps of the Cache River and Bayou De View, the new Military Road turned southwest to Mouth of the Cache (now Clarendon) where there was a ferry across the White River. It then ran across the Grand Prairie to near present-day Jacksonville where it joined the Southwest Trail. Following the Southwest Trail, it turned south, crossed Bayou Meto by bridge to the present-day McAlmott community. The Military Road then turned southwest to arrive at the north bank of the Arkansas River at Crittenden’s Ferry, the ferry across the Arkansas River at the “Little Rock” natural steamboat dock from present-day Ferry Street in North Little Rock (Paige et al 2003:13-14). The members of this party who did not travel the Military Road traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. Only 469 people survived this journey and arrived at the Creek Agency in Indian Territory in March 1835 (Foreman 1932:125; Horne 2006:126).



scale unknown

**Figure 4-3**  
**Creek Trail: Routes traveled by the Creeks Across**  
**Arkansas During the Removal Period**  
 (Horne 2006:iii)



In December 1835, 511 people left for the west, traveling overland to Tuscumbia, Alabama. From there, one party went overland driving the horses to Memphis and to North Little Rock. Most of the people traveled down the Tennessee River by keelboat and took the steamboat *Alpha* down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Memphis. From Memphis, they traveled by steamboat to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas to Little Rock (Foreman 1932:142-143; Horne 2006:126).

In 1836, the conflict which became known as the Creek War was inevitable as white intruders attempted to obtain Creek land by any means. The U.S. Army, sent in to quell the hostilities in Alabama, captured all Indians considered “hostile” and removed them by force. In July, 2,498 people, including 900 Yuchis and 500 Kashitas, left Alabama traveling by boat to New Orleans by way of Mobile. From New Orleans, they traveled up the Mississippi and White rivers to Rock Roe. Rock Roe (sometimes spelled Rock Row or, in French Roccroc) was on the right bank of the White River about four miles downstream from the mouth of the Cache River (present-day Clarendon). An old crossing of the White River, Rock Roe was a good landing place with high, timbered lands nearby for camping (Foreman 1932:75-76). From Rock Roe, this party traveled overland to North Little Rock along the Military Road by way of Mrs. Black’s Public House on the Grand Prairie halfway between Rock Roe and Little Rock. The house was a log “two pens and a passage” or dog-trot house (Foreman 1932:159). A small party of 210 left Montgomery, Alabama, in August 1836, following the same route as the larger party.

Also in 1836, the large body of Creeks not considered to be “hostile” started west. About 2,000 people under Chief Opothleyaholo started west in August, but were delayed until September, traveling overland to Memphis. From Memphis, they traveled by steamboat to Rock Roe and overland to North Little Rock, following the same route. A second detachment of over 3,000 people left in August and traveled the same route. And two other parties totaling over 4,000 people started overland to Memphis in August. From there, some took steamboats down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the White River and up to Rock Roe, completing the journey to North Little Rock. Others, who refused to travel by steamboat and those driving the horses, traveled through the swamps along the Military Road from Memphis to North Little Rock.

More detachments of Creeks began the trek west in the autumn of 1836 and by October, there were 13,000 Creeks at Memphis. Once again, while the horses were driven overland by around 600 men, most people avoided the 50 miles of swampland west of Memphis by taking steamboats 100 miles down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the White River and 70 miles up the White River to Rock Roe. From Rock Roe, they went overland on the north route to Cadron, along the old Arkansas Post-Cadron Road (Horne 2006:126). The portion of this road used as a Removal Corridor was from Rock Roe on the White

River near Mouth of the Cache (Clarendon) to Mrs. Black's Public House near present-day Tollville. From there, removal parties could by-pass North Little Rock and continue west to Cadron (Paige et al 2003:13-14). One boat with about 1,500 people on board, however, traveled up the Arkansas River all the way to Little Rock to ease congestion along the overland routes (Foreman 1932:166-171; Horne 2006:126).

By March 8, 1837, over 4,000 more people were gathered in concentration camps near Montgomery, Alabama, awaiting removal. The removal route was to be through Mobile, Alabama, and New Orleans. In April, 500 people left New Orleans for Indian Territory, but it was not until October that the majority traveled up the Mississippi River. Around the first of November, the steamboat *Monmouth* collided with another boat and sank, killing over 300 emigrants (Foreman 1932:187).

In 1837, at least three parties of emigrants traveled by boat all the way up the Arkansas River. Others went up the White River to Rock Roe and overland on the north route to Cadron along the old Arkansas Post-Cadron Road (Horne 2006:126).

In May 1837, 543 Creeks, who had been among the Cherokee, were captured and removed by boat down the Tennessee River and Ohio River, down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River. Also several hundred Creeks, who had been among the Chickasaw in Mississippi, were rounded up and sent from Memphis in December 1837, to Indian Territory by steamboat (Foreman 1932:189).

#### **4.4.2.4 Subsequent History**

Today the Muscogee (Creek) Nation covers eleven counties in eastern Oklahoma. National headquarters are at Okmulgee, Oklahoma. The nation has a constitutional government. The Executive branch includes a Principal Chief and Second Chief. The Legislative Branch is made up of a National Council. The Judicial Branch contains the Muscogee (Creek) District Court, presided over by the District Judge.

#### **Addresses**

Principal Chief A.D. Ellis

P.O. Box 580

Okmulgee, OK 74447

(918) 732-7605

Joyce A. Bear, Manager

Phone: (918) 756-8700 Fax: (918)758-1459

[www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov](http://www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov)

## **4.5 ALABAMA-QUASSARTE TRIBAL TOWN**

Chief: Tarpie Yargee

NAGPRA Representative: Augustine Asbury

### **4.5.1 Summaries**

The Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, as a part of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, is affiliated with the Memphis District because Removal Corridors along which their ancestors traveled west to Indian Territory from 1827 through 1837 crossed the Memphis District.

#### **4.5.1.1 Summary of Dates by County**

For the counties of significance for the Creek Nation during the historic period see section 4.4.1.1.

#### **4.5.1.2 Applicable Watersheds**

See 4.4.1.2

### **4.5.2 Cultural History**

#### **4.5.2.1 Historic Colonial Location**

See 4.4.2.1

#### **4.5.2.2 Treaties**

See 4.4.2.2

#### **4.5.2.3 Removal to Indian Territory**

See 4.4.2.3

#### **4.5.2.4 Subsequent History**

The Creek Confederacy before Removal consisted of more than 44 towns, each with a distinct identity. Members of the Alabama and Coushatta tribes who had not emigrated to Louisiana or Texas before the enforced United States government removal of the Muscogee Creeks to Indian Territory in the 1830s were confederated into the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town. Today, the group has an enrollment of around 350 members. It operates under a constitution approved by the Department of the Interior in April 1939. Headquarters are located at Wetumka, Oklahoma.



**Address**

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town  
P.O. Box 187, 101 East Broadway  
Wetumka, OK 74883  
(405) 452-3987  
FAX (405) 452-3968

## **4.6 KIALEGEE TRIBAL TOWN**

Mekko: Jennie Lillard

Historical Preservation Officer: Henry Harjo

### **4.6.1 Summaries**

Kialegee Tribal Town, as part of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, is affiliated with the Memphis District. The Removal Corridors along which their ancestors traveled west to Indian Territory from 1827 through 1837 crossed the Memphis District.

#### **4.6.1.1 Summary of Dates by County**

For the counties of significance for the Creek Nation during the historic period see section 4.4.1.1.

#### **4.6.1.2 Applicable Watersheds**

See 4.4.1.2

### **4.6.2 Cultural History**

#### **4.6.2.1 Historic Colonial Location**

See 4.4.2.1

#### **4.6.2.2 Treaties**

See 4.4.2.2

#### **4.6.2.3 Removal to Indian Territory**

See 4.4.2.3

#### **4.6.2.4 Subsequent History**

The Creek Confederacy before Removal consisted of more than 44 towns, each with a distinct identity. Today, Kialegee Tribal Town is a chartered federal corporation with a constitution that was ratified on June 12, 1941, under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936. The governing body is made up of all adult members of the town who elect a Business Committee. The constitutional officers are Town King, 1<sup>st</sup> Warrior, 2<sup>nd</sup> Warrior, Secretary, and Treasurer. Business is conducted by resolution. The headquarters are at Wetumka, Oklahoma.

**Addresses**

Kialegee Tribal Town

P.O. Box 332, 108 North Main

Wetumka, OK 74883

(405) 452-5200, (405) 452-2755

## **4.7 THOPHTLOCCO TRIBAL TOWN**

Chief: George Scott

NAGPRA Representative: Charles Coleman

### **4.7.1 Summaries**

Thophthlocco Tribal Town, as part of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, is affiliated with the Memphis District because Removal Corridors along which their ancestors traveled west to Indian Territory from 1827 through 1837 crossed the Memphis District.

#### **4.7.1.1 Summary of Dates by County**

For the counties of significance for the Creek Nation during the historic period see section 4.4.1.1.

### **4.7.2 Cultural History**

#### **4.7.2.1 Historic Colonial Location**

See 4.4.2.1

#### **4.7.2.2 Treaties**

See 4.4.2.2

#### **4.7.2.3 Removal to Indian Territory**

See 4.4.2.3

#### **4.7.2.4 Subsequent History**

The Creek Confederacy before removal consisted of more than 44 towns, each with a distinct identity. Thophthlocco Tribal Town is federally incorporated within the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. Headquarters are at Okemah, Oklahoma.

#### **Addresses:**

Chief George Scott

P.O. Box 188

Okemah, OK 74859

Phone: (918) 623-2620

Fax: (918) 623-0419

[www.geocities.com/Athens/Aegean/1388](http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Aegean/1388)

NAGPRA Representative Charles Coleman

Route 1 Box 190-A

Weleetka, OK 74880

(405) 786-2579

## 4.8 THE SEMINOLE NATION OF OKLAHOMA

Chief: Enoch Kelly Haney

Historic Preservation Officer: Pare Bowlegs

### 4.8.1 Summaries

The Seminole Nation is affiliated with the Memphis District because the routes of removal from Florida to Indian Territory crossed the Memphis District.

#### 4.8.1.1 Summary of Historic Locations and Dates by County

**Arkansas County, Arkansas:** Borders the Arkansas River. **1832** An Exploration Party went to Indian Territory by steamboat up the Mississippi River from New Orleans to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas River through Little Rock. **1836** 407 people emigrated to Indian Territory, willingly traveling up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers through Little Rock. **1838** Around 1500 captive Seminoles were removed by boat, traveling up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers through Little Rock by steamboat. The 300-member Apalachicola tribe and around 200 Tallahassee Indians were sent from New Orleans to Little Rock by steamboat via the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. **1839-1840** More emigrants traveled by the same route to the lands set aside for the Seminoles in Indian Territory. **1841** 221 captive Tallahassee Indians and approximately 1000 Seminoles traveled by steamboat along the same route. Several hundred more Seminoles were captured and sent in groups of about 200 by boat along the same route. **1843-1858** Around 1200 more “hostiles” were rounded up by the U.S. Army and sent west to Indian Territory, traveling by the same route on steamboats.

**Desha County, Arkansas:** Borders the Arkansas River. **1832** An Exploration Party went to Indian Territory by steamboat up the Mississippi River from New Orleans to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas River through Little Rock. **1836** 407 people emigrated to Indian Territory willingly, traveling up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers through Little Rock. **1838** Around 1500 captive Seminoles were removed by boat, traveling up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers through Little Rock by steamboat. The 300-member Apalachicola tribe and around 200 Tallahassee Indians were sent from New Orleans to Little Rock by steamboat via the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. **1839-1840** More emigrants traveled by the same route to the lands set aside for the Seminoles in Indian Territory. **1841** 221 captive Tallahassee Indians and approximately 1000 Seminoles traveled by steamboat along the same route. Several hundred more Seminoles were captured and sent in groups of about 200 by boat along the same route. **1843-1858** Around 1200 more “hostiles” were

rounded up by the U.S. Army and sent west to Indian Territory, traveling by the same route on steamboats.

**Lincoln County, Arkansas:** Borders the Arkansas River. **1832** An Exploration Party went to Indian Territory by steamboat up the Mississippi River from New Orleans to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas River through Little Rock. **1836** 407 people emigrated to Indian Territory willingly, traveling up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers through Little Rock. **1838** Around 1500 captive Seminoles were removed by boat, traveling up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers through Little Rock by steamboat. The 300-member Apalachicola tribe and around 200 Tallahassee Indians were sent from New Orleans to Little Rock by steamboat via the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. **1839-1840** More emigrants traveled by the same route to the lands set aside for the Seminoles in Indian Territory. **1841** 221 captive Tallahassee Indians and approximately 1000 Seminoles traveled by steamboat along the same route. Several hundred more Seminoles were captured and sent in groups of about 200 by boat along the same route. **1843-1858** Around 1200 more “hostiles” were rounded up by the U.S. Army and sent west to Indian Territory, traveling by the same route on steamboats.

**Lonoke County, Arkansas:** Borders the Arkansas River. **1832** An Exploration Party went to Indian Territory by steamboat up the Mississippi River from New Orleans to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and up the Arkansas River through Little Rock. **1836** 407 people emigrated to Indian Territory willingly, traveling up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers through Little Rock. **1838** Around 1500 captive Seminoles were removed by boat, traveling up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers through Little Rock by steamboat. The 300-member Apalachicola tribe and around 200 Tallahassee Indians were sent from New Orleans to Little Rock by steamboat via the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. **1839-1840** More emigrants traveled by the same route to the lands set aside for the Seminoles in Indian Territory. **1841** 221 captive Tallahassee Indians and approximately 1000 Seminoles traveled by steamboat along the same route. Several hundred more Seminoles were captured and sent in groups of about 200 by boat along the same route. **1843-1858** Around 1200 more “hostiles” were rounded up by the U.S. Army and sent west to Indian Territory, traveling by the same route on steamboats.

#### **4.8.1.2 Applicable Watersheds**

Arkansas River

## **4.8.2 Cultural History**

### **4.8.2.1 Historic Colonial Location**

The Seminole originated as a group distinct from the Creek Confederacy as a result of the First Seminole War of 1817-1818 (Mahon 1967:18-28). In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, their ancestors had moved south from towns in the Creek Confederacy to northern Florida, encouraged by the Spaniards to constitute a buffer between Spanish St. Augustine and the British to the north. The United States purchased Florida from Spain by treaty in 1819. After the passage of the Indian Removal Act of 1830, the United States government was determined to remove the Seminoles to Indian Territory and unite them with the Creeks.

Seminole annuity, promised by treaty, was to be paid to the Creeks in the west, and the only way the Seminoles could collect it was to move west. Under this pressure, the Seminoles signed a removal treaty at Payne's Landing on May 9, 1832. An exploration delegation was the first party to travel up the Mississippi from New Orleans to the mouth of the Arkansas and up the Arkansas to Little Rock, arriving in Little Rock aboard the steamboat *Little Rock* on November 3, 1832. At Fort Gibson, this deputation was inveigled into signing an agreement to accept the land between the Canadian River and the North Fork, a part of the Creek Nation already set aside by the government for the Seminole by a treaty with the Creeks, although the delegation had no authority to act for the tribe. The United States government decreed that the Seminoles must move west within three years. These actions led to the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842, and the Third Seminole War, 1855-1858, during which most of the Seminoles and other Florida Indians were captured and deported to Indian Territory (Foreman 1932:315-321; Sturtevant and Cattelino 2004:429).

### **4.8.2.2 Removal to Indian Territory**

Some Seminoles emigrated to Indian Territory willingly in 1836. On April 11, 407 "friendly" Seminoles, followers of Hohahte Emathla, sailed from Tampa Bay. These "pre-emigration" families transferred to a steamboat with a keelboat in tow and traveled up the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. After two days rest, they completed their journey by riverboat and on foot, with only 320 of the party surviving the trip due to disease and fatigue.

In January 1837, the Seminoles were defeated in the Second Seminole War (also called the Great Seminole War) and many were captured and amassed for removal to Indian Territory.

The full-scale movement of United States government removal parties of Seminoles began in 1838. The first parties passed through New Orleans in May 1838. Around 1500 captive emigrants traveled up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers to Little Rock on the steamboats *Renown*, *South Alabama*, *Livingston*,



*Itaska, Ozark* (which ran aground below Pine Bluff), and *Mt. Pleasant*. Also in 1838 (Foreman 1932: 367-370) or 1839 (Horne), the 300-member Apalachicola tribe (on the steamboat *Rodney*) and around 200 Tallahassee Indians (on the steamboat *Buckeye*) were sent from New Orleans to Little Rock by the same route. Horne (2006) states that more emigrants traveled by the same route in 1840 (Figure 4-4).

In 1841, 221 captive Tallahassee Indians and approximately 1000 Seminoles traveled on the steamboat *President* by the same route (Foreman 1932:378; Horne 2006). Several hundred Seminoles were captured and concentrated at Tampa Bay that summer. They traveled in groups of about 200 by boat along the same route, the last group traveling on the steamer *Little Rock*. More Seminoles were captured in the winter and in the spring of 1842 and deported to the west, traveling up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers on the steamboats *President* and *Swan*. By March 21, 1842, General Zachary Taylor estimated that 2,833 Seminoles had been relocated (Foreman 1932:380). From 1843 through 1858, more “hostiles” were rounded up by the U.S. Army and sent west to Indian Territory, approximately 700 emigrants in 1842-1844 and around 500 emigrants in 1856-1858. They traveled by the same route using the steamboat *Quapaw* for the final party (Foreman 1932:385; Horne 2006:159-160).

#### **4.8.2.3 Subsequent History**

In Indian Territory, Seminoles were settled on Creek lands by the United States government. Subsequently, the Seminole Nation separated from the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and is based today in Wewoka, Oklahoma. The legislative body is the Seminole Nation General Council of 28 representatives. Officers are Chief, Vice-Chief, and Secretary. The Nation also has an Attorney General.

#### **Address:**

Seminole Nation of Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 1498  
Wewoka, Oklahoma 74884  
(405) 257-7200  
[www.seminolenation.com](http://www.seminolenation.com)



scale unknown

**Figure 4-4**  
**Seminole Trail: Routes Traveled by the Seminoles**  
**Across Arkansas During the Removal Period**  
 (Horne 2006:iii)



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**CHEROKEE TRIBE**

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## 4.9 THE CHEROKEE NATION OF OKLAHOMA

Principal Chief: Chad “Corntassel” Smith

NAGPRA Representative: Richard Allen

### 4.9.1 Summaries

#### 4.9.1.1 Overall Summary

The Cherokees are affiliated with the Memphis District at two specific points in history. Permanent settlements were maintained at a location in the District from 1785 until 1812. Some Removal Corridors along which Cherokees traveled on their way to Indian Territory between 1829 and 1839 cross the District.

#### 4.9.1.2 Summary of Historic Locations and Dates by County

**Arkansas County, Arkansas: 1785-1812** Cherokee towns on the St. Francis River near the crossroads of the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road and the St. Louis-Arkansas Post Road on land bought later by William Strong, today Village Creek State Park. **1829-1839** Borders the Arkansas River on which emigrants traveled.

**Ballard County, Kentucky: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Bolivar County, Mississippi: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas to Indian Territory.

**Carlisle County, Kentucky: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Chester County, Tennessee: 1838** Overland Removal Corridor for a party of 700 people.

**Coahoma County, Mississippi: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas to Indian Territory.

**Crittenden County, Arkansas: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas to Indian Territory. **1838** Removal Corridor for more than 700 Cherokees who crossed the Mississippi at Memphis and traveled west overland along the Memphis-Little Rock road.

**Cross County, Arkansas: 1785-1812** Cherokee towns on the St. Francis River near the crossroads of the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road and the St. Louis-Arkansas Post Road on land bought later by William Strong, today Village Creek State Park.

**Desha County, Arkansas: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River and Arkansas River Removal Corridors. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas to Indian Territory.

**Dyer County, Tennessee: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Fayette County, Tennessee: 1838** Overland Removal Corridor for more than 700 Cherokees who crossed the Mississippi at Memphis and traveled west overland along the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road.

**Fulton County, Kentucky: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Hardeman County, Tennessee: 1838** Overland Removal Corridor for more than 700 Cherokees who crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled west overland along the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road.

**Hickman County, Kentucky: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Lauderdale County, Tennessee: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.



**Lee County, Arkansas: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Lincoln County, Arkansas: 1829-1839** Borders the Arkansas River Removal Corridor. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Lonoke County, Arkansas: 1838** Removal Corridor for more than 700 people who crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled west overland along the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road.

**Mississippi County, Arkansas: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Mississippi County, Missouri: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Monroe County, Arkansas: 1838** More than 700 people crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled west overland along the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road.

**New Madrid County, Missouri: 1785-1812** Scattered Cherokee settlements near New Madrid. **1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Obion County, Tennessee: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Pemiscot County, Missouri: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Phillips County, Arkansas: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River and Arkansas River Removal Corridors. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Prairie County, Arkansas: 1838** More than 700 people crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled west overland along the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road.

**Shelby County, Tennessee: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1838** Overland Removal Corridor for more than 700 Cherokees who crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled west overland along the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road.

**St. Francis County, Arkansas: 1785-1812** Cherokee towns on the St. Francis River near the crossroads of the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road and the St. Louis-Arkansas Post Road on land bought later by William Strong, today Village Creek State Park.

