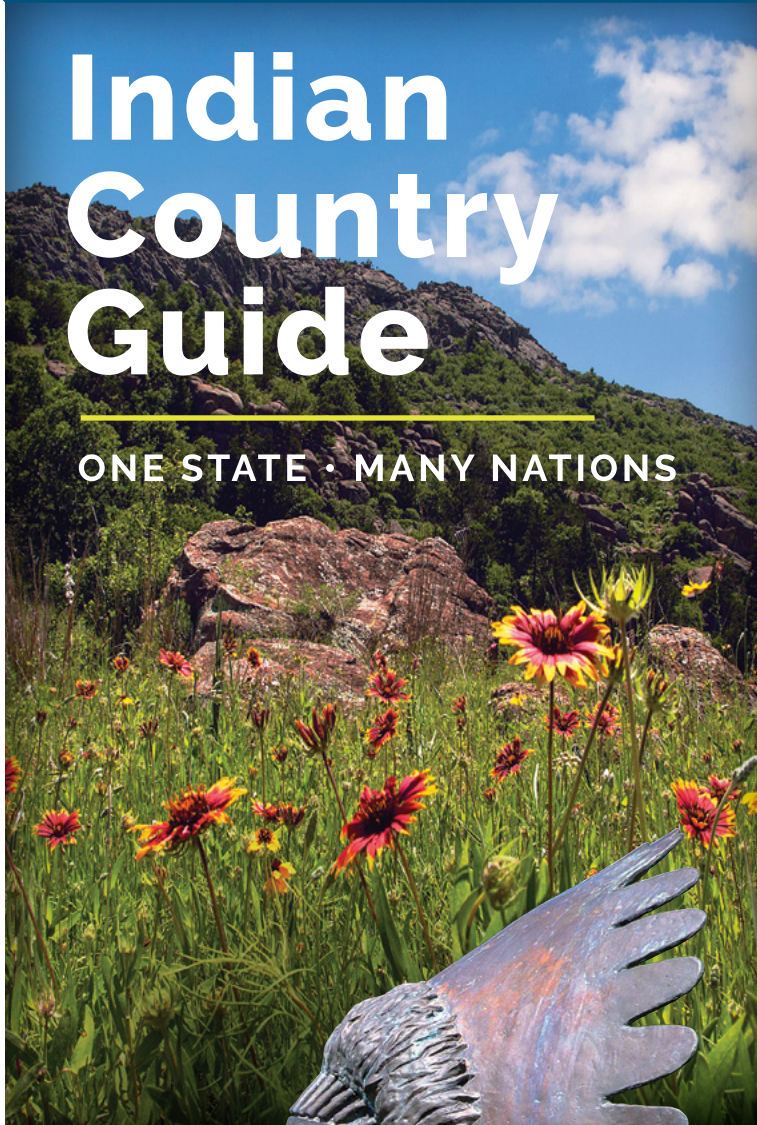




OKLAHOMA

Indian Country Guide

ONE STATE · MANY NATIONS



Our Story Awaits



Chickasaw Country is a unique cultural getaway. Come be immersed in the history and culture of the Chickasaw people through live performances, demonstrations, collections and exhibits at one of our many destinations. Experience the authenticity of Chickasaw Country and leave with a lifetime of memories!

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79 Powwows & Events

85 Casinos, Hotels & Resorts

Pictured above (L to R):

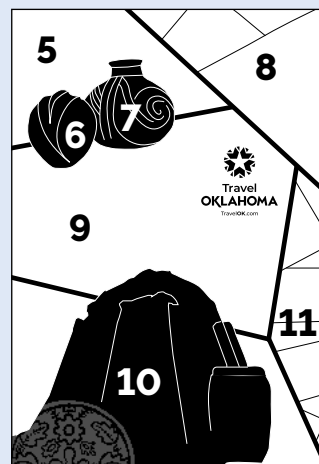
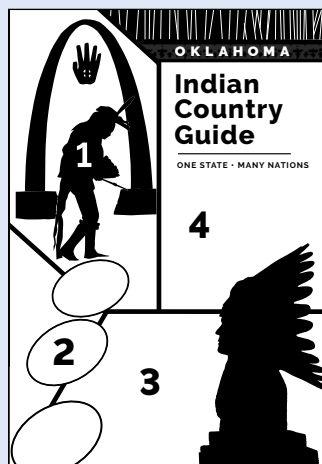
- Hide painting, Mohawk Lodge Indian Store
- Standing Bear Pow Wow
- Chickasaw artist Mike Larsen
- Code Talker medal, Choctaw Nation Museum

Front Cover (Left)

1. *Dancer*, First Americans Museum
2. *Beadwork*, Choctaw Nation Museum
3. *Busts*, National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians
4. *Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge*

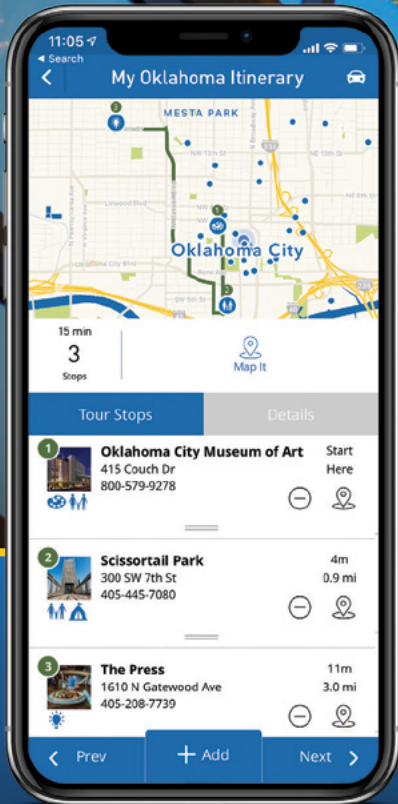
Back Cover (Right)

5. *Indian Scout Muster Roll*, Tonkawa Museum
6. *Redwood Burl*, Cheyenne and Arapaho artist Nathan Hart
7. *Pottery*, Quapaw Tribal Museum
8. *Beadwork*, Tonkawa Museum
9. *Bison at Joseph H. Williams Tallgrass Prairie Preserve*
10. *Wigwam*, Citizen Potawatomi Nation Cultural Heritage Center
11. *Arrowheads*, Kanza Museum



Oklahoma City
Museum of Art

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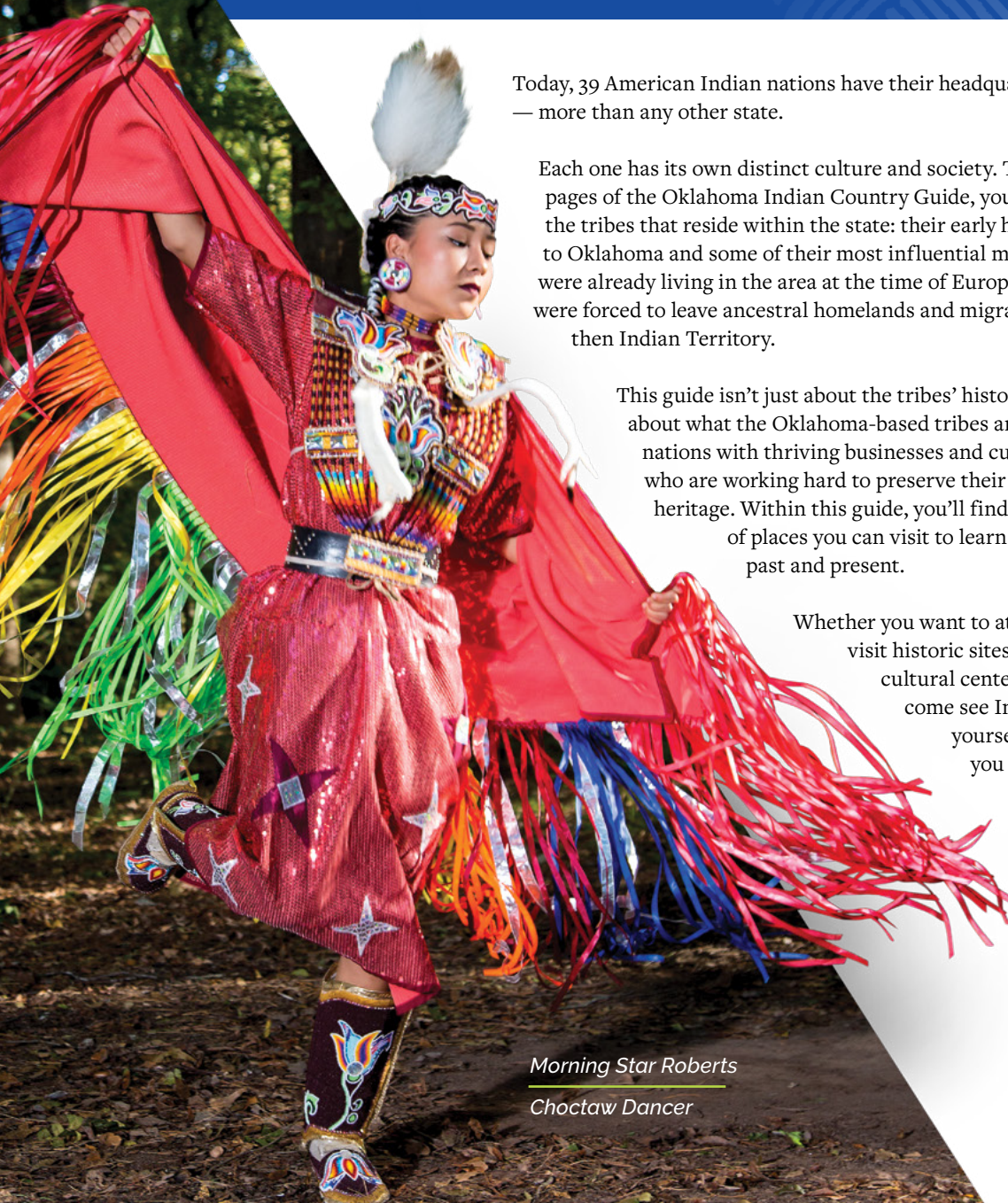


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*Kiowas Moving Camp —
Stephen Mopope (Kiowa).
Anadarko Post Office*

One State, Many Nations



Today, 39 American Indian nations have their headquarters in Oklahoma — more than any other state.

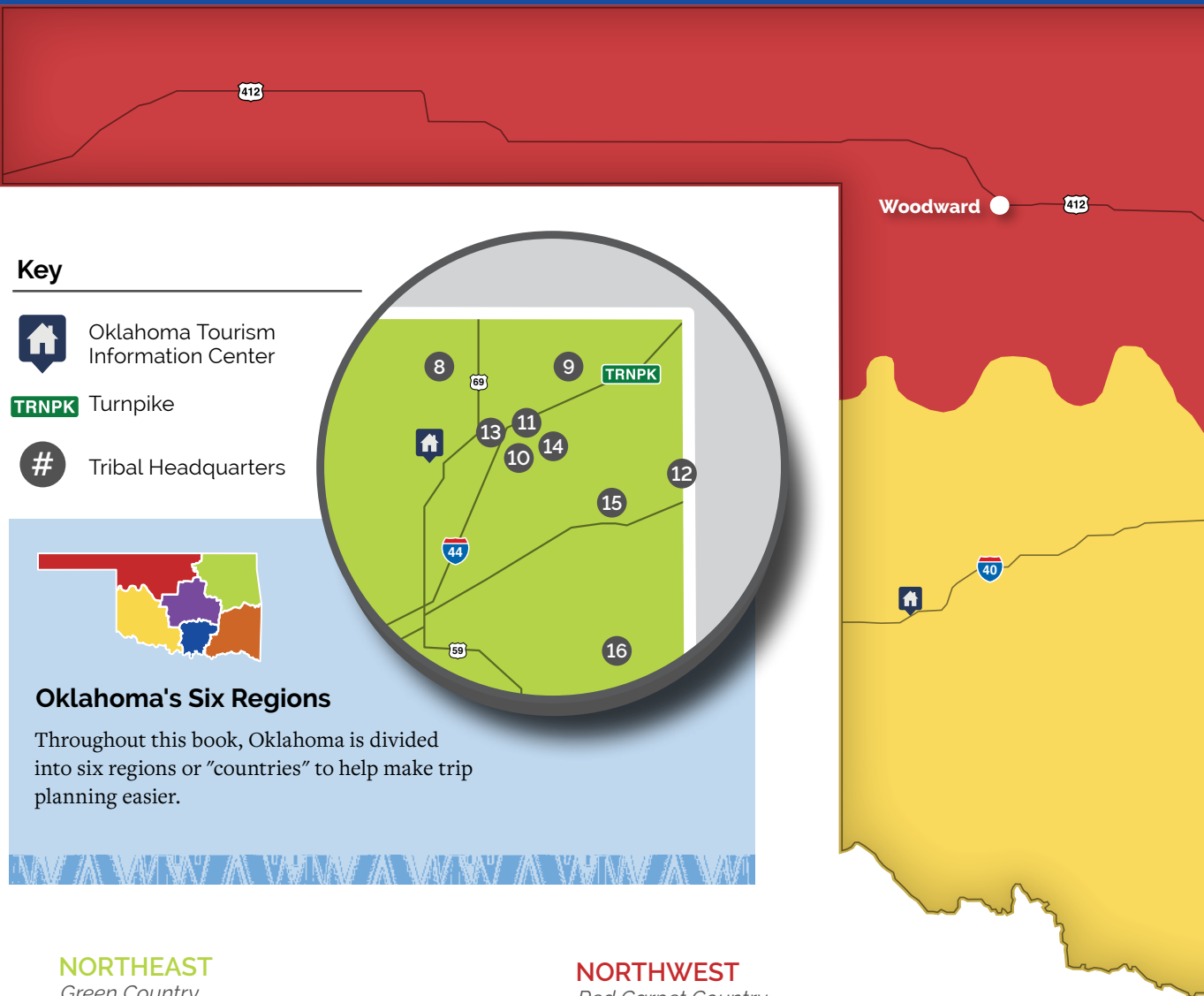
Each one has its own distinct culture and society. Throughout the pages of the Oklahoma Indian Country Guide, you'll learn more about the tribes that reside within the state: their early history, how they got to Oklahoma and some of their most influential members. While a few were already living in the area at the time of European contact, most were forced to leave ancestral homelands and migrate to what was then Indian Territory.

