TOTA To Hold Workshops in June
Theme: “Marking and Marketing the Trail of Tears”

The Trail of Tears Association, with help from the National Park Service, will be hosting two workshops in June with the theme, “Marking and Marketing the Trail of Tears.” The first workshop will be held Monday and Tuesday, June 16-17, 2014, in Springfield, Missouri. The second workshop will be held Friday and Saturday, June 20-21, 2014, in Dalton, Georgia.

These workshops will be available to TOTA members only. Also available will be travel assistance funds on a first come, first served basis. These funds will cover hotel, travel expenses, and meal per diems. If you would like to take advantage of this opportunity, make sure you have paid your 2014 membership dues. Then, email or call Mike at totaadmin@arindianctr.org, (501) 666-9032, state your name and which workshop you would like to attend. There will be no need to contact Mike if you do not want to take advantage of the travel assistance. You will just need to register when materials are mailed out later this spring.

The goal of these workshops are to empower state chapter and local communities by teaching them about site certification, working with local governments to get sites and trail segments signed and marked, and how these certifications and signs can be used to market the trail for visitor use.

Look for more information in the mail this spring! This mailing will include registration materials.

Happy 95th Birthday!

Long-time TOTA member Sarah Lena Vann Kirk celebrates her 95th birthday on March 25th! Ms. Kirk has attended every TOTA conference to date, including the 2013 conference in Hopkinsville, Kentucky (above).

Ten Interpretive Panels Placed Along Trail in Arkansas

By Carolyn Kent, Arkansas chapter, TOTA

The Arkansas chapter is completing a major project that has been in the works for several years. We have located sites and placed ten, two-by-three foot interpretive panels around the state depicting the removal of the five major southeastern tribes.

The “Ten on the Trail” project was funded by a grant from one-time appropriations of the 86th Arkansas General Assembly and was administered by the Arkansas Department of Heritage. Chapter project and research coordinator Carolyn Kent researched and designed the panels. The communities selected for the panels had to agree to be responsible for installing the panels and also to help the chapter arrange a dedication ceremony.

Panel one was dedicated at Lavaca where members of all five tribes passed on one of the land routes. Panel two was installed at Point Chicot, one of the landing places for the Choctaws as they crossed the Mississippi River; and panel three was erected at Camden, a Choctaw land route to Indian Territory. Ruby Bolding, an employee of the Choctaw Nation, painted an original painting of Choctaws getting off a ferry boat for the Point Chicot and

See TEN PANELS, page 4
Trail of Tears Association State Chapter News

MISSOURI

In recognition of the 175th Commemoration and Remembrance of Cherokee Removal, the Alabama chapter engaged in several events to promote awareness and educate chapter members, the public at large, and the board of directors. The chapter’s May 2013 and September 2013 chapter meetings were focused on panel discussions. These meetings were quite successful and imparted a huge amount of information about various aspects of removal to the audience. Because of the great reception by audience members, the chapter plans to use this meeting structure again in the future.

As part of 175th Remembrance, a short segment of the Benge Route that goes through Lake Guentherville State Park was officially named “The Benge Route Trail” and is open to the public. The trail was almost destroyed by a tornado two years ago, and Larry Smith and several chapter members, park rangers, and other volunteers assisted in cleaning up the debris.

A national magazine, Alabama Heritage, featured a brief article on this past fall that discussed the meaning of the 175th removal anniversary of the Cherokee Nation from Alabama. The article was a group effort by members of the Alabama chapter. Hopefully, the chapter will build on this feature length article sometime in 2015 or 2016!

As part of the continuing 175th, chapter members John Shanton and Randy White walked the Benge Route from Fort Payne to Pulaski, Tennessee, which is over 130 miles! They posted their progress and thoughts and it’s been a pleasure to keep up with them. They can be found on Facebook at TOTARVELOR.

 Marty King, husband of the late Gail King, the previous Alabama chapter president, has entered into an agreement with Northeast Alabama Community College (NACC) and has donated Gail’s books and personal papers. The college has established The Gail Tate King Southeastern Indian Research Center, which includes a modest room with over 2,000 of her books, her personal papers and reports, and DVDs. The college has provided computers, a microfilm reader, desks, and everything one would need to conduct research. A grand opening date has not been announced yet but hopefully will be soon. The chapter thanks Dr. David Campbell, president of NACC, for his insight. The chapter is so happy for Gail and her family and believes that a research center will have a huge impact on Alabama history and research on the Trail of Tears.