**Tipton County, Tennessee: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Tunica County, Mississippi: 1829-1839** Borders the Mississippi River Removal Corridor on which emigrants traveled. More than 12,000 Cherokees and families traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

#### **4.9.1.3 Applicable Watersheds**

- Arkansas River
- Bayou Meto
- Mississippi River
- St. Francis River

#### **4.9.2 Cultural History**

##### **4.9.2.1 Colonial Historic Location West of the Mississippi River**

The Cherokee presence west of the Mississippi began during the era of Spanish dominion in the Louisiana Territory. In 1775, Spanish Lieutenant Governor Cruzat reported to Governor Luis de Unzaga y Amezaga that Cherokees had driven the miners away from Mine La Motte, fifteen leagues from the

Mississippi River settlement of Ste. Genevieve (Houck 1909 I:100). Shortly after 1785, Cherokee emigrants crossed the Mississippi River to settle the fertile lands along the banks of the St. Francis River. Some were known as Chicamaugas. They were dissatisfied with the Cherokee Treaty of Hopewell, a treaty signed between the new United States and the Cherokees in 1786 (Myers 1997:133). They traveled down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the St. Francis River, traveled up the St. Francis River and established a Cherokee town named Crow Town.

At this time, there was a rendezvous for hunters at L'Anse a la Graise (Greasy Cove), renamed Nuevo Madrid (New Madrid) in 1789, a location at which the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers were connected at high water by a chain of lakes and bayous (Myers 1997:133). Cherokees in the region of New Madrid were said to be protected by the Spanish government when they raided east of the Mississippi River (King 2004:354).

In the late 1780s and early 1790s, several requests were sent by Cherokees to the Spanish government asking permission to emigrate. In 1788, Tourquin sought permission from Spanish authorities at L'Anse a la Graise to emigrate and Esteban Miro, Commandant General of Louisiana, approved the establishment of up to six villages (Kinnaird 1946-1949, 2:255; Myers 1997:134). A traveler leaving New Madrid in 1793, found three Cherokee families living "just outside of town." In 1794, six or more villages were established "along the banks of the St. Francis River," "in the District of New Madrid," in "pine hills."

Eighteen families crossed the Mississippi and arrived in Cape Girardeau on April 12, 1794 (Houck 1909 II:837). In 1796, ten families led by Connetoo (John Hill), Will Webber (Red Headed Will), and Unacata (White Man Killer) were given permission by the Spanish to settle "about 40 miles west of Memphis" on the St. Francis River after being denied permission by the Quapaws to settle on the Arkansas River (Carter 1934-1969, 14:56-57; Myers 1997:143). A tract of land on the St. Francis River was granted to the Cherokees by the Spanish government. A road running north from Arkansas Post to intersect with the old Southwest Trail to St. Louis ran through this town. Some Cherokees and Delaware also moved to a location on the White River (Royce 1975:76) that was north of the Memphis District.

#### **4.9.2.2 The Louisiana Purchase and Territorial History**

In 1805, after the United States had purchased the Louisiana Territory, John Treat was appointed United States Indian Agent at Arkansas Post near the mouth of the Arkansas River. Chief Connetoo reported to him that the Cherokee population on the St. Francis River was 600 persons. One year before, the United States Congress had appropriated \$15,000 for the purpose of removing tribes to lands west of the

Mississippi and large numbers of Cherokees began emigrating west in 1806, 1807, and 1808, bringing 300-400 horses with them (McLoughlin 1986:145-169; Everett 1990:10). In 1809, six Cherokee towns were reported to be located along the Arkansas Post-St. Louis road bordering Crowley's Ridge west of the St. Francis River (Wheat 1958). By 1811, the Cherokee population was said to be around 2,000, with the principal Cherokee town four times larger than Arkansas Post (Myers 1997:156).

Between December 1811 and February 1812, the St. Francis River valley was rocked by the New Madrid earthquakes. The course of the St. Francis River was entirely altered (Carter 1934-1969, 14:591). Changes in elevation turned fertile farms into swamps and drained existing lakes. In June 1812, a Cherokee prophet in Crow Town predicted even greater destruction if the Cherokees stayed on the St. Francis. Within two or three months, all the Cherokee abandoned their farms and moved to the valleys of the White or Arkansas rivers (Bringier 1821:39-41). In 1818, a reservation was established for them in the Ozarks between these rivers. The reservation was west of the Memphis District.

In 1820, William Strong established Strong's Trading Post, built a four-story mansion and platted a town called St. Francis Town or Franklin (the first county seat of Franklin County) at a "point known by the name of Old Cherokee Village." When a military road was constructed from Memphis to Little Rock, it intersected the Arkansas Post-St. Louis Road at Strong's and became an important junction (Myers 1997:156). Village Creek State Park is situated there today.

#### **4.9.2.3 Removal to Indian Territory**

The Cherokee Reservation in the Ozarks survived the onslaught of white settlers to Arkansas Territory until 1828, when the reservation was abolished and the Cherokees residing there were moved west to Indian Territory. Between 1829 and 1839, Cherokees who had remained in their homes in the eastern United States also were removed to Indian Territory. Some groups, called Commutation Parties, financed their own trips; other removal groups were government assisted.

Over 12,000 Cherokees, white spouses, and slaves emigrated west, making the trip by river boat from 1829 through 1839. Steamboats carried them up the Tennessee River, then down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Montgomery's Point at the mouth of the Arkansas and White rivers, thence up the Arkansas River (sometimes using the White River cutoff) through Little Rock to Indian Territory (Figure 4-5).



scale unknown

**Figure 4-5**  
**Cherokee Trail: Routes Traveled by the Cherokees**  
**Across Arkansas During the Removal Period**  
 (Horne 2006:iii)



The final thirteen government-assisted removal parties departed the East in 1838. One group traveled by water over the same route as previous groups (Horne 2006).

In October 1838, the eleventh government-led party, made up of more than 700 members of the Treaty or anti-Ross Party, left Ross's Landing in Tennessee and traveled overland to Memphis by way of Winchester, Tennessee (Hoig 1998:170-171, 175). They crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland along the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road to North Little Rock (Horne 2006). In 1824, legislation had been passed for this road to be built. From Memphis, the Military Road went west, crossing Shell Lake, Blackfish Lake, and the St. Francis River, all of which had ferries, to William Strong's Public House (in St. Francis County where Village Creek State Park is today). The new Military Road made this site a crossroads because an old road ran through it going north from Arkansas Post to intersect with the Southwest Trail and on to St. Louis. From Strong's, the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road continued west to the L'Anguille River, which was bridged. To avoid the swamps of the Cache River and Bayou De View, the new Military Road turned southwest to Mouth of the Cache (now Clarendon) where there was a ferry across the White River. It then ran across the Grand Prairie to near present-day Jacksonville where it joined the Southwest Trail.

Following the Southwest Trail, it turned south, crossed Bayou Meto by bridge to the present-day McAlmott community. The Military Road then turned southwest to arrive at the north bank of the Arkansas River at Crittenden's Ferry, the ferry across the Arkansas River at the "Little Rock" natural steamboat dock from present-day Ferry Street in North Little Rock (Paige et al 2003:13-14).

The remaining Cherokees, over 1,000 people, traveled overland, passing to the north and west of the Memphis District.

#### **4.9.2.4 Subsequent History**

Today, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma is the federally recognized government of the Cherokee people and thereby has sovereign status granted by treaty and law. The seat of tribal government is the W.W. Keeler Complex near Tahlequah, Oklahoma, capital of the Cherokee Nation.

The constitution of the Cherokee nation was approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of September 5, 1975, and was ratified by the Cherokee people on June 26, 1976. The Constitution calls for three branches of government: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. Executive power is vested in the Principal Chief. The Legislative branch consists of the 15-member Tribal Council elected to represent

nine districts of the Cherokee Nation. The Tribal Council initiates legislation and conducts other business which will further the interests of the Cherokee Nation and its membership. The Deputy Chief presides over the Council as its president. Tribal Council terms are four years. The Judicial branch consists of the Judicial Appeals Tribunal (JAT) and the Cherokee nation District Court. The Tribunal, whose members are appointed by the Principal Chief and confirmed by the Tribal Council, is the highest court of the Cherokee nation.

**Address:**

Cherokee Nation

P.O. Box 948

Tahlequah, OK 74465

Phone: (918) 456-0671 Ext. 2466 Fax: (918)456-4287

[www.cherokee.org](http://www.cherokee.org)

## **4.10 THE UNITED KEETOOWAH BAND OF INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA**

Chief: George Wickliffe

Historic Preservation Officer: Lisa Stopp

### **4.10.1 Summaries**

#### **4.10.1.1 Overall Summary**

The United Keetoowah Band of Indians are affiliated with the Memphis District at two specific points in history—that of Cherokee settlement in Eastern Arkansas and that of removal to Indian Territory.

Permanent Cherokee settlements were maintained at a location in the Memphis District from 1785 until 1812, some Removal Corridors along which Cherokees traveled on their way to Indian Territory between 1829 and 1839 cross the Memphis District.

#### **4.10.1.2 Summary of Historic Locations and Dates by County**

For the counties of significance for the Cherokee Nation during the historic period see section 4.9.1.1.

#### **4.10.1.3 Applicable Watersheds**

See 4.9.1.3

### **4.10.2 Cultural History**

#### **4.10.2.1 Colonial Location West of the Mississippi River**

See 4.9.2.1

#### **4.10.2.2 The Louisiana Purchase and Territorial History**

See 4.9.2.2

#### **4.10.2.3 Removal to Indian Territory**

See 4.9.2.3

#### **4.10.2.4 Subsequent History**

The United Keetoowah Band of Oklahoma claims spiritual heritage from the Western Cherokees of the 1817-1828 reservation in Arkansas and the chartered Keetoowah Society which was the only organized Cherokee government in Oklahoma from 1907 to 1933 (statehood until the Indian Reorganization Act).

In 1949, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs permitted the Keetoowahs to organize apart from the Cherokee Nation as a separate band. A Constitution was ratified in 1950. The governing body of the Band is the



nine-member Council of the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma. The officers of the Band are a chief, assistant chief, a secretary and a treasurer.

The United Keetoowah offices are located in Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Website: [www.unitedkeetoowahband.org](http://www.unitedkeetoowahband.org).

**Address:**

United Keetoowah Band of Indians

P.O. Box 746

Tahlequah, OK 74465-0746

(918) 456-9200

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**CHOCTAW TRIBE**

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## 4.11 THE CHOCTAW NATION OF OKLAHOMA

Chief: Gregory E. Pyle

Director: Terry Cole

### 4.11.1 Summaries

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma is affiliated with the Memphis District in two ways. Land located within the Memphis District boundaries in Mississippi was ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. Also, some Removal Corridors along which the Choctaws traveled on their way to Indian Territory from 1831 through 1850 crossed the Memphis District.

#### 4.11.1.1 Summary of Dates by County

**Arkansas County, Arkansas: 1831** Choctaws arrived at Arkansas Post to travel west overland. **1832**

Borders the White River traveled up by emigrants as far as Rock Roe. **1838-1850** Borders the Arkansas River route to Little Rock.

**Bolivar County, Mississippi: 1818-1830** Ceded by the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. No permanent Choctaw settlements in recorded history. **1831** Borders the Mississippi River on which emigrants traveled to the mouth of the Arkansas River. **1832** Around 3,000 emigrants traveled up from Vicksburg to travel up the White River.

**Coahoma County, Mississippi: 1818-1830** Ceded by the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. No permanent Choctaw settlements in recorded history. **1831-1850** Borders the Mississippi River on which emigrants traveled.

**Crittenden County, Arkansas: 1831-1850** Bordering the Mississippi River and crossed by the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road. Emigrants traveled down the Mississippi River in steamboats or overland west from Memphis.

**Cross County, Arkansas: 1831** Crossed using the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road.

**Desha County, Arkansas: 1831-1850** Mouth of the Arkansas and White rivers. Groups traveled up the Arkansas River or the White River by steamboat. Some emigrants traveled up the Mississippi River from Vicksburg and traveled up the White River.

**DeSoto County, Mississippi: 1831-1850** Borders the Mississippi River down which emigrants traveled. Overland Removal Corridor from Choctaw country to Memphis.

**Faulkner County, Arkansas: 1832** Crossed by the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road. One party from Memphis were offloaded at Rock Roe, traveled to Mrs. Black's, then followed the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road westward.

**Lee County, Arkansas: 1831-1850** Borders the Mississippi River on which emigrants traveled from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River. Crossed using the Arkansas Post-St. Louis Road, an overland route.

**Lincoln County, Arkansas: 1838-1850** Borders the Arkansas River up which emigrants traveled to Little Rock by steamboat.

**Lonoke County, Arkansas: 1831-1832** Emigrants traveled overland from Rock Roe on the White River or over the Military Road from Memphis to North Little Rock. **1838-1850** Borders the Arkansas River route.

**Monroe County, Arkansas: 1831-1832** Borders the White River up which emigrants traveled by steamboat or to Rock Roe. Monroe County is also crossed by overland routes.

**Prairie County, Arkansas: 1831-1832** Crossed by the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road. From Memphis, emigrants traveled down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, up the Arkansas to Arkansas Post. They then traveled overland up the Arkansas Post-St. Louis Road as far as William Strong's Trading Post and to Little Rock on the Military Road.

**Phillips County, Arkansas: 1831-1850** Borders the Mississippi River and White River. Emigrants traveled down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas or White River. Some traveled up the White to Rock Roe. Crossed using the Arkansas Post-St. Louis Road overland route.

**Shelby County, Tennessee: 1831-1850** Choctaws gathered at Memphis to await transportation to Indian Territory.

**St. Francis County, Arkansas: 1831** Crossed by the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road. From Memphis, emigrants traveled down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, up the Arkansas to Arkansas Post. They then traveled overland up the Arkansas Post-St. Louis Road as far as William Strong's Trading Post and from there to Little Rock on the Military Road. Some emigrants drove horses and oxen from Memphis to North Little Rock over the Military Road.

**Tunica County, Mississippi: 1818-1830** Ceded by the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. No permanent Choctaw settlements in recorded history. **1831-1850** Borders the Mississippi River down which emigrants traveled.

#### **4.11.1.2 Applicable Watersheds**

Arkansas River  
Bayou Meto  
Mississippi River  
St. Francis River  
White River

#### **4.11.2 Cultural History**

##### **4.11.2.1 Colonial Historic Location**

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Choctaw permanent settlements were located in what is today east central and southern Mississippi along the Tombigbee Pearl, Yazoo and Big Black rivers.

The Choctaws were apparently a multi-ethnic confederacy emerging after A.D. 1540. Traditional history of the formation of the Choctaw Confederacy recounts one group traveling from west of the Mississippi River together with the Chickasaw, and perhaps the Chackchiuma, led by a miraculous staff or pole, to Nanih Waiya mound (Halbert 1899).

The Choctaw were important to the imperial strategies of both the English and French in colonial times. Most Choctaw were allied with the French most of the time. In colonial times, Choctaw territory was in the area controlled by the French until the end of the Seven Years War, when France ceded “West Florida” to Great Britain. The British attempted to define the boundaries between tribes in the region and to determine what areas within their new dominion had been claimed by Spain. Boundary lines were established, land grants to Great Britain were secured from the tribes, and the Spanish surveyed the land they claimed, beginning in 1765.

Choctaws crossed the Mississippi River to hunt and raid. Some Choctaw settlements were established west of the Mississippi, mainly south of the Memphis District. However, in Lieutenant James Biddle Wilkinson’s Report of the Zebulon Pike Expedition on January 8, 1808, as he was returning down the Arkansas River from the west reads “On the 8<sup>th</sup> passed the two upper Arkansas or Quapaw villages, and on the 9<sup>th</sup>, after passing the lower Quapaw town, and a settlement of Chactaws, arrived at the post of Arkansas” (Jackson 1966 (2):17). A “Chactaw Village” is shown on a map called “The First Part of Capt. Pike’s Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana.” It is shown on the south side of the Arkansas

River, downstream from Arkansas Post, in what is today Desha County (Jackson 1966: (1): following page 324). This location may be within the borders of the Memphis District.

#### **4.11.2.2 Treaties with the United States**

When the region came into possession of the United States after the Revolutionary War, the United States recognized the prior boundaries and land claims. Soon, the United States began treating for the cession of Indian lands. The Choctaw held land east of the Mississippi River and south of a point opposite the mouth of the St. Francis River. Article III of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek of September 27-28, 1830 called for the cession of “the entire country they own and possess, east of the Mississippi River” (Kappler 1904: 310; Royce 1899: 726-727, cession 156, Map 36 “Mississippi”; Washburn 1973:2425) (Figures 4-8 and 4-6).

The northern boundary of the tract to be ceded along the east bank of the Mississippi River by the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the northwest to southeast line beginning opposite the mouth of the St. Francis River that had been set as the boundary between the Choctaws and Chickasaws by Great Britain. The earlier Treaty of Hopewell made between the Choctaws and the United States on January 3, 1786 had recognized this northern boundary of Choctaw hegemony by describing the area south of this boundary as “the lands on which the Indians of the said nation did live and hunt on the 29th of November, 1782, while they were under the protection of the King of Great Britain” (Kappler 1904:12, Royce 1899:650-651). November 29, 1782 was the last day of British dominion before the signing of the preliminary Treaty of Paris and relinquishing control of “West Florida” from Great Britain to the United States. Today, the southeastern boundary line of Tunica County, Mississippi, follows this old boundary.

The southern boundary of the tract of land ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek had been set by a Choctaw land cession made to the United States by the Treaty of Doak’s Stand in 1820. The boundary of this earlier cession was from “the head of Black Creek, or Bouge Loosa; thence down Black Creek or Bouge Loosa, to a small lake; thence a direct course so as to strike the Mississippi one mile below the mouth of the Arkansas River” (Kappler 1904:191; Royce 1899:700-703, cession 115, Map 36 “Mississippi;” Washburn 1973:2378) (Figures 4-8 and 4-6). This description places the southern boundary of the land ceded in 1830 one mile below the mouth of the Arkansas River, south of the Memphis District.



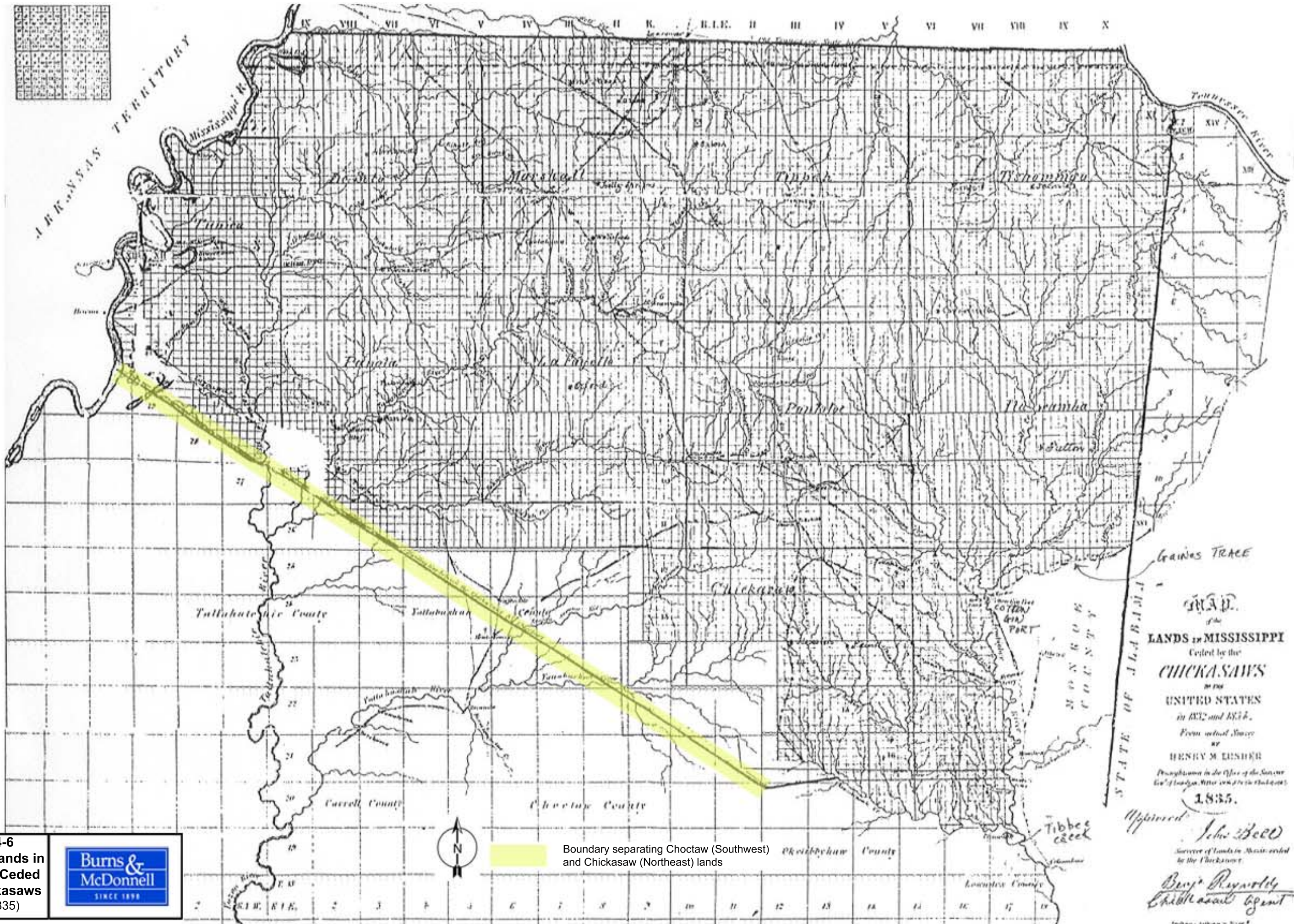


Figure 4-6  
 Map of the Lands in  
 Mississippi Ceded  
 by the Chickasaws  
 (Lusher 1835)



Boundary separating Choctaw (Southwest)  
 and Chickasaw (Northeast) lands

Some of this same tract of land, from the east bank of the Mississippi River eastward to the Choctaw Meridian, had been ceded to the United States by the Quapaw in 1818. It was that area of the east bank of the Mississippi River opposite the mouths of the Arkansas, White and St. Francis Rivers to which, in November 1780, Bernardo de Villiers, Commandant of Fort Carlos III (Arkansas Post), led an expedition and took formal control for Spain (Kinnaird 1928:63). Although the United States did not recognize this attempt by Spain to claim the area, it was included in the Quapaw cession. The area ceded by the Quapaws is shown on the map accompanying the Quapaw Treaty of 1818.