This guide isn't just about the tribes' history, though. It's about what the Oklahoma-based tribes are today — sovereign nations with thriving businesses and cultures, and citizens who are working hard to preserve their languages and heritage. Within this guide, you'll find page after page of places you can visit to learn about the tribes' past and present.

Whether you want to attend a powwow, visit historic sites or explore the many cultural centers, we invite you to come see Indian Country for yourself. It's an experience you won't forget.

*Morning Star Roberts
Choctaw Dancer*

Oklahoma's Tribal Communities



Key



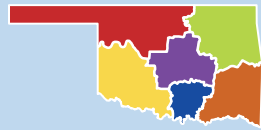
Oklahoma Tourism Information Center



Turnpike



Tribal Headquarters



Oklahoma's Six Regions

Throughout this book, Oklahoma is divided into six regions or "countries" to help make trip planning easier.

NORTHEAST

Green Country

- 01 Delaware Tribe of Indians
- 02 Osage Nation
- 03 Cherokee Nation
- 04 Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
- 05 Euchee (Yuchi) Tribe of Indians
- 06 Muscogee (Creek) Nation
- 07 United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
- 08 Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
- 09 Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
- 10 Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
- 11 Ottawa Tribe
- 12 Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- 13 Modoc Tribe
- 14 Shawnee Tribe
- 15 Wyandotte Nation
- 16 Seneca-Cayuga Nation

NORTHWEST

Red Carpet Country

- 17 Kaw Nation
- 18 Tonkawa Tribe
- 19 Otoe-Missouria Tribe
- 20 Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma

CENTRAL

Frontier Country

- 21 Iowa Tribe
- 22 Sac & Fox Nation
- 23 Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
- 24 Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
- 25 Citizen Potawatomi Nation
- 26 Absentee Shawnee Tribe
- 27 Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
- 28 Kialegee Tribal Town
- 29 Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
- 30 Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes



SOUTHWEST

Great Plains Country

- 31 | Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
- 32 | Caddo Nation
- 33 | Delaware Nation
- 34 | Kiowa Tribe
- 35 | Comanche Nation
- 36 | Apache Tribe
- 37 | Fort Sill Apache

SOUTH CENTRAL

Chickasaw Country

- 38 | Chickasaw Nation

SOUTHEAST

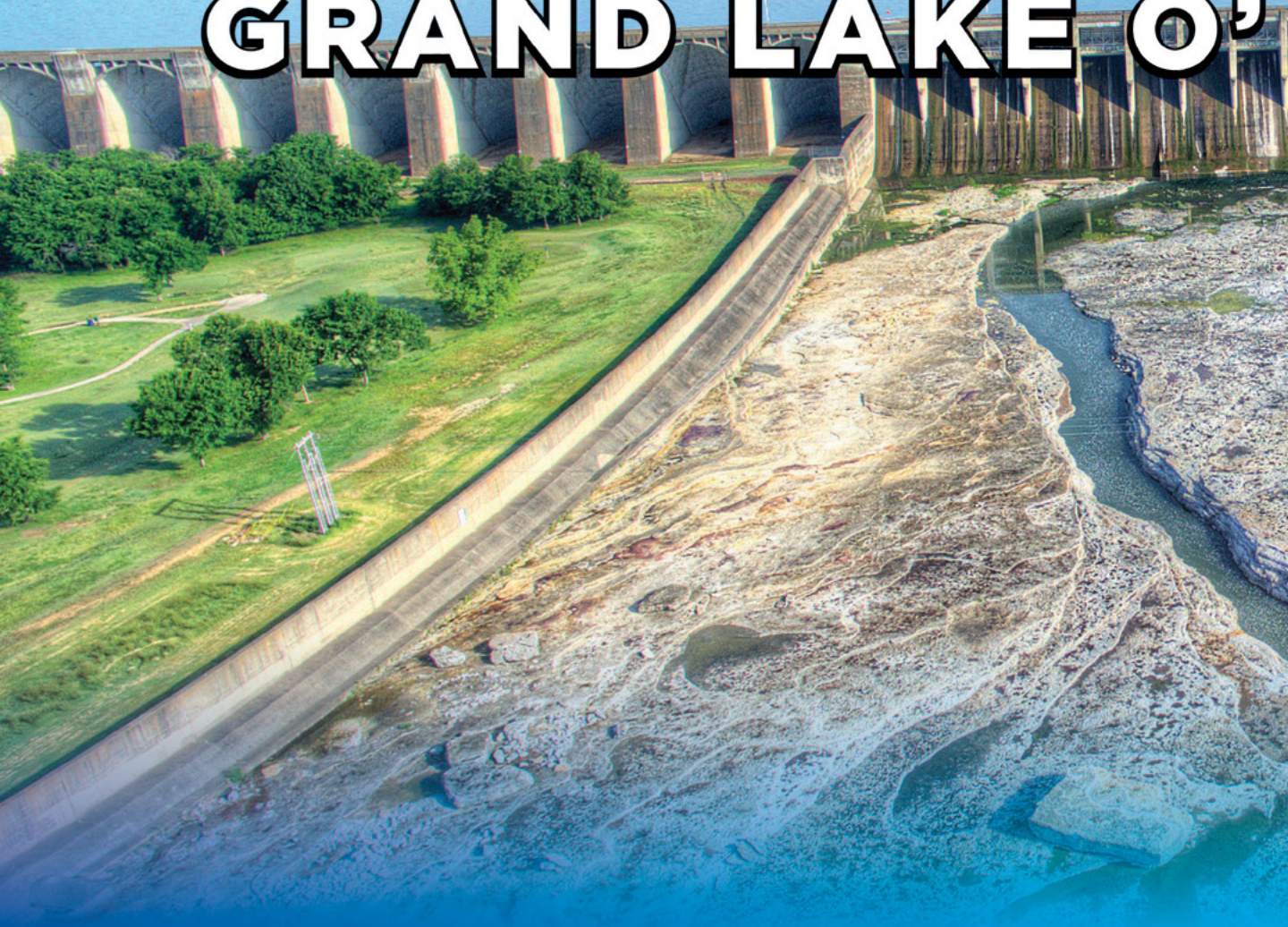
Choctaw Country

- 39 | Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma



*War Bonnet, Charles Pratt,
Cheyenne and Arapaho Artist
Museum of the Red River, Idabel*

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4th of July



Pelican Festival

the

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The History of Indian Country

Oklahoma Indian Country's history dates back 8,000 to 12,000 years to the Paleo-Indian Period. Archaeological sites within the state have uncovered fascinating details about these early human inhabitants. Here's a look at how outside contact and European-American expansion altered the history of the tribes and Oklahoma:

1492-1828

Early European-American expansion didn't have much impact on the land now known as Oklahoma during this period. In 1824, the U.S. government establishes Fort Gibson, signaling that things were about to change.

1828-1887

The U.S. government forces eastern tribes to move west, removing tens of thousands from their homelands and leading to many tragic conflicts. Sixty-seven tribes ended up in Indian Territory.

1887-1934

The General Allotment Act of 1887, often known as the Dawes Act, seizes more than 90 million acres from Indian nations. The land is given to white settlers as "surplus," often without the tribes receiving compensation in return. In Oklahoma, the "surplus" lands are settled by Land Runs.

1934-1945

The Indian Reorganization Act gives many Oklahoma tribes a foothold to begin recovery. However, government structures and European/Anglo values are forced upon the tribes, further damaging traditional values and governance.

1945-1968

Congress eliminates federal recognition and assistance to more than 100 tribal governments. Federal policy emphasizes physical relocation of tribal members from reservations to urban areas, and millions of acres of valuable land are lost through tax forfeiture sales.

STAY



Beavers Bend State Park Yurt
Broken Bow



Here, your ceiling is a dome of stars. Dinner is a slice of heaven. And fearsome giants roam the earth.

Imagine that.

EAT



Grateful Head Pizza
Broken Bow

LEARN



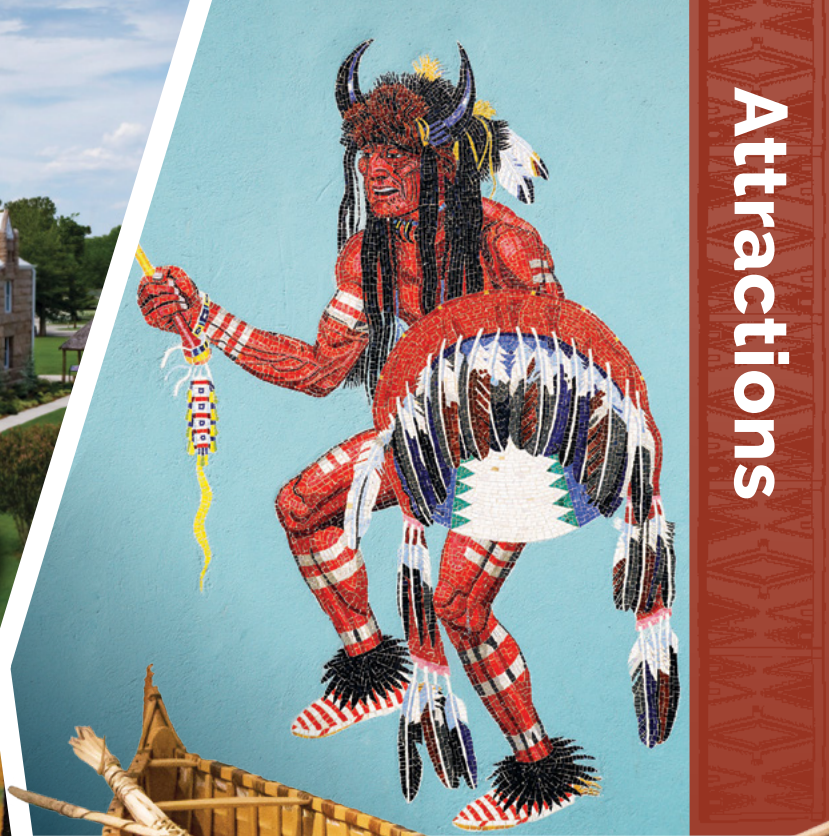
Museum of the Red River
Idabel



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Attractions



Cha' Tullis Gallery, Hominy



Sequoyah's Cabin Museum, Sallisaw

Northeast

Green Country



Ataloa Lodge Museum

2299 Old Bacone Rd., Muskogee | (918) 360-3870

bacone.edu/ataloa

This museum is located on the campus of Bacone College, which opened in 1880 as Indian University and is the state's oldest continuously operating institution of higher education. The museum, which is open by appointment only, has Navajo rugs, Maria Martinez pottery, Kachina dolls and a beaded bonnet thought to have belonged to Lost Bird, the lone survivor of the Battle of Wounded Knee.

