

Shinnin' Times

EARLY ARKANSAS REENACTORS ASSOCIATION



Due to Covid-19 this is a private event is NOT open to the Public.

Pre-1840 encampment at historic site along the Southwest Trail in Prescott, Arkansas. Many pioneers and explorers passed near here on their way further west. This property will also be the site of the 2021 Southwestern Regional rendezvous. So come join us for a sneak peek. Activities include Black Powder Blanket Shoot, Hawk Throwing Blanket Competition, Knife Throwing Blanket Competition, and Mountain Man/Momma Competition, as well as primitive skills demonstrations.

November 26th till 29th, Thanksgiving Week 2020. Early setup November 24th. Vehicles not allowed in main camp after 8 am Friday the 26th. Short term camping area for those who arrive after 8 am on the 26th.

Water, Wood and Hooters provided. Firepits are permitted. If any artifacts unearthed please note location and turn in to Booshway or Segundo to be given to the host Museum.

All Fees to be paid at gate. Camp Fee \$20 Tent and Large Blanket Traders \$10 additional Trade Fee. No Fee for Trade Blanket that is 4 point size or smaller.

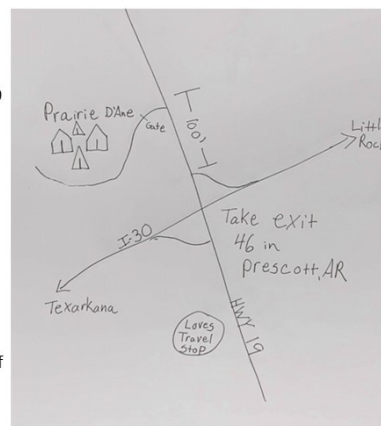
Booshway— April "Blossoming Flower" Goff 501-590-2583

Segundo— Steve "Carlos" Holmes 501-368-3167

2243 AR HWY 19, Prescott, AR—Directions —Exit 46 on Interstate 30. If headed East on 30 take the exit then cross over the bridge. Gate to property will be on the left just passed bridge. If you pass the Phillips 66 station you missed it. If headed West on 30 take exit and head to the right as you pull off the exit you are looking at the gate. Big Bright Signage will be posted.

Look for our event page on Facebook for more information or contact the Booshway or Segundo with questions.

Sponsored by Early Arkansas Reenactors Association and Hosted by the Nevada County Depot Museum at the lovely and historic Prairie D'Ane Battlefield Site.



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EARA 2020 Event Schedule

Jan 11 12th Night Christmas Party 10 am until Idlewild House Teresa Lafferty 501-247-6466

Jan 25-26 Defense of Cadron Colonial Event at Cadron State Park, Conway Ed Williams 501-944-0736

Feb 14-16 Five Trail's Voo Historic Washington St. Park Lori Bennett 903-306-7781

March 6-7 White Oak Voo White Oak State Park Ed Williams 502-944-0736

(**March 14-22** ** SWRR Henderson, TX at Two Ball's Farm Jan Kitlinger 940-867-7432)

April 3-5 Saline Crossing Voo Benton, AR Doyle Richey 501-860-2544/Marsh Kimmerly 501-8603686

April 3 Keelboat Event at Lyon's College Scottish Festival Ed Williams 501-944-0736

Cancelled!! April 18-19 Colbert's Raid at Arkansas Post Ed Williams 501-944-0736

Cancelled!! Apr 17-19* Woolly Hollow Voo Woolly Hollow State Park Tom Reedy 501-679-1636 Tinker 501-351-0561

Cancelled!! May 15-17 Annual Pioneer Days Event: May 15th & 16th. (Friday and Saturday)

Venue: Educational Programming for Public NOTE: Setup on Thursday, May 14th and Break-Down on Sunday, May 17th. Norfolk, AR Call Tom Reedy 501-679-1636

June 5-7 Bennett's Wildcat Voo Billy's at Jordan, AR Billy/Cathey Bennett 8702972269/2547187410

July 4th Cancelled!! Celebration at HAM Scott & 6th St Downtown LR Ed Williams 501-944-0736

(**July 16-18**** MOJAM Marshall, MO City Park James 'Nonose' Thompson 501-860-2547)

Aug 8 Ice Cream Social Carol's Porch Call Carol Fritts at 501-3501706

Aug 22* Annual EARA Picnic and meeting

Sept 25-27 Soggy Bottoms Hist. Wash. State Park —Lori Bennett 903-306-7781 CANCELLED!!