The Choctaw settlement west of the Mississippi River, downstream from the Quapaw near the mouth of the Arkansas River, was shown on Pike's map and also in Pinkerton's *Modern Atlas* (1811) after the United States had gained control of the area. The presence of Choctaws west of the Mississippi River is mentioned in the Territorial Papers, but they were not considered a separate band and no treaties were made with them (Jackson 1966: (1): following page 324; Pinkerton 1811; Carter 1934).

#### **4.11.2.3 Emigration During the Indian Removal**

By 1800, individual Choctaw families were already moving west to the Washita River in present-day Oklahoma on land which passed to the United States in 1803 through the Louisiana Purchase (Kidwell 2004:521). The first official Choctaw party traveling west, after the treaties went into effect, was a group of men who went to explore their new homeland in 1830. They traveled west across present-day Mississippi to somewhere on the east bank of the Mississippi River, where they boarded a flatboat, down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and up its north bank to Ft. Smith (De Rosier 1970).

The United States government began removing the Choctaws systematically in the winter of 1831-1832. The method was to remove about one-third of the Choctaws per year in each of the years 1831, 1832 and 1833. The emigrants traveled over four main routes (Figure 4-7). Most went by river boat to Arkansas Post, embarking at Vicksburg or Memphis, and then by road to Ft. Smith by way of what is today North Little Rock, where they usually camped and took on supplies. Some traveled up the White River by steamboat to Rock Roe near the mouth of the Cache River (near present-day Clarendon). Rock Roe (sometimes spelled Rock Row or, in French Roccroc) was on the right bank of the White River at the mouth of Rock Roe Bayou. The right bank had a good landing for boats and high timbered land for camping (Foreman 1932:75-76). Today, the town of Roe is nearby. From Rock Roe, emigrants went overland via North Little Rock or Cadron (present-day Conway).



scale unknown

**Figure 4-7**  
**Choctaw Trail: Routes Traveled by the Choctaws**  
**Across Arkansas During the Removal Period**  
 (Horne 2006:iii)



By 1831, a number of roads existed in eastern Arkansas. The oldest was the Southwest Trail from Saint Louis to the Red River, crossing the Arkansas River just below Little Rock, and passing through Washington (present-day Old Washington).

In 1824, legislation was passed for this trail to be bisected by a Military Road from Memphis to Little Rock. From Memphis, the Military Road went west, crossing Shell Lake, Blackfish Lake, and the St. Francis River, all of which had ferries, to William Strong's Public House (in St. Francis County where Village Creek State Park is today). Strong had bought the land granted to the Cherokees by the Spanish where the largest Cherokee town was located prior to 1811. The new Military Road made this site a crossroads because an old north-south road ran through it going north from Arkansas Post to intersect with the Southwest Trail and on to St. Louis. From Strong's, the Memphis-Little Rock Military Road continued west to the L'Anguille River, which was bridged. To avoid the swamps of the Cache River and Bayou De View, the new Military Road turned southwest to Mouth of the Cache (now Clarendon) where there was a ferry across the White River. It then ran across the Grand Prairie to near present-day Jacksonville where it joined the Southwest Trail. Following the Southwest Trail, it turned south, crossed Bayou Meto by bridge to the present-day McAlmott community. The Military Road then turned southwest to arrive at the north bank of the Arkansas River at Crittenden's Ferry, the ferry across the Arkansas River to the "Little Rock" natural steamboat dock from present-day Ferry Street in North Little Rock (Paige, Fuller and Littlefield 2003:13-14).

The necessity for removal routes revived a segment of the old Arkansas Post to Cadron Road. From Arkansas Post, this road crossed the Grand Prairie, skirted the headwaters of the Bayou of the Two Prairies and Bayou Meto, to Crossroads where it crossed the Southwest Trail, and west to Cadron (near present-day Conway). The portion of this road used as a Removal Corridor was from Rock Roe on the White River near Mouth of the Cache (Clarendon) to Mrs. Black's Public House near present-day Tollville. From there, removal parties could take the Military Road to North Little Rock or continue west to Cadron (Paige, Fuller and Littlefield 2003:13-14).

The first one-third of the Choctaws began their trek westward on November 1, 1831. The first year, Choctaws moving from Ahi Apet Okla and northern Okla Falaya gathered at Memphis. Those from Okla Hannali and southern Okla Falaya departed from Vicksburg. By December 1831, 2,500 Choctaws had arrived at Arkansas Post where resources were inadequate to provide shelter and a number of hardships were endured. From Arkansas Post, they walked to their new homelands. The first party of 594 people under David Folsom reached Little Rock on December 21. They had traveled up the road from Arkansas Post to St. Louis as far as William Strong's Trading Post and from there to Little Rock on the Military

Road with 44 wagons and 150 horses (Paige, Bumpers and Littlefield 2003:20; Horne 2006). Two parties had brought horses overland from Memphis to Little Rock using the Military Road all the way (Horne 2006).

When the first wagons reached Little Rock, a famous term was born. In an interview with an Arkansas Gazette reporter, one of the Choctaw Chiefs (thought to be either Thomas Harkins or Nitikechi) was quoted as saying that the Removal to that point had been a "trail of tears and death." The "trail of tears" quotation was picked up by the eastern press and widely quoted (De Rosier 1970).

In 1832, the White River began to be used as an alternate route because of fluctuating water levels on the Arkansas River. The White River was always navigable to Rock Roe, near Mouth of the Cache (present-day Clarendon). There, people and supplies were offloaded and the removal parties traveled west on the Military Road or Arkansas Post-Cadron Road. One party of 100 people who had come from Memphis to Rock Roe by steamboat traveled overland to Mrs. Black's (in Prairie County near present-day Tollville) and then split with one-half going by way of the Arkansas Post-Cadron Road. Most emigrants in 1832, however, about 4,000 people, followed the Military Road to North Little Rock.

In 1833, about 6,000 people crossed the Mississippi River at Helena or Chicot and traveled overland without government assistance (Foreman 1932: 95; Horne 2006).

More emigrants traveled west from 1838 until 1850, traveling from Vicksburg all the way to Little Rock by steamboat up the Arkansas River. Around 2,000 people emigrated in 1847 in eight parties. The last emigrants arrived in 1849 and 1850, most traveling up the Arkansas River to Little Rock (Foreman 1932: 104; Horne 2006).

All of the removal parties described above passed through the Memphis District. Some groups of Choctaw emigrants went by foot across Louisiana to Fort Towson and were never within the Memphis District.

#### **4.11.2.4 Subsequent History**

Today, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma is an American Indian Tribe organized pursuant to the provisions of the Act of June 26, 1936-49. Stat. 1967 and is federally recognized by the United States government through the Secretary of the Interior. The first Choctaw constitution was adopted in 1834.

The Tribe is governed by the Choctaw Nation Constitution which was ratified by the people on June 9, 1984. The Constitution provides for an Executive, a Legislative and a Judicial branch of government. The Chief of the Choctaw Tribe, elected every four years, is not a voting member of the Tribal Council.

The legislative authority of the Tribe is vested in the Tribal Council, which consists of 12 members. Members of the Tribal Council are elected by the Choctaw people. Twelve Council members are elected representing each of the twelve districts in the Choctaw Nation.

In order to be elected as a Council member, it is required that the candidate must have resided in their respective districts for at least one year immediately preceding the election. They must remain a resident of the district from which they were elected during the tenure of their office. This policy ensures the involvement and interaction of successful candidates with their constituency.

Once in office, the Tribal Council Members continue to receive input from the Choctaw citizens through regularly scheduled county council meetings. The presence of these tribal leaders in the Indian community creates a sense of understanding of their community and its needs. And since the Indian people traditionally look to the tribal representation for guidance and leadership, each council member has a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of his or her district and its needs.

The Tribal Council is responsible for adopting rules and regulations which govern the Choctaw Nation, for approving all budgets, making decisions concerning the management of tribal property, and all other legislative matters. The Tribal Council Members are the voice and representation of the Choctaw people in the tribal government.

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma believes that responsibility for achieving self-sufficiency rests with the governing body of the Tribe. It is the Tribal Council's responsibility to assist the community in its ability to implement an economic development strategy and to plan, organize, and direct Tribal resources in a comprehensive manner which results in self-sufficiency. The Tribal Council recognizes the need to strengthen the Nation's economy, with primary efforts being focused on the creation of additional job opportunities through promotion and development. By planning and implementing its own programs and building a strong economic base, the Choctaw Nation applies its own fiscal, natural, and human resources to develop self-sufficiency. These efforts can only succeed through strong governance, sound economic development, and positive social development.

**Address:**

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma  
P.O. Drawer 1210, 16<sup>th</sup> & Locust Street  
Durant, OK 74702-1210

Phone: (580) 924-8280 Ext. 2137, (800) 522-6170 Fax: (580)924-9393

[www.choctawnation.com](http://www.choctawnation.com)

## **4.12 THE MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS**

Chief: Beasley Denson

THPO: Kenneth H. Carleton

### **4.12.1 Summaries**

The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians is affiliated with the Memphis District by virtue of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. The land ceded to the United States east of the Mississippi River included territory in the Memphis District.

#### **4.12.1.1 Summary of Dates by County**

For the counties of significance for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians during the historic period see Bolivar and Coahoma Counties in Mississippi in section 4.11.1.1.

#### **4.12.1.2 Summary by Watershed**

Mississippi River

### **4.12.2 Cultural History**

#### **4.12.2.1 Colonial Historic Location**

See 4.11.2.1

#### **4.12.2.2 Treaties with the United States**

See 4.11.2.2

#### **4.12.2.3 Subsequent History**

The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek included a provision for Choctaws who wanted to remain in their homeland in Mississippi on individual allotments subject to the laws of the State of Mississippi.

Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Choctaw communities were formed in Louisiana, Texas, and Tennessee, and more Choctaw immigrated to the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, but Mississippi remained the homeland.

In 1918, the United States established a Choctaw agency there. The Mississippi Choctaw Band of Indians was recognized by the United States government in 1945 as a separate self-governing tribe under the Indian Reorganization act.

A constitution was adopted and a Tribal Council was elected beginning in 1945. In 1975, a new constitution was adopted. Under that constitution, officers are a Chief, Vice Chief and Secretary/Treasurer. The Chief is directly elected by all registered voters of the Tribe while the Vice-chief and Secretary/Treasurer are voted on by the elected Tribal Council from one of their members. The



Chief serves for a term of four years and the Vice-Chief and Secretary/Treasurer for a two-year term. An elected Tribal Council is made up of representatives from each of the seven recognized Choctaw communities. The number of representatives from each community is determined by population. Tribal council members serve staggered four-year terms.

Today, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians has nearly 10,000 members living on 34,000 acres of reservation land in east central Mississippi. The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians also holds lands in trust along the Gulf Coast and the Mississippi Delta regions of the State of Mississippi and land in Lauderdale County, Tennessee, serving a community of Tribal members in Henning/Ripley, Tennessee.

**Address:**

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

101 Industrial Road

P.O. Box 6257

Choctaw, MS 39350

Phone: (601) 650-7316 Fax: (601) 650-0218

[kcarleton@choctaw.org](mailto:kcarleton@choctaw.org)

[www.choctaw.org](http://www.choctaw.org)

## **4.13 THE JENA BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS**

Chief and NAGPRA Representative: Christine Norris

### **4.13.1 Summaries**

The Jena Band of Choctaw Indians is affiliated with the Memphis District by virtue of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. The land ceded to the United States east of the Mississippi River included territory in the Memphis District.

#### **4.13.1.1 Summary of Dates by County**

For the counties of significance for the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians during the historic period see Bolivar and Coahoma Counties in Mississippi in section 4.11.1.1.

#### **4.13.1.2 Applicable Watershed**

Mississippi River

### **4.13.2 Cultural History**

#### **4.13.2.1 Colonial Historic Location**

See 4.11.2.1

#### **4.13.2.2 Treaties with the United States**

See 4.11.2.2

#### **4.13.2.3 Subsequent History**

There were bands of Choctaws raiding or settling in what is today Louisiana since at least the 1760s. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, at the time of Removal, there was a sizeable village near Enterprise, Louisiana, and others in the pine-clad hills of Catahola Parish. The Jena Choctaw are descended from five families who left a barge of Choctaws moving to Indian Territory and settled in Louisiana in 1850. In 1903, they walked to Indian Territory and were enrolled by the Dawes Commission as full-blood Mississippi Choctaws. When they did not receive services and allotments, they returned to Jena, Louisiana, in LaSalle Parish, where they survived as sharecroppers and laborers.

An attempt to create a reservation for them as an adjunct of the Mississippi Choctaw Reservation in 1938 failed. They were considered individuals instead of a self-governing band and received few governmental services. The Jena Choctaws remained a unified community, however, in part from not being allowed to attend white schools. They would not attend black schools and received, as a result, no formal education until Louisiana schools were desegregated. The Jena band became increasingly conservative and

responded to the American view of race by practicing social isolation. Their own religious activities tied them together and linked them with the Choctaws of Mississippi and Oklahoma.

In 1970, Louisiana recognized the Jena Choctaw as an incorporated entity. They were federally recognized as a tribe in 1995. Today, the band is governed by five Tribal Council members, including the Tribal Chief. A significant number of people were bilingual in Choctaw and English in 2000. In 2006, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians numbered 241 members.

**Address:**

Jena Band of Choctaw Indians

P.O. Box 14

Jena, LA 71342

Phone: (318) 992-2717 Fax: (318)-992-8244

[www.jenachoctaw.org](http://www.jenachoctaw.org)

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[Map Accompanying the Quapaw Treaty]

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**CHICKASAW TRIBE**

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## 4.14 THE CHICKASAW NATION

Governor: Bill Anoatubby

NAGPRA Representative: Virginia “Gingy” Nail

### 4.14.1 Summaries

#### 4.14.1.1 Overall Summary

The Chickasaw Nation is affiliated with the Memphis District. Land located within the Memphis District boundaries in Tennessee and Kentucky was ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816. A tract of land in Mississippi was ceded to the United States in 1832 by the Treaty of Pontitock. Although the creek after which the Treaty of October 20, 1832 is named is spelled Pontotock Creek, the treaty is named the Treaty of Pontitock. Also, Removal Corridors along which the Chickasaws traveled on their way to Indian Territory in 1837 crossed the Memphis District in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas.

#### 4.14.1.2 Summary of Locations and Dates by County

**Arkansas County, Arkansas: 1837** Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory.

**Ballard County, Kentucky: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Bolivar County, Mississippi: 1837** Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1838** 175 people, known as the Cleanhouse Indians, traveled by steamboat from Memphis down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post with 206 horses and oxen, thus avoiding the swamps where livestock of the previous parties had bogged down. From Arkansas Post, they went overland to North Little Rock.

**Calloway County, Kentucky: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Carlisle County, Kentucky: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Carroll County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Chester County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Coahoma County, Mississippi: 1837** Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1838** 175 people, known as the Cleanhouse Indians, traveled by steamboat from Memphis down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post with 206 horses and oxen, thus avoiding the swamps where livestock of the previous parties had bogged down. From Arkansas Post, they went overland to North Little Rock.

**Crittenden County, Arkansas: 1833** An exploration party bound for Indian Territory crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock via the Military Road. **1837** Around 1,500 people and 5,000 horses crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock by way of Strong's Trading Post and Rock Roe on the Military Road. **1837** Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1838** One group of about 130 went through Memphis to North Little Rock by the Military Road. **1838** 175 people, known as the Cleanhouse Indians, traveled by steamboat from Memphis down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post with 206 horses and oxen, thus avoiding the swamps where livestock of the previous parties had bogged down. From Arkansas Post, they went overland to North Little Rock.

**Crockett County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Cross County, Arkansas: 1833** An exploration party bound for Indian Territory crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock via the Military Road. **1837** Around 1,500 people and 5,000 horses crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock by way of Strong's Trading Post and Rock Roe on the Military Road. **1838** One group of about 130 went through Memphis to North Little Rock by the Military Road.

**Desha County, Arkansas: Borders the Mississippi River 1837.** Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1837** Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1838** One party of 450 crossed the Mississippi River at Helena, traveled overland to Arkansas Post to cross the Arkansas River and proceeded overland via North Little Rock. **1838** 175 people, known as the Cleanhouse Indians, traveled by steamboat from Memphis down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post with 206 horses



and oxen, thus avoiding the swamps where livestock of the previous parties had bogged down. From Arkansas Post, they went overland to North Little Rock. **1839-1850** About 1,000 people moved westward at their own expense, unaccompanied by government agents. Most crossed the Mississippi River at Helena, crossed the Arkansas River at Arkansas Post, and continued to North Little Rock.

**DeSoto County, Mississippi: Before 1832** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Pontitock in 1832. **1833** An exploration party bound for Indian Territory crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock via the Military Road. **1837** Around 1,500 people and 5,000 horses crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock by way of Strong's Trading Post and Rock Roe on the Military Road. **1837** Borders the Mississippi River. Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1838** One group of about 130 went through Memphis to North Little Rock by the Military Road. **1838** 175 people, known as the Cleanhouse Indians, traveled by steamboat from Memphis down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post with 206 horses and oxen, thus avoiding the swamps where livestock of the previous parties had bogged down. From Arkansas Post, they went overland to North Little Rock.

**Dyer County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Fayette County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Fulton County, Kentucky: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Gibson County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Graves County, Kentucky: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Hardeman County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Haywood County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Henderson County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Henry County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Hickman County, Kentucky: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Jefferson County, Arkansas: 1838** One party of 450 crossed the Mississippi River at Helena, traveled overland to Arkansas Post to cross the Arkansas River and proceeded overland via Little Rock. **1838** 175 people, known as the Cleanhouse Indians, traveled by steamboat from Memphis down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post with 206 horses and oxen, thus avoiding the swamps where livestock of the previous parties had bogged down. From Arkansas Post, they went overland to North Little Rock. **1839-1850** About 1,000 people moved westward at their own expense, unaccompanied by government agents. Most crossed the Mississippi River at Helena, crossed the Arkansas River at Arkansas Post, and continued to North Little Rock.

**Lake County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Lauderdale County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Lee County, Arkansas: 1837** Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1838** 175 people, known as the Cleanhouse Indians, traveled by steamboat from Memphis down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post with 206 horses and oxen, thus avoiding the swamps where livestock of the previous parties had bogged down. From Arkansas Post, they went overland to North Little Rock.

**Lincoln County, Arkansas: 1837** Borders the Mississippi River. Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas to Indian Territory. **1838** One party of 450 crossed the Mississippi River at Helena, traveled overland to Arkansas Post to cross the Arkansas River and proceeded overland via North Little Rock. **1838** 175 people, known as the Cleanhouse Indians, traveled by steamboat from Memphis down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post with 206 horses and oxen, thus avoiding the swamps where livestock of the previous parties had bogged down. From Arkansas Post, they went overland to North Little Rock. **1839-1850** About 1,000 people moved westward at their own expense, unaccompanied by government agents. Most crossed the Mississippi River at Helena, crossed the Arkansas River at Arkansas Post, and continued to North Little Rock.

**Lonoke County, Arkansas: 1833** An exploration party bound for Indian Territory crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock via the Military Road. **1837** Around 1,500 people and 5,000 horses crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock by way of Strong's Trading Post and Rock Roe on the Military Road. **1837** Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the

mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1838** One group of about 130 went through Memphis to North Little Rock by the Military Road.

**Madison County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**McCracken County, Kentucky: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**McNairy County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Monroe County, Arkansas: 1833** An exploration party bound for Indian Territory crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock via the Military Road. **1837** Around 1,500 people and 5,000 horses crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock by way of Strong's Trading Post and Rock Roe on the Military Road. **1838** One group of about 130 went through Memphis to North Little Rock by the Military Road.

**Obion County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Phillips County, Arkansas: 1837** Borders the Mississippi River. Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1838** One party of 450 crossed the Mississippi River at Helena, traveled overland to Arkansas Post to cross the Arkansas River and proceeded overland via North Little Rock. **1838** 175 people, known as the Cleanhouse Indians, traveled by steamboat from Memphis down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post with 206 horses and oxen, thus avoiding the swamps where livestock of the previous parties had bogged down. From Arkansas Post, they went overland to North Little Rock. **1839-1850** About 1,000 people moved westward at their own expense, unaccompanied by government agents. Most crossed the Mississippi River at Helena, crossed the Arkansas River at Arkansas Post, and continued to North Little Rock.

**Prairie County, Arkansas: 1833** An exploration party bound for Indian Territory crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock via the Military Road. **1837** Around 1,500 people and 5,000 horses crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock by way of Strong's Trading Post and Rock Roe on the Military Road. **1838** One group of about 130 went through Memphis to North Little Rock by the Military Road.