Cathedral of the Osage

1314 Lynn Ave., Pawhuska | (918) 287-1414

icccpawhuska.org

In the 1920s, Osage Nation members grew wealthy thanks to large oil reserves found on reservation land. One of the things they built was the stunning Immaculate Conception Catholic Church. It's known for its 24 stained glass windows, one depicting Osage chiefs and their wives and children, who were alive when the window was created — something the church had to get Vatican permission to do. The interior is open select hours Tuesdays through Fridays, or an interior tour can be arranged by calling ahead. Outside is the St. Kateri Tekakwitha Shrine, which honors a Mohawk woman who lived in the 17th century and was the first Native American recognized by the Catholic Church as a saint. There is an outdoor wooden chapel and an 8-foot bronze of St. Kateri.

Cha' Tullis Gallery, Murals and New Territory Sculptures

108 W. Main St., Hominy | (918) 885-4717

chatullisgallery.com

This gallery features works by Cha' Tullis, a painter, sculptor and silversmith who is of Blackfoot and Cherokee descent. Visitors will find everything from vibrant acrylic paintings to steel sculptures to one of the state's largest collections of silver and turquoise jewelry. The multi-talented Tullis' work also brightens up his hometown. He painted the murals that appear on the sides of several Main Street buildings, and he designed the New Territory sculptures that sit atop a hill west of town. Designed to be viewed at a distance, the 15 sheet-iron sculptures stand 18 to 20 feet tall and depict the silhouettes of American Indians on their horses.

Cherokee National History Museum, Tahlequah



Cherokee National Businesses



Cherokee National History Museum, Tahlequah



Cherokee National History Museum, Tahlequah



Cherokee Gift Shop

777 W. Cherokee St., Tulsa
(918) 384-6723

cherokeegiftshop.com

Located inside the Hard Rock Hotel & Casino Tulsa, this store features baskets, pottery, paintings and works in other mediums all made by Cherokee artists. Visitors will also find jewelry, books and apparel, including Pendleton items.

Cherokee Nation Gift Shop

17725 S. Muskogee Ave., Tahlequah | (918) 456-2793

cherokeegiftshop.com

This shop features original art pieces of all types, including paintings, carvings, pottery and baskets — all made by Native American artists. There are many types of jewelry, including beaded items and ones made of silver, copper and semiprecious stones. The store is also stocked with books, apparel, Pendleton products and a line of handcrafted candles.



Cherokee Gift Shop, Tulsa

Cherokee National History Museum

101 S. Muskogee Ave., Tahlequah | (918) 207-3699

cherokee.org

Built in 1869, the Cherokee National Capitol building has been transformed over the years. It is now home to a museum that showcases the tribe's lifestyle from before European contact to today. There's also a multi-sensory Trail of Tears exhibit and rotating exhibit space that focuses on different aspects of the Cherokee experience throughout the year.

Cherokee National Prison Museum

124 E. Choctaw St., Tahlequah | (918) 207-3640

visitcherokeenation.com

Explore the history of Cherokee law enforcement at this complex, which includes a prison built in 1875 to hold Indian Territory's worst criminals and an accompanying interpretive center. There are exhibits on Cherokee crime and punishment, law enforcement, prison life and famous outlaws. Visitors can step inside ironclad cells and spin the wheel of justice to see what punishment fit each crime back when the prison was active. Outside are a restored gallows area and blacksmith shop where visitors can learn about a trade once taught to prisoners.



Cherokee Nation Businesses



Five Civilized Tribes Museum,
Muskogee



Stickballer
by Jerome Tiger
Five Civilized Tribes
Museum, Muskogee

Five Civilized Tribes Museum,
Muskogee

Cherokee National Supreme Court Museum

122 E. Keetoowah St., Tahlequah | (918) 207-3508

visitcherokeemuseum.com

Built in 1844 to house the Cherokee National Supreme Court, this two-story brick structure is the oldest government building in Oklahoma. It was also home to the printing press of the *Cherokee Advocate* newspaper. Today, exhibits help educate visitors on the tribe's judicial system, language and newspapers. One of the *Cherokee Advocate's* original presses is on display.

Chief Lookout Memorial & Lookout Mountain

5 miles E. on Okesa Rd., Pawhuska | (918) 287-1208

visittheosage.com

On top of Lookout Mountain is the memorial and burial site of Chief Fred Lookout, who served as the Osage Nation's chief from 1926 until his death in 1949. His wife Julia, who is also buried on Lookout Mountain, was a descendant of Osage Chief Pawhuska. The top of the mountain also offers incredible views of Pawhuska and the surrounding area.

Creek Council House Museum

106 W. Sixth St., Okmulgee | (539) 286-4663

creekcouncilhouse.net

This two-story stone structure at the center of Okmulgee's town square was built in 1878 to house the Muscogee (Creek) government. The interior has been restored to reflect the original layout. Displays spotlight government activities and historical events that took place in the Council House, across the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and in Indian Territory.

Creek Council Oak Park

1750 S. Cheyenne Ave., Tulsa
(918) 596-7275 | (918) 732-7992

mcm-nsn.gov | tulsaparks.org

This spot holds a special place in the history of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and of Tulsa. After the tribe was forced to leave its land in the southeastern United States, its members arrived in Indian Territory in 1836. They held a ceremony to establish their home, placing ashes from their original fires at the base of a towering oak tree on a hill overlooking the Arkansas River. They then brought to life a new fire. The tree still stands in what is now a park, and that spot is referred to as Tulsa's first city hall. A bronze sculpture, Morning Prayer, now sits nearby, as does a garden with plants that the tribe used for various purposes. Across the street is a stickball demonstration park.

Five Civilized Tribes Museum

1101 Honor Heights Dr., Muskogee | (918) 683-1701
fivetribe.org

This museum highlights the history and cultures of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee (Creek) and Seminole. It's located in a historic building that was constructed by the U.S. government in 1875 to house the superintendent of the Five Tribes. Today, it's home to a large collection of art and artifacts, including works by Jerome Tiger, the late Muscogee (Creek)-Seminole artist. Tiger's only major sculpture, Stickballer, is among the museum's treasures.

Fort Gibson Historic Site

907 N. Garrison Ave., Fort Gibson | (918) 478-4088
okhistory.org/sites/fortgibson

Established in 1824 to keep peace between the Cherokee and Osage tribes, Fort Gibson was the first army post in Indian Territory and played a prominent role in the tribes' removals to the area. It was the Union's Indian Territory headquarters during the Civil War (when it was known as Fort Blunt), and also the headquarters for the Dawes Commission as it worked to enroll tribal members. Today, visitors can see a re-created log fort, 29 historic buildings and exhibits that explore the fort's history.

Will Rogers Memorial Museum, Claremore



Will Rogers Birthplace Ranch, Oologah



Will Rogers 1879-1935

Legendary entertainer Will Rogers had an incredibly versatile public career that included stints as a trick roper, vaudeville performer, movie star, radio star, humorist and columnist. Rogers was known for his sharp wit, and his words still resonate today.

Rogers was also "The Cherokee Kid," a nickname that stuck with the Cherokee Nation citizen who was born and raised in Oologah in the Cooweescoowee District of the Cherokee Nation.

Here are four places to visit to learn more about Rogers:

Will Rogers Birthplace Ranch

9501 E. 380 Rd., Oologah | (918) 341-0719
willrogers.com

Rogers was born and grew up on this ranch his father started. Today, it is one of the few remaining examples of a Cherokee-style cattle ranch. Visitors can explore the log-walled, two-story home and the barns, seeing longhorn cattle and other farm animals.

Will Rogers Memorial Museum

1720 W. Will Rogers Blvd., Claremore
(918) 341-0719

willrogers.com

Visitors can learn more about Rogers' life at this museum. Its Heritage Gallery focuses on Rogers' family and his Cherokee roots. Visitors can also watch Rogers' films in the theater, see memorabilia from his travels and pay their respects at his tomb.

Oklahoma Hall of Fame at the Gaylord-Pickens Museum, Oklahoma City

The Oklahoma Hall of Fame inducted Rogers in 1932. See Page 28

National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians, Anadarko

A bust of Rogers is one of 43 on display at this outdoor attraction. See Page 32

General Stand Watie Grave Site

Polson Cemetery, E. 340 Rd.
2 miles W. of Southwest City | (918) 854-3467

Visitors can see the grave of Confederate Gen. Stand Watie, a Cherokee who was the only full-blooded American Indian to rise to the rank of Brigadier General during the Civil War. Watie was the last Confederate general to surrender, doing so on June 23, 1865. Also buried in Polson Cemetery is John Ridge, a well-known Cherokee leader who was assassinated after signing the Treaty of New Echota.

Healing Rock

14004 Lake Rd., Skiatook | (918) 396-3170
www.swt.usace.army.mil

In the late 19th century, this massive rock was considered to be a healing site by the Osage and Quapaw tribes. The naturally formed rock, which has also been called Teepee Rock, stands 12 feet high and 17 feet at the base. It's located along a short trail behind the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers building at Skiatook Lake, where it was moved after the lake was built.

Hunter's Home

19479 E. Murrell Home Rd., Park Hill | (918) 456-2751
okhistory.org/sites/huntershomes

This grand, Greek Revival-style house is the only remaining antebellum plantation home in Oklahoma. It was built for George M. Murrell and his wife Minerva, a Cherokee. The couple moved to the area with Minerva's family when the Cherokee were forced to leave their homes in the east. Minerva was the niece of Cherokee Chief John Ross, and the home contains many original furnishings from the Ross and Murrell families. During the Civil War, Confederate Gen. Stand Watie's troops broke into the dining room, and repairs to the damage can still be seen. Jennie Ross Cobb, one of the first female Native American photographers, later lived in the home.

John Ross Museum

22366 S. 530 Rd., Park Hill | (918) 431-0757
visitcherokeenation.com

Visitors can explore the life of John Ross, who was principal chief of the Cherokee Nation for more than 30 years, at this museum. It features displays on Ross, the Trail of Tears, the Civil War, Cherokee education and the Cherokee Golden Age, a time of renaissance for the tribe that spanned from 1849 to 1860. The museum is housed in a former rural school built in 1913. Behind it is the Ross Cemetery.

Mayes County Historical Society Inc. Museum

847 State Highway 69/S. Ninth St., Pryor | (918) 825-2575

Housed in Pryor's original Katy Railroad Depot, this museum focuses on the history of the area. It has artifacts and exhibits featuring the Cherokee and Osage nations and an art gallery with work by local Cherokee artists. There's also a collection of salt-glazed pottery, an 1800s printing press and an exhibit on the devastating tornado that hit Pryor in 1942.

Myaamia Heritage Museum & Archive and Miami Nation Gift Shop

28 N. Main St., Miami | (918) 544-6049
myaamiagifts.com

Rotating exhibits let visitors learn about various facets of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma's culture and heritage at this free museum. The gift shop offers a variety of art from local native artists and businesses along with books, Pendleton products and other gift items.

The Spider Gallery, Tahlequah

Pg 18





TRIBAL DESTINATION
OF THE YEAR

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Osage Nation Museum,
Pawhuska



Quapaw Tribal
Museum, Quapaw



Osage Nation
Museum, Pawhuska

Osage Nation Museum

819 Grandview Ave., Pawhuska | (918) 287-5441

osagenation-nsn.gov/museum

This free attraction was the first tribal-owned museum in the United States. It shares the story of the Osage Nation through an extensive photo collection, art, historical artifacts and cultural programs. The museum hosts frequently changing exhibits that feature Osage artists and items from the tribe's history.

Osage Nation Visitors Center

602 E. Main St., Pawhuska | (918) 287-0005

osagenation-nsn.gov/visitors-center

Opened in 2018, this Osage Nation store features a variety of Osage art and gifts, including moccasins, beaded jewelry, paintings and cedar boxes. There are also books, T-shirts and other souvenirs, and an iPad bar lets visitors use an app to learn about the Osage language.

Philbrook Museum of Art

2727 S. Rockford Rd., Tulsa | (918) 748-5300

philbrook.org

This magnificent estate features immaculately manicured gardens, an elegant mansion and a permanent art collection with items from all different styles and corners of the world. A large area of the museum is dedicated to Native American art and artifacts, including pieces by Maria Martinez, Allan Houser and Oscar Howe.

