

The Choctaws

The first removal treaty to be made under the 1830 Indian Removal Bill was with the Choctaw Indians because of the long history of the tribe's cooperation with the United States government (Foreman 1934). The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was signed September 27, 1830 and finalized the relocation of the Choctaws to Indian Territory. By the terms of the treaty, the tribe surrendered 10,423,130 acres in Mississippi. The treaty provided for an exploration party to appraise the proposed Choctaw country prior to removal. It also stated that removal would take place over a three-year period, moving about one-third of the Choctaws each year (Foreman 1934; Jordan 1976). Parties were sent on different routes and on different schedules to avoid congestion and depletion of the supply depots (Jordan 1976).

By March 1, 1832, the first phase of removal was complete. About 4500 Choctaw Indians had registered in Indian Territory at four stations: Horse Prairie, Fort Towson, Old Miller Courthouse, and Mountain Forest; about 1000 of these had removed themselves in commutation parties (Jordan 1976).

By February 1833, the second removal was complete. About 5000 Choctaws had been removed by the government, and another 1000 removed on their own (DeRosier 1970; Jordan 1976). The second removal phase was less expensive than the first in part because the routes were changed, and President Jackson had dismissed all civilians and put the United States Army in charge (DeRosier 1970; Jordan 1976). The second phase was also more efficient because emigration was started earlier in the year to avoid travel during the winter weather. Also, the emigrants were vaccinated prior to departure (Foreman 1946).

The third removal phase occurred even more rapidly and followed the same routes as the second. Emigrants of the third phase had arrived in Indian Territory by December 20, 1833 (Jordan 1976; DeRosier 1970).

On November 22, 1833, the Secretary of War ordered that no more Choctaws could be removed under the terms of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, which had allowed three years for that purpose (Foreman 1966; Jordan 1976). Consequently, by 1836, there were still around 7000 Choctaws living in Mississippi under the provision of their treaty permitting them to become citizens of that state. During this time, the United States Government tried to make several new removal treaties with the Choctaws of Mississippi; all failed. However, some of the Choctaws continued to migrate independent of treaties (Foreman 1966).

1830

In 1830, though the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek had been signed but not yet ratified, the government provided for a group of 400 Choctaws to emigrate early. This group consisted of followers of Chief Greenwood LeFlore, who favored removal. They wanted to settle on the choicest places in the new Choctaw country and to take advantage of high land prices in Mississippi.

In November and December of 1830, two small Choctaw parties totaling 400 people started west without waiting for government assistance; they were led by a preacher named Alexander Talley and a school teacher and interpreter named Myers (Foreman 1932; Wright 1928).

The two parties traveled overland with their ponies to the Mississippi River (Wright 1928). They crossed the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, Mississippi and traveled overland to the Saline River (DeRosier 1970; Foreman 1932; Jordan 1976; Paige et al. 2003; Wright 1928). After the parties crossed the Mississippi River, Myers took his family and a few others ahead of the group to book ferriage across the main rivers; they remained at the Saline River for five weeks while building a ferry. Myers arrived in Indian Territory a few days ahead of the main body of emigrants (Wright 1928).

- Cross into southern Arkansas from Louisiana (c) (e) (g) (j).
- Travel overland to Ecote a' Fabri, on the Ouachita River, and ferry across (e) (g).
- Travel through Washington (g).
- Travel overland to the Little River and ferry across (e).
- Reach ruins of Fort Towson (e) (j) February 1831 (j)

After the signing of Dancing Rabbit Creek, Chief Harkins, Robert Folsom, Josiah Doaks, A. Turnbull, and

11 Choctaw warriors embarked on an independent exploring party to the new Choctaw lands in Indian Territory. They departed October 10, 1830 and returned with a favorable opinion.

An official exploration party set out for Indian Territory in October, 1830 (Paige et al. 2003). The party consisted of Nitakechi, Mushulatubbe, and 16 warriors led by the white man George S. Gaines, an honest merchant with whom the Choctaws had previously dealt and had learned to trust (DeRosier 1970; Foreman 1932). The party traveled across Mississippi through the swamps and arrived somewhere on the bank of the Mississippi River; here they boarded a flatboat (DeRosier 1970).