**Shelby County, Tennessee: Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816. **1833** An exploration party bound for Indian Territory crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled

overland to North Little Rock via the Military Road. **1837** Around 1,500 people and 5,000 horses crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock by way of Strong's Trading Post and Rock Roe on the Military Road. **1837** Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1838** One group of about 130 went through Memphis to North Little Rock by the Military Road. **1838** 175 people, known as the Cleanhouse Indians, traveled by steamboat from Memphis down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post with 206 horses and oxen, thus avoiding the swamps where livestock of the previous parties had bogged down. From Arkansas Post, they went overland to North Little Rock.

**St. Francis County, Arkansas:** **1833** An exploration party bound for Indian Territory crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock via the Military Road. **1837** Around 1,500 people and 5,000 horses crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to North Little Rock by way of Strong's Trading Post and Rock Roe on the Military Road. **1838** One group of about 130 went through Memphis to North Little Rock by the Military Road.

**Tipton County, Tennessee:** **Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

**Tunica County, Mississippi:** **Before 1832** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Pontitock in 1832. **1837** Around 7,000 people traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River from Memphis to the mouth of the Arkansas River; they then traveled up the Arkansas River to Indian Territory. **1838** One party of 450 crossed the Mississippi River at Helena, traveled overland to Arkansas Post to cross the Arkansas River and proceeded overland via Little Rock. **1838** 175 people, known as the Cleanhouse Indians, traveled by steamboat from Memphis down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post with 206 horses and oxen, thus avoiding the swamps where livestock of the previous parties had bogged down. From Arkansas Post, they went overland to North Little Rock. **1839-1850** About 1,000 people moved westward at their own expense, unaccompanied by government agents. Most crossed the Mississippi River at Helena, crossed the Arkansas River at Arkansas Post, and continued to North Little Rock.

**Weakley County, Tennessee:** **Before 1816** Ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1816.

#### **4.14.1.3 Applicable Watersheds**

Arkansas River  
Bayou Meto  
Mississippi River

Ohio River

## **4.14.2 Cultural History**

### **4.14.2.1 Colonial Historic Location**

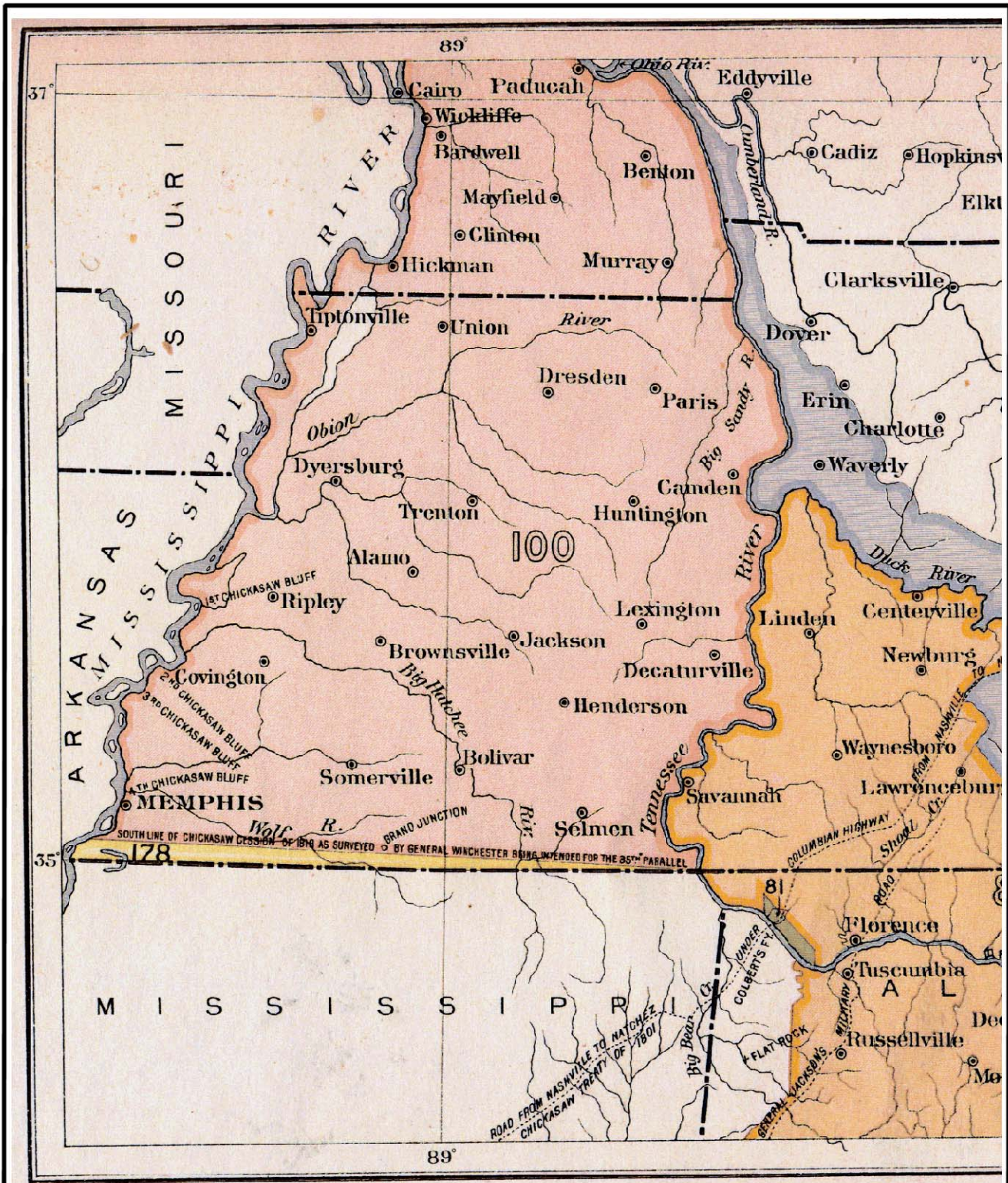
In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Chickasaw lived in the eastern counties of present-day north central Mississippi, mainly Pontotoc and Lee counties southwest of Tupelo. Early European sources described the Tombigbee and the Yazoo/Tallahatchie rivers as rising in Chickasaw country and bearing their name (Margry 1879-1888, Vol. 3:180; Jefferys 1760:153). There is some indication that the Chickasaw migrated to this area from the east, some towns being established as late as 1700 (Brightman and Wallace 2004:478-479; Nutt 1947:35). The journals of the expedition of Hernando De Soto described towns in 1540 which were apparently Chickasaw. The exact location of these towns is still under debate, but most scholarship points to locations in what is today Mississippi and Alabama.

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Chickasaws claimed hunting territory north to the Tennessee–Cumberland divide and west to the lower Ohio River and the Mississippi River. Hunting and military parties traveled in these areas (Brightman and Wallace 2004:478).

Throughout the colonial period, most Chickasaw were aligned with the British, although there was a small group of French-allied Chickasaws. After France ceded its holdings east of the Mississippi to England in 1762-1763, the Chickasaw made formal treaties with the British. By this time, they had absorbed remnants of many tribes including the Napissa (Swanton 1946:158), Taposa, Ibitoupa, and a branch of the Chakchiuma (Brightman and Wallace 2004:491).

### **4.14.2.2 Treaties**

In the Treaty of 1816, signed at Old Town, Mississippi, on October 19, 1816 (ratified October 19, 1818), the Chickasaw were asked to “cede to the United States of America ... all claim or title which the said nation has to the land lying north of the south boundary of the State of Tennessee, which is bounded south by the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, and which lands, hereby ceded lies within the following boundary, viz: Beginning on the Tennessee River, about 35 miles, by water, below Colonel George Colbert’s ferry, where the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the same, thence due west, with said degree of north latitude to where it cuts the Mississippi River at or near Chickasaw Bluffs, thence up the said Mississippi River, to the mouth of the Ohio, thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of the Tennessee river, thence up the Tennessee river to the place of beginning” (Figure 4-8) (Kappler 1904:174-175; Royce 1899:694-695).



scale altered

**Figure 4-8**  
**Session 100, Map 56 Parts of Tennessee and Alabama**  
 (Royce 1899)



Although the creek after which the Treaty of October 20, 1832 is named is spelled Pontotock Creek, the treaty is named the Treaty of Pontitock (Kappler 1904:356; Royce 1899:738-739). This treaty included the cession of all remaining Chickasaw land east of the Mississippi to the United States. The Chickasaws ceded “all the land which they own on the east side of the Mississippi River” (Kappler 1904:356). Since the Chickasaws had ceded their holdings in the State of Tennessee in 1816, the remaining land was located in the State of Mississippi (Figure 4-2) (Royce 1899:738-739).

In the Chickasaw Treaty of Hopewell, signed in 1786, the United States had defined this Chickasaw territory as bounded on the west by the “Mississippi, thence down the same to the Choctaw line or Natches District, eastwardly as far as the Chickasaws claimed, lived on and hunted on” on November 29, 1782 (Kappler 1904:14; Royce 1899:650-651). November 29, 1782 was the last day of British dominion before the signing of the preliminary Treaty of Paris, relinquishing control of West Florida from Great Britain to the United States. The Chickasaw-Choctaw boundary, a northwest to southeast line beginning on the east bank of the Mississippi River opposite the mouth of the St. Francis, had been set in an agreement with the British and Choctaws in 1765.

The 1832 Treaty of Pontitock stated “It is agreed that the boundary line between the Choctaw and the Chickasaw country, as formerly owned by them east of the Mississippi shall be definitely ascertained and established” (Royce 1899:738). The government agreed “to have the whole country surveyed ...as soon thereafter as may be practical, to have the same prepared for sale” (Washburn 1973:2449). The northern county line of Coahoma County, Mississippi, may follow the old Chickasaw-Choctaw boundary.

#### **4.14.2.3 Emigration During the Indian Removal**

The first group to travel west, after the Chickasaws had ceded their homeland east of the Mississippi and agreed to move to Indian Territory, was an exploration party in 1833. They crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis and traveled overland to what is today North Little Rock via the Military Road (Foreman 1937:199-200). Major removals occurred in 1837. The first party of 500 crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis on July 4, 1837, and traveled overland to North Little Rock on the Military Road, crossing the White River at Mouth of the Cache (near present-day Clarendon Arkansas) by ferry. By 1837, there was a bridge at Rock Roe (Foreman 1937:207; Horne 2006:39) (Figure 4-9).



scale unknown

**Figure 4-9**  
**Chickasaw Trail: Routes Traveled by the Chickasaws**  
**Across Arkansas During the Removal Period**  
 (Horne 2006:iii)





In November 1837, a large number of Chickasaws gathered at Memphis. They were to take steamboats across Arkansas; many would not board the boats because they had heard of the tragedy of the sinking of the steamboat *Monmouth* that had taken the lives of over 300 Creek Indian emigrants. Only 3,001 of the 5,338 people at Memphis could be induced to travel by water (Foreman 1937:213). Those who went by boat traveled down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River and up the Arkansas River to Fort Smith.

Some 1,000 people, 5,000 horses, and several wagons and teams of oxen traveled overland to North Little Rock via the Military Road (Horne 2006:39-40). In December, a large number of emigrants left Memphis, 224 people traveling in the steamboat *Fox*. About 1,600 people and 1,000 horses and oxen went overland on the Military Road. They encountered tremendous difficulties in the swamps between Memphis and Strong's Trading Post; some were so weary, they completed the journey to Indian Territory by boat (Foreman 1932:214).

Strong's Trading Post was at the junction of the military road from Memphis to Little Rock and the Arkansas Post-St. Louis road. In 1820, William Strong had bought the land that had been granted to the Cherokees by the Spanish for the principal Cherokee town west of the Mississippi River. Strong built a four-story mansion and platted a town called St. Francis Town or Franklin, the first county seat of Franklin County, Arkansas, at the "point known by the name of the Old Cherokee Village" (Myers 1997:156). Village Creek State Park is situated there today.

More emigrants arrived in Indian Territory in January 1838. One group of about 130 went through Memphis to North Little Rock by the Military Road. One party of 450 crossed the Mississippi River at Helena. They are known to have planned to travel overland to Arkansas Post, cross the Arkansas River and proceed overland via North Little Rock (Foreman 1937:217; Horne 2006:40). Also in 1838, 175 people, known as the Cleanhouse Indians, traveled by steamboat from Memphis down the Mississippi River and up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post with 206 horses and oxen, thus avoiding the swamps where livestock of the previous parties had bogged down. From Arkansas Post, they went overland to North Little Rock (Foreman 1932:216).

From 1839-1850, small parties of about 1,000 people, continued to move westward at their own expense, unaccompanied by government agents. Most crossed the Mississippi River at Helena, crossed the Arkansas River at Arkansas Post, and continued to North Little Rock overland (Foreman 1932:217; Gibson 1971).

#### 4.14.2.4 Subsequent History

Today, the group is known as the Chickasaw Nation. The Chickasaw Nation first ratified a constitution on August 30, 1851, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory (Gibson 1971:255). The nation operates today under a constitution ratified on August 27, 1983, and amended June 21, 2002. The constitution provides for Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments. All officials are elected. The Tribal Legislature enacts rules and regulations pertaining to the Chickasaw Nation. The Judicial department consists of a three-member Supreme Court and lesser courts. The full constitution of the Chickasaw Nation can be found at [www.chickasaw.net/government](http://www.chickasaw.net/government).

In 2006 the current officers were as follows.

- Governor: Bill Anoatubby
- Lieutenant Governor: Jefferson Keel
- Legislature:
  - Beth Leake Alexander, Panola District #1
  - D. Scott Colbert, Tishomingo District #1
  - Lila Dean McManus, Pontotoc District #4
  - Holly Easterling, Pontotoc District #1
  - Judy Goforth Parker, Pontotoc District #2
  - Linda Briggs, Pickens District #3
  - Mary Jo Greene, Pontotoc District #5
  - Stephen Woods, Tishomingo District #3
  - Timothy Colbert, Tishomingo District #2
  - Wanda Scott, Pickens District #4
  - Wilson Seawright, Pickens District #1

#### Address (2006):

Chickasaw Nation

P.O. Box 1548

Ada, OK 74821

[www.chickasaw.net](http://www.chickasaw.net)

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**SHAWNEE TRIBE**

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## **4.15 THE ABSENTEE SHAWNEE TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA**

Governor: Kenneth Blanchard

Tribal Contact: Jennifer Ozahwah

NAGPRA Representative: Karen Kaniatobe

The tribe is governed by the Absentee-Shawnee Executive Committee which consists of five tribal members—the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Representative, all of whom are elected by the general membership.

### **4.15.1 Summaries**

In 1825, the Shawnee Tribe ceded their 1793 Spanish land grant just north of Cape Girardeau comprising 25 square miles to the United States government (<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/Vol2/treaties/sha0262.htm>). While this land was technically just outside the boundaries of the Memphis District, a closer historical review of the period strongly suggests the Shawnees as having a claim to an interest in the region due to activities that did occur within the Memphis District. These activities included trading, hunting and the establishment of other villages with Spanish government sanction.

In addition, a subsequent and less specific revised treaty (Section 4.2.1.1) does establish that Absentee Shawnee are affiliated with the Memphis District through an 1832 Act of Congress that “authorized treaties to extinguish title” to their lands in the Cape Girardeau, Missouri area. The land ceded to the United States between October 24<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>, 1832 at Castor Hill in St. Louis by Shawnee tribal representatives and Commissioner William Clark included some territory now within the boundaries of the Memphis District.

Members of Shawnee tribe had traded with Pierre Laclede of St. Louis at least as early as 1766, but mostly stayed on the east side of the Mississippi River. It was under the leadership of Louis Lorimer, French Canadian and a British ally during the American Revolution that large bands of Shawnee (and Delaware) were led to the Missouri side of the Mississippi River (Morrow 1981:149-150).

After first settling in the vicinity of St. Genevieve (Big Shawnee Springs near the town of St. Mary’s) in about 1787, Lorimier moved six years later with the Shawnee further south near Cape Girardeau. The location of two principal Shawnee villages was visited by the French Military Engineer, Nicolas de Finiels, in 1797:

The first of these villages is located five or six leagues [15-18 miles] from Cape Girardeau along the road to Ste. Genevieve, and the second is five or six leagues farther

up the same route. Both of them are on high ground some distance from the river and are inhabited by the Shawnees (Finiels 1989:34).

During Spanish rule, southeast Missouri was vulnerable to both Osage Tribe and growing American incursion. In 1793, in an attempt to counter the threat, Baron de Carondelet officially authorized Louis Lorimier to settle the members of Shawnee Tribe (some of which would become known as Absentee Shawnee) “in the province of Louisiana, on the Mississippi between the Missouri and the Arkansas [rivers].” Smaller numbers of these Indians started relocating to the area as early as 1784, but following a bitter military defeat to the Americans leading to the 1795 Treaty of Greenville, a larger migration became a logical move for these tribes (Workers 1998:35).

Even during Spanish and French rule of the upper Louisiana region, however, American settlers had already begun to immigrate to the area. The influence of agriculturalist orientated American emigrants in the late 1700s caused the decline of the fur trade economy that had sustained friendly relations between the Shawnee and their European neighbors (Morrow 1980:244). Shortly after the War of 1812, this trend only accelerated and unlike the Creole traders who were able to live with the Shawnee in relative peace, the American’s desire for crop land made the Indians disposable (Faragher 1998:317).

As early as 1782, American commandant of Upper Louisiana, Captain Amos Stoddard, noted “a considerable number” of Shawnee, along with Delaware and Cherokee, were constructing villages along the St. Francis and White rivers. The work had been “authorized by the Spanish government” (Ekberg 1985:91n11). Following the War of 1812, even more Shawnee (and Delaware) left Cape Girardeau and moved southwest to these areas (Faragher 1998:317). An unfortunate consequence to this move, however, was that it placed the Shawnee much closer to the 1811 New Madrid earthquake and aftershocks and resulted in great disruption (Penick 1981:121, 123). By the mid- to late- 1820s, most Shawnee had left southeast Missouri for Kansas land they had acquired through ceding their Spanish Land claims, others, like Black Bob’s Band, were seeking places of solitude away from their distant Ohio Shawnee peoples and Euro-American settlers.

#### **4.15.1.1 Summary of Dates by County**

A special report titled, *Holocene Human Adaptations in the Missouri Prairie-Timberlands* (Wood et al 1995), discusses the Mississippi Valley (between Cape Girardeau and Kaskaskia) as an area that became home to “a number of displaced eastern Indians, especially in the last decade of the 1700s” (including the Shawnee). The report, however, states that, “Archeologically and collectively, these different groups are almost invisible; only a few of their sites have been found and investigated, and only a cursory history is available for most of them” (Wood et al 1995:83). If this is true of the area to the north of Cape



Girardeau where the majority of the Shawnee lived, then their footprint further south and west (the area within the Memphis District) is likely just as sparse.

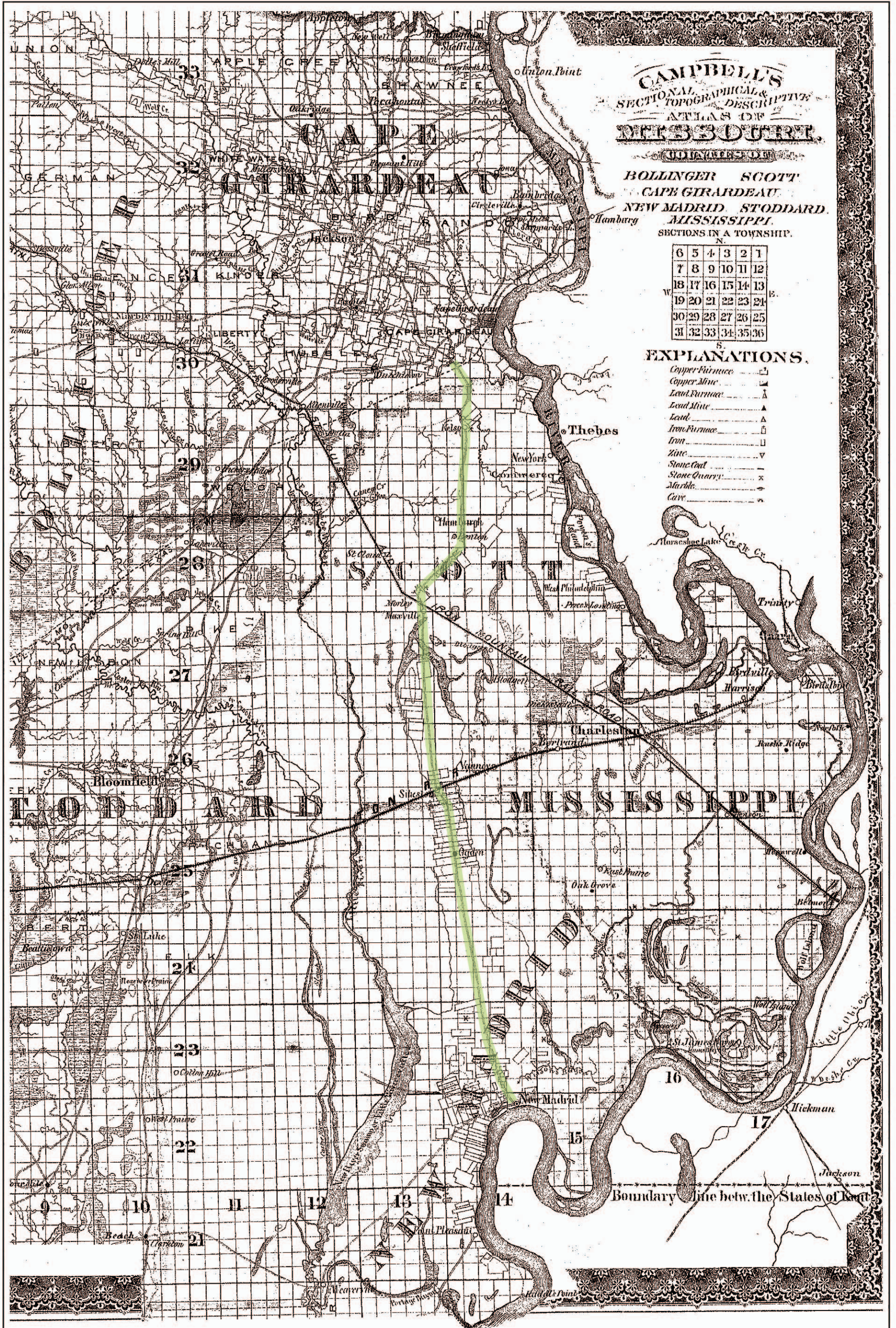
A road or “trace” ran between the Apple Creek village (just north of Cape Girardeau) roughly along present day U.S. Highway 61 down to New Madrid (Figure 4-10) (Campbell 1873). This was an Indian thoroughfare and later was adapted by Euro-American settlers and called “El Camino Real” (Martha Wood 1944:21). A journal kept in 1793-1795 by Louis Lorimier demonstrates the fluidity of movement throughout this region using both waterways (the Mississippi River) and this “overland” route (Houck 1909).