Quapaw Tribal Museum

905 Whitebird St., Quapaw | (918) 238-3157

quapawnation.com

This free museum explores the Quapaw Tribe's rich history. On display are traditional clothes, historic photos and Quapaw pottery that is between 850 and 900 years old. Outside is the anchor from the U.S.S. Quapaw, a Navy tug ship that saw action in World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. The gift shop includes a selection of jewelry and Pendleton items.

Rabbit Gallery

231 S. Taylor St./Bill Rabbit Blvd., Pryor | (918) 825-3716

billandtracirabbit.com

This gallery showcases the work of Cherokee artists Traci Rabbit and her late father Bill, both of whom have been named Cherokee National Treasures. Bill's work was known for its vibrant colors and unique themes, while Traci's paintings focus on contemporary native women. The gallery's gift shop is filled with Native American-made gifts.

Redstick Gallery

105 S. Grand Ave., Okmulgee | (918) 758-5557

creeknationgiftshop.com

This shop is owned by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, and all items featured in the store are made by Muscogee (Creek) artists or individuals from other federally recognized tribes. Beaded, sterling silver and leather jewelry are all available, along with handwoven belts, baskets, original pieces of art and more affordable prints.

LEARN EXPLORE EXPERIENCE




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MUSCOGEE
NATION

VisitMuscogeeNation.com

Creek Nation Council House | Okmulgee



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800.922.2118 



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Wolaroc Museum & Wildlife Preserve, Bartlesville

Pg. 22



The Water Bird Gallery, Pawhuska

Pg. 22

Saline Courthouse Museum

55870 S. 490 Rd., Rose | (877) 779-6977

visitcherokeonation.com

This 1884-built structure is the last of the nine original courthouses in the Cherokee Nation — and the only one still standing. Inside is a free museum that tells the story of the Cherokees' history in the area and how it intertwined with the local community.

Sequoyah's Cabin

470288 State Highway 101, Sallisaw | (918) 775-2413

visitcherokeonation.com

One of the Cherokee Nation's most famous members, Sequoyah, created the syllabary that allowed the tribe's members to read and write. Sequoyah, also known as George Guess, was one of the Old Cherokee Settlers. He built this one-room log cabin in 1829, shortly after arriving in Oklahoma. To preserve, the Works Progress Administration built a stone building around it in 1936.

Shawnee Tribe Cultural Center

19 N. Eight Tribes Trail, Miami | (918) 544-6722

shawneeculture.org

Opened in 2018, this free, self-guided museum shares the story of the Shawnee people. There's an exhibit focusing on the rediscovery of ancient ways of pottery making, and another tells the Shawnee story through objects that represent essential aspects of Shawnee life.

Soaring Eagle Gift Shop

2540 Murrow Cir., Muskogee | (918) 682-2586

This store's selections include jewelry, moccasins, ornaments, hats, pottery, dreamcatchers, books and Pendleton products. A wide variety of tribes are represented. Store proceeds support the Murrow Children's Home.

The Water Bird Gallery, Pawhuska

Pg. 22

Spurs and Arrows

128 E. Main St., Pawhuska | (918) 287-1523

This gift shop features Oklahoma and Osage County-themed items. It also sells Osage embroidered broadcloth skirts, turquoise and silver jewelry, and pieces by local Osage/Cherokee artist Joe Don Brave.

The Museum Broken Arrow

400 S. Main St., Broken Arrow | (918) 258-2616

brokenarrowmuseum.org

An interactive exhibit at this museum tells the story of the Broken Arrow band of the Muscogee (Creek) — the group that gave the city its name. The exhibit is set within a cedar post roundhouse and has a soundtrack of the tribe's traditional music. Visitors can also see a log cabin that a Native American family owned and rebuilt after it was destroyed in the Civil War. A new large-scale mural, "A City in Bloom," adorns one of the museum's exterior walls.

The Spider Gallery

215 S. Muskogee Ave., Tahlequah | (918) 453-5728

cherokeonationart.com

This Cherokee Nation-owned gallery features paintings, sculptures, pottery, jewelry and other original work by more than 50 Cherokee artists. There are also affordably priced prints, postcards, and other gift items, along with art supplies. The gallery frequently hosts classes in topics like metalsmithing, basket weaving and shell carving.



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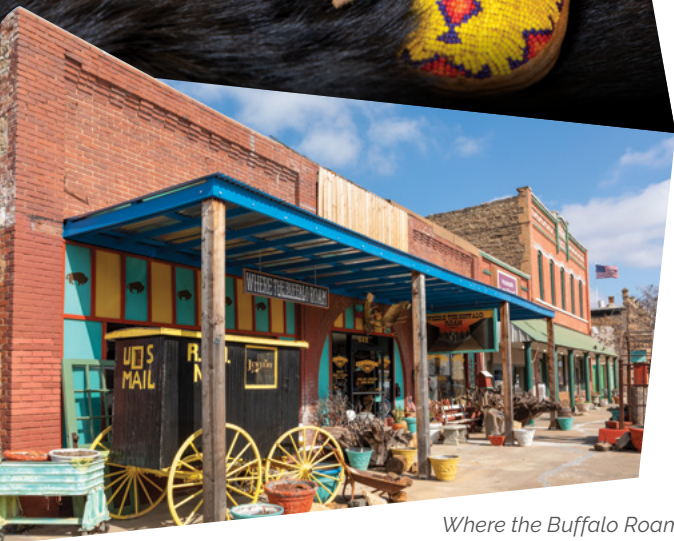
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*Where the Buffalo Roam,
Pawnee*

The Water Bird Gallery

134 E. Sixth St., Pawhuska | (918) 287-9129

waterbirdgallery.com

Owned by a member of the Osage Nation, this unique gallery features a variety of Native American-made goods, including Osage fingerwoven belts, garters, moccasins, beaded jewelry and sterling silver jewelry. The store also sells Pendleton robes and blankets. There's also a selection of books and gift items with traditional native prints — including plush blankets, socks and stuffed animals.

Tiger Gallery

2110 E. Old Shawnee Rd., Muskogee | (918) 687-7006

tigerartgallery.com

This gallery honors the life of influential Muskogee (Creek)-Seminole painter Jerome Tiger. It offers prints of his work along with pieces by members of the talented Tiger family, including Jerome's daughter Dana, who primarily works in acrylics and watercolors, and her children, painter Hvresse Christie Tiger and sculptor Lisan Tiger Blair. The work of apparel artist Michael Deo, who has collaborated with Dana on pillows featuring her paintings, is also featured.

Where the Buffalo Roam

648 Harrison St., Pawnee | (918) 762-2420

Shoppers will find a little bit of everything at this upscale trading post that's popular with members of many tribes. It carries a wide selection of Pendleton blankets and other

items, including a local craftswoman's line of furniture that has been re-covered with Pendleton fabric. There's also sterling silver and turquoise jewelry, much of which is American Indian made, along with antiques, leather goods and art pieces.

White Hair Memorial

4986 CR 5715, Osage County | (918) 538-2417

This 1920s-era home serves as an Osage cultural resource learning center. The house belonged to Lillie Morrell Burkhart, a descendant of Osage Chief Pawhuska, whose name roughly translates to White Hair. Visitors can explore the home and the museum's vast reference library.

Woody Crumbo Mural

109 N. Pine, Nowata | (918) 273-1681

Nowata's post office is home to "The Rainbow Trail," a stunning indoor mural painted by Woody Crumbo, a Potawatomi artist, performer and dancer who is a member of the Oklahoma Hall of Fame. Installed in 1943, the mural depicts three Plains Indians on horses amidst a rocky landscape filled with desert plants. One of the men is pointing at a rainbow.

Woolaroc Museum & Wildlife Preserve

1925 Woolaroc Ranch Rd., Bartlesville | (918) 336-0307

woolaroc.org

This 3,700-acre property started out as a retreat for Phillips Petroleum Company founder Frank Phillips. It's now a working ranch, wildlife preserve and museum filled with Western and Native American art and artifacts. Materials from around 40 tribes are on display. There are baskets, pottery and blankets from the Navajo, Apache, Hopi and Pueblo tribes, along with beaded buckskins and feather bonnets from the Plains tribes. There's an exhibit on the American bison and its impact on the new world, and a herd of bison are among the animals in the drive-through preserve.

*Eternal Return
by Jeffrey Gibson,
Choctaw/Cherokee*

This mixed-media figure features the metal jingles that are attached to the dresses that women in many tribes wear for dancing.

Philbrook Museum of Art, Pg. 18



Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center,
Spiro

Pg. 26



Choctaw Nation
Labor Day Festival
Tuskahoma



Southeast

Choctaw Country

Fort Washita Historic Site & Museum,
Durant



Boggy Depot Park

4684 S. Park Ln., Atoka | (580) 889-5625

chickasawcountry.com/outdoors/boggy-depot-park

This area has great historical significance to the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations. Many tribal members settled in the town of Boggy Depot when they arrived during removal. Little remains of the town, but park visitors can camp, fish, walk a nature trail and enjoy other activities. West of the park lies Boggy Depot Cemetery, where former Choctaw Principal Chief Allen Wright is buried. Wright is best known for suggesting the name “Oklahoma” when U.S. officials asked tribal delegates what to call their territory.

Choctaw Cultural Center

1919 Hina Hanta Way, Calera | (833) 708-9582

choctawculturalcenter.com

Opened in 2021, this more than 100,000 square-foot facility tells the 14,000-year history of the Choctaw people through interactive, state-of-the-art exhibits. There’s also a children’s activity center with a giant turtle, traditional tribal houses and a mini-forest. Outside is a living village that includes a replica of a ceremonial mound, heirloom crops, a dance circle and a stickball field where demonstrations will take place. Visitors can try traditional Choctaw dishes or more standard fare at The Champuli Café and browse Choctaw-made items at the gift store.

Choctaw Nation Museum

163655 N. 4355 Rd., Tuskahoma | (918) 569-4465

choctawnation.com

The stately, three-story brick building constructed in 1884 to house the Choctaw Nation government is now a free museum filled with pottery, basketry and an art gallery. There are exhibits on the Trail of Tears and the Lighthorsemen, who helped establish law in Indian Territory. There’s also an exhibit and film on the Choctaw Code Talkers, who used their native language to develop a code and transmit U.S. Army messages during World War II. Kids love the virtual reality exhibit, where they can slip on a headset and try “shooting” a bow. There’s also a gift shop featuring handmade items and art.

Fort Towson Historic Site & Museum

HC 63 Box 1580, Fort Towson | (580) 873-2634

okhistory.org/sites/forttowson

Established in 1824 to facilitate relations between American Indians and settlers, this fort served many roles. It was a point of dispersal for the Choctaws and Chickasaws after removal to Indian Territory, a staging area for U.S. forces during the Mexican War, and the Confederate headquarters for Indian Territory during the Civil War. The site’s museum highlights the history of the fort and the Choctaw Nation. Visitors can see the remains of the fort’s buildings and enjoy living history programs.

Fort Washita Historic Site & Museum

16 miles W. of Durant on State Highway 99

(580) 924-6502

chickasaw.net

Built in 1842 as the southwestern-most military post in the United States, this fort was established to maintain peace for the relocated Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. Confederate troops occupied it during the Civil War. Guests can see many original structures that have been restored, visit the Confederate cemetery and explore the museum to learn about life at the fort.

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CHOCTAWCULTURALCENTER.COM



*Winnowing Basket,
Choctaw Nation Museum,
Tuskahoma*

Pg. 23



Board Cradle

*Crow (Plains Tribe)
Museum of the Red River,
Idabel*

Indian Territory & Oklahoma Statehood Settlement

403 Walnut St., Indianola | (773) 844-1804

Explore a slice of Oklahoma's past at the Old Choate Cabin Museum and Bynum House. The log cabin was constructed in 1867 by Civil War soldier George Washington Choate, the last Choctaw Senate president before Oklahoma statehood. The Bynum House, built in 1903, is a three-generation family home with all its original outbuildings. This free attraction is open by appointment only.

Iron Horse Gallery & Gifts

117 S. Fifth Ave., Durant | (580) 931-7921

This well-curated store, a unique combination of gift shop and art gallery, features the art of Choctaw artist Jane Semple Umsted. Semple Umsted works in several different mediums, and visitors will find a variety of her watercolor, oil and acrylic paintings, along with some sculpture pieces.