- Descend the Mississippi River (c).
- Arrive at the Arkansas River; meet Chief Harkins and his party, who are returning from the informal exploring trip (e).
- Travel overland on foot following the north side of the Arkansas River (c).
- Cross to the south side of the Arkansas River at Fort Smith (e); camp here several days (e) November 28, 1830 (c) (e).
- Ascend the Arkansas River to the Illinois River and camp at the Salt Works at Webbers Falls on the Illinois River December 6, 1830 (e).
- Ascend the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers; arrive at the Canadian River fork (e).
- Depart Canadian south fork and strike southwest across the headwaters of the Boggy River and Blue River and on toward the Washita River (e).
- Arrive at the Red River January 17, 1831 (e).
- Depart the Red River country and go back east (e).
- Arrive at Washington (e) (g) January 29, 1831 (e).
- Arrive at Little Rock (g).
- Arrive back home in February, 1831 (c) (e) (f).

1831

Jeremiah Folsom and his son Robert Folsom took a party of 200 emigrants, belonging to Mushulatubbe's district, overland to Point Chicot, Arkansas. Here an agent was issuing commutation certificates, whereby each individual who removed at his/her own expense would collect ten dollars upon arrival in Indian Territory. Two more commutation parties that came to Point Chicot for certificates were led by Robert M. Jones and Thomas McGee; McGee's group numbered 450 and did not trust steamboats (Foreman, 1966).

- Folsom party and Jones party cross the Mississippi River at Helena (e).
- Travel overland to Ecote a Fabri (e).
- Travel overland through Washington (e).
- Reach home on Red River February, 1832 (e).

Another commutation party of about 300, along with horses, was ferried across to Lake Providence, Louisiana, and from there traveled through northern Louisiana and across southern Arkansas to Indian Territory (Wright 1928).

November 15–25, 1831, about 4000 Choctaws traveled overland to the Mississippi River. The 500 members of the Northeastern District crossed at Memphis, Tennessee and the remainder crossed at Vicksburg, Mississippi (Wright 1928). George Gaines discovered he had overlooked providing transportation; it took two weeks to secure the steamboats. The *Brandywine* was hired to carry the Choctaws down the Mississippi River from Memphis. The *Walter Scott*, *Reindeer*, *Talma*, and *Cleopatra* arrived at Vicksburg to transport the Choctaws up the Mississippi River (DeRosier, 1970; Jordan, 1976; Wright, 1928). It was also arranged for two parties to bring the horses overland from Memphis and Vicksburg (Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, State Review Board Meeting [AHPP, SRBM] 2003c; AHPP, SRBM 2004c; DeRosier 1970; Foreman 1932).

The *Reindeer*, *Walter Scott*, and *Brandywine* arrived at Arkansas Post at the same time. The Post was swamped with more emigrants than it was prepared to handle (DeRosier 1970; Foreman 1966). The extreme winter weather added to the difficulties; on December 5, six inches of snow fell; on December 10, the temperature fell to 0 degrees, and that week the average was only 12 degrees (Foreman 1966).

The party at Memphis boarded the *Brandywine* and departed under the charge of Thomas Wall and Samuel Garland (DeRosier, 1970; Foreman 1932; Jordan 1976; Wright 1928).

- Depart Memphis on the *Brandywine* (e) (f) (g) December 1, 1831 (e); descend the Mississippi River (e) (f) (g).
- Arrive at mouth of the White River (e).
- Arrive at mouth of the Arkansas River (c) (f).
- Arrive at Arkansas Post (e) (f) (g) (j); wait 6 weeks for the Arkansas River water levels to rise (e); remain here November 30–December 8, 1831 (j).
- Board the steamer *Reindeer* (e) (f) and ascend the Arkansas River (e) (f) (g) January 1832 (e) (f).
- Arrive at Little Rock (e) (f) (g) (j); remain in camp for one day (e) (f) (g) January 22, 1832 (e) (g) (j).
- Ascend the Arkansas River (e) (f) (j).
- Stop 90 miles below Fort Smith; camp for one month to again wait for the water levels to rise (e) (f); this was one of the coldest periods remembered in the region (e).
- Arrive at Fort Smith February 20, 1832 (e) (f).