(**Oct 3**** Sorghum Cook off/Fall Festival Scott Ed Williams 501-944-0736

Oct 9-11 Leslie Voo Derk/Sherry Hettrick CANCELLED!!!

(Ft. Critter's Voo Oct 16-18** Call Dianne Estrata 903-665-1672 David Pilgrin 903-276-8169/903-227-8302)

November 6-7 Cancelled Wolf House Rendezvous November 6th & 7th (Friday and Saturday)

Venue: Educational Programming for Public NOTE: Setup on Thursday, November 5th and Break-Down on Sunday, November 8th. Norfolk, AR Call Tom Reedy 501-679-1636

Nov 26-29 Petite Jean Voo Petite Jean State Park Call April Goff 501-590-2583 CANCELLED!!!

******November 25-29** Prairie D'Ane Rendezvous Prescott, AR See flyer on first page for details.****

Dec 6 Cancelled HAM Christmas Folic Scott & 6th HAM Museum Call Ed Williams 501-944-0736

* 3 required meetings per EARA bylaws per year for club

** Not EARA events

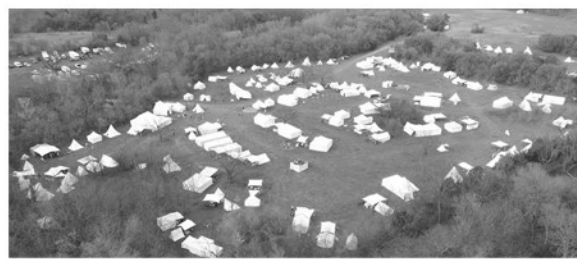
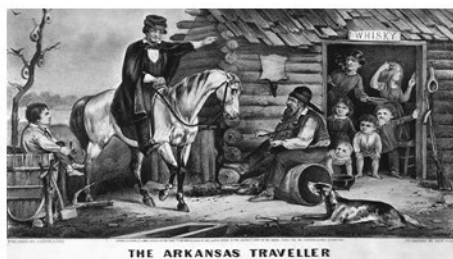
Message from President:

Well, it has happened again. Hard monetary times have hit. Someone stole the EARA trailer from Scott Plantation. I am so sorry to inform you of this robbery. They cut the back gate lock and cut the really good hitch lock off the trailer. It was taken before mid September. We found it missing when we went to Scott when a group was out there. The board had decided after the first one was stolen not to put insurance on it. The insurance would with time be the amount that the trailer was worth. We made a police report. It has been a month at this writing and we have not heard any information about the finding of it. We no longer have the tent, tea service, tables, coffeepots, dying pots and stick horses/games. It will be missed.

37th annual 2021 Southwestern Regional Rendezvous

Prescott, AR 71857

March 13-20, 2021



Member of Southeast Colorado Council of Buckskinners

The SWRR schedule of events include: Adult and kids events.

Primitive archery shoot Fire making contest Cooking contest Knife and hawk throw
Smooth bore & rifle shoots Highland games Round robin Colleges/Seminars
Pistol shoot Daily Raffles Demonstrations Pie Contest and many more events

Kids games include daily quests and special event treasure hunt, so bring your sense of adventure kids.

Firewood and water available on site. Showers are offsite within ½ mile from the camp site. See gate book for details and discounts on local business' in the area. Ice sold daily.

Early set up will be March 10-12, 2021 Long term and short term areas setup 8am-6pm. March 12 thru 20 short term only 10am-4pm. After March 12-20 walk in/out long term only. Long term will be closed to vehicle traffic March 12 at 6pm. Open to the public March 13th and March 20th 10am to 4pm. School days will be announced.