*Untitled
by Doc Tate Nevaquaya,
Comanche*

*Museum of the Red River,
Idabel*



Museum of the Red River

812 E. Lincoln Rd., Idabel
(580) 286-3616

museumoftheredriver.org

Extensive renovations have expanded this cultural institution to more than 57,000 square feet, leaving plenty of room for its wide-ranging collections. It has one of the world's most comprehensive collections of Caddo ceramics, along with large selections of Choctaw basketry and Amazonian featherwork. Its best-known piece, though, is probably the cast of the bones of the *Acrocanthosaurus atokensis* — better known as Acro — found near Idabel in 1983. The 40-foot-long dinosaur species was one of North America's largest predators and looked similar to a *Tyrannosaurus rex*.



Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center

18154 First St., Spiro | (918) 962-2062

okhistory.org/sites/spiromounds.php

This prehistoric archaeological dig site is one of the nation's most important American Indian sites. The 12 mounds were created and used by Caddoan-speaking people between 850 and 1500 A.D., and the area was a highly influential and sophisticated cultural center. The site yielded incredible artifacts. It was heavily damaged by commercial digging from 1933 to 1935 and then scientifically excavated in the following years. Guests can follow two miles of walking trails around the mounds and visit the archaeological center to learn about how the Spiro people lived.

Three Valley Museum

401 W. Main St., Durant | (580) 920-1907

threevalleymuseum.com

Dedicated to sharing the history of Durant, Bryan County

and southeastern Oklahoma, this museum has a Native American gallery with exhibits on the Caddo, Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. There's also a large transportation exhibit with vintage vehicles like a 1931 Ford Model A and a 1948 Buick Super 8. Second-floor rooms are set up to look like businesses and scenes from the early 1900s.

Wheelock Academy

1377 Wheelock Rd. Unit C, Garvin | (580) 746-2139

choctawnation.com

Built in 1832 as a mission school and rebuilt in 1884 after a devastating fire, the campus became a boarding academy for Choctaw girls that remained in service until 1955. The former teachers' quarters is now a museum with pictures, documents and artifacts from the school's history. Visitors can see the school building, dormitory and superintendent's building. A gift shop sells Choctaw-made beaded jewelry, stickball equipment and other items.

Choctaw Cultural Center
Calera



Luksi (Turtle)
Choctaw Cultural Center
Calera





Marcy Gray/Chickasaw Nation

South Central

Chickasaw Country



ARTesian Gallery & Studios

100 W. Muskogee St., Sulphur | (580) 622-8040

chickasaw.net

This facility across the street from The Artesian Hotel is a popular stop for artists and collectors. It's home to a gallery, studio space and a retail shop that sells high-quality art supplies, along with jewelry, books and more items created by Chickasaws and other native artists. Guests can often talk with artists or see them at work.

Bedré Fine Chocolate

37 N. Colbert Rd., Davis | (800) 367-5390

bedrechocolates.com

In 2000, the Chickasaw Nation purchased a small local chocolate company, becoming the first Native American tribe with its own brand of fine chocolate. Those who visit the company's store and manufacturing facility can often see the chocolate-making process in action while they shop thanks to large glass windows in the store. Bedré's popular chocolates include Corn Twists, which are white, fudge-covered cornmeal pieces, and Meltaways, which have gourmet centers in flavors like strawberry and mint.



Chickasaw Bank Museum & Johnston County Museum of History

413 W. Main St., Tishomingo | (580) 371-3141

johnstoncountyyok.com

Completed in 1902, this ornate granite building served as the Chickasaw Nation's bank. It came to ruin in 1909 when a clerk absconded with its funds. Today, the first floor has been restored to appear much as it did during its banking days, and the second floor is filled with exhibits highlighting the history of Johnston County.

Chickasaw Council House Museum

209 N. Fisher, Tishomingo | (580) 371-3351

chickasaw.net

This free museum holds one of the largest collections of art, artifacts and archival material related to the Chickasaw Nation. Inside still stands the Chickasaw's original Council House, a log structure built in 1856. Exhibits tell the tribe's story from the beginning. The gift shop includes Chickasaw art, jewelry, books, music, language materials and other souvenirs.



Chickasaw Council House Museum,
Tishomingo

Pg. 27



Chickasaw White House,
Milburn

Chickasaw Cultural Center

867 Cooper Memorial Dr., Sulphur | (580) 622-7130

chickasawculturalcenter.com

This state-of-the-art complex shares the story of the Chickasaw Nation through interactive displays. Exhibits include the Spirit Forest, which uses light and sound effects, running water, and replicas of native plants and animals to leave visitors feeling as if they've been transported to the forests of the Chickasaw's southeastern homelands. There's also the Removal Corridor, which guides guests through the tribe's terrible journey to Indian Territory. Outside are stickball games and stomp dances to watch, and a traditional Chickasaw village features cultural demonstrators illustrating aspects of Chickasaw life. Also on the campus are fine art galleries, gift shops and The Aaimpa' Café.

Chickasaw Nation Information Center

504 W. Main St., Tishomingo | (580) 387-2762

In addition to offering free brochures and maps for travelers, this center is home to a gift shop that offers a large range of products focused on Native American artists. The items for sale, which include jewelry, books, food products, art and more, are all made in Oklahoma or by Native American businesses.

Chickasaw Nation Welcome Center

35 N. Colbert Rd., Davis | (580) 369-4222

This 5,500-square-foot facility displays works by Chickasaw artists and members of other tribes. Some pieces are for sale, and there's a retail shop with a wide selection of Pendleton products along with many items that are made in Oklahoma.

Chickasaw National Capitol

411 W. Ninth St., Tishomingo | (580) 371-9835

chickasaw.net

This stately red granite building has stood in Tishomingo's Capitol Square since 1898, and it functioned as the seat of the Chickasaw Nation's government until Oklahoma achieved statehood in 1907. Today, the building functions as a free museum with an exhibit on the history of Chickasaw government before statehood and portraits of the Chickasaw governors.

Stickball game in front of the
Chickasaw National Capitol Building,
Tishomingo



Marcy Gray/Chickasaw Nation

Chickasaw Press

1020 N. Mississippi Ave., Ada | (580) 436-7282

chickasawpress.com

In 2006, the Chickasaw Nation created the Chickasaw Press to produce publications that help the tribe share its rich culture. This bookstore stocks books from the Chickasaw Press and its secondary imprint White Dog Press, which features genres like historical fiction and children's books. The store also has a selection of gift items.

Chickasaw White House

6379 E. Mansion Dr., Milburn

(580) 235-7343 | chickasaw.net/whitehouse

Built in 1895, this Queen Anne-style house was the home of Chickasaw Nation Gov. Douglas H. Johnston and his family from 1898 to 1971. Visitors can tour the house, which has been restored and contains many pieces of original furniture from the Johnston family.

Chickasaw Visitor Center

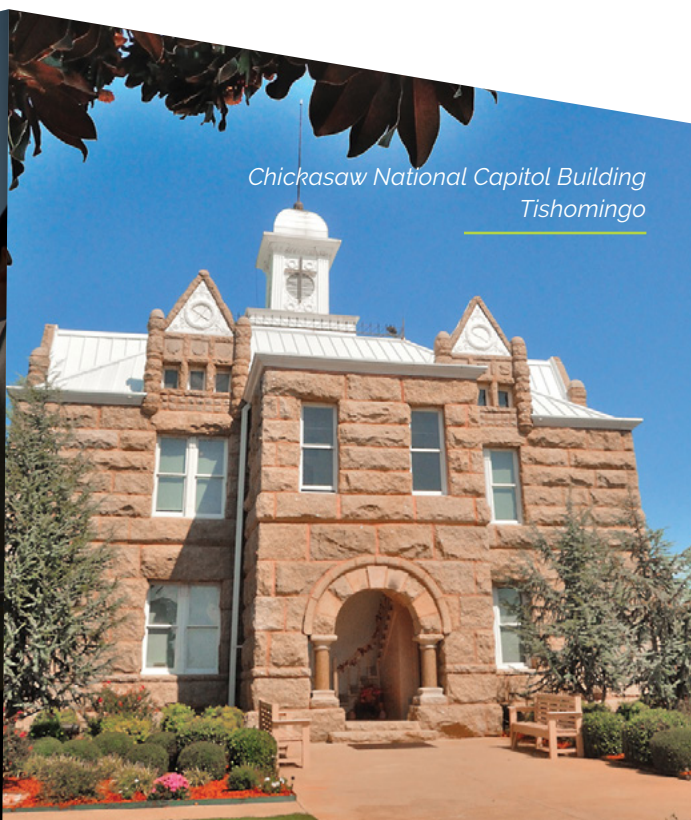
901 W. First St., Sulphur | (580) 622-8050

Visit this center to see works by a featured Native American artist that changes every few months. There's also a gift shop with clothing, books and Native American arts and crafts.

Chokma'si Gallery

201 N. Broadway, Ada | (580) 272-5520

Owned by the Chickasaw Nation, this 1,554-square-foot gallery features pieces from the tribe's permanent art collection along with exhibits with pieces crafted by Chickasaws and other artists from the region. There's also a retail area with handmade gifts made by local native artists.



Chickasaw National Capitol Building
Tishomingo

Te Ata Fisher

1895-1995



Oklahoma Historical Society

Mary Thompson Fisher, better known as Te Ata, was a Chickasaw woman who became a famous actress and storyteller. Fisher captivated audiences with her retelling of Native American legends, myths and chants. She performed across the United States, England and Scandinavia. She staged her show at the White House for President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first state dinner in 1933.


Fisher was born in 1895 in the tiny Oklahoma community of Emet. An aunt gave her the name Te Ata, which means "bearer of the morning."

In 2016, Chickasaw Nation Productions released the film *Te Ata*, which profiled Fisher's life.

Here are four places to visit to learn more about Fisher:

 **Te Ata Memorial Auditorium & Statue**
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma
âChickasha | (800) 933-8726
usao.edu

Fisher attended the Oklahoma College of Women, which is today USAO. The school's auditorium is named after Fisher, and a 9-foot bronze statue of her sits in front of USAO's Troutt Hall.

 **University of Oklahoma Western History Collections**
630 Parrington Oval Rm 300, Norman
(405) 325-3641
libraries.ou.edu

The OU campus is home to massive archives that document the history of the American West. Its Te Ata Fisher Collection includes Fisher's correspondence, promotional materials from her career and newspaper clippings.

 **Chickasaw Council House Museum**
Tishomingo

Fisher is one of several well-known Chickasaw citizens featured at the museum. See Page 27

 **Oklahoma Hall of Fame at the Gaylord-Pickens Museum**
Oklahoma City

The Oklahoma Hall of Fame inducted Fisher in 1957. See Page 34



Red Earth Parade, Oklahoma City

Pg. 80



First Americans Museum, Oklahoma City

Pg. 32

Central

Frontier Country



Cherokee Trading Post

301 S. Walbaum Rd., Calumet | (405) 884-2502

cherokeetrade.com

This shop features tons of items made by Oklahoma and Southwestern tribal members. Visitors will find Cherokee and Cheyenne beadwork, Cherokee baskets, turquoise and silver jewelry and pottery from the Southwestern tribes. There's also a wide selection of moccasins, including many that are handmade.

Citizen Potawatomi Nation Cultural Heritage Center

1899 S. Gordon Cooper Dr., Shawnee | (405) 878-5830

potawatomiheritage.com

This free center serves to educate visitors on the past and present of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation. The main gallery features exhibits on the lives of early Potawatomi people and the harsh changes brought about by removal. Among the treasures visitors will find are a replica wigwam, a reproduction of the type of canoe used to harvest wild rice in the Great Lakes, and a display of 86 pairs of handmade moccasins.

Citizen Potawatomi Nation Eagle Aviary

1601 Gordon Cooper Dr., Shawnee | (405) 863-5623

potawatomiheritage.com/#aviary

The eagle holds a significant place in the culture of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation and other tribes. At this facility,

the tribe cares for injured bald eagles, golden eagles and other birds of prey that cannot be returned to the wild. The nation uses some of the naturally molted feathers from these birds in cultural and religious ceremonies. Tours of the aviary are available by appointment only.

Exhibit C

1 E. Sheridan Ave. Ste. 100, Oklahoma City
(405) 767-8900

exhibitcgallery.com

Owned by the Chickasaw Nation, this gallery and gift shop in the Bricktown Entertainment District highlights the work of artists from the Chickasaw Nation and other tribes. The store features a wide selection of jewelry, clothing, books, movies, art, Pendleton items and goodies from Bedré Fine Chocolate.