The *Reindeer* and the *Walter Scott* departed Vicksburg in late November. The *Reindeer* was under charge of Van Rensselaer (Foreman 1932; Paige et al. 2003). The *Walter Scott* carried 1000 Choctaws including Nitakechi; Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun and George Gaines were in charge (DeRosier 1970; Foreman 1932).

Although the more straightforward route would have been to go up the Red River to the mouth of the Kiamichi, Boggy, and Blue rivers, this was impossible due to the Great Raft (a huge logjam) in the Red River. The boats therefore ascended the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and arrived at Arkansas Post on November 30 (DeRosier 1967; 1970; Foreman 1932; Paige et al. 2003). The Choctaws remained in camp several weeks waiting for the water level to rise on the Arkansas River (Foreman 1932; Wright 1928).

The steamer passengers split upon leaving Arkansas Post. The *Reindeer* party took off overland while the *Walter Scott* party continued up the Arkansas River. Both parties rejoined at Camp Pope just south of Little Rock and continued overland to Indian Territory.

- The *Reindeer's* passengers leave Arkansas Post traveling overland with 44 wagons and 150 horses; they are under David Folsom and his brother Israel, the interpreter (e) (g) December 31, 1831 (e) (f) (g).
- Travel the road from Arkansas Post to Little Rock, which joins the Little Rock-Memphis road (e) (f) (g) (j).
- Arrive at Little Rock (e) (f) (g) (j); spend 7–8 days transporting wagons and horses across the Arkansas River (e) (g) December 21, 1831 (g); December 22, 1831 (e) (j); January 20, 1832 (f).
- Depart Little Rock under charge of Captain Jacob Brown; arrive at Camp Pope 3 miles south of Little Rock (e) (j); travel down the new road from Little Rock to Washington; a party precedes the main group to make repairs on the road (e) (j) December 29, 1831 (g).
- Travel through Washington to the Choctaw line at “the lick” on the military road; cross Mine Creek, the Big and Little Cossatot rivers, the Saline River, the cut-off of Little River, and Antione Creek (e) Mid-January, 1832 (e).
- Arrive in Indian Territory in the Red River country (e).

The *Walter Scott* party continued up the Arkansas River by boat. They boarded the *Reindeer* and traveled under Wharton Rector to Little Rock where they were discharged. The *Reindeer* then returned to Arkansas Post to carry the Northeastern District emigrants who had traveled from Memphis (Foreman 1932).

- Ascend the Arkansas River on the *Reindeer* (e) January, 1830.
- Disembark at Little Rock (e) (f); disembark about a half mile below Little Rock (g) January 15, 1832 (g); January 16, 1832 (e).
- Travel overland to Camp Pope (g); arrive at Camp Pope; wait here for the arrival of their wagons from Arkansas Post (e).
- The wagons arrive along with 400 Choctaws and 200–300 horses under charge of Colonel Childress and Robert M. Jones; over 100 horses have died en route (e).
- Depart Camp Pope with 1300 Choctaws and 50 wagons; leave behind 200 emigrants, including Nitakechi and his family, who are ill and cannot find room in the wagons January 22, 1832 (e); Nitakechi and the rest finally follow on February 5 when they are picked up by a party led by S. M. Rutherford (e)
- Travel southwest to Washington and to Red River country over the road previously used by Folsom’s party (e).
- Arrive in Indian Territory (e).

The *Talma* and *Cleopatra* left Vicksburg carrying 600 Choctaws headed by George W. Harkins of LeFlore’s Western District, and 564 Choctaws headed by Joel H. Nail of Nitakechi’s district. They descended the Mississippi River under the charge of Captain Cross; their horses were ferried over the Mississippi River and

brought overland (DeRosier 1967, 1970; Foreman 1932; Wright 1928).