The Alabama chapter is making plans for the next few months and coming years. The chapter’s immediate focus is to identify additional sites, to get signage in certain areas, and to transcribe documents from the National Archives. The Alabama chapter has already marked a 36-mile continuous Trail of Tears route segment of the Benge Detachment from Fort Payne to near Gunter’s Landing in Marshall County, Alabama. The chapter is determined to extend this segment as far as possible to the Alabama/Tennessee State line.

ARKANSAS

On September 28, 2013, the Arkansas chapter, in cooperation with the Heritage Trail Partners and the Prairie Ridge National Military Park, hosted a 175th Anniversary Commemoration event at the National Military Park. The park features a long segment of Original Route trail running approximately north/south through the entire park. The Cherokee National Youth Choir presented a great musical program, and guest speakers included Bethany Henry and Troy Wayne Poteete. Around 70 people attended the event from Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. At the end of the event a thunderstorm rolled in reminding many of the entry in the Butrick Journal indicating that thunderstorms delayed the travel of the Taylor Detachment when they passed through the area in March 1839.

In October 2013, members of the Arkansas chapter and the Heritage Trail Partners took a tour, conducted by Alan Thompson of the Prairie Grove Battlefield Park and Bobby Brany of Historic Cane Hill, of the Cane Hill area. There were many highlights of the tour, but two locations were of special interest regarding the Trail of Tears. Bobby showed the group the old Manse House located on the main highway through town. The Manse House was the home of the Methodist minister and was reportedly built in 1834. That would make it a “witness structure” and possibly a visited by some of the Methodist members of the Benge Route. Another intriguing location was the old Carman Cemetery, which predated the current Cane Hill Cemetery. Bobby showed the group the oldest grave stone dated November 14, 1827. Could this cemetery be the final resting place of Chief John Ross, which sometimes served as the southern boundary of the Cherokee Nation.

Through the efforts of Sasha Bowles and Glenn Jones, the Arkansas chapter now has a Facebook page! If you have a Facebook account please search for “Arkansas Trail of Tears Association” and “like” us. Also check out our webpage at www.arotia.org.

TOTA Vice President Troy Wayne Poteete introduces the Cherokee National Youth Choir at the Arkansas chapter’s 175th Anniversary Commemoration of the Trail of Tears.

On December 19, 2013, La Petite Roche (aka Little Rock Waterfront) became Arkansas’s newest site on the Trail of Tears. The La Petite Roche was the landing place for the many steamboats that carried removal parties on the Arkansas River. The last steamboat, the Victory, stopped there in February 1839. On board was chief John Ross and his recently deceased wife Quita.

On March 29, 2014, the Arkansas chapter will host a program on the Benge Route. The program will be held at the 1872 Randolph County Court House, 107 E. Everett Street, Pocahontas, Arkansas, starting at 9:30 a.m.

The program will open with introductions by Bill Carroll, Arkansas chapter board member, and Pocahontas Mayor Frank Bigger, followed by speakers William MacNeill, zone archaeologist Mark Twain National Forest, and ("The Trail of Tears on the Mark Twain National Forest, Past, Present and Future"). Rusty Weisman, senior historical preservation specialist for Missouri Department of Transportation ("The Benge Detachment Trail of Tears Route in Southeast Missouri"), Daniel Littlefield, director of the Sequoyah National Research Center ("The Benge Group, the Wealthiest Congress"); and Jean Gaither, preservation consultant at Preservation Matters ("The Benge Detachment, Local Perspectives on the Route, the Missionaries, the Indomitable Spirits").

The program will conclude with a tour of significant sites in Randolph County. Contact Bill Carroll at bpetterse@gmail.com or Carolyn Kent at carolyn*kent@gmail.com for more information.

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In 2013, the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency awarded a Trail of Tears research grant to the Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. This grant was used to fund archaeological excavations, analyze artifacts, and conduct additional archival research focused on the bridges Tavern and Wayside Store in Johnson County. The research goal was to determine the age of the Wayside Store, and to identify other types of evidence that would support or refute the oral history that the Wayside Store was part of the southern Illinois Trail of Tears story.

Production of the final report is still underway, but the preliminary conclusion is that the combined archival, architectural, and archaeological information indicate that there is a strong likelihood that the Wayside Store does indeed date to the Trail of Tears period.