National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum, Oklahoma City

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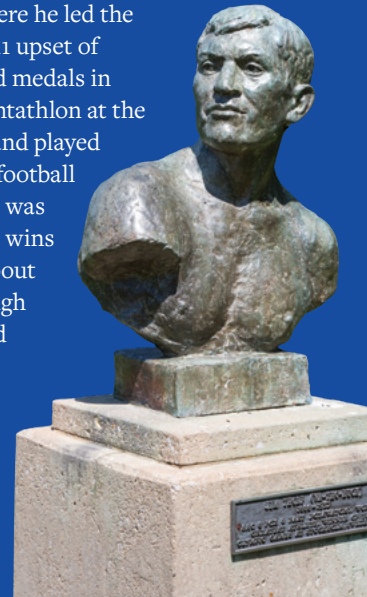


Jim Thorpe

1887-1953

Sac and Fox Nation citizen Jim Thorpe, who was also of Kickapoo and Potawatomi descent, is widely considered one of the greatest athletes of all time.

Thorpe grew up near Prague, but his legend started at Carlisle Industrial Indian School in Pennsylvania, where he led the football team in a 1911 upset of Harvard. He won gold medals in the decathlon and pentathlon at the 1912 Olympic Games and played professional baseball, football and basketball. Thorpe was stripped of his Olympic wins after questions arose about his amateur status, though the medals were restored after his death.



*National Hall of Fame
for Famous American
Indians, Anadarko*

Pg. 40

Here are six places around the state to visit to learn more about Thorpe:

Downtown Prague

Jim Thorpe Blvd., Prague | (405) 567-4750

Visitors to Thorpe's hometown will find a monument and colorful mural highlighting Thorpe. The Prague Historical Museum has Thorpe photos and memorabilia, including a torch from the 1996 Olympic Torch run that came through Prague in honor of Thorpe.

Jim Thorpe Birth Site

*N.S. 3510 Rd., S. of intersection of E. 1019 Rd.
and NS 3510 Rd., near Prague | (405) 567-4750*

While the home Thorpe was born in no longer stands, a historical marker denotes the spot and contains information about Thorpe's life.

Jim Thorpe Home

706 E. Boston Ave., Yale | (918) 387-2815

This house is the only one Thorpe ever owned. It contains many original pieces of furniture and is arranged much as it was when the Thorpe family lived there. Many pieces of memorabilia are on display, including historical pictures and medals Thorpe won as an amateur.

Jim Thorpe Museum & Oklahoma Sports Hall of Fame

*20 S. Mickey Mantle Dr., Oklahoma City
(405) 427-1400*

oklahomasportshalloffame.org

Located at the northwest corner of Chickasaw Bricktown Ballpark, this facility features more than 250 pieces of memorabilia from Thorpe's career. Many are from his time at Carlisle school and from his pro baseball and football careers. Out front is a bronze statue of Thorpe.

Oklahoma Hall of Fame at the Gaylord-Pickens Museum

Oklahoma City

The Oklahoma Hall of Fame inducted Thorpe in 1950. See Page 34

National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians

Anadarko

A bust of Thorpe is one of 43 on display at this outdoor attraction. See Page 40



First Americans Museum,
Oklahoma City

First Americans Museum

659 American Indian Blvd., Oklahoma City
(405) 594-2100 | famok.org

Explore the collective histories of Oklahoma’s 39 distinct tribal nations at this media-rich museum that opened in 2021. Films and audio recordings sprinkled throughout share tribes’ stories through a native perspective. Visitors can hear historical accounts of the removal to Oklahoma, watch a beautifully animated video that retells four tribes’ origin stories, and try virtual versions of the traditional games of Chunkey and handgame. “WINIKO: Life of an Object” showcases cultural items from the Smithsonian collection that represent each tribe; it also explores the complex relationship that native people have had with museums. The complex’s design is imbued with meaning. Outside sits a mound, a nod to the mound-building societies that once lived in the area. The site’s overall design is a cosmological clock. It’s aligned so that the winter solstice sun will set through a tunnel built into the mound. The FAMstore offers art pieces, crafts and jewelry created by American Indian artists along with books and kids’ items. There’s also a full-service restaurant and a cafe/coffee shop.

Fred Jones Jr. Museum of Art

555 Elm Ave., Norman | (405) 325-3272
ou.edu/fjjma

This stunning free museum on the University of Oklahoma campus is best known for its French Impressionism collection, but it also contains many American Indian and Western pieces. The Eugene B. Adkins Collection features Native American art and art from the American Southwest. There are paintings, pottery and jewelry by many of the most influential Native American artists of the 20th century, including Jerome Tiger, Maria Martinez and Charles Loloma.

Historic Fort Reno

7107 W. Cheyenne St., El Reno | (405) 262-3987
fortreno.org

Established in 1874 to facilitate relations with the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, this fort has a diverse history. It was a home to the buffalo soldiers, a remount station where horses were bred and trained for the military, and a German and Italian prisoner of war camp during World War II. Today, visitors can stop at the Historic Fort Reno Visitor Center & Museum and at Post Cemetery, where soldiers, Native Americans, civilians and prisoners of war are buried.

Indian Trading Post & Art Gallery

825 S. Walbaum Rd., Calumet | (405) 884-5599

This shop not far off Route 66 has a wide selection of paintings, pottery, jewelry, moccasins, dreamcatchers and other gift items. It has authentic silver and turquoise jewelry made by members of the Southwestern tribes and beadwork by Cheyenne & Arapaho artisans. There are many pieces from Oklahoma painters, including Robert Redbird (Kiowa), Archie Blackowl (Cheyenne) and Bill and Traci Rabbit (Cherokee).

Iowa Tribe’s Grey Snow Eagle House

335567 E. 0740 Rd., Perkins | (405) 334-7471
eagles.iowanation.org

This facility rehabilitates injured bald eagles and golden eagles with the goal of releasing as many back into the wild as possible. Those whose injuries are too severe have a forever home at the facility. The eagle holds a special place of honor in Native American culture, and the Iowa Tribe distributes the birds’ naturally molted feathers to members for cultural and religious uses. Free tours are offered by appointment only.

*At the Pow-Wow by Paul Moore,
Muscogee (Creek)*

*National Cowboy & Western
Heritage Museum, Oklahoma City*

Pg. 34



For all things **Native.**



CITIZEN POTAWATOMI
GIFT SHOP

GIFTSHOP.POTAWATOMI.ORG
405-275-3119
1899 GORDON COOPER DR.

LOCATED INSIDE THE CITIZEN POTAWATOMI NATION CULTURAL HERITAGE CENTER



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community

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY

The Citizen Potawatomi Nation Cultural Heritage Center tells the complete narrative of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation. New galleries with digital interactive exhibits tell of Citizen Potawatomi history and culture. Discover Potawatomi oral traditions, early ways of life, conflict and forced removals. Guests will also explore more recent history, including U.S. and Oklahoma history and an overview of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation today.



 CPNCULTURALHERITAGE
POTAWATOMIHERITAGE.ORG
1899 GORDON COOPER DR.



*Untitled by Stephen Mopope, Kiowa
Mabee-Gerrer Museum of Art, Shawnee*



*Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Cultural Heritage Center,
Shawnee*

Jacobson House Native Art Center

609 Chautauqua Ave., Norman | (405) 366-1667

jacobsonhouse.org

Built in 1917 for Oscar Jacobson, the first director of the University of Oklahoma's art school, this house is a treasure in itself. It has design touches popular in the Swedish-born Jacobson's homeland at the time, like stucco and wooden scrollwork. It was in this home that Jacobson worked with the Kiowa Six, a group of special students who became highly influential artists. Today, the Jacobson House serves as an art gallery and gathering place for new generations of artists.

Mabee-Gerrer Museum of Art

1900 W. MacArthur Dr., Shawnee | (405) 878-5300

mgmoa.org

This museum's collection spans a vast range of time periods and geographical areas. Its Native American collection features artifacts from many tribes but focuses on the Oklahoma tribes. Among the pieces are a display of Osage dance regalia and a Kiowa cradleboard and dress. The museum also has important permanent collections of Egyptian, Greek and Roman objects; it's the only museum in the region that has an Egyptian mummy.

National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum

1700 N.E. 63rd St., Oklahoma City | (405) 478-2250

nationalcowboymuseum.org

This massive museum is America's premier institution of Western history, art and culture. Its Silberman Gallery features temporary exhibits from the museum's extraordinary collection of more than 2,500 pieces of Native American fine art, while the Robert T. Stuart Native American Gallery highlights artifacts from many tribes. In 2020, a 100,000-square-foot outdoor education experience named Liichokoshkomo' opened. The \$15 million expansion features an intertribal village with representations of seven native dwellings.

Oklahoma Hall of Fame at the Gaylord-Pickens Museum

1400 Classen Dr., Oklahoma City | (405) 235-4458

oklahomahof.com

Learn the stories behind the members of the Oklahoma Hall of Fame at this interactive museum. There are portraits of each hall of fame member along with interactive touchscreens that visitors can use to learn more about the hall of famers. Many American Indian leaders have been inducted over the years, including Chickasaw Nation Gov. Bill Anoatubby, Sac & Fox athlete Jim Thorpe, Osage ballerina Maria Tallchief Paschen and Sequoyah, who invented the Cherokee syllabary.

Oklahoma History Center

800 Nazih Zuhdi Dr., Oklahoma City | (405) 522-0765

okhistory.org/historycenter

This 215,000-square-foot facility tells the story of Oklahoma's past and present. The Smithsonian-affiliate museum has a gallery that highlights each of the federally recognized American Indian tribes headquartered in Oklahoma. It explores the tribes' pasts and their contemporary cultures with an exhibit that features artifacts, art, music, photos and oral histories. The Crossroads of Commerce Exhibit traces Oklahoma's past from the Caddo tribe in the 1700s to present day.

Oklahoma Native Art & Jewelry

2204 Exchange Ave., Oklahoma City | (405) 604-9800

oknativeart.com

Located in Historic Stockyards City, this gallery features pieces from artists representing around 15 tribes. Much of the art is done by Oklahoma artists, including all of the paintings. There's also sterling silver jewelry from the Southwestern tribes, and store founder Yolanda White Antelope's horsehair pottery. Beaded jewelry, dreamcatchers and prayer feathers are also available. The store offers items in a wide range of prices.



READY TO ROAM

LIICHOKOSHKOMO'
(LET'S PLAY!)

A place to learn and play
in the National Cowboy
Museum's backyard

Open Daily

Monday – Saturday:

10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Sunday:

Noon – 5:00 p.m.



#HashtagTheCowboy

nationalcowboymuseum.org/kids

1700 Northeast 63rd Street

Oklahoma City, OK 73111



Oklahoma History Center,
Oklahoma City



Oklahoma History
Center, Oklahoma City



Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum
of Natural History, Norman

Red Earth Art Center

100 N. Broadway Ste. 110, Oklahoma City | (405) 427-5228
redearth.org

This small art center is home to a permanent collection of more than 1,000 traditional and contemporary American Indian pieces. Displays are rotated throughout the year, but the collection includes fine art, pottery, basketry, textiles and beadwork.

The center does have art pieces and gift items for sale.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History

2401 Chautauqua Ave., Norman | (405) 325-7977
samnoblemuseum.ou.edu

This stunning, 50,000-square-foot facility traces over 500 million years of Oklahoma's natural and cultural history. The Hall of the People of Oklahoma follows the 30,000-year history of native people in the state. Its collection of artifacts includes the oldest painted object in North America, the "Cooper Skull." The 10,000-year-old object, which was found in northern Oklahoma, is the crushed skull of a now-extinct bison that has been painted with a red zig-zag pattern. There are also full-size replica pole houses and a cedar canoe from the Mississippian culture.

Seminole Nation Museum

524 S Wewoka Ave., Wewoka | (405) 257-5580
seminolenationmuseum.org

Through artifacts, historic photographs and interpretive exhibits, this free museum chronicles the history and culture of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma and the tribe's capital of Wewoka. It includes exhibits on the Seminole Lighthorsemen, a law enforcement group feared for its fierce dedication to justice, and Alice Brown Davis, who was the Seminoles' Principal Chief from 1922 to 1935. The museum also includes a research center, an arts and crafts center and an art gallery.

Tribes Gallery

512 W. Main St., Norman | (405) 329-4442
tribes131.com

This fine art gallery features Native American and Western art that is both historical and contemporary. Pieces include original paintings, bronze and alabaster sculptures, jewelry, textiles, pottery and beadwork. The gallery frequently has work from premier Oklahoma artists like Dylan Cavin, a multimedia artist who is a member of the Choctaw Nation, and Cheyenne and Arapaho artist Harvey Pratt, a Seminole-Muscogee (Creek) painter.