- Descend the Mississippi River on the *Talma* and *Cleopatra* (c) (e) (f) (j) November, 1831 (e) (f) (g).
- Ascend the Red River and the Ouachita River (c) (e) (f) (j).
- Arrive at Ecure a Fabri and disembark (c) (e) (f) (j); no agent is there to meet them (c) (j); receive word that an overland commutation party of 200–300 has been lost in the swamps west of Lake Providence, Louisiana; Cross returns to Louisiana and rescues them and yet another small removal group; he recharter the *Talma* to bring both groups to Ecure a Fabri (c) (f) (j).
- Travel overland to Fort Towson (c) (f) (j) early February, 1832 (c) (f).
- Pass through Washington (e).
- Arrive in Indian Territory (e) (f).

Of the 500 members of the Northeastern District who arrived at Memphis in mid-November, about 18–20 marched overland with the horses. The horses were taken across the Mississippi River by ferry (Foreman 1932).

- Depart Memphis December 1, 1831 (e).
- Arrive at the Arkansas River opposite Little Rock (a) (b) (e) December 18, 1831 (e); early December (before the 14th), 1831 (b).
- Leave overland for Fort Smith (b).
- Travel the Cadron Segment of the military road (b).

Another land party left Vicksburg with 400–500 horses and about 400 Choctaws (DeRosier 1970; Foreman 1932). They were under the charge of Robert M. Jones and Colonel Childress; they were the remainder of Wharton Rector's party (Foreman 1932; Paige et al. 2003).

- Depart Vicksburg with several hundred horses and about 400 people (e) (g); cross the Mississippi River and travel overland November 1831 (e) (f).
- Arrive at Arkansas Post (e) (g).
- Arrive at the North Little Rock site January 22, 1832 (g).
- Cross the Arkansas River at Crittenden's Ferry (g).
- Arrive at Camp Pope to join the main body of emigrants who had gone by boat (e) (g); about 100 horses have died of exhaustion and starvation, January 22, 1832 (e).

A Choctaw party of 300 became separated from the overland party at Vicksburg (Foreman 1932; Jordan 1976). They had crossed the Mississippi River and had traveled 68 miles from Vicksburg with ox teams through the swamps between the White and St. Francis rivers. They entered the swamp December 5, 1831 (Foreman 1932).

They were rescued by Captain Cross, who had been begged by the Choctaws under his charge to try to find word about their friends. Cross halted the *Cleopatra* and the *Talma* at Ecure a Fabri and with the assistance of the *Talma's* Captain Shirley, found the stragglers in the swamp. The Choctaws and their horses and cattle were brought to Ecure a Fabri on the *Talma* where they rejoined their friends and traveled together to Indian Territory (Foreman 1932).

Another overland party of 300 Choctaws departed Vicksburg October 1831. They were ferried across the Mississippi River and then traveled to Lake Providence, Louisiana. From here they traveled overland through northern Louisiana and across southern Arkansas to Indian Territory (DeRosier 1967).

1832

A group of 500 Choctaws who were followers of Mushulatubbe went to Indian Territory independently of the government in late 1832 (AHPP, SRBM 2003c; Foreman 1932; Paige et al. 2003).

- Cross the Mississippi River at Memphis and proceed overland (e) (b) (g).
- Struggle through the swamps 40 miles from Memphis and finally abandon the effort; build huts and hunt for food (b) (e) (g).
- Discovered by William Armstrong in mid-December (b) (e) (g).
- Armstrong brings them into St. Francis (e).
- Transportation is organized by Armstrong; Wharton Rector takes charge (e) (g).

- Travel through the Big Prairie (g).
- Travel through Erwin's Stand and Crossroads (g).
- Arrive at Cadron (g); cross the still-surviving Cadron Segment of the Little Rock-Fort Gibson road (b).
- Arrive in Fort Smith January 20, 1833 (e).