Booshway

Steve (Carlos) Holmes
501-368-3167

Email: 74tatanka@gmail.com

Segundo

James (No Nose) Thompson
501-860-2547

Email: nonoseou812@yahoo.com

Directions to the site: take I-30 to Prescott, exit 46 take hwy 19 north 1000' and turn left into property.

Follow signs to camp and parking

Registration comes with one gate book per camp

Name: _____ Phone # _____ email: _____
Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Make checks payable to SWRR

Preregistration (Postmarked by Feb. 24, 2021)

Adult: _____ X \$25= _____

Children*: _____ X \$5 = _____

Medallion: _____ X \$17= _____

Sprinkle Mug: _____ X \$20= _____

Trader**: _____ X \$65= _____

Registration at the gate

Adult: _____ X \$35= _____

Children*: _____ X \$10= _____

Medallion: _____ X \$17= _____

Sprinkle Mug: _____ X \$20= _____

Trader**: _____ X \$75= _____

*Children 12 years and under

**Trader includes one adult registration

Mail Registration to:

SWRR PO Box 543

Jefferson, TX 75657

YOU REALLY SHOULD CHECK OUT THIS WEBSITE! I plan to make a trip there, sometime in the future.



<https://www.furtrade.org/>

Our Beginning

The Museum of the Fur Trade was founded by Charles E. Hanson, Jr., who grew up reading everything he could about the West during his years growing up on a Nebraska farm. Later, He had the good fortune of becoming friends with James Willard Schultz, an old Blackfoot trader who wrote volumes about American Indians and the fur trade.

It was while Hanson was reading *From Furs to Furrows*, a romantic history of the Western beaver trade that outlines a museum that tells the story of the American fur trade, that he was inspired to develop what would eventually become the Museum of the Fur Trade.

Charles Hanson selflessly devoted his time, money, energy and family to this project for 48 years, serving variously as museum director, board secretary and president, and publication editor. Hanson authored over 500 articles and four books during his life. This museum is the legacy of his fertile mind and powerful vision.



Article found at <http://archeology.uark.edu/indiansofarkansas/index.html?pageName=Indians%20in%20the%20Old%20South>

Indians in the Old South

by George Sabo III

France turned over administrative control of the Louisiana Territory to Spain in 1763, but relations between Indians, Euroamerican settlers, and governing officials remained much the same as they had been under the French regime. Despite continuing declines in population, the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were still a vital economic, political, and social force in the life of the region.

This mutually dependent relationship between Indians and Euroamericans changed when the United States acquired the Louisiana Territory in 1803. The United States wanted land for its own growing population. Unlike the earlier colonists, they did not need Indian alliances to ensure the integrity of territorial claims. Nor was Indian participation necessary for the expansion of plantation agriculture across the South. With the Louisiana Purchase, the status of Indians quickly changed from valued economic and political partners to a dwindling group whose presence on the land conflicted with United States plans.

Many Indian communities responded to this marginalization by joining together to form new alliances. These alliances gave rise to the Choctaw, Creek, and Chickasaw confederacies east of the Mississippi and the Caddo confederacies located farther to the west. The Tunicas, having moved out of Arkansas at the end of the seventeenth century, retreated to southern Louisiana where they joined other displaced groups to occupy lands unwanted by American settlers. A group of Tennessee Cherokees moved to the St. Francis River in Arkansas at the end of the eighteenth century in an attempt to continue their traditional agricultural practices. In doing so they intruded on Quapaw lands. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the U.S. government forcibly removed other Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles from their homes to designated areas west of the Mississippi River. To make way for these immigrants, the U.S. government entered into a series of treaties, enacted between 1808 and 1835, that forced tribes already living west of the Mississippi—including Caddos, Osages, and Quapaws—to give up large parts of their homelands. A new region for displaced tribes, called Indian Territory, was set aside in present-day Oklahoma and Kansas.