First Americans Museum

OKLAHOMA CITY

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Southwest

Great Plains Country



Comanche National Museum
& Cultural Center, Lawton



Anadarko Post Office Mural

120 S. First St., Anadarko
(405) 247-6651 | (405) 247-6461

Inside this historic building is “Kiowas Moving Camp,” a 16-panel mural by Stephen Mopope, a member of the Kiowa Six, a highly influential group of artists. Fellow Kiowa Six members James Auchiah and Spencer Asah assisted on the project, which the U.S. Treasury Department commissioned in 1936. The tempera-on-canvas work depicts the ceremonial and social life of the Plains tribes. The United States Postal Service chose the mural to appear on a postage stamp released in April 2019.

Buck's Native American Pawn Shop

1413 S.W. Lee Blvd., Lawton | (580) 355-7363

Around since the 1940s, this venerable shop is a favorite of collectors and local tribal members for its affordability and wide selection. Offerings include full active dance regalia, beadwork and turquoise, silver and coral jewelry. There's also contemporary and traditional art, often including works by the renowned Kiowa Six.

Caddo Heritage Museum

Caddo Nation Complex, 117 Memorial Ln., Binger
(405) 656-2344

This museum is focused on preserving the cultural traditions of the Caddo people. Visitors can learn what Caddo life was like throughout history, see maps that trace the tribe's migration and view artifacts like bowls, pots, moccasins and clothing. Visitors should check in at the tribal offices first.

Chief's Knoll at Post Cemetery*

Fort Sill | (580) 442-5123

This area at the highest point of Fort Sill Air Force Base's Post Cemetery contains the graves of many legendary Southern Plains tribal leaders. Comanche leader Quanah Parker, Kiowa leader Satank (Sitting Bear) and famed Delaware scout Black Beaver are among those buried at Chief's Knoll. The Fort Sill National Historic Landmark & Museum has maps available to help visitors find the cemetery.

Comanche National Museum & Cultural Center

701 N.W. Ferris Ave., Lawton | (580) 353-0404

comanchemuseum.com

Explore Comanche Nation history and culture at this free museum that has what is believed to be the world's largest collection of Comanche art. There are exhibits on traditional Comanche beliefs, the Native American Church and the Code Talkers, a group that used the Comanche language to encode Army messages during World War I and World War II. Interactive exhibits include a buffalo-hunting video game and a map of Comancheria, the Comanches' pre-1860s homeland, that changes as visitors walk over it.

Comanche Shirt Company

172 E. Lake Dr., Medicine Park | (580) 956-9817

comancheshirtco.com

This store sells hand-printed T-shirts, handmade souvenirs and other items that celebrate the history of the area and its tribes. The owners are descendants of famed Comanche war leader Quanah Parker, and the shirts feature the art of another Parker descendant, Quanah Parker Burgess.

Fort Sill National Historic Landmark & Museum*

435 Quannah Rd., Fort Sill | (580) 442-5123

sill-www.army.mil/museum

This free museum features exhibits about the past of a base that was established in 1869 during the Indian Wars. Visitors can also go inside historic buildings like the cavalry barracks, which are set up as they would have been during the Civil War.

Gallery of the Plains Indian

155 E. Seger St., Colony | (405) 929-7263

Open since 1981, this gallery displays historical photos and pieces from a variety of Oklahoma artists. Visitors will also want to check out the nearby mural that depicts Colony's first established American Indian village in 1886.

Geronimo's Grave at Apache Cemetery*

Fort Sill | (580) 442-5123

Legendary Apache warrior Geronimo lived out his last years at Fort Sill as a prisoner of war. He is buried in an Apache cemetery at the base along with his wife, daughter and other tribal members. Geronimo's grave has been the focus of intrigue over the years as stories persist that his skull was stolen by Yale's Skull and Bones society. The Fort Sill National Historic Landmark & Museum provides maps to help visitors find the grave.

Kiowa Tribal Museum

100 Kiowa Way, Carnegie | (580) 654-2300

Learn about the history of the Kiowa Tribe at this free museum dedicated to preserving, protecting and perpetuating the Kiowa way. The museum has 10 murals painted by Kiowa artists Parker Boyiddle, Sherman Chaddleson and Mirac Creepingbear. There's also a display of familial teepees along with art, photos, regalia and other items.



Museum of the Great Plains, Lawton

Pg. 40

McKee's Indian Store & Susan Peters Gallery

116 W. Main St., Anadarko | (405) 247-7151

Native American jewelry, gifts and Pendleton blankets are available at this store that also sells craft supplies tribal members need to make regalia. The adjoining gallery features works by area tribal members. Vintage pottery and baskets are also on display though not for sale.

Mohawk Lodge Indian Store

Interstate 40 Business, Exit 69, Clinton | (580) 323-2360

Around since 1892, this was one of Indian Territory's first trading posts. It started as an outlet for Cheyenne women to sell handmade creations, but these days, it's part museum and part store. The business buys, sells and trades Native American artifacts. It also sells supplies tribal members use to make regalia. Historic photos and museum-quality clothing are on display but not for sale.



Fort Sill National Historic Landmark & Museum, Lawton



Kiowas Moving Camp by Stephen Mopope, Kiowa Anadarko Post Office

*Those who wish to visit Fort Sill but don't have military identification will need to stop by the base's Visitor Control Center for a quick background check and to get a day pass.

Museum of the Great Plains

601 N.W. Ferris Ave., Lawton | (580) 581-3460

discovermgp.org

Explore the human history of the Great Plains at this family-friendly museum located in Elmer Thomas Park. It contains many hands-on exhibits, including a dig site where guests can excavate replica mammoth bones. Visitors can go inside a teepee and learn how it was used or remove pieces from a take-apart bison model to learn how tribes used each part of the animal's body.

National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians

901 E. Central Blvd., Anadarko | (405) 247-5555

This outdoor attraction was started in 1952 to honor and remember illustrious American Indians. It's located in Anadarko, which is the capital for seven tribes — more than any other place in America. There are 43 bronze busts of prominent tribal leaders and members from around the country, including Sequoyah, Chief Joseph and Pocahontas.

Oklahoma Indian Arts & Crafts Cooperative

214 N.W. Second St., Anadarko | (405) 247-3486

Founded in 1955, this little shop is an institution frequented by local tribal members. It features handmade work from western Oklahoma artists, including many from the Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes. Specialties include buckskin dresses and other high-quality dance regalia, including moccasins, crowns, purses and German silverwork. The shop accepts only cash or checks.

Sia: The Comanche Nation Eagle Center

106 Looking Glass Way, Cyril | (580) 464-2750

comancheeagle.org

This eagle care center is named Sia for the Comanche word for feather. It holds the first Native American feather repository providing legally produced and held feathers to tribes. Sia is home to a large collection of eagles and hosts educational programs about eagles and the cultural uses of feathers. The center also has many Comanche Nation artifacts. Tours are available by appointment only.

Southern Plains Indian Museum

801 E. Central Blvd., Anadarko | (405) 247-6221

This museum focuses on contemporary native art from the 1940s to present, including sculptures, basketry and beadwork. Its permanent collection highlights historic clothing, shields, weapons and cradleboards. Its best-known works are four Allan Houser dioramas — the only dioramas completed by the renowned Chiricahua Apache sculptor, painter and book illustrator who was from the nearby town of Apache.

The White Buffalo Trading Post

162 E. Lake Dr., Medicine Park | (405) 802-1324

This little shop offers Native American art and artifacts made by members of local tribes, including the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Comanche Nation and Kiowa Tribe. There is also a selection of turquoise jewelry along with a variety of made-in-Oklahoma items, souvenirs and candy.

Washita Battlefield National Historic Site

18555 State Highway 47A Ste. A, Cheyenne
(580) 497-2742

nps.gov/waba

Visit the site of the 1868 attack on Chief Black Kettle's Southern Cheyenne village by Lt. Colonel George A. Custer's troops. Its permanent collection highlights historic clothing, shields, weapons and cradleboards. Guests can take self-guided or guided tours of the battlefield while following a 1.5-mile trail. Inside the visitors' center, a 30-minute film and exhibits explain the events leading up to the battle.



Hiawatha

*National Hall of
Fame for Famous
American Indians,
Anadarko*

*Washita Battlefield National
Historic Site, Cheyenne*



MARLAND'S GRAND HOME

E.W. Marland built his oil empire and first mansion home in Ponca City in the early 1900s. It is estimated he controlled one-tenth of the world's oil reserves during the 1920s. Marland left the oil industry for a career in politics. In 1932 he became a U.S. Oklahoma congressman and then in 1934, Oklahoma's tenth governor.



Marland's Grand Home showcases diverse collections of Native American Indian artifacts focused on the north central tribes of Oklahoma: Ponca, Osage, Otoe-Missouri, Kaw, Pawnee and Tonkawa. In addition, the museum exhibits items from the Great Plains and Northwest and Southwest tribes. There are over 1,200 artifacts in the historic collection representing the lives of American Indian men, women and children.

AMERICAN INDIAN MUSEUM


Patriarchal displays include items from several societies such as ceremonial clothing and moccasins, tobacco bags, beadwork, musical instruments and pipes. Matriarchal displays also represent several societies and include ceremonial clothing and moccasins, medicine bags, jewelry and children's items including dolls and toys.



Open Tuesday thru Saturday - 10AM to 5PM, Closed 12-1 for lunch
1000 East Grand Avenue, Ponca City, OK 74601
580-767-0427 • MarlandGrandHome.com



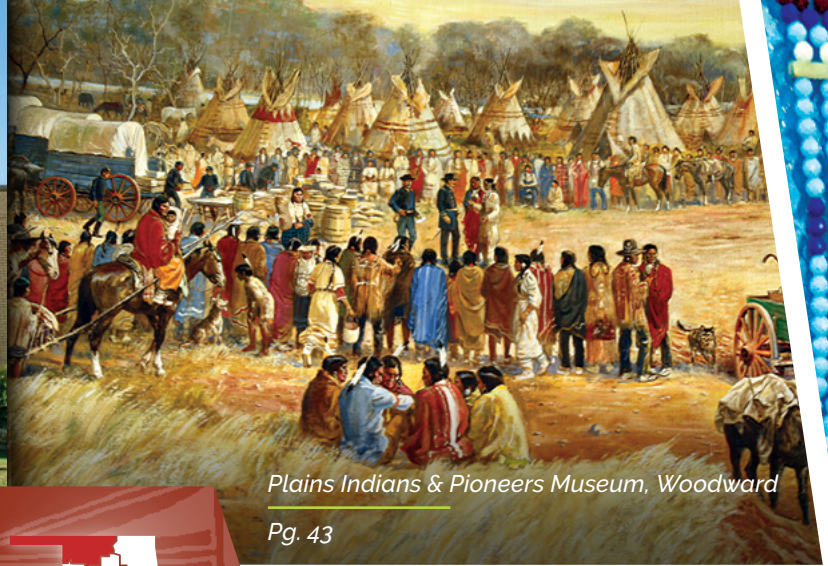
GREENCOUNTRYOK.COM

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TravelOK.com



Plains Indians & Pioneers Museum, Woodward

Pg. 43

Northwest

Red Carpet Country



Cherokee Strip Museum

901 14th St., Alva | (580) 327-2030

csmalva.org

The former Alva General Hospital building is home to a wide-ranging collection of pioneer artifacts with rooms set up to replicate scenes from northwestern Oklahoma's early days. Themed rooms include a post office, dentist's office, country kitchen and surgery room. The American Indian exhibits include arrowheads, beadwork and other items, along with paintings by Walt Harris, an Oklahoma artist who is of Otoe-Missouria descent.

Cherokee Strip Museum & Rose Hill School

2617 W. Fir Ave., Perry | (580) 336-2405

cherokee-strip-museum.org

This museum tells the story of the Cherokee Strip, a 60-mile stretch of land just south of the Oklahoma-Kansas border, and the 1893 land run that settled the area. It focuses on rural life and rural communities. An exhibit on the Otoe-Missouria Tribe features beadwork, moccasins, pipes, arrows and primitive tools. The museum's one-room schoolhouse hosts a popular living-history program where third- and fourth-graders dress in period clothing and go through a day at the school as students would have in 1910.