In the Fall of 1832 Captain Page left the Choctaw Agency with about 1000 emigrants and arrived at Memphis 18 days later. There, 300 women and children boarded the steamer *Thomas Yeatman* bound for Rock Roe; the wagons and 600 horses were ferried across the Mississippi River and taken overland (Foreman 1932). The two groups left Memphis on November 1, 1832; they rejoined at Rock Roe on November 9 and traveled together to Mrs. Black's.

The group split again at Mrs. Black's. Those bound for the Red River country continued in that direction under Captain Page, passing through Little Rock and using Rorer's Ferry; they arrived at Fort Towson on December 11, 1833. Those going to Fort Smith continued west under charge of John M. Millard; they reached Indian Territory on December 2, 1832 (Foreman 1932).

On October 3, 1832 about 2000 Choctaws from Mushulatubbe's district assembled at the Old Council House where they organized for removal. They traveled together to Memphis, arriving October 31, where they were joined by another Choctaw party led by Wharton Rector. Many Choctaws had died en route of the cholera, or had become too sick to travel. Many remained behind to be picked up by later removal groups (Foreman 1932).

The cholera epidemic had sent several Choctaws into a panic and they refused to board the waiting boats (DeRosier 1970; Foreman 1932; Paige et al. 2003); therefore, the group was divided into water and land parties. Six hundred Choctaws, including David Folsom, departed on the *Reindeer* bound for Fort Smith under charge of Wharton Rector and Mr. Irwin. Four hundred, including Chief Mushulatubbe, traveled through the swamps headed for the Red River country under Lieutenant J. A. Phillips and William Armstrong (Foreman 1932; Paige et al. 2003). Both parties met at Rock Roe.

Mushulatubbe's party:

- Descend the Mississippi River and ascend the White River on the *Reindeer* (e) (g) November 1, 1832 (e) (g).

David Folsom's party:

- Ferry across the Mississippi River on the government snag boat *Archimedes*; travel through the swamps (c) (e) November 1, 1832 (e) (g).
- Both parties arrive at Rock Roe; camp 4 miles distant and wait for 3 days while the overland march is organized by Armstrong, November 5, 1832 (e) (g).
- At Rock Roe they are joined by a party of 617 who had traveled on the *Harry Hill* and the *Archimedes* from Vicksburg (g) (i); they are from Chief Greenwood LeFlore's district and are conducted by Captain S. T. Cross (e) (g) (h) (i) November 12, 1832 (h) (i).
- The group splits again at Rock Roe (e) (i).
 - one group travels to Little Rock using the Little Rock-Memphis military road (b) with Lieutenant Phillips in charge (e).
 - one group travels to Fort Smith by way of the Crossroads under charge of Wharton Rector and Captain John Page (e) (g) November 14, 1832 (g) (i); November 15, 1832 (e).
- Arrive at the Creek Au Gree in the Grand Prairie (e) (g) (i); forage in the Grand Prairie for 2 days (g) (i) November 14–15 (e) (g) (i).
- Arrive at the Arkansas River (e) (g) (i); camp on the Arkansas River to await the remainder of the party (e); some Choctaws remain behind due to wagons mired in the mud (e) (g) November 18, 1832 (e) (g) (i).
- Some Choctaws begin crossing the Arkansas River at Rorer's Ferry (e) (g) (i) November 19, 1832 (e).
- Mushulatubbe and his original group travel overland north from Little Rock, pass through Erwin's Stand and Crossroads, and rejoin the Little Rock-Fort Gibson road at Cadron; here they travel the still-surviving Cadron Segment (b).
- Meanwhile, Folsom's and LeFlore's parties are split into 2 groups with a day's interval between them for easier traveling (b) (e) (g); Captain Cross's group crosses the Arkansas River (e) at Rorer's Ferry (g); Phillip's group crosses the Arkansas River the next day (e) (g) at Rorer's Ferry (g) November 20–21, 1832 (e) (g) (i).
- Travel 10 miles (i); arrive at Three Mile Creek (e) November 21–22, 1832 (e) (i).
- Travel 11 miles (h) November 22–23, 1832 (i).