**New Madrid County, Missouri:** “Shawnees, Delawares and Creeks settled near New Madrid. Moving later into the interior, they established the Muscogee Town Complex and trading networks for New Madrid, Little Prairie and Point Pleasant”(Morrow 1981:150). Muscogee Town was on the St. Francis River (Morrow 1980:248) and may have been in Dunklin County (see below). According to Lynn Morrow, the site of New Madrid was originally a Delaware town “and Shawnee were evident farther down river” (Morrow 1980:241).

**Dunklin County, Missouri:** In 1792, Amos Stoddard mentions Shawnee villages along the St. Francis River (Ekberg 1985:91n11). In February 1794, Louis Lorimier notes in his journal that he received a messenger “from the village of the Rivi’ere St. Francois” (Houck 1909:72). There was more than one Shawnee/Delaware village along the St. Francis River. One identifiable location was located on the site of the current town of Kennett (Workers 1998:36, 528). One historian claims there were two Shawnee villages “...along the St. Francis River, near the border with Arkansas” (Warren 2005:75). One of these was likely the Kennett town site.

**Stoddard County, Missouri:** In 1835, Wapepillose was “chief of the Shawnee village where Bloomfield now stands (Houck 1909:74; Workers 1998:36). A local history places the Shawnee village on Castor River near the town of Leora (10 miles north-northwest of Bloomfield, also in Stoddard County) and that Bloomfield was a Delaware camp (Cramer 1972:25).

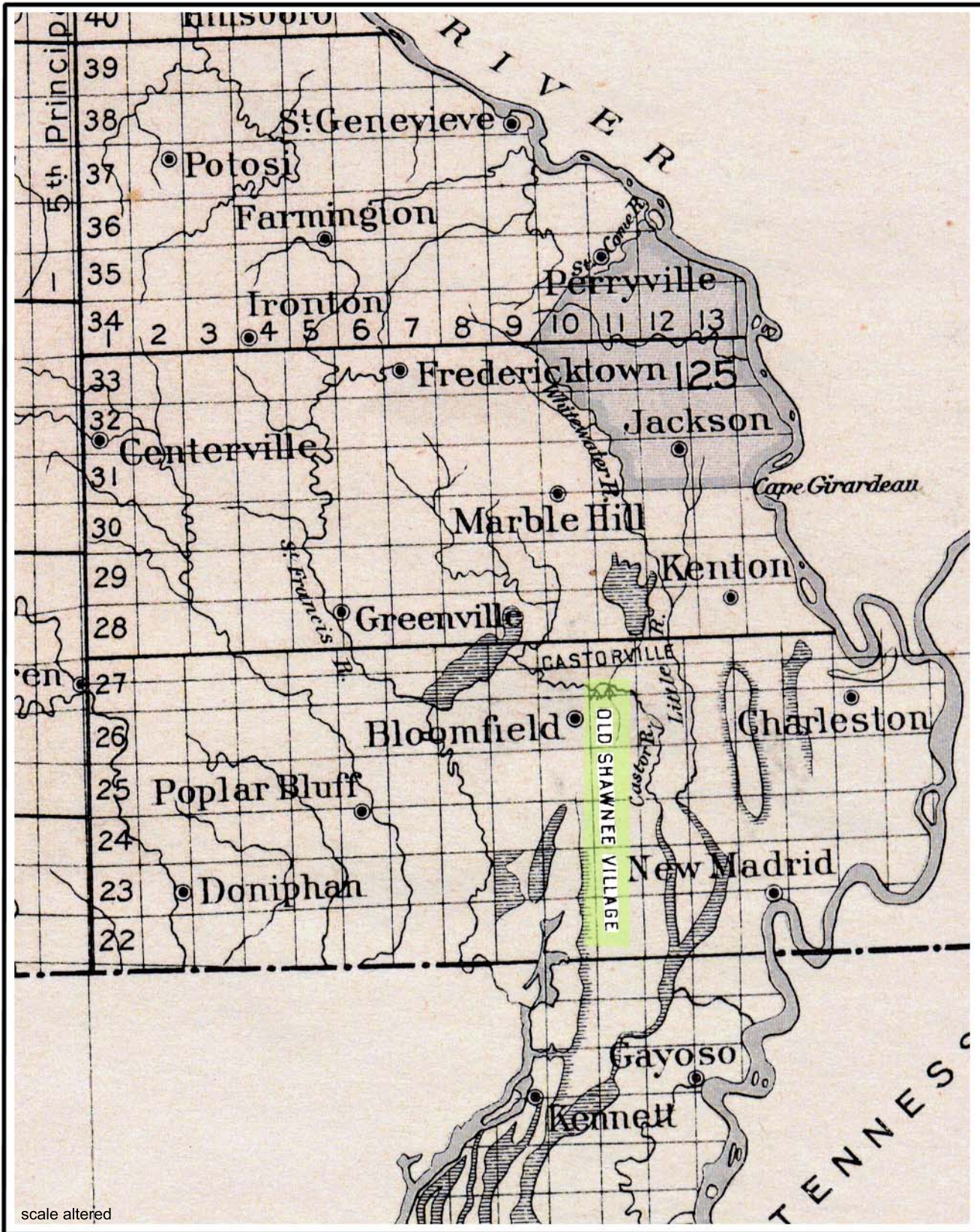
The Royce map (Figure 4-11), however, labels the “Old Shawnee Village” as just north-northeast of Bloomfield and on the south bank of the Castor River (Royce 1899).



Highway 61 / Trace between Apple Creek Village and New Madrid



**Figure 4-10**  
**1873 Missouri Atlas**  
(Campbell 1873)



**Figure 4-11**  
**"Old Shawnee Village," Missouri 2**  
 (Royce 1899)



**Wayne County, Missouri:** “In 1819 300 Indians were on Cane Creek...where they remained three more years” (Cramer 1972:25). Only part of Wayne County is in the Memphis District and there is not enough information about this site to determine if it was within the Memphis District’s boundaries or not. It is also not clear if these “Indians” were Shawnee, members of another tribe, or a mixed group.

#### **4.15.1.2 Applicable Watersheds**

Mississippi River

St. Francis River

#### **4.15.2 Cultural History**

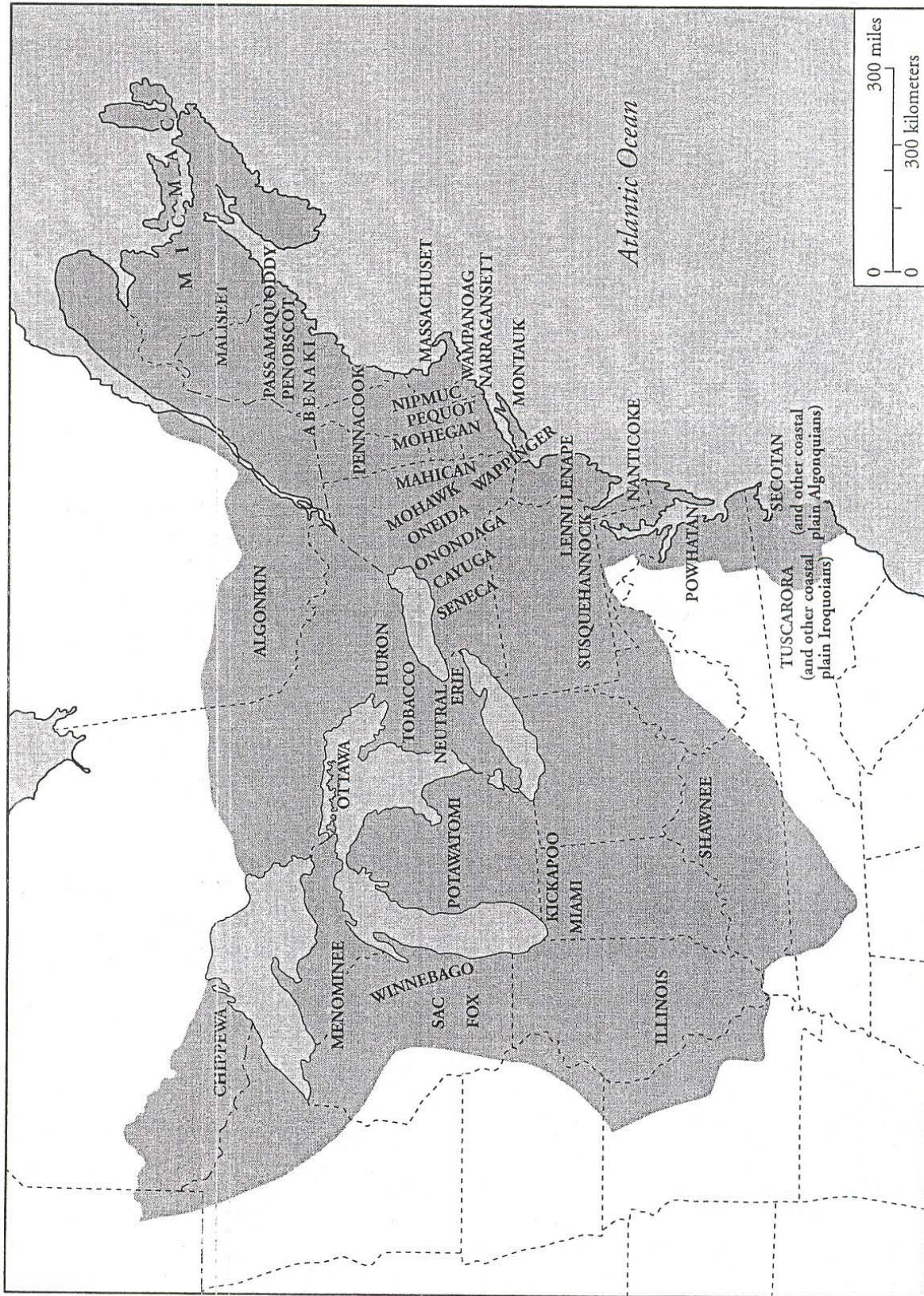
##### **4.15.2.1 Colonial Historic Location**

The Shawnee from an Algonquian word meaning “southerners” (Hightower-Langston 2003:287) were located in the southern most part of what has been classified as the “Northeast Culture Area” (Waldman 2000:33-34). Residing in parts of modern Tennessee and Kentucky, the Shawnee were on the fringe, just outside what would later become the Memphis District (Figure 4-12).

Placing tribal identity in a single geographic location for the Shawnee is difficult. In the late Colonial period, the “Western Shawnee” voluntarily relocated themselves west of the Mississippi River to Missouri at the request of the Spanish government; two other competing Shawnee leaders remained in Ohio. Black Hoof, known for being a “peace chief” for his dealings with the United States, and his rival, Tenskwatawa (the Shawnee Prophet), along with his brother Tecumseh, were leaders of the pan-Indian movement. The Shawnee living in Missouri rejected association with both Ohio groups (Sugden 1997:211; Warren 2005:80). Both Black Hoof and Tenskwatawa saw the

...Shawnees as a group of semiautonomous villages rather than a single, distinct tribal group from the beginning of time. And in more than fifty years of incessant warfare with Europeans, the Shawnee divisions had become even more independent and decentralized (Warren 2005:15).

Perhaps fewer complexities were found in the friendly relationship that existed between the Shawnee and Delaware people. The friendship between the two tribes dates back to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century (Clark 1823:68), during the late colonial era, the Shawnees and Delawares became more closely associated and coordinated their activities (Ekberg 1985:91). Later, in southeastern Missouri, the Shawnee and Delaware continued to work closely together but maintained separate villages (Workers 1998:35).



**Figure 4-12**  
**The Northeast Culture Area**  
 (Royce 1899)



#### 4.15.2.2 Traditional History

Two accounts were found which provide an unofficial American Indian perspective relevant to this study. The first titled “Shawnee Tribe, Brief History Narrative” (no date or author cited) was distributed at the Memphis District’s October 2005 Tribal Consultation meeting. The other source is from Lee Sultzman’s website *Shawnee History* (<http://www.tolatsga.org/shaw.html>). They both agree materially with most of these findings, especially the significance of the Shawnee presence in southeast Missouri. The “Shawnee Tribe, Brief History Narrative” refers to Black Bob as being the leader of the Cape Girardeau Shawnee at the time of their removal. They both amplify the activities of Black Bob’s Band at the end of the Missouri period and thereafter until they reunited in 1863 with the Absentee Shawnee who had already left Kansas for Oklahoma.

The context and importance of Shawnee historical geography is brilliantly found in Sultzman’s statement that,

By 1800 the Hathawekela, Kispokotha, and Piqua were in Missouri, and only the Chillicothe and Mequachake remained in Ohio. After fighting Shawnee in Ohio for 30 years, most Kentucky frontiersmen would have found it difficult to believe there were more Shawnee in Missouri than Ohio in 1795 (<http://www.tolatsga.org/shaw.html>).

#### 4.15.2.3 Treaties

In 1792, the Spanish government under Governor Carondelet issued “a license to conduct commerce with the Delaware and Shawnee tribes” including exclusive trading privileges between the Arkansas and Missouri rivers to Louis Lorimier (Ekberg 1985:92). The first important document relative to specific land holdings in Missouri for the Shawnee was a grant they received from the Spanish government in 1793. This grant was comprised of a 25 square mile tract of land just north of Cape Girardeau (to be shared with the Delaware) that is just outside the Memphis District boundaries. This property became the base of operations for the Shawnees as they later established villages to the south and southwest (within the Memphis District). The property was referenced directly by treaty to include other less defined areas. To his credit, United States Indian Commissioner William Clark staunchly defended the Shawnee’s right to compensation for their Spanish land claims near Cape Girardeau in opposition to those that wanted to remove them without any remuneration. In 1816, Clark went to the St. Louis city recorder’s office and located the original January 4, 1793 Spanish land title “to the consternation of the Missouri legislature” (Warren 2005:82). Villages specified in the Spanish land grant and other settlement sites were shown on William Clark’s 1823 map (Figure 4-13) (Clark 1823).

The Shawnee living in Missouri executed two treaties with the Americans. The first was in 1825 (<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/Vol2/treaties/sha0262.htm>) and only stipulates the 25 square



mile Spanish land grant north of Cape Girardeau. A second treaty was signed in 1832 that was intended to correct the neglect of not compensating the Lenni Lenape (Delaware) in the earlier treaty; significant to this report was the agreement reached in the second treaty to relocate from other areas the Shawnee that were living within Missouri and the Arkansas territory. An excerpt of the 1832 treaty is provided below; note that the last two articles pertain to areas of Shawnee settlement that would have been within the Memphis District.

*Articles of a treaty made and entered into at Castor Hill, in the county of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, this twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, between William Clark, Frank J. Allen and Nathan Kouns, Commissioners on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Warriors and Counsellors of the Shawnoes and Delawares, late of Cape Girardeau, in behalf of their respective bands, of the other part.*

WHEREAS parts of the Shawanoe and Delaware nations of Indians, did settle on lands near the town of Cape Girardeau, under a permission from the Spanish Government given to said Shawanoes and Delawares by the Baron de Carondelet, dated the fourth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, on which lands the Delawares resided until the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, at which period, from various causes, it became necessary for them to remove, leaving their fields and improvements: And whereas, lands have been assigned to the said Tribes by Treaties, viz: with the Shawanoes of the seventh November one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and with the Delawares of the twenty-fourth September one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine...

ARTICLE 1.

The Delawares and Shawanoes late of Cape Girardeau, hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their lands within the State of Missouri, and also all claims which they may have against the United States for loss of property and for improvements which they have made up to the present time.

ARTICLE 4.

To enable the Shawanoes who are parties to this Treaty, to remove immediately all the bands of their Tribe who are settled in the Territory of Arkansas...

(<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/Vol2/treaties/sha0370.htm#mn6>).

#### **4.15.2.4 Subsequent History**

A portion of the people, who would come to be known as “Loyal” and “Absentee Shawnee” after their Missouri experience, originally came from the Piqua division. These “western Shawnee” supported neither the efforts of the peace maker Chief Black Hoof in Ohio nor his rival Tecumseh, the pan-Indian movement leader (Warren 2005:70). Even though by 1795, the Shawnee living in Missouri for a time outnumbered their eastern counterparts, their history has been largely forgotten. They came to settle in



Missouri because they wanted to avoid what they saw as negative influences of living under American rule (Warren 2005:71-72).

Following the Louisiana Purchase, American incursions became more and more intolerable to the Shawnee and they gradually began moving south and west of Cape Girardeau into smaller villages “in the swampy mosquito-ridden country along the St. Francis River” (Warren 2005:83). This was done on their own well before their 1825 treaty with the United States.

When the time of Removal did come for the Shawnee living in southeastern Missouri in the mid- to late-1820s, there became a geographic division among the western Shawnee. The “Black Bob Band of Shawnee” who would come to be associated later with the “Absentee Shawnee” did not want to relocate to Kansas with the other Shawnee; this was especially true for those coming from east of the Mississippi for whom they had lost a sense of kinship due to generations of physical separation. They also complained that the climate in Kansas was “colder than we have been accustomed to, or wish to live in” (Faragher 1998:304). While other of the Shawnee left southeastern Missouri beginning in 1826, the Black Bob Band held out until 1833 when President Andrew Jackson ultimately rejected their appeal to stay in the region. At that point, some relocated to Kansas, but others opted for self-imposed exile in the Missouri Ozark country away from the other Shawnee people for a time (Faragher 1998:324). The Absentee Shawnee are federally recognized as the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma with headquarters in Shawnee, Oklahoma (Waldman 2000:299).

**Current Officers (2007):**

Governor: Kenneth Blanchard

Tribal Contact: Jennifer Onzahwah

Lieutenant Governor: Scott Miller

Treasurer: Ewell Longhorn

Secretary: Steve Johnson

Representative: Cynthia Carpenter

**Address:**

ABSENTEE SHAWNEE TRIBE

Governor Kenneth Blanchard

2025 S. Gordon Cooper Drive

Shawnee, OK 74801

Phone: (405) 275-4030

Fax: (405) 275-5637

[www.astribe.com](http://www.astribe.com)

## **4.16 THE SHAWNEE TRIBE (LOYAL SHAWNEE)**

Chairman: Ron Sparkman

THPO: Rebecca Hawkins

### **4.16.1 Summaries**

The history of the Loyal Shawnee was shared with the Absentee Shawnee during their residence in Southeast Missouri (see 4.15).

By the mid- to late-1820s, most Shawnee were leaving southeast Missouri. Traders William Gillis and Joseph Philibert led many of those who became known as Loyal Shawnee to the upper White River area (Morrow 1980:249); they eventually made their way to United States government appointed Kansas lands.

#### **4.16.1.1 Summary of Dates by County**

For the counties of significance for the Shawnee Tribe during the historic period see section 4.15.1.1

#### **4.16.1.2 Applicable Watersheds**

See 4.15.1.2

### **4.16.2 Cultural History**

#### **4.16.2.1 Colonial Historic Location**

See 1.15.2.1

#### **4.16.2.2 Traditional History**

The following concise history of the Loyal Shawnee is taken from the Tribe's official website (<http://www.shawnee-tribe.com/history.htm#>):

The Shawnees are an Eastern Woodlands tribe pushed west by white encroachment. In 1793, some of the Shawnee Tribe's ancestors received a Spanish land grant at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. After the 1803 Louisiana Purchase brought this area under American control, some Cape Girardeau Shawnees went west to Texas and Old Mexico and later moved to the Canadian River in southern Oklahoma, becoming the Absentee Shawnee Tribe.

The 1817 Treaty of Fort Meigs granted the Shawnees still in northwest Ohio three reservations: Wapakoneta, Hog Creek, and Lewistown. By 1824, about 800 Shawnees lived in Ohio and 1,383 lived in Missouri. In 1825, Congress ratified a treaty with the Cape Girardeau Shawnees ceding their Missouri lands for a 1.6 million-acre reservation in eastern Kansas. After the Indian Removal Act of 1830, the

Ohio Shawnees on the Wapakoneta and Hog Creek reservations signed a treaty with the United States giving them lands on the Kansas Reservation.