The influx of Indians from east of the Mississippi created many difficulties for Indians whose homelands were located west of the great river. In 1808, the Osages were forced to cede their lands in northern Arkansas and Missouri to make way for displaced Cherokees and Shawnees. The Arkansas Territorial government then forced Quapaws to leave their homelands along the lower Arkansas River and move onto Caddo lands farther south along the Red River. Unfamiliar with their new environment and hit by a series of floods, the Quapaws lost crops over successive planting seasons and became destitute. Some Quapaws determined to persevere in their Red River settlement while others decided to return to the Arkansas River. Neither group succeeded in establishing security. The Arkansas River group moved to Indian Territory in 1833 and joined a Creek community, while the Red River group was removed to another reservation. A year later, the federal government found that Wharton Rector, the agent in charge of their move, had led the Red River Quapaws to the wrong location so they had to move again. No compensation was made for lost homes, land improvements, and crops.

Throughout the colonial era, the Osages managed a lucrative trade empire that controlled the movement of commodities between the Great Plains and major French and Spanish trading houses in St. Louis. This empire fell apart when the United States took control of northern Arkansas and Missouri. The region plunged into violence as immigrant tribes and white settlers fought the Osages for control of the land. Forced by government treaties to give up nearly all of their original homelands, the Osages in 1825 were moved onto a reservation in Kansas, where attempts to resume their former way of life were thwarted by the near extermination of buffalo at the hands of white American hunters.

The Caddos relinquished lands not only to Quapaws but also to immigrant Alabamas, Cherokees, Choctaws, Delawares, Osages, and Shawnees, not to mention an increasing number of white settlers. The U.S. government forced Caddos to sell their Arkansas lands in 1835, but plans to move farther west that year were thwarted by the Texas war of independence with Mexico. The Caddos finally relocated to the Upper Trinity and Brazos River region in Texas in 1839, where they came under devastating attacks from white settlers. In 1854 the Caddos joined the remnants of several other tribes on a reservation along the Brazos River under the protection of U.S. soldiers from Fort Belknap. This move brought no relief from continuing attacks by white settlers, so the Caddos were moved again, in 1859, to another reservation along the Washita River in present-day Caddo County, Oklahoma. This unfortunate series of episodes substantially reduced the Caddo population. Many long-held traditions were lost as the multi-tribal groups of refugees were shuffled from one perilous location to another. These upheavals meant that the normal process of passing knowledge from one generation to the next could not take place.

Removal of Osages and Quapaws from the central Arkansas River region made way for a large group of Cherokee immigrants, who took up residence in the Dardanelle region, near modern-day Russellville, after treaty negotiations with the federal government were completed in 1817. These “Western Cherokees” established a series of farming communities led by a group of strong Cherokee leaders including Duwali, Takatoka, Tolontuskee, and John Jolly. These communities pursued an agricultural routine much like that of their white American neighbors, growing corn and other crops on lands they tilled using horse-drawn plows. On the other hand, Indian social organization was based on traditional rules of kinship and community leadership. The Cherokees continued to perform traditional celebrations like the annual Green Corn ceremonies to renew social and spiritual relationships.

In 1820, John Jolly succeeded in convincing the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to send missionaries and teachers to Arkansas. From 1820 to 1828, Dwight Mission provided religious service and educational training for the thriving Cherokee community. Demands by white Arkansas settlers for access to their lands forced the Cherokees to cede the reservation in 1828. That year the community relocated to a new reservation farther up the Arkansas River in Indian Territory.

By the 1830s, continuing expansion of white American populations east and west of the Mississippi River led to the removal of thousands of Southeastern Indians to reservation lands in Indian Territory. Most of these removals took place as forced marches led by the U.S. Army between 1836 and 1838, in which groups of Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and others crossed Arkansas via several overland and riverine routes that came to be referred to, collectively, as the “Trail of Tears.”

The new communities established in Indian Territory were intended as refuges where Indians could take up a new livelihood patterned after the rural agricultural ways of the dominant white American society. Support in the form of money, farming equipment, and seed stock was sent to the reservations, but much of this was diverted by unscrupulous Indian agents and other privateers. The U.S. government also passed a series of laws designed to eradicate vestiges of Indian cultural traditions.