- Cross the Saline Creek (i); travel 12 miles November 23–24, 1832 (i).
- Travel 10 miles November 25–26, 1832 (i).
- Arrive at the Ouachita River; cross at the ford; reach camp 3 miles beyond (e); travel 16 miles (i) November 26–27, 1832 (e) (i).
- Cross the Caddo River (i) (e); some Choctaws ride the ferry across (i) (e).
- Travel 16 miles (i) November 27–28, 1832 (e) (i).
- Travel 13 miles (i) November 28–29, 1832 (e) (i).
- Travel 13 miles November 29, 1832 (i).
- Cross the Little Missouri River (e) (i) November 30–December 1, 1832 (e) (i).
- Travel 10 miles December 1–2, 1832 (i).
- Arrive at Washington (e) (i); travel 9 miles (i) December 2–3, 1832 (e) (i).
- Arrive at Mine Creek; camp here for the night (i).
- Travel 9 miles (i) December 3–4, 1832 (i).
- Cross the Cossatot River (e) (i); cross using the ferry (i); travel 14 miles (i) December 5–6, 1832 (e) (i).
- Ferry across the Little River December 6–7, 1832 (i).
- Arrive in Indian Territory December 7–8, 1832 (e) (i).

A group split from the above contingent at Rock Roe and headed toward Fort Smith under charge of Captain John Page and Wharton Rector (Foreman 1932; Paige et al. 2003).

- Depart Rock Roe (e) (g) November 14, 1832 (g); November 15, 1832 (e).
- Arrive at Mrs. Black's (g).
- Arrive at Erwin's Stand and Crossroads (g); arrive at Cadron and intersect the Little Rock-Fort Gibson military road (g).
- Arrive at the Arkansas River and cross at Dardanelle Rock (e) (g); cross the river using the steamboat *Volant* (e) December 6, 1832 (e) (g).
- Arrive in Indian Territory December 14, 1832 (e).

In the fall of 1832, about 3000 more Choctaws remained in Nitakechi's district. On October 1, 1832, a large group of Choctaws assembled at the appointed rendezvous. On November 4, they arrived at Vicksburg; there had been rampant cholera outbreaks, so they camped at a point above Vicksburg in hopes of escaping infection.

From here they boarded the steamboats *Volant*, *Reindeer* and *Thomas Yeatman* and traveled to Rock Roe. The *Volant* departed November 12; those on board included Netachanche's party of Coonches and Hoo-wan-nees with Captain Lake's company of Chikasawhays, totaling 565 people. The *Reindeer* and *Thomas Yeatman* departed November 13 and contained Robert Nail's party under charge of Colquhoun, who was later discharged from service and replaced by Lieutenant Isaac P. Simonton. A party of Mettahoma's Choctaws started overland with 140 horses and 114 oxen to rejoin the main party on the Fort Towson road (Foreman 1932).

Water faction:

- The *Volant*, *Reindeer*, and *Thomas Yeatman* arrive at Rock Roe (e) (g) November 21, 1832 (e) (g); here the Choctaws organize into two groups led by Lieutenant William R. Montgomery and Lieutenant Isaac P. Simonton (e) (g).
- Depart Rock Roe, traveling overland November 22, 1832 (e) (g).
- Arrive at Mrs. Black's; many are suffering from cholera and some have died (e) (g) November 24, 1832 (e).
- Depart for Little Rock; many more die along the way; pick up about 200 stragglers (e).
- Arrive at Samson Grey's November 26, 1832 (g).
- Arrive at the Arkansas River opposite Little Rock November 27, 1832 (e) (g).
- Cross Arkansas River at Rorer's Ferry; divide into 2 parties and depart Little Rock at intervals of one day November 30–December 1, 1832 (e) (c) (g).
- Arrive at the Ouachita River December 5–6, 1832 (e).
- Arrive at the Little Missouri River December 6–7, 1832 (e).
- Arrive at the Saline River December 13–14, 1832 (e).
- Reach a water mill on Mine Creek; purchase meal for the teamsters (e).
- Stop at the salt works on the Second Saline Creek December 14, 1832 (e).
- Cross the Cossatot River; pass through the Cossatot swamp; ferry across the Little River December 15, 1832 (e).
- Both parties arrive in Indian Territory December 17, 1832 (e).