The Lewistown Reservation Shawnees, together with their Seneca allies and neighbors, signed a separate treaty with the federal government in 1831 and moved directly to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). The Lewistown Shawnees became the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, while their Seneca allies became the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1854, the United States government decimated the Kansas Reservation to 160,000 acres. This, coupled with the brutal abuses perpetrated against them by white settlers during and after the Civil War, forced the Kansas Shawnees to relocate to Cherokee Nation in northeastern Oklahoma. The 1854 Shawnee Reservation in Kansas was never formally extinguished and some Shawnee families retain their Kansas allotments today. The federal government caused the former Kansas Shawnees and the Cherokees to enter into a formal agreement in 1869, whereby the Shawnees received allotments and citizenship in the Cherokee Nation.

The Shawnees settled in and around White Oak, Bird Creek (Sperry), and Hogan Creek (Fairland), maintaining separate communities and separate cultural identities. Known as the Cherokee Shawnees, they would also later be called the Loyal Shawnees. Initial efforts begun in the 1980s to separate the Shawnee Tribe from Cherokee Nation culminated when Congress enacted Public Law 106-568, the Shawnee Tribe Status Act of 2000, which restored the Shawnee Tribe to its position as a sovereign Indian nation.

#### **4.16.2.3 Treaties**

See 1.15.2.3

#### **4.16.2.4 Subsequent History**

The Loyal and Absentee Shawnee Tribes shared a common history (see 1.15.2.4) until the time of removal did come for their removal from southeastern Missouri in the mid- to late- 1820s when a geographic division developed among the Western Shawnee. Those that would become known as Loyal Shawnee migrated through the Ozarks of southwestern Missouri to government lands in Kansas. Encroaching white settlers brutally oppressed these people and they were relocated once again to Oklahoma.

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www.shawneetribe.com

Also

P.O. Box 860114

Shawnee KS 66826

Phone: (913) 284-6635

Fax: (918) 542-2922

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Workers of the Writer's Program

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## **ADDITIONAL TRIBES**

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## 4.17 THE DELAWARE NATION

President: Kerry Holton

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer: Tamara Francis

### 4.17.1 Summaries

The Delaware Nation is affiliated with the Memphis District through an 1832 Act of Congress that “authorized treaties to extinguish title” to their lands in the Cape Girardeau, Missouri area. The land ceded to the United States between October 24 and 29, 1832 at Castor Hill in St. Louis by Delaware tribal representatives and Commissioner William Clark included some territory now within the boundaries of the Memphis District.

A special report titled, *Holocene Human Adaptations in the Missouri Prairie-Timberlands* (Wood, et al 1995), discusses the Mississippi Valley (between Cape Girardeau and Kaskaskia) as an area that became home to “a number of displaced eastern Indians, especially in the last decade of the 1700s” (including the Delaware). The report, however, states that, “Archeologically and collectively, these different groups are almost invisible; only a few of their sites have been found and investigated, and only a cursory history is available for most of them” (Wood et al 1995). If this is true of the area to the north of Cape Girardeau where the majority of the Delaware lived, then their footprint in the Memphis District is likely as sparse.

A road or “trace” ran between the Apple Creek village (just north of Cape Girardeau) roughly along present day U.S. Highway 61 down to New Madrid (Figure 4-10) (Campbell 1873). This was an Indian thoroughfare and later was adapted by Euro-American settlers and called “El Camino Real” (Martha Wood 1944:21). A journal kept in 1793-1795 by Louis Lorimier demonstrates the fluidity of movement throughout this region using both waterways (the Mississippi River) and this “overland” route (Houck 1908).

#### 4.17.1.1 Summary of Dates by County

**Dunklin County, Missouri:** In 1792, Amos Stoddard mentions Shawnee villages along the St. Francis River (Ekberg 1985:91n11). In February 1794, Louis Lorimier notes in his journal that he received a messenger “from the village of the Rivi’ere St. Francois” (Houck 1909:72). There was more than one Shawnee/Delaware village along the St. Francis River. One identifiable location was located on the site of the current town of Kennett (Workers 1998:36, 528). One historian claims there were two Shawnee villages “...along the St. Francis River, near the border with Arkansas” (Warren 2005:75). One of these was likely the Kennett town site.

**Mississippi County, Missouri:** In 1789, “a Delaware village on the Chepoosa or St. John bayou in what is now Mississippi county” was found (Houck 1908:106).

**New Madrid County, Missouri:** After 1793 to the early 1820s near the trading post established in 1783 by Francois and Joseph Le Sieur at New Madrid was “a large Delaware Indian town on the margin of an extensive prairie upon which were several other Indian villages” (Houck 1908, 106; Workers 1998:457).

“Shawnees, Delawares and Creeks settled near New Madrid. Moving later into the interior, they established the Muscogee Town Complex and trading networks for New Madrid, Little Prairie and Point Pleasant”(Morrow 1981:150). Muscogee Town was on the St. Francis River (Morrow 1980:248) and may have been in Dunklin County (see below). According to Lynn Morrow, the site of New Madrid was originally a Delaware town “and Shawnee were evident farther down river” (Morrow 1980:241).

**Stoddard County, Missouri:** A local historian writes that Bloomfield was a Delaware camp (Cramer 1972:25).

**Wayne County, Missouri:** “In 1819 300 Indians were on Cane Creek...where they remained three more years” (Cramer 1972:25). Only part of Wayne County is in the Memphis District; there is not enough information about this site to determine if it was within the Memphis District’s boundaries or not. It is also not clear if these “Indians” were Delaware, members of another tribe or a mixed group.

**Scott, Bollinger, and Wayne counties, Missouri:** The Delaware tribe members who were removed in the Jacksonian era from Indiana may have passed through the Memphis District on their way to the James Fork. Many of them camped for the winter by the Current River in the area of Carter and Shannon counties, Missouri on a direct line from the northern boundaries of the Memphis District (Weslager 1972:361-362).

#### **4.17.1.2 Applicable Watersheds**

Mississippi River

St. Francis River

St. John’s Bayou

## **4.17.2 Cultural History**

### **4.17.2.1 Colonial Historic Location**

“Lenape or Leni Lenape means ‘human beings’ or ‘real people’ in their language. The English referred to them as the Delaware because of their nearness to the Delaware River...In the northeast, the Lenape may have resided originally around Labrador, where they were united with the *Shawnee* and *Nanticoke*. They eventually migrated to the eastern Great Lakes region...By the time of European contact, their lands extended from North Carolina to New York” (Figure 4-12) (Hightower-Langston 2003:214-215; Waldman 2000).

### **4.17.2.2 Traditional History**

With a new war threatening, the Delaware decided their old villages in east central Ohio were vulnerable and relocated most of them to northwestern Ohio and southern Indiana. The new locations were crowded, and the Delaware habit of hunting for profit created friction with neighboring tribes. Some of the Delaware and Shawnee peace factions separated from the militants in 1784 and moved to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri in Spanish Louisiana. The Spanish found them useful as a buffer against the Americans and protection against “Osage horse thieves.” In 1788, the Spanish governor sent emissaries to the Shawnee and Delaware in Ohio inviting others to immigrate, and in 1793, Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish governor of Louisiana, made a formal land grant (25 square miles) at Cape Girardeau to the Missouri Shawnee and Delaware. They remained here until 1807 when American settlement began in the area. By 1815, most of the Cape Girardeau Delaware and Shawnee (Absentee Delaware and Shawnee) had left for Texas where they were welcomed by Spanish government as a defense against Comanche raiders. The departure of these moderates left the Delaware and Shawnee war factions in control back in Ohio (excerpts from Lee Sultzman, <http://www.tolatsga.org/dela.html>).

### **4.17.2.3 Treaties**

The first important document relative to land holdings in Missouri for the Lenni Lenape (Delaware) was a grant they received from the Spanish government in 1793. This comprised a 25 square mile tract of land just north of Cape Girardeau (to be shared with the Shawnee) and is just outside the Memphis District Boundaries. This property became the base of operations for the Delaware as they later established villages to the south (within the Memphis District). It was referenced directly by treaty to include these less defined areas, they are listed herein. United States Indian Commissioner William Clark, staunchly defended the Delaware’s right to compensation for their Spanish land claims near Cape Girardeau in opposition to those that wanted to remove them without any remuneration. In 1816, Clark went to the St. Louis city recorder’s office and located the original January 4, 1793 Spanish land title “to the consternation of the Missouri legislature” (Warren 2005:82).

A treaty signed in 1832 was intended to correct the neglect of not compensating the Lenni Lenape (Delaware) in the earlier treaty; significant to this report, an agreement was reached to relocate from other areas the Shawnee that were living within Missouri and the Arkansas territory. An excerpt of the 1832 treaty is provided below; note that the last two articles pertain to areas of Shawnee settlement that would also have been within the Memphis District.

*Articles of a treaty made and entered into at Castor Hill, in the county of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, this twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, between William Clark, Frank J. Allen and Nathan Kouns, Commissioners on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Warriors and Counsellors of the Shawnoes and Delawares, late of Cape Girardeau, in behalf of their respective bands, of the other part.*

WHEREAS parts of the Shawanoe and Delaware nations of Indians, did settle on lands near the town of Cape Girardeau, under a permission from the Spanish Government given to said Shawanoes and Delawares by the Baron de Carondelet, dated the fourth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, on which lands the Delawares resided until the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, at which period, from various causes, it became necessary for them to remove, leaving their fields and improvements: And whereas, lands have been assigned to the said Tribes by Treaties, viz: with the Shawanoes of the seventh November one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and with the Delawares of the twenty-fourth September one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine...

ARTICLE 1.

The Delawares and Shawanoes late of Cape Girardeau, hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their lands within the State of Missouri, and also all claims which they may have against the United States for loss of property and for improvements which they have made up to the present time.

ARTICLE 4.

To enable the Shawanoes who are parties to this Treaty, to remove immediately all the bands of their Tribe who are settled in the Territory of Arkansas...

(<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/Vol2/treaties/sha0370.htm#mn6>; Prucha 1994:187).

#### **4.17.2.4 Subsequent History**

An 1825 treaty with the Shawnee notes that the Delaware had left Cape Girardeau by 1815; some had left as early as 1807 (Weslager 1972:353). In October 1818, a treaty (<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/Vol2/treaties/del0170.htm>) was signed at St. Mary, Ohio which ceded all Delaware lands in Indiana with the promise to provide them a place to live west of the Mississippi River. In 1820, 1,346 Delaware tribal members from Indiana crossed the Mississippi River at Kaskaskia, Illinois into Missouri. They gradually moved towards a prearranged site on the James River (a tributary of the White River) called "James Fork"

where they were to unite with other Delaware people including former Cape Girardeau group members Chief Paterson (who became Chief Anderson's second in command) and band captains Natcoming and Tah-whee-Lanlen (possibly Captain Ketchum) (Weslager 1972:361-362; Morrow 1981:152). Other parties briefly went to Pope County, Arkansas; still another group went to Texas and became known as "Absentee Delaware (Weslager 1972:353, 410). The 1829 treaty supersedes the 1818 treaty and moves them away from James Fork. In the early 1830s, the Delaware came to Kansas, but were displaced in 1867 when they were removed to their present headquarters in Anadarko, Oklahoma (Hightower-Langston 2003:216).

#### **Current Officers (2006):**

President Kerry Holton

The Delaware Nation is in the process of holding elections and the results are not available.

#### **Address:**

DELAWARE NATION

President Kerry Holton

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## 4.18 THE OSAGE NATION

Principal Chief: James Roan Gray

NAGPRA Program Director: Carrie V. Wilson

### 4.18.1 Summaries

The Osage are affiliated with the Memphis District by virtue of the land cession of the Osage Treaty of 1808.

#### 4.18.1.1 Summary of Dates by County

The Treaty of 1808 between the Osage tribe and the United States provided for the cession by the Osage of all land between the mouth of the Missouri River and the mouth of the Arkansas River from the Mississippi River westward to a north-south line from Fort Clark to the Arkansas River.

- ◆ Missouri counties:
  - Bollinger
  - Butler
  - Cape Girardeau
  - Dunklin
  - Mississippi
  - New Madrid
  - Pemiscot
  - Scott
  - Stoddard
  - Wayne
- ◆ Arkansas counties:
  - Arkansas
  - Clay
  - Craighead
  - Crittenden
  - Cross
  - Desha
  - Faulkner
  - Greene
  - Independence
  - Jackson
  - Lawrence
  - Woodruff

#### 4.18.1.2 Applicable Watersheds

Arkansas River

Bayou Meto

Mississippi River

St. Francis River

White River

## **4.18.2 Cultural History**

### **4.18.2.1 Colonial Location and the Treaty of 1808**

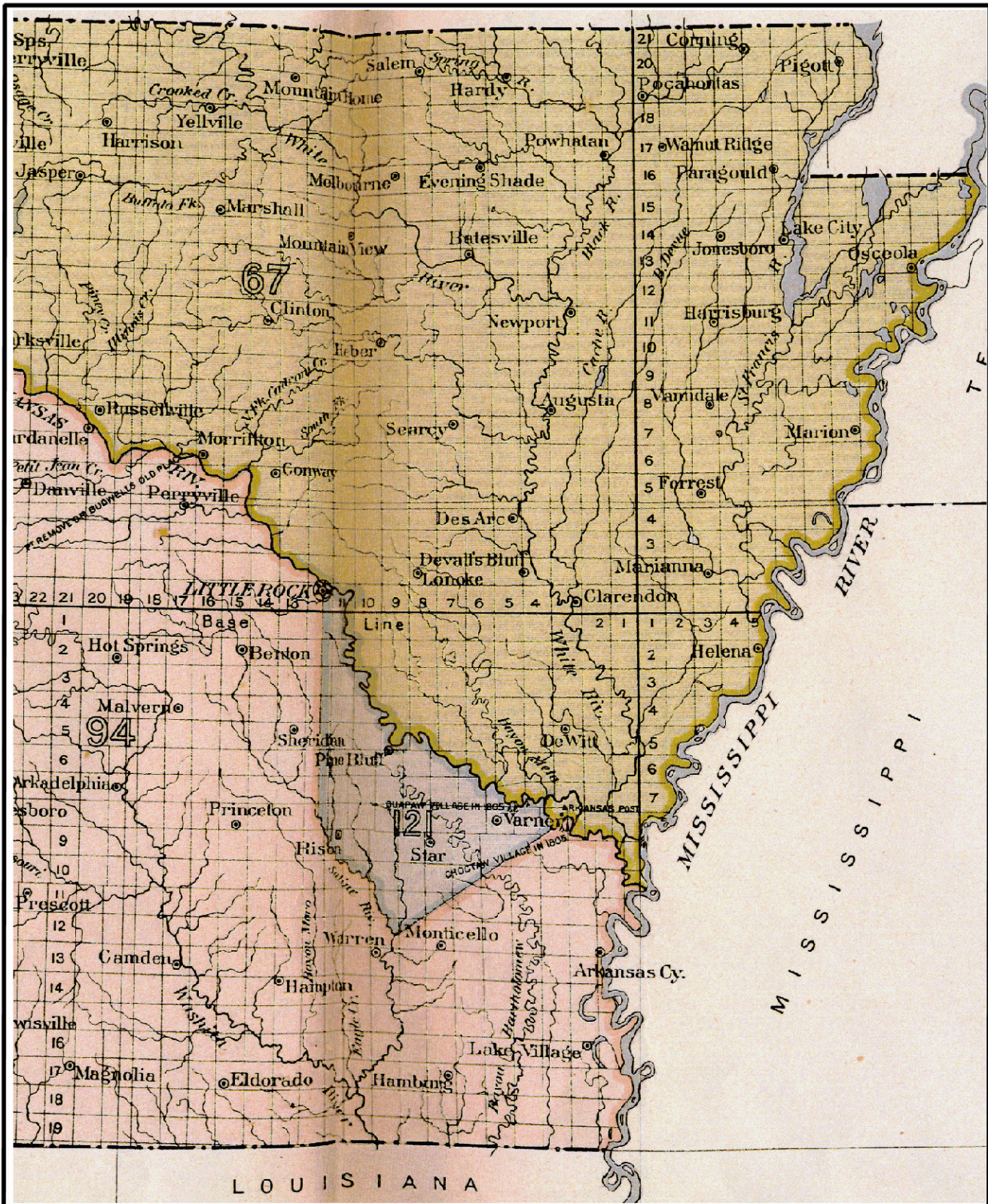
Throughout the historical era the Osage were located on the Ozark Plateau west of the Memphis District. This location is verified by the map accompanying the Quapaw Treaty of 1818. On that map, a line approximating the eastern boundary of the Ozarks is marked as “Eastern Boundary of the Osage before 1808.” The line runs from the Arkansas River near Morrillton, Arkansas, through Fruitland, Missouri, to the Mississippi River. Nonetheless, the Osage Treaty signed at Fort Clark on November 10, 1808, asked the Osage to cede lands extending eastward to all the way to the Mississippi River. The treaty concession is described as the area within a line “beginning at Fort Clark on the Missouri five miles above Fire Prairie and running thence a due south course to the river Arkansas and down the same to the Mississippi hereby ceding and relinquishing forever to the United States all the lands which lie east of said line and north of the southwardly bank of the said river Arkansas” (Figures 4-12 and 4-15) (Kappler 1904:95; Royce 1899: 676-677).

Fort Clark was also known, and is known today, as Fort Osage. It is near the town of Sibley, Missouri (named for the trader George Sibley) in Jackson County, Missouri, just east of Kansas City. Much of the territory in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain in eastern Arkansas ceded by the Osage was also ceded to the United States later by the Quapaw by the Quapaw Treaty of 1818 (Figure 4-14) (Wilson 2006, [Map Accompanying the Quapaw Treaty] 1818).

During historic times, the Osage never lived in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain and are only mentioned in the history of that area as being there for trade or on raids on Arkansas Post.

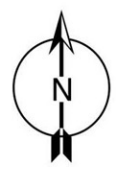
### **4.18.2.2 Subsequent History**

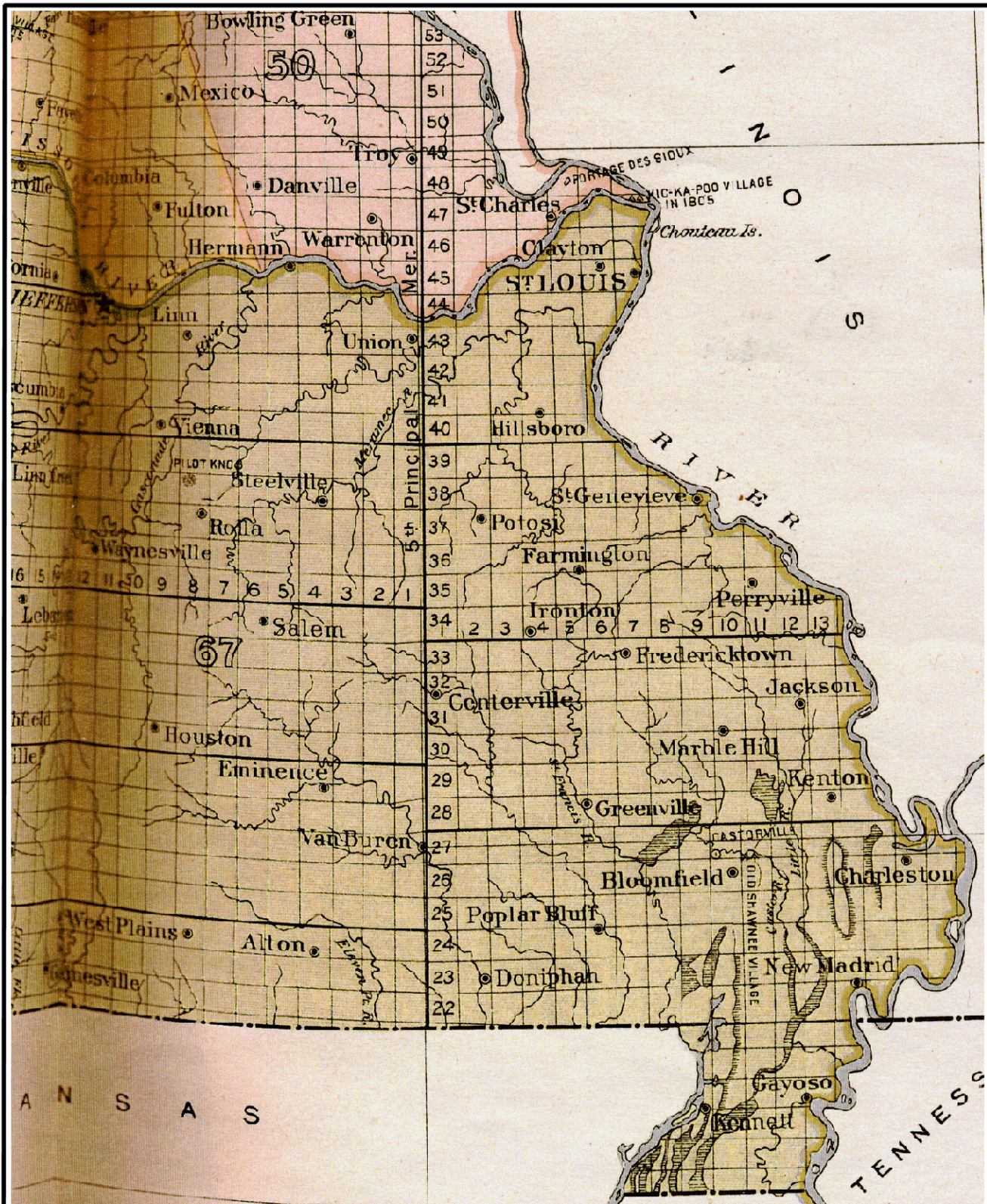
A reservation was established for the Osage which today comprises Osage County, Oklahoma. The Osage Nation headquarters are located at Pawhuska. A new Constitution was adopted in 2006 for the Osage Nation. It provides for Legislative, Judicial, and Executive branches of government. Officers are elected. The Executive branch consists of a Chief and Assistant Chief. A ten-member Osage Nation Congress enacts laws for the Osage Nation. The Congress conducts regular meetings every first and third Wednesday of each month in the Government Chambers located on the Osage Tribal Complex. The Judicial branch consists of a Supreme Court of three justices and lower courts.



scale altered

**Figure 4-14**  
**Cession 67, Map 5 Arkansas 1**  
 (Royce 1899)





scale altered

**Figure 4-15**  
**Cession 67, Map 37 Missouri 1**  
 (Royce 1899)



A complete copy of the Constitution can be found at [www.osage-tribe.com](http://www.osage-tribe.com)

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## 4.19 THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

Chief: John P. Froman

Repatriation/NAGPRA Committee Chairperson: Bud Ellis

### 4.19.1 Summaries

The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma is affiliated with the Memphis District. Land located within the Memphis District in Illinois was ceded to the United States by the Kaskaskia. Also, there was a settlement named Michigamea on the Mississippi River by Marquette and Joliet in 1673.