Legal papers indicate the Bridges family was present in southern Illinois by 1818 and that it is very likely they were running a store, which sold alcohol as early as 1834. The log structure inside the barn has been present at the site since at least 1933. Archival papers indicate the Bridges family paid to have a barn built on the site in 1880, which encased the earlier log structure. The absence of a chimney or fireplace, as well as the failure to recover cinders in archaeological excavation, indicate the structure was originally constructed as an outbuilding (or store) rather than a residence. Organic refuse dumps of the kind normally associated with log homes in southern Illinois was not recovered. Along with the absence of cinders, these two lines of evidence suggest the building was not used as a residence, but rather a store.

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Camden panels. She used current members of the Choctaw Nation for her models. Panel four went up at Benton where the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Quapaw passed along the Southwest Trail to their new homes. Panel five was dedicated at Old Austin where many of the Choctaw and Muscogee Creeks traveled on the Arkansas Post to Cadron Road. Panel six was installed and dedicated at Morrilton for the old town of Lewisburg where all the parties traveling the Water Route passed on their journey and where the Whiteley and Drake parties of Cherokees were stranded for several days.

The seventh panel was placed at Evansville where the Belle party of Cherokees disbanded and at least two other parties passed. The panel prompted the people of Evansville to further study their history. With the help of Glenn Jones, Arkansas chapter vice president, members of the Evansville community have been researching original parts of the route and the Latta House, where the Bell party disbanded. Oral interviews have been conducted with area residents.

Panel eight was placed on the Water Route at Old Post Road Park and the Arkansas River Visitor Center in Russellville. All five tribes traveling the Water Route passed here. Members of the Chocotaw and Chickasaw tribes crossed the Arkansas River at the ferry on their journey west. Panels nine and ten cover the Cherokee Benge Route. One was installed and dedicated at Maynard, and the other is to be installed and dedicated at Carrolton, marking the completion of this major chapter project.

The four sites that have been nominated are:

- The Ballard Creek Roadbed is the remnant of a 19th-century wagon road along Ballard Creek in eastern Adair County. It is associated with the arrival and resettlement of several Cherokee detachments in Indian Territory. It linked an important location in the new Cherokee Nation with supply sources and services in northwestern Arkansas. In early 1839, some Cherokee immigrating parties completing the Trail of Tears disbanded near today’s Westville, Oklahoma, about two miles from the roadbed. The wagon road along Ballard Creek connected the Baptist Mission settlement to supply sources in Silo (Cincinnati), Arkansas, and beyond. The Baptist Mission settlement was destroyed in 1862 during the Civil War. It was not rebuilt, and the need for the wagon road along Ballard Creek diminished as the mission moved to another location. Consequently, the period of significance for the Ballard Creek Roadbed is 1839 to 1862.

- Breadtown is significant for its association with the Cherokee Trail of Tears and the subsequent Baptist Mission. In early 1839, some Cherokee parties completing the Trail of Tears disbanded in this area. Food stores intended to sustain them during their first year in the Indian Territory were delivered to a supply depot at the site, hence the name Breadtown. A Baptist mission was soon here as well, and beginning in 1841 missionary Evan Jones and Cherokee minister Jesse Bushhead made it a center for Cherokee Christian evangelism, church organization, education, and publishing until 1862. Geophysical and archaeological survey indicates that intact deposits dating to the mid-to-late-1800s exist, including the foundations and cellars of multiple buildings. It has the potential, given its location as the disbandment site of Cherokee detachments, Breadtown, and Baptist Mission, to yield archaeological information about Removal and its aftermath for the Cherokee people who used the area as they settled, traded, worshipped, and educated their children until the Civil War reached Indian Territory. The location is much as it was upon its abandonment, remaining rural as undisturbed pasture.

- Also located in a rural setting, Beattie’s Prairie, approximately ten miles southeast of Jay, Oklahoma, in Delaware County, is associated with the Cherokee Trail of Tears and its immediate aftermath. The site is linked to the arrival and resettlement of the Cherokees after Removal. In 1839 some Cherokee parties completing the Trail of Tears disbanded at this site. The fort at Beattie’s Prairie (and its predecessor First Fort Wayne) were part of a line of forts stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes that protected settlers of the frontier in times of danger. However, prior to the fort’s construction this site served as a dispersal and rations site for four or five Cherokee detachments.