Circumstances grew even worse for Indians during the Civil War. Union troops held much of Indian Territory at first, but Confederate forces took control after 1861. A Confederate Indian army was drafted by General Albert Pike, an Arkansan appointed by Jefferson Davis to be the Indian Territory commissioner. Led by the Cherokee General Stand Watie, the Indian army (comprised mainly of eastern Indians who had been brought to Oklahoma during the Trail of Tears) harassed Union forces along the Arkansas River between Little Rock and Fort Smith. Many other Indians, including Caddos, Osages, and Quapaws, sought the protection of Union forces in Kansas. After the war ended, Indians returning to their reservations found their properties and improvements in a state of devastation. To make matters worse, U.S. Indian agents reduced federal assistance and seized additional lands in retaliation for the Indians’ “support” of the Confederacy. Once again, the Indians were left mainly to their own resources to pick up and start from scratch.

Further Reading:

Carter, Cecile Elkins

1995 *Caddo Indians: Where We Come From*. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press.

Ehle, John

1997 *Trail of Tears: The Rise and Fall of the Cherokee Nation*. New York, Anchor.

Rollings, Willard H.

1992 *The Osage: An Ethnohistorical Study of Hegemony on the Prairie-Plains*. Columbia, University of Missouri Press.

Sabo III, George

2001 *Paths of Our Children: Historic Indians of Arkansas*. Fayetteville, Arkansas Archeological Survey Popular Series No. 3.

2007 Native Americans. The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture. [Encyclopedia of Arkansas Link](#)

Smith, F. Todd

1995 *The Caddo Indians: Tribes at the Convergence of Empires, 1542-1854*. College Station, Texas A&M University Press



Tavern Rum Punch 1748

Recipe taken from <https://www.mountvernon.org/inn/recipes/article/tavern-rum-punch-1748/>

This recipe is a modern adaptation of an 18th-century original. It was created by Justin Cherry, chef and owner of [Half Crown Bakehouse](#), an 18-century bakery.

The recipe calls for George Washington's Rum and George Washington's Apple Brandy, while supplies last both are available from The Shops at Mount Vernon and made on-site at the Distillery.

Ingredients

- 24 oz boiling water
- 1 bottle George Washington's Rum
- 1 bottle George Washington's Apple Brandy
- 8 black tea bags
- 4 limes + 2 limes
- 2 lemons + 2 lemons
- 3/4 cup of cane sugar
- 6 whole cloves
- 2 cinnamon sticks
- 1 tbsp whole allspice

Directions

1. In a large pitcher (something you can store in the fridge) combine the sugar and boiling water and the teabags. Steep the tea for 10 minutes and make sure the sugar has dissolved.
2. Remove the tea bags and discard them. Add the spices straight in followed by the rum and the brandy. Stir this mixture gently.
3. Next, add the juice of 4 limes and 2 lemons. (It's okay to get seeds in it, we will strain them out later.) Stir the juices in and refrigerate overnight or 8 hours.
4. After the time has passed, remove the mixture from the fridge and strain the mixture into a secondary pitcher or punch bowl. Garnish with the remaining citrus fruit cut into slices. Enjoy!

Serves 5 to 6



Steve Holmes, James Thompson, Paul Ridgell "Our Bridge Guys"

We want to put out a big Thank You to all the people who helped on this project.



They named the Bridge after the SWRR.



We have running water on the property just in time for the Thanksgiving Rendezvous.

Assorted pictures of Prairie D'Ane site and work going on to improve site.

Early Arkansas Reenactors Association Officers ,**Board Members and Committee Members**

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Outreach Committee: Heather Fritts and Cynthia Hooper

Board members: David Howlett, Andrew Hooper, Corrie Cook-Edge, Thomas Reedy, James Thompson, Larry Thompson, Sherry Hetrick, Billy Bennett

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Liability Insurance: To be Covered by our insurance you need to sign the book or, if not available, a sheet of paper needs to be signed and sent to Teresa Lafferty or April Goff. All volunteer events are covered whether in the state or not. If in doubt always sign a sheet and send to Teresa Lafferty at 210 W. 21st Street, Little Rock, AR 72206

To submit information for the events, recipes, tips and resources and any other items for the newsletter contact Editor April Goff at april.goff@arkansas.gov or call 501-590-2583