### 4.19.2 Cultural History

The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma is comprised of the descendents of members of a group of independent Algonquian-speaking tribes designated historically as the Illinois Confederacy. In 1854, four tribes that had been relocated to Kansas—the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Wea, and Piankashaw—united to make the Confederated Peoria.

The Peoria tribe included the Cahokias. The Kaskaskia tribe had absorbed the Michigameas and Tamaroas. All of these tribes lived in Illinois in the 1600s and 1700s. In 1803, 1818, and 1832, the Kaskaskias and Peorias had fled the encroaching Iroquois military force by moving west of the Mississippi (Callender 1978a:673).

In colonial times, the Weas and Piankashaws belonged to the Miami Nation, although they lived apart from them. The United States referred to the Weas as a separate tribe in the 1795 Treaty of Greenville. In the late 1700s and the early 1800s, the Piankashaws and the Weas worked closely together, oftentimes sharing the same villages. In 1820, the Weas sold their lands in Indiana to the United States. They joined the Piankashaws in Illinois and Missouri until 1832, when they all were removed to the reservation in Kansas (Callender 1978b: 686-687).

#### 4.19.2.1 The Location of the Michigamea

In July 1673, when the expedition of Marquette and Joliet traveled down the Mississippi River as far as the mouth of the Arkansas River, they encountered a settlement called Michigamea (*nomme Mitchigamea*) on the Mississippi River in what is today eastern Arkansas north of the Quapaw town they called Arkansas. Upstream, the expedition had found a settlement similar to Michigamea consisting of over 300 Peoria families on the Mississippi River in what is today the State of Illinois (Thwaites 1900 (59):123). This settlement was described as a summer hunting camp. There are references to other closely-related tribes, such as the Miami, living along the Mississippi River in the north at this time, and

those villages also are designated as summer hunting camps (Deliette 1934:392; Kinetz 1940:162; Callender 1978:686). These tribes habitually left their winter homes in present-day Illinois to hunt buffalo from June until the beginning of August. Summer villages were camps of temporary bark-covered structures strung out along the banks of rivers on the edge of prairies on sites that provided coolness and defense against surprise attacks (Deliette 1934:306). The settlement called Michigamea could have been a summer hunting camp. It was probably located west of the Mississippi River near the mouth of the St. Francis River in what is today Lee County, Arkansas, at a lake sometimes called Michigamea or Big Lake on historic maps. Michigamea is the Illinois name for a large body of water.

There is some mystery about the actual identification of the people in the Eastern Arkansas camp called Michigamea. Marquette was able to find only one person in the village, an old man, who spoke even a few words of an Illinois language (*un viellard qui parloit un peu L' Illinois*). Father Marquette spoke (*scavois*) six Indian languages himself, all of them Algonquian, and the people of this settlement did not understand any of them. In his journal, Marquette calls the settlement (but not the people there) Michigamea (*de Mitchigamea*) whereas he identifies the people in the town of Kappa as Arkansas (*des Akamsea*) (Thwaites 1900 (59):158). There is some speculation among modern linguists that the language was Siouan.

In March 1680, when Father Hennepin was traveling up the Mississippi River, he did not encounter a settlement called Michigamea, or any other village north of the Arkansas (Quapaw) town (Shea 1861). One secondary source states that people called the Michigamea “were forced to withdraw up the Mississippi in the face of increased Quapaw hostility. By 1693, they were settled on both sides of the Mississippi River in the vicinity of the mouth of the Kaskaskia River” (Bauxar 1978:595-596). However, in the 1774 translation of Le Page du Pratz’s *History of Louisiana*, the Quapaw on the Arkansas River were said to be able to thwart Chickasaw attacks “since they have been joined by the Kappas, the Michigamias, and a part of the Illinois who have settled among them. Accordingly, there is no longer any mention either of the Kappas or Michigamias who are now all adopted by the Arkansas” (Le Page du Pratz 1975:318-319). Thus, there is some speculation among modern scholars as to whether the Michigameas of Illinois included the Michigameas of Arkansas or whether the two places and people were simply both named after a large body of water.

#### **4.19.2.2 Treaties with the United States**

On August 13, 1803, a treaty was signed in Vincennes by which the Kaskaskia ceded to the United States “all the lands in the Illinois country heretofore possessed or claimed by them” (Royce 1899:664). The

Kaskaskia tribe was understood to include the Michiganders (Michigamias, in the treaties), Cahokias, and Tamaroas; there were representatives of all of these groups present.

By 1818, a clarification of the land included in the 1803 cession was needed. A new treaty was signed on September 25 at Edwardsville, Indiana. In this treaty, the southern boundary of “all the lands” was described as “Beginning at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Saline Creek, about twelve miles below the mouth of the Wabash.” The eastern boundary ran up the dividing ridge between Saline Creek and the Wabash River and, on to the north, to include lands claimed by the Peoria, who had not been a party to the 1803 treaty. The western boundary of the whole cession ran down the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Illinois River to the mouth of the Ohio River, the point at which the southern boundary began. This cession includes land within the Memphis District.

#### **4.19.2.3 Subsequent History**

Today, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma is a confederation of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Panaceas and Wea Indians united into a single tribe in 1854. Under the provisions of the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936, 49 Stat. 1967, the tribes adopted a constitution and by-laws, which was ratified on October 10, 1939, and they became known as the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, based in Miami, Oklahoma. It is a federally-recognized sovereign Indian tribe, functioning under the constitution and by-laws approved by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior on August 13, 1997. Under Article VIII, Section 1 of the Peoria Constitution, the Peoria Tribal Business Committee is empowered to research and pursue economic and business development opportunities for the Tribe. The members of the Business Committee serve staggered terms.

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## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS, OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 CONCLUSIONS

The basic conclusions which met the goals of the project (determining which tribes had historical connections to the Memphis District) are presented in two tables following the introduction to section IV. Of the 27 tribes, nations, and bands originally in consultation with the Memphis Corps of Engineers at the beginning of this contract, we have concluded that 18 have historically verifiable claims to affiliation.

These are:

1. Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
2. Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
3. Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
4. The Chickasaw Nation
5. The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
6. The Delaware Nation
7. The Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
8. Kialegee Tribal Town
9. The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
10. Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
11. The Osage Nation
12. The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
13. The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
14. The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
15. The Shawnee Tribe (Loyal Shawnee)
16. Thophlocco Tribal Town
17. Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana
18. The United Keetoowah Band of Indians in Oklaho

### 5.2 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By setting a spatial parameter (the boundaries of the Memphis District) and overlaying all of the subject tribes within that prefigured field, a different perspective emerges that neither a focus on a specific historic period nor on an individual tribe could yield. This affiliation study clearly demonstrates the tremendous geo-political impact European nation states (France, Spain, and England) and later the United States of America have had on the cultural and social development of the Indian people. It also reveals how the historical events which occurred within these District boundaries mirror in microcosm the tragic struggles which occurred throughout the Southeast, most especially in the forced relocation of indigenous

tribes in the first half of the nineteenth century. The struggles for tribal identity experienced by Indians in general are highlighted in a number of ways through the history of the region now encompassing the Memphis District, but perhaps most prominently remembered are the routes traversed that came to be known as “the trail of tears.” The broader view represented in this study, however, ranging from the protohistoric to the historic periods demonstrates just how resilient, diverse and mobile the tribes were over time. In the Memphis District, a wide variety of experiences were encountered by tribal peoples. There were those tribes whose occupation pre-dated the arrival of the Europeans, others either voluntarily or were forcibly transplanted during the colonial era, finally during the 1820-1830s “removal period” Native Americans passed through the Memphis District as refugees in the process of being relocated west of the Mississippi River.

Limitations of budget often curtail conducting the expansive research scholars wish they could engage in. Confining ourselves to using mostly secondary sources, we were only able to glimpse the possibilities of further research if greater funding resources were available. For example, the possibility of integrating the archaeological findings with cutting edge linguistic research would likely yield important reinterpretations of primary source data.

Given the resources at our disposal, however, we were still able to make a contribution towards advancing our understanding of this field of research. As one of the leading scholars in this field, Dr. Dye’s essay on the protohistoric period, while not conclusive, provides a context to the academic debates surrounding this topic along with his own insights and analysis. The most significant achievement in this report was organizing all the historic period data into one place (albeit mostly relevant secondary research material) by tribe and by geographic location. The tables summarizing the data should especially be a usable and practical reference tool for the Memphis District.

We would like to thank the many tribes who assisted our efforts to produce an accurate representation of a troubling chapter in American history.

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## **Appendix A      Scope of Work**

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## Appendix A

It should be noted that the dates referenced in the following Scope of Work have been contractually modified and the final submission schedule has been extended to October 15, 2007 (see below). In addition, while not stated in the contract modification, the requirement for a pre-historic section has been deleted as indicated in an attached email from the project manager.

### Scope of Work A Cultural Affiliation Overview Of the Memphis District and Assigned Areas

This scope of work is for a cultural affiliation overview study relating to the cultural resources which have special significance for federally recognized contemporary American Indian Tribes. **This study will be preformed in two phases, the first phase will consist of literature research, interviews of knowledgeable professionals and submitted progress and summary reports. The second phase will consist of continued research, interviews, draft and final report.** The purpose of the study is to document and analyze historic and contemporary cultural affiliation of American Indians to lands within the boundaries of Memphis District and Memphis District Projects. The study will identify the currently existing federally recognized American Indian groups who have both traditional and contemporary ties to these lands, describing relationships between past and present peoples. The results of the study will prepare district personnel to anticipate and understand ethnographic issues that may affect Corps projects.

The results of the study will provide managers with necessary information to address the cultural affiliation and consultation requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and other legislation, policy, and regulations.

### Background

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA, Section 106 and 110) as amended (PL 96-515); National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); Executive Order 13007 "Indian Sacred Sites," dated May 24, 1996; the Presidential Memorandum "Government to Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments," dated April 29, 1994; National Register Bulletin 38 "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties"; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (Public Law 101-601; 104 Stat. 3048; 25 USC 3001 et seq.); and other relevant laws, policies, and guidelines requiring Federal agencies to consult with Federally-recognized American Indian tribes. Consultation is required in the event that Corps planning studies and project related activities will likely adversely affect significant archeological sites or result in the excavation or disturbance of human remains and associated funerary objects, and also in the event of inadvertent discovery of human remains and associated funerary objects.

### Study Objectives:

The overall objective of this study is the production of a cultural affiliation report to aid in the development of better tribal consultation, future cultural resource studies, interpretation of cultural surveys, and cooperative management of future projects. The Memphis District defines a cultural affiliation report to be a study that establishes relationships between contemporary descendants of historically associated peoples and the lands within the district. The report is required to meet the data and consultation requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and other legislation, policy, and regulations that

address peoples traditionally associated with lands affected by District projects. The study will review existing information and identify new data needs. Information is to be derived from existing archival and published materials and may be supplemented with ethnographic interviews of knowledgeable members of traditionally associated American Indian groups.

The study will identify through ethnohistorical review of published and unpublished literature and records, 1) the native peoples who were present during prehistoric and historic time periods in and around the district boundaries; 2) the contemporary Federally-recognized American Indian tribes that are possibly descended from people who were prehistorically and historically present in the region. On the basis of these data, the relationship of American Indian peoples to the lands in and around the District will be detailed. The study will begin with the tribal consultation list provided by the Memphis District. The study shall describe how this list was developed. In the draft and final report the contractor will compare their final list of affiliated tribes against the list provided by the Memphis District and correlate it to tribes having affiliation and interest, or affiliation and no interest, or no affiliation and no interest in the District. Information about present tribal governments and officials with affiliation to the Memphis District will also be presented in the report.

The geographical scope of the study will include the lands within the district boundaries and Bayou Meto project lands outside of the district boundaries. Maps defining the district boundaries and the Bayou Meto project boundaries outside the district will be provided to the contractor.

## **Project Objectives, Schedule and Deliverables**

### **Phase I Activities for Fiscal Year 2005**

The contractor will research published and unpublished historical, ethnographic, and archeological literature and records, and other pertinent sources of information. The contractor will consult/interview knowledgeable researchers, archivist, and ethnohistorians to develop a more complete perspective of the tribal affiliation within the study area. Some emphasis will need to be placed on extensive study and review of documents related to the archeological record.

The contractor will provide in Phase I a summary report that will document and support initial research and consults/interviews of the tribal affiliation within the study area. Additionally, this summary report will contain a schedule to complete the final report. The summary report will be reviewed by the District Archeologist for acceptability on which the final report will be based. Contractor will submit a monthly progress report to the District Archeologist. The monthly progress report will contain as a minimum people contacted and documents reviewed.

#### **Schedule**

To Be Determined—Meeting with contractor

15 June 2005—Study will commence no later than this date

15 July 2005—Contractor submits monthly research progress report

15 August 2005--Contractor submits monthly research progress report

15 September, 2005—Contractor submits summary report

### **Phase II Activities for Fiscal Year 2006**



The contractor will provide in Phase II a final report that contains appropriate evidence as defined in the NAGPRA regulations, identified and cited in sufficient detail as to allow the information to be readily located and reviewed. The contractor will provide information that can be used to identify the potential culturally affiliated tribes for any inadvertent discoveries or intentional excavations of American Indian human remains.

The final report will provide the evidence for American Indian occupation in and around the Memphis District boundaries, and the basis for historical and cultural ties between Federally-recognized American Indian tribes or unrecognized groups and the lands within the district boundaries, as well as possible rights arising by treaties, agreements, and or laws.

Description of all American Indian groups who are culturally affiliated with the District. For each Federally-recognized tribe or unrecognized group that is identified as being culturally affiliated with the District the following information will be presented:

1. Formal name of the tribe or group.
2. Name of the governing body of the tribe or the leadership of the group.
3. Names of individuals who are currently serving as elected officers or members of the tribal government, or the leadership of the group, as well as individuals designated by tribes to carry out tribal cultural heritage and/or NAGPRA responsibilities.
4. Addresses, telephone numbers, and FAX numbers of the tribal government, or the leadership of the group, and tribal cultural heritage/NAGPRA officials.
5. A description of how and when elections take place to constitute the tribal government, or leadership of the group.
6. A copy of the tribal or group constitution, by-laws, and/or charter, if such exists and the tribe or group agrees to release them. A discussion of traditionalist factions or leaders within the tribe if they exist and the tribe agrees to discuss them.
7. A comprehensive summary of the cultural history of each of the affiliated groups.
8. Descriptions of occupation and use of the areas (by basin) in the district by traditionally associated groups of people.
9. Review of archeological, ethnohistoric, historic, oral gradation, folkloric records, and review of genealogical histories.
10. Analysis of historical land residency and settlement patterns and a graphic display of the data for each affiliated tribe. Maps should show residency (prehistoric, historic, etc.), tribal movement, present locations, etc.
11. A current bibliography of ethnographic information on American Indian groups associated with the District.
12. A slide and PowerPoint presentation (with script) summarizing the findings of the study.

13. Recommendations for further studies on associated groups which may be conducted to develop more complete information on which to base future decisions with regard to ethnographic issues and consultation concerns that have the potential to affect district projects.

### **Schedule**

October 2005—Meeting with contractor  
15 November 2005—Contractor submits monthly research progress report  
15 December 2005---Contractor submits monthly research progress report  
15 January 2006—Contractor submits draft final report for review  
25 February 2006—Draft final report sent to Tribes with request of their history input as an appendix.  
15 April 2006—Corps provides review comments  
15 May 2006—Contractor submits second draft final report for review  
15 June 2006—Corps provides final review comments  
15 July 2006—Contractor submits final report (contingent upon approval)

### **Project Specifications**

This study will be based on research of existing records and discussions with tribal governments and tribal representatives knowledgeable of historic and contemporary occupation within the Memphis District. This study shall be based on facts.

The objective of this study is to develop a documented basis of knowledge from which district archeologists and managers can anticipate consultation issues or NAGPRA-related questions that may confront them in the future and thus be better prepared to deal with them in an informed and culturally sensitive manner. In addition, the study should provide information that can be used to identify the potential culturally affiliated tribes for any inadvertent discoveries or intentional excavations of American Indian human remains.

The study will be based on research in appropriate published and unpublished historical, ethnographic, and archeological literature and records, and other pertinent sources of information, such as interviews. Sources of information for this research are expected to be many and diverse. Some emphasis will need to be placed on extensive study and review of documents related to the archeological record. The findings of the study will be documented and supported by appropriate evidence as defined in the NAGPRA regulations, identified and cited in sufficient detail as to allow the information to be readily located and reviewed. Sources that are not readily available, such as unpublished material, will be photocopied and included as appendices or attachments to the final study report.

An important source of information that must be consulted and evaluated during this research is the expert testimony offered to the Indian Claims commission while that body existed between 1946 and 1978. Claims cases heard by the Indian Claims Commission are summarized in the Final Report of the Commission, issued in 1978, and much of the expert testimony submitted to the Commission is contained in a series of volumes published by Garland Publishing Company of New York City.

The Contractor will not subcontract any portion of this project without prior Corps approval.

In communicating with tribal governments and other groups, the contractor must make clear to the tribal government or leadership of groups that he or she is gathering information for the Memphis District Corps of Engineers to use in consulting with the tribe or group in the future, and that he or she cannot speak for the Memphis District regarding any issues of present concern to the tribe or group. Before communicating with any tribe or tribal group the contractor will consult with the Memphis District Tribal Liaison.

The contractor may be required to furnish expert testimony in any judicial proceedings involved in archeological or historical studies that may benefit from the results of this cultural affinity study. When required, arrangements for these services and payment therefore will be made by representatives of either the Corps of Engineers or the Department of Justice.

Corps support for this project will be acknowledged in any publications or presentations based on data accumulated during the study by the Contractor. Copies of all publications and slide or PowerPoint presentations and transcripts of the presentations based on the data will be provided to the Memphis District Archeologist both in hard copy and on CD.

### **Project Schedule and Deliverables**

The contractor will submit monthly progress summaries. These reports will summarize the work accomplished during the time reported upon, and any findings and problems encountered. More extensive reports detailing the progress of the research, and including sections of the draft final report, will also be submitted on the above indicated dates.

The primary product of the study will be a written report that details the goals, methods, specific sources of information, and results of this research. The report will be written to current standards of anthropological research and documentation, and will employ the citation and reference format used by the journal, *American Anthropologist*. The report should contain photocopies of all relevant unpublished materials used in the study, and photocopies of all court decisions examined as part of the study. The report should also contain copies of all relevant treaties examined as part of the study. Information about present tribal governments and officials with links to the District, will be presented separately from the review draft reports.

A secondary, and equally important product of the study will be maps containing information regarding all ceded lands, treaty boundaries, prehistoric and currently affiliated land areas, district boundaries, and Bayou Meto project boundaries outside the district boundaries. Separate maps will be produced for each federally recognized affiliated tribe, defined in the study, showing interpreted physical areas of affiliation. Geographical information systems (GIS) data files can be used to generate the necessary maps, if desired by the contractor. Other database products may also be provided by the contractor, if these lead to a better understanding of tribal affiliation, and are provided in a format usable by the Memphis District.

The report will be submitted in draft form. five copies of the unbound hardcopy (and two master CDs) draft report will be submitted on or before 15 November 2005, and will be clearly marked as draft copies. This review draft should be substantially complete and contain all text, graphics, photographs, maps and tables to be included in the final report. The draft version of the report will be reviewed by the Corps. Review comments will also be solicited from any American Indian tribes or groups involved in the project. All involved tribes will be asked by the Memphis District to provide a written history of their tribe, this will be added to the report as an appendices. The Corps will furnish the contractor with review comments on the draft report by 15 December 2005. Five copies of the unbound revised hardcopy (and two master CD) draft

report will be submitted again on or before 15 February 2006 and will be clearly marked as draft copies. The Corps will furnish the contractor with review comments on the draft report by 15 March 2006. The contractor will make any requested changes to the report and submit it, and all contract deliverables, in final form by 17 April 2006. This, however, will be contingent upon acceptance and approval as a final document.