- The Walker Farmhouse was built by George Washington Walker, or Tahakitehi (1829-1911), a Cherokee Indian who survived the removal as a child. The Walker family settled near Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, in today’s Oklahoma. In the late 1850s, George Walker moved to the Cherokee Neutral Lands in Kansas. Forced out again after the Civil War, Walker moved his family to the Cooweescoowee District in the Cherokee Nation and built the Walker Farmhouse in 1866. There he farmed, helped found Rogers Indian School in the Cherokee Nation’s school system, and represented Cooweescoowee District on the Cherokee National Council. The Walker Farmhouse was his home until his death in 1911. His grave site is at the nearby cemetery and has been marked by TOTA’s Oklahoma chapter. Now 148 years old, the Walker Farmhouse remains the property of a Walker descendant.


**Vision Becoming Reality**

**Using Partnerships to Develop the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail**

In 1873, Congress acknowledged the significance of this tragic event in our nation's history by establishing the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail. The Trail of Tears Association administers the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail, Santa Fe, New Mexico to promote and engage in the protection and development of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail. The National Park Service administers the trail in cooperation with federal, state, and local agencies, the Cherokee Nation and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, host groups, and private landowners.

The Trail of Tears Association and the National Park Service, National Trails Intermountain Region, the Trail of Tears Association and the National Park Service, National Trails Intermountain Region, Santa Fe have been working with trail partners to increase visibility for the trail and to develop it for visitor use. Old traces, historic buildings, and other resources are being preserved. Many sites have been certified and numerous on-the-ground projects have been completed, such as route signing, visitor-use development, interpretive wayside exhibits, and interior museum exhibits at existing facilities.

**Certified Sites**

Andrew Ross House, AL Arcadia Valley Campground, MO Audubon Acres, TN Berry's Ferry and John Berry Homesite, KY Big Spring, KY Brainerd Mission Cemetery, TN Britteny Ferry Tavern, TN Campground Cemetery, IL Cedartown Cherokee Removal Camp, GA Chattanooga Regional History Museum,TN Cherokee County Historical Museum, NC Cherokee Heritage Center, OK Chieffants Museum/Major Ridge, GA City of North Little Rock Riverfront, AR Columbus-Belmont State Park, KY Crab-Abbot Farm, IL Cider Tavern Complex, KY David Crockett State Park Trail Segment, TN Delta Cultural Center, AR Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead, AR Fort Gibson, OK Fort Payne Cabin Site, AL Funk Heritage Center, GA Greenway Trails Segment, MO Golconda Riverfront, IL Gray's Inn, KY


**Federal Protection Components and Interpretive Sites**


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**Using Partnerships to Develop the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail**

The Trail of Tears Association has entered into a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service to promote and engage in the protection and preservation of the Trail of Tears NHT resources; to promote awareness of the trail's legacy, including the effects of the U.S. Government's Indian Removal Policy on the Cherokee and other tribes; and to perpetuate the management and development techniques that are consistent with the NPS trail plan. These trail and corridor programs are administered in partnership with American Indian tribes; federal, state, and local agencies; nongovernmental organizations; and private landowners.

Sponsors, Patrons, & Benefactors are listed prominently in two issues of the Trail News newsletter and on the TOTA website (includes donation amount).
**TOTA Conference**

**October 6 – 9, 2014**

**Doubletree Hotel Downtown**

Memphis, TN

*Reservations: 901-528-1800*

**Group Code for $109 reduced rate:**
Trail of Tears Annual Meeting

*Deadline: September 15th*

Look for registration in the mail this summer!

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The Trail of Tears Association would like to thank the following for their generous upgraded membership support:

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Andrew Denson – $200 (2013)/$100 (2014)
Lucie Atkinson – $250
Lawrence Simmons – $140 (2013)/$100 (2014)
Barbara Heffington – $125 (2013)/$100 (2014)
Maxwell Ramsey – $125 (2013)/$100 (2014)
Gary Werner – $100 (2013)/$150 (2014)
Anna Smith – $120 (2013)/$100 (2014)
Gilles Carter – $100 (2013)/$100 (2014)
Don Higgerson – $100 (2013)/$100 (2014)
Gary Payne – $100 (2013)/$100 (2014)
Robbin Skinner – $100 (2013)/$100 (2014)
Patricia Edgar – $150
Glenn Jones – $180
**KY Mississippi River Parkway – $150**
Teresa Brennan – $135
**Patricia Edgar – $150**
**Glenn Jones – $180**
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