While the bulk of Choctaws from Nitakechi's district ascended the Mississippi River on the *Volant*, *Reindeer*,

and *Thomas Yeatman*, about 47 members of Mettahoma's Choctaws traveled overland with hundreds of horses and cattle. They camped above Vicksburg, along with the rest of the party, but departed almost two weeks earlier than the steamboats.

On November 2–3, 1832, the overland party crossed the Mississippi River about 8 miles above Vicksburg on the *Heliopolis*. With Lieutenant Jefferson Van Horne as their guide, they struggled for 56 miles. Upon arriving at Bayou Macon in Louisiana on November 6, they had to drive the animals across as there was no ferry boat available. The overland party eventually reached the Fort Towson road where they joined the parties of David Folsom and Greenwood LeFlore's just south of Little Rock (Foreman 1932).

Land faction:

- Intersect the road to Fort Towson being traveled by LeFlore's and Folsom's parties (e); Van Horne is sent back to Little Rock by Major Armstrong to guide the Nitakechi's Six Towns party of who had just arrived from Rock Roe, November 23, 1832 (e).
- Start from Little Rock with the Six Towns group with 14 hired teams and 9 native teams; cross the Arkansas River; camp 4 miles from Little Rock (e); Cross the Arkansas River via Rorer's Ferry (g) November 29, 1832 (e).
- Travel 15 miles; arrive at the supply depot on Hurricane Creek November 30, 1832 (e).
- Travel 11 miles; discover that Lieutenant Montgomery's party is one day ahead; join the main party east of Little Rock December 1, 1832 (e).
- Travel 12 miles; 6 people and 24 horses join from the horse party December 2, 1832 (e).
- Travel 12 miles; ferry across the Washita River: 584 people, plus children, plus 65 of David Folsom's party, being unable to get across, December 3, 1832 (e).
- Travel 12 miles; issue to 634 people December 4, 1832 (e).
- Travel 9.5 miles; cross the Fournois River December 5, 1832 (e).
- Travel 12 miles December 7, 1832 (e).
- Travel 13 miles; cross the Little Missouri River with about 340 people December 8, 1832 (e).
- Arrive at Washington and camp there for the night December 10, 1832 (e).
- Arrive at Little River December 14, 1832 (e).
- Cross Little River December 15, 1832 (e).
- Arrive at supply depot established by David Folsom December 17, 1832 (e).
- Camp 4 miles east of Clear Creek; 648 people; December 18, 1832 (e).

1833

About 1000 Choctaws from Greenwood LeFlore's district emigrated themselves during 1833. On February 23, they crossed the Mississippi River at Chicot and Helena (Foreman 1932).

1838

Small Choctaw parties continued to remove during the late 1830s and through the 1840s, after the Dancing Rabbit Creek provisions had ended. Each of these contingents crossed Arkansas by boat (Paige et al. 2003). Some of these parties moved under government sponsorship (Foreman 1966; Jordan 1976).

Captain S. T. Cross removed a party of 177 Choctaws in 1838. They left the rendezvous in Mississippi on March 23 and arrived at Natchez April 17. From Natchez they traveled to Vicksburg and boarded the steamer *Erin*. They ascended the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, passing Little Rock on May 8. These Choctaws landed in Indian Territory on May 12, 1838 (Foreman 1932).

In April, 1845 the pace of emigration was revived somewhat, and 1280 Choctaws moved to Indian Territory. In 1846, 1786 more moved, and again in 1847, 1623 moved. Several hundred Choctaws moved annually for the next several years (Foreman 1966; Jordan 1976).

Choctaw: Keyed Sources

(AHPP = Arkansas Historic Preservation Program)

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(b) AHPP, State Review Board Meeting

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