The approved final report will be submitted in one camera-ready, reproducible (unbound) original, and ten bound paper copies. The entire final report, including all text, graphic images, maps, appendices, and attachments will be submitted in electronic form (CD) in "portable document file" (pdf) file format, as produced by *Adobe Acrobat* (version 2.1 or later), or equivalent. In addition, the text of the final report (not including graphic images, maps, appendices, and attachments) will be provided in electronic format as one or more *MS Word* (version 6.0 or later format) files (using courier 12 point). Any changes in Corps computer file format standards during the course of this project will be followed by the contractor. **The initial and all revised drafts (excluding the final report) shall have line numbers** to facilitate the review process. Printing of the final report (all 10 bound copies) on 8 1/2" x 11" plain white archival quality paper is required.

Reproducible copies of all photographs, maps, appendices, and attachments will be submitted as separate deliverables (on archival quality paper), due by the draft final report submission date of 15 July 2006.

All costs related to report preparation, duplication, binding, office supplies, word processing, disk copies, and related production expenses are the Contractor's.

### **Qualifications of Project Personnel**

The Principal Investigator (PI) must be an applied anthropologist who:

1. Possesses a doctoral degree in cultural anthropology; and
2. Has at least two years of full-time professional experience in applied anthropological research and or ethnographic studies; and
3. Has proficiency in recording, coding, and retrieving pertinent data derived from analysis of textural materials, archives, maps, direct observation, and interviews; and
4. Had demonstrated the ability to carry research to completion.

The PI shall be responsible for all aspects of the research and report writing and production. If the report is authored by someone other than the PI, the title page shall bear the inscription "prepared under the supervision of (name), Principal Investigator." The PI shall also prepare, as a minimum, a "Forward" describing the overall context of the report, the significance of the work, and any other background circumstances relating to the manner in which the work was undertaken. The individuals responsible for all or part of the report shall be credited and directly identified on the title page and at the head of their respective chapter(s) if individually authored.

The PI must demonstrate knowledge of American Indian culture and history in the southeast as evidenced by prior research and sources of information specifically identified for this study. It is desirable that he or she have had prior experience in conducting applied anthropological research among one or more of the American Indian tribes affiliated with the study area, as evidenced by

successful completion of at least one report detailing the goals, methods, and results of such research. The extent of established contracts, if any, with American Indian tribes, or with tribal members, that are potentially involved with this study shall be clearly described in the proposal.

Ideally, the PI will be the leader of a research team that includes one or more members knowledgeable about the prehistory, history, and ethnohistory of the region and the tribal groups that either reside there currently or have traditional cultural, prehistoric or historical association with the region. **Team composition is at the discretion of the PI** and will be balanced by both project schedule and budget.

The Contractor will be responsible for supplying all work space, supplies, and materials needed to conduct and complete the study.

Offerors must demonstrate that they possess the qualifications as stated above. Failure to meet the above qualifications may result in a determination that the bidder is non-responsive.

### **Project Budget for Phase I and Phase II Work**

Progress payments will be made upon receipt and acceptance of work related to each of the items as follows:

Submission and acceptance of summary report---full payment for Phase I price.

Submission and acceptance of first review draft final report—20 percent of Phase II price.

Submission and acceptance of second review draft final report—10 percent of Phase II price.

Submission and acceptance of final report and all other materials and deliverables on before 15 July 2006—50 percent of Phase I price.

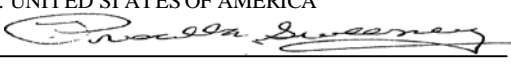
### **Special information**

Quotes shall be accompanied by an explanation which clearly details the way in which this research will be conducted, the methods to be employed for the study, the nature of the products of the study and the schedule for their completion, and the qualifications of key personnel (including the Principal Investigator) to be engaged in this research. Quotes shall identify the extent of the Principal Investigator's knowledge of American Indian culture and history in the southeast region, as well as specific kinds of records and other sources of information to be examined during this research. Quotes should be as specific as possible in identifying sources of information to be consulted.

Proposals shall include a cost breakdown which identifies cost categories and amounts of personnel effort to be devoted to each of the research tasks identified in the explanation. Separate breakdowns shall be provided for Phase I and Phase II work. This information will be used to evaluate the adequacy of proposed work effort allocations and scheduling for accomplishment of research goals stated in the explanation.

Proposals which merely reiterate the information in this quote and which do not present further substantive information on the offerors proposed undertaking, will be considered non-responsive and may not be further considered.

Phase II work will be initiated once FY06 funding is assured.

AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION/MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT			1. CONTRACT ID CODE	PAGE OF PAGES	
			J	1	2
2. AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION NO. P00006	3. EFFECTIVE DATE 01-Sep-2007	4. REQUISITION/PURCHASE REQ. NO. SEE SCHEDULE		5. PROJECT NO.(If applicable)	
6. ISSUED BY US ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, MEMPHIS 167 N MAIN STREET B202 MEMPHIS TN 38103-1894	CODE W912EQ	7. ADMINISTERED BY (If other than item 6) US ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, MEMPHIS CELESTINE G EVANS 901-544-3184 CELESTINE.G.EVANS@MVM02.USACE.ARMY.MIL MEMPHIS TN 38103-1894		CODE	W912EQ
8. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR (No., Street, County, State and Zip Code) BURNS & MCDONNELL 9400 WARD PKWY KANSAS CITY MO 64114-3319			9A. AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION NO.		
			9B. DATED (SEE ITEM 11)		
			X	10A. MOD. OF CONTRACT/ORDER NO. W912EQ-05-P-0153	
			X	10B. DATED (SEE ITEM 13) 09-Aug-2005	
CODE 1VKQ1	FACILITY CODE 1VKQ1				
11. THIS ITEM ONLY APPLIES TO AMENDMENTS OF SOLICITATIONS					
<input type="checkbox"/> The above numbered solicitation is amended as set forth in Item 14. The hour and date specified for receipt of Offer <input type="checkbox"/> is extended, <input type="checkbox"/> is not extended. Offer must acknowledge receipt of this amendment prior to the hour and date specified in the solicitation or as amended by one of the following methods: (a) By completing Items 8 and 15, and returning _____ copies of the amendment; (b) By acknowledging receipt of this amendment on each copy of the offer submitted; or (c) By separate letter or telegram which includes a reference to the solicitation and amendment numbers. FAILURE OF YOUR ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO BE RECEIVED AT THE PLACE DESIGNATED FOR THE RECEIPT OF OFFERS PRIOR TO THE HOUR AND DATE SPECIFIED MAY RESULT IN REJECTION OF YOUR OFFER. If by virtue of this amendment you desire to change an offer already submitted, such change may be made by telegram or letter, provided each telegram or letter makes reference to the solicitation and this amendment, and is received prior to the opening hour and date specified.					
12. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA (If required)					
13. THIS ITEM APPLIES ONLY TO MODIFICATIONS OF CONTRACTS/ORDERS. IT MODIFIES THE CONTRACT/ORDER NO. AS DESCRIBED IN ITEM 14.					
A. THIS CHANGE ORDER IS ISSUED PURSUANT TO: (Specify authority) THE CHANGES SET FORTH IN ITEM 14 ARE MADE IN THE CONTRACT ORDER NO. IN ITEM 10A.					
B. THE ABOVE NUMBERED CONTRACT/ORDER IS MODIFIED TO REFLECT THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES (such as changes in paying office, appropriation date, etc.) SET FORTH IN ITEM 14, PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY OF FAR 43.103(B).					
X C. THIS SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT IS ENTERED INTO PURSUANT TO AUTHORITY OF: FAR 52.212-4(C)					
D. OTHER (Specify type of modification and authority)					
E. IMPORTANT: Contractor <input type="checkbox"/> is not, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is required to sign this document and return _____ copies to the issuing office.					
14. DESCRIPTION OF AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION (Organized by UCF section headings, including solicitation/contract subject matter where feasible.) Modification Control Number: b1ctspgs07405 THE PURPOSE OF THIS MODIFICATION IS TO CHANGE THE DELIVERY DATE FROM 15 AUG 2007 TO READ 15 OCT 2007.  ALL OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS REMAIN UNCHANGED.					
Except as provided herein, all terms and conditions of the document referenced in Item 9A or 10A, as heretofore changed, remains unchanged and in full force and effect.					
15A. NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNER (Type or print)			16A. NAME AND TITLE OF CONTRACTING OFFICER (Type or print) PRISCILLA G SWEENEY / ADDED BY SUMI TEL: (901) 544-0770 EMAIL: Priscilla.G.Sweeney@mvm02.usace.army.mil		
15B. CONTRACTOR/OFFEROR		15C. DATE SIGNED	16B. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY 		16C. DATE SIGNED 04-Sep-2007
(Signature of person authorized to sign)		(Signature of Contracting Officer)			

SECTION SF 30 BLOCK 14 CONTINUATION PAGE

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES**

(End of Summary of Changes)



## Ballard, Carla

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**From:** Riggs, Mike  
**Sent:** Friday, September 28, 2007 2:14 PM  
**To:** Ballard, Carla  
**Subject:** FW: Cultural Affiliation Study Update, Request for Information...

-----Original Message-----

From: McNeil, Jimmy D MVM [mailto:Jimmy.D.Mcneil@mvm02.usace.army.mil]  
Sent: Thursday, August 02, 2007 9:30 AM  
To: Riggs, Mike  
Cc: McNeil, Jimmy D MVM  
Subject: RE: Cultural Affiliation Study Update, Request for Information...

Mike,

Another quick note from Robert

"in lieu of a "Prehistoric Section" I recommend referencing recent archaeological regional syntheses and then concentrating the discussion on the late prehistoric/protohistoric period from 1500 CE to the early 18th century when the historic period begins in the region. I also recommend a critical review be included of The Forgotten Centuries: Indians and Europeans in the American South, 1521-1704 (U. of Georgia Press) by Charles M. Hudson and Carmen Chaves Tesser. This could be done expeditiously."

McNeil

-----Original Message-----

From: McNeil, Jimmy D MVM  
Sent: Thursday, August 02, 2007 8:52 AM  
To: 'Riggs, Mike'  
Subject: RE: Cultural Affiliation Study Update, Request for Information...

Good morning Mike,

Robert and I have discussed this and we agree that there is no reason to spend a lot of time saying nothing. We think the proto-historic should be enhanced some. The prehistoric should be limited to the past 500 years or so. Robert suggested that you (or whomever) do a critical review of the book "The Forgotten Centuries: Indians and Europeans in the American South, 1521-1704" by Charles Hudson and Carmen Chaves Tesser and use that information. Could also have a page of up to day archeological bibliographic references for the area. Does this help?

McNeil

-----Original Message-----

From: Riggs, Mike [mailto:mriggs@burnsmcd.com]  
Sent: Tuesday, July 31, 2007 4:07 PM  
To: McNeil, Jimmy D MVM  
Subject: RE: Cultural Affiliation Study Update, Request for Information...

Thanks for the update Jimmy. I'm not an archaeologist as you know, but it doesn't seem to me that the data we do know tells us much in the pre-contact era. Do we need to spend 50 pages to say that or could it just be explained in the introduction?

Take care,  
Mike

-----Original Message-----

From: McNeil, Jimmy D MVM [mailto:Jimmy.D.Mcneil@mvm02.usace.army.mil]

Sent: Tuesday, July 31, 2007 10:44 AM  
To: Riggs, Mike  
Subject: RE: Cultural Affiliation Study Update, Request for Information...

Greetings Mike,

I don't have an answer yet about the pre-historic. I want to speak with Robert before making a decision (also need to talk with the project manager) and he won't be back until Thru or Fri. I'll get back with you as soon as I speak with him.

Thanks,

McNeil

-----Original Message-----

From: Riggs, Mike [mailto:mriggs@burnsmcd.com]  
Sent: Friday, July 27, 2007 4:58 PM  
To: McNeil, Jimmy D MVM  
Cc: Gloria A. Young; Gilliland, Eric; daviddye@memphis.edu; Houghton, Susan  
Subject: Cultural Affiliation Study Update, Request for Information...

Hi Jimmy,

I just finished a meeting with our P.I. Gloria Young and S.E. archaeologist, Eric Gilliland (Burns & McDonnell) regarding the pre-historic section of our report and the comments that came back. We also discussed the rest of the report and I'll go into that as well.

1. The consensus best option was to drop the pre-historic section all together as it really does not provide much benefit to the report's utility for anyone working in the field doing an archaeological investigation.

The scope of work asked us to provide archaeological data so we stuck in this section as a way of trying to meet this requirement. What do you think? Even if we added more bibliographic sources, would it make the ultimate product more useful?

2. I will ask David Dye to add more material to his write-up and include counter arguments to Jeter so they are in the record.

3. Gloria is going to write a summary for the historic section and we are going to add in a table or section that provides data on the historic locations of tribes, by state, by county. Then if your staff is out working in a certain county they will have a ready reference to see what possible cultural artifacts they might encounter.

Depending on what you and I can work out on the pre-historic section, we think we can finish this up by the end of October, but let's get that worked out before I send you a formal letter early next week.

Thanks,

Mike Riggs



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**MEMPHIS DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS**  
167 NORTH MAIN STREET B-202  
MEMPHIS TN 38103-1894

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

November 7, 2007

Planning, Programs, & Project  
Management Division  
Environmental Branch

Mr. Michael S. Riggs  
Burns & McDonnell  
9400 Ward Parkway  
Kansas City, Missouri 64114

Dear Mr. Riggs:

The Memphis District, Corps of Engineers, has received the second draft edition of the "Phase II Report: Cultural Affiliation Study." The document has been reviewed in-house by the review team. Our review comments follow:

**Reorganization**

1. Section 4 (Historic Period) should be reorganized by grouping together related tribes and eliminating the repetition of historical discussions when they are shared by the related tribes. Here are some of the natural groupings:

**Creek (Muscogee)** – 4 tribes plus Seminole – Muscogee Nation, Alabama- Quassarte, Kialegee, Thopthocco, and Seminole;

**Cherokee** – 2 tribes – Cherokee Nation and United Keetoowah Band;

**Choctaw** – 3 tribes – Choctaw Nation, Mississippi Band of Choctaw, and Jena Band of Choctaw;

**Chickasaw** – 1 tribe- Chickasaw Nation;

**Shawnee** – 2 tribes – Shawnee Tribe (Loyal Shawnee) and Absentee Shawnee.

2. Tunica-Biloxi and Quapaw tribes discussions in Section 4 should be side by side since their proto-historic interaction is critical to the NAGPRA related issue of the aboriginal occupation of eastern Arkansas. We recommend starting with these two tribes after the introductory part of section 4.

3. Discuss remaining tribes e.g. Delaware, Osage, Peoria as a separate grouping.

4. Begin all tribal presentations in section 4 with Cultural History and do not repeat verbatim the same history for the related tribes/ bands e.g. reference previous paragraphs where appropriate.

5. Delete the sections entitled “Summaries of historic location by date.” The very same information is better presented in the subsequent section entitled “Summary of Dates by County.” This geographic presentation is far more useful for our future needs.
6. All maps need legends including the ones showing the trails of tribes that crossed the geographic boundaries of MVM such as the one on page 4-52. We question whether the present format of these maps is all that informative (trails are not dated or color coded and then explained in map legend).

### **Specific Problems**

Typos are numerous and the report needs a thorough proof-reading to catch the typos and editing glitches

pp.1-2 – 1-3 - Recommend contractor simply summarize this long quote dealing with the District Archaeologist’s early consultation efforts

p.4-1 para. 1, line 3 – This critical date for Marquette and Joliet should be 1673

p.4-18, the back of this page is blank, if this was left blank intentionally there should be something on the page indicating that it is intentional

p.4-78-79, there is a blank page between these two pages, if this is intentional the pages should be labeled “page intentionally left blank” or indicated as such in some other manner

p.4-171 is punched on the wrong side

p.5-1 and 5-2 – Recommend deleting first two sentences on 5-1 and also recommend deleting the last sentence on page 5-2. There should be a formal Acknowledgments section in the front of the report.

It would be helpful if you could send (e-mail will be ok) a revised outline after you have had time to review these comments and have decided how to address them.

The final report will be due no later than 28 December, 2007. Please review the “Scope of Work” section of the contract as a reminder of the other materials that must be submitted before the contract is complete and final payment requested.

Should you need further information, I can be contacted at 901-544-0710, 901-544-3955 (fax), or by mail at [Jimmy.D.McNeil@us.army.mil](mailto:Jimmy.D.McNeil@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

Jimmy McNeil  
Contracting Officers Representative

**Appendix B Tribal and Peer Review Comments on Draft  
Submission**

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## **Tribal and Peer Review Comments to the Draft Report**

### **United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma**

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (Western Cherokee) were originally located in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The tribe was relocated to Arkansas territory by federal treaty in 1817, and moved on in to Indian Territory (now Northeastern Oklahoma) by federal treaty in 1828. The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma were incorporated in 1905 by the Federal Courts in preparation of Cherokee Nation termination (1907) and were Federally recognized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act (OIWA) in 1950. The tribe has 12,000 tribal members, 98% of whom live in the current jurisdictional area, and nearly 70% who speak their native language. There is a ¼ blood quantum requirement for tribal citizenship. Besides the above mentioned original states, the UKB has a historic interest in Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma.

-Lisa C. Stopp, Acting Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

No other tribal comments were received.

### **State Historic Preservation Officers Comments (SHPO):**

Only one SHPO (Arkansas) provided written comments, which were:

“We have no substantive comments on this document, and we recommend that this study be submitted for peer review by acknowledged experts in this area of research. Additionally, the various Tribal groups are better informed on their histories than are we, and it would be presumptive of us to make recommendations that may be counter to Tribal wishes.”

The Missouri SHPO provided verbal comments that basically stated that much of the report was repetitive and could be rewritten to make for better/easier reading.

### **Peer Review:**

Drafts were sent to the Arkansas State Archeologist and two branches of the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS) for peer review. Dr. Jeffrey Mitchem of the Parkin Archeological State Park, station of the AAS provided the following comments:

“My main concern in reading the Pre-Historic chapter is the failure to include the Parkin phase in Section 2.3.6.of the Culture History Outline. It is certainly as important as the Nodena phase, and the corpus of data from excavations of Parkin phase sites is now far greater than what we have for Nodena phase sites. The Parkin site itself is the only site in northeast Arkansas with archaeological evidence demonstrating sixteenth-century Spanish contact and occupation continuing thereafter.

Most archaeologists working today in northeast Arkansas do not consider Armored to be a valid phase. It is generally regarded as more of a complex of artifact types that tend to indicate very late Mississippian occupation. I'm sure Stephen Williams would disagree, but there are no sites in the region that anyone really considers "Armored phase."

I would also point out that the correct name of the third phase in Section 2.3.6. is "Pemisnot Bayou."

I was also dismayed that the discoveries of indisputable de Soto artifacts at the Parkin site and the site's likely identification of Casqui were not mentioned in the discussion on pages 3-1 and 3-2 of the Protohistoric Period chapter. The Parkin phase has been proposed to be analogous to the Casqui province alluded to in the de Soto narratives, and it has the best archaeological evidence to support such an interpretation. While I agree that we must be cautious in assuming that archaeological constructs truly reflect ethnological groups, the Parkin phase-Casqui province analogy is one of the most likely."

No other peer review comments were received.



**Appendix C      Tribal Constitutions**

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## **APPENDIX C**

Listed here are website links to tribal constitutions where they were available. It should be noted that four of the affiliated tribes are governed by resolution based systems of government and, therefore, do not have constitutions; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma and the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana.

### **Websites for Constitutions:**

#### **Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana**

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION: [http://www.njrc.org/ccfolder/tunica\\_biloxie\\_const.htm](http://www.njrc.org/ccfolder/tunica_biloxie_const.htm)

#### **The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma**

Resolution

#### **Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma**

Constitution: [http://www.njrc.org/ccfolder/muscogee\\_const.htm](http://www.njrc.org/ccfolder/muscogee_const.htm)

#### **Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town**

Constitution: <http://www.njrc.org/ccfolder/alaquassarte.pdf>

#### **Kialegee Tribal Town**

Constitution: <http://thorpe.ou.edu/constitution/kiacons.html>

#### **Thopthlocco Tribal Town**

Constitution: <http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA/thlopcons.html>

#### **The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma**

Resolution

#### **The Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma**

Constitution: [http://www.njrc.org/ccfolder/chokeokee\\_const.htm](http://www.njrc.org/ccfolder/chokeokee_const.htm)

### **The United Keetoowah Band of Indians in Oklahoma**

Constitution: <http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA/keecons.html>

### **The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma**

Constitution: <http://www.ntjrc.org/ccfolder/choctawconst.htm>

### **The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians**

Constitution: [http://www.ntjrc.org/ccfolder/mississippi\\_choctaw\\_const.htm](http://www.ntjrc.org/ccfolder/mississippi_choctaw_const.htm)

### **The Jena Band of Choctaw Indians**

Resolution

### **The Chickasaw Nation**

Constitution: [http://www.ntjrc.org/ccfolder/chickasaw\\_const.htm](http://www.ntjrc.org/ccfolder/chickasaw_const.htm)

### **The Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma**

Constitution: <http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA/abshawcons.html>

### **The Shawnee Tribe (Loyal Shawnee)**

Constitution (coming soon): <http://www.shawnee-tribe.com/government.htm>

### **The Delaware Nation**

Constitution: <http://www.delawarenation.com/crc/memorandums/CONSTITUTION.pdf>

### **The Osage Nation**

While their constitution is mentioned, it is not provided online. An explanation of the Osage Nation's government can be found, however, at: [http://www.osage-tribe.com/main\\_government\\_overview.aspx](http://www.osage-tribe.com/main_government_overview.aspx)

**The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma**

Constitution: <http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA/peocons.html>

**The United States of America**

Constitution: <http://www.archives.gov/national-archives-experience/charters/constitution.html>