Fort Supply Historic Site

1 William S. Key Blvd., Fort Supply

(580) 766-3767 | (580) 256-6136

historic-fort-supply.org

This post was established as a camp in late 1868 in preparation for Gen. Philip Sheridan's winter

campaign against the Southern Plains tribes. It was from Fort Supply that Lt. Col. George A. Custer led the Seventh U.S. Cavalry into the Battle of the Washita, a massacre of Chief Black Kettle's Cheyenne village. Today, visitors to the free attraction can see five original buildings and a replica of the fort's 1868 stockade, and the restored guardhouse contains photos and items from the fort's history.

Kanza Museum

746 Grandview Dr., Kaw City

(580) 269-2552 | (866) 404-5297

kawnation.com

With a fascinating mix of items that includes beadwork, regalia and photos along with historic and modern art, this free museum touches on all parts of life as a member of the Kaw Nation. The museum also displays bronze busts of tribal elders and a large collection of items from Fool Chief's Village, which was the principal village for the tribe after it moved to east Kansas.

Marland Grand Home

1000 E. Grand Ave., Ponca City | (580) 767-0427

marlandgrandhome.com

Completed in 1916, this estate was the first Ponca City home of legendary oilman E.W. Marland, who was Oklahoma's 10th governor. The building houses the American Indian Museum that Marland started in 1939. The museum's collection focuses on artifacts from the Plains tribes of the late 1800s and early 1900s, along with an exhibit of pottery and baskets from the northwest coastal and southwestern regions of the United States. There are also many items from local tribes, including the Kaw, Osage, Otoe-Missouria, Pawnee and Ponca.



Plains Indians & Pioneers Museum, Woodward

Standing Bear Park, Museum & Education Center

601 Standing Bear Parkway, Ponca City
(580) 762-1514

standingbearpark.com

This beautiful complex honors Chief Standing Bear and six area tribes: the Osage, Pawnee, Otoe-Missouria, Kaw, Tonkawa and Ponca nations. Outside is a stunning, 22-foot bronze statue of Standing Bear, a Ponca chief and Native American civil rights leader. Two miles of walking trails feature interpretive exhibits on each of the six tribes. Inside the free museum, a rotunda holds display cases devoted to each of the six tribes along with bronze, 3-D art pieces depicting each tribe's seal. Throughout the museum is a wide-ranging art collection featuring traditional pieces, including ledger art, and contemporary work. Paintings, pottery and beadwork are also for sale in the gift shop.

Plains Indians & Pioneers Museum

2009 Williams Ave., Woodward | (580) 256-6136

nwok-pipm.org

Learn about the history of the Plains tribes, including the area's Cheyenne and Arapaho, at this free museum. Its collection contains many items found at Chief Black Kettle's Cheyenne village after the Battle of the Washita in 1868, including the chief's war shield. Among the murals in the museum's rotunda are two by Pat "Kemoha" Patterson that depict the lifestyles of American Indians in the area.

Sharp's Pawn and Indian Store

118 S. Second St., Ponca City | (580) 765-8731

sharpsindianstore.com

With one of Oklahoma's largest selections of Pendleton items and sterling silver and turquoise jewelry, this store is a popular destination for tourists and tribal citizens. It stocks all of the supplies needed for dancers from each tribe to make their own regalia, including beads, hides, fabrics and fringes. There's also ready-made regalia made in the style of the Southern tribes.

Tonkawa Tribal Museum

1 Rush Buffalo Rd., Tonkawa
(580) 628-2561

tonkawatribe.com

This free museum holds artifacts from the Tonkawa Tribe, including beadwork, art and textiles, along with historic photos. The museum can also direct guests to nearby Tonkawa and Nez Perce tribal cemeteries and a Nez Perce monument. Chief Joseph and a group of Nez Perce lived near what is present-day Tonkawa for several years after the end of the Nez Perce War.



Standing Bear Park, Museum & Education Center, Ponca City

Muster Roll of Indian Scouts
Tonkawa Tribal Museum, Tonkawa



MUSTER ROLL of Captain *Spain* *One Tonkawa*
(Salmon) from the *Outpost* day of *...*

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Starring Roles

Oklahoma's native nations and their citizens share their stories in many ways, including on the big and small screens.

Two Oklahoma tribes have gotten involved in the state's film and television industries.

In early 2019, the Cherokee Nation launched the Cherokee Nation Film Office to help grow Oklahoma's burgeoning film industry. Working with the Oklahoma Film + Music Office and the Tulsa Office of Film, Music, Arts and Culture, the office will promote northeastern Oklahoma as a destination for filmmakers, serve as a cultural and historical consultant on

film projects, create an environment that cultivates Native American filmmaking and maintain a database of potential filming locations, resources and talent in the Cherokee Nation.

The Cherokees' "Osiyo: Voices of the Cherokee People," a documentary-style show, highlights the people, places, history and culture of the Cherokees. Started in 2014, the regional Emmy-award-winning monthly series airs on several stations throughout Oklahoma, Arkansas and in Joplin, Missouri. Episodes and segments are also available online at osiyo.tv.

In 2009, the Chickasaw Nation established Chickasaw Nation

Productions to produce feature films and documentaries with portrayals of Chickasaw people, history and culture that are accurate and positive. Its projects have included the 2017 feature film "Te Ata," which was filmed in Tishomingo and several other locations around Oklahoma. (For more on Te Ata Fisher, see page 29.) The company's latest project, "Chickasaw Rancher," shares the story of Montford T. Johnson, a 19th-century rancher well-known for his colorful personality.

The tribe also has its Chickasaw.tv website, which features an online video network with shows focusing on topics like Chickasaw history, culture, news and language.



How to begin researching Native American heritage

If you're trying to trace your family history, here are some ideas on how to get started:

- Talk to family members. Try to compile a family tree and find out which ancestors were believed to be Native American and what tribe or tribes of which they may have been members.
- Search family records. Photo albums, scrapbooks, family Bibles and newspaper clippings often contain useful information.
- Visit libraries and genealogy centers. Tribal rolls, censuses and newspaper archives are among the most useful documents that you may find. Many libraries and centers also have free internet access and memberships to genealogy websites. The Oklahoma Historical Society Research Center in Oklahoma City and the Genealogy Center of the Tulsa City-County Library both contain many research resources. While tribes do not typically do genealogical research, several — including the Cherokee and Chickasaw nations — have centers you can visit to do your own research.

Please be aware that each tribe determines its own citizenship requirements, and these vary among the tribes. Even if you are able to ascertain which tribe your ancestors were members of, you may not be able to become a tribal member. For a list of Oklahoma genealogy resources, visit TravelOK.com/Genealogy.

Tribal History & Culture



English Name **Absentee Shawnee Tribe**

Traditional Name **Shaawanwa** Language Family **Central Algonquian**



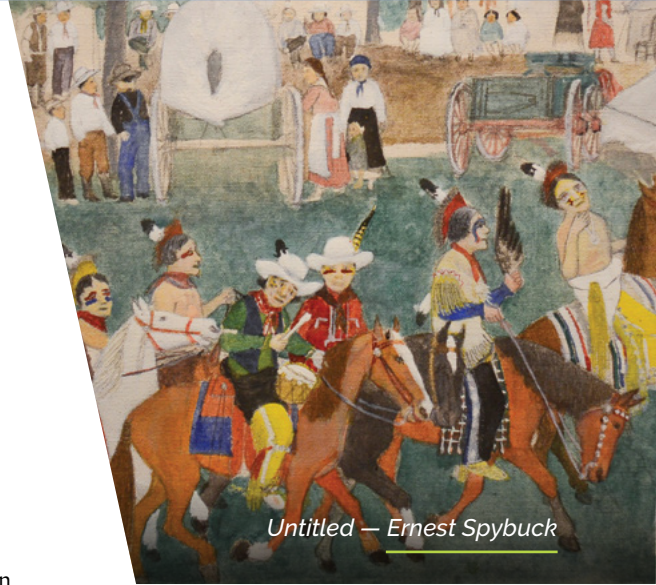
Headquarters: 2025 S. Gordon
Cooper Dr., Shawnee
(405) 275-4030 | astribe.com

Although the Absentee Shawnee are known to have lived in the eastern United States, it has been documented that they traveled from Canada to Florida, from the Mississippi River to the East Coast before being removed to the areas they now occupy.

Originally, the Shawnee lived in the northeastern United States with a large population and land holdings in what is now Ohio. Some relocated to Cape Girardeau, Mo., after receiving a Spanish land grant in 1793. Encroaching colonial settlement persuaded some Cape Girardeau Shawnees to negotiate an 1825 treaty with the U.S. government that ceded their lands in Missouri for a large reservation in Kansas.

Several years earlier, a group of Shawnees had left Missouri to begin a journey that would lead them toward territory now known as Texas, then under Spain's control. This group became known as the Absentee Shawnee. The term stems from a provisional clause in an 1854 treaty regarding surplus Kansas reservation lands set aside for "absent" Shawnees. The outcome of the Texas-Mexico War (1846-1848) compelled many Absentee Shawnees to leave for Indian Territory, although some are believed to have settled in Oklahoma earlier.

In the late 1800s, the U.S. government forced Absentee Shawnees settled along the Deep Fork River to leave. This band, now known as the Big Jim Band, was taken to an area of central Oklahoma known as Hog Creek and Little River, where they were to remain. Another band, now called the White Turkey Band, stayed in Pottawatomie County near Shawnee, Oklahoma.



Untitled — Ernest Spybuck

DID YOU KNOW?

Born near Tecumseh in 1883, Absentee Shawnee artist Ernest (sometimes spelled Earnest) Spybuck produced colorful, realistic works that detailed scenes from native life. Many of his works are now held by the Smithsonian Institute's National Museum of the American Indian in Washington D.C.

English Name **Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town**

Traditional Name **Albamo Koasati** Language Family **Muskoghean**



Headquarters: 101 E. Broadway Ave., Wetumka | (405) 452-3987 | alabama-quassarte.org

The Alabama and Quassarte people each had a distinct identity as a tribal town in their ancestral homelands in the southeastern United States and are closely related culturally to other Muskoghean-speaking peoples. With the encroachment of Europeans, many members of these two groups migrated into Louisiana and Texas in the 1790s and early 1800s. They remain there today as the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana & Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas.

The members who did not leave formed an alliance, participating in the Muscogee Confederacy government, and were included in the Removal Act of 1830. The Alabama and Quassarte people settled in Indian Territory in what are now Oklahoma's Hughes, Okfuskee, McIntosh and Seminole counties. During the 1930s, the groups merged and organized as a tribal town separate from the Creek Nation.

English Name Apache Tribe

Traditional Name **Na-I-Sha** Language Family **Southern Athapaskan**



Headquarters: 511 E. Colorado Dr., Anadarko | (405) 247-9493 | apachetribe.org

Ancestral Apache split from their larger linguistic family in the Canadian Northwest Territory around 2,000 years ago. They gradually moved into the plains of Canada and later into what is now the southwestern United States.

Traditional Apache oral history says the group merged with the Kiowas in the Black Hills region of South Dakota. Because of this close association, the tribes were labeled by the U.S. federal government as the Kiowa-Apache.

Suggested dates for the entry of Apacheans onto the Southern Plains and southwestern United States range between A.D. 1300 and 1500. The group has been documented as the Kiowa-Apache, Plains Apache and Ka-ta-ka, but members traditionally refer to themselves as the Na-I-Sha.

By the late 1800s, pioneer pressure diminished game, diseases such as smallpox and cholera ravaged tribal families, communal hunting ways ended, and failed attempts at farming, land division and leasing forever changed the Apaches' way of life. After a series of treaties, the Apache were forced to a small reservation under the terms of the 1867 Medicine Lodge Treaty.

Boarding school and mission education resulted in the loss of language ability. The tribe is funding revitalization efforts, but the Apache language is endangered. There are no fluent speakers, though a few with limited speaking ability remain. Tribal societies, ceremonies, traditions, history and songs are maintained; the Apache Blackfoot Dances were revived in the 1950s.

Dress & Apron — Birdie Tointigh

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, the University of Oklahoma



DID YOU KNOW?

Walking Bear, One Who Is Surrendered and Iron Show signed the first treaty of Fort Gibson in 1837 for the Plains Apaches.



Parfleche bag — Frank Redbone

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, the University of Oklahoma

English Name **Caddo Nation**

Traditional Name **Kadhadacho** Language Family **Caddoan**



Headquarters: 117 Memorial Ln., Binger | (405) 656-2344 | caddonation-nsn.gov

DID YOU KNOW?

The Caddo people are known for their earthenware pottery. The ancient Caddo crafted the pieces by hand using locally available materials and fired them in an open fire at relatively low temperatures, perhaps between 600 and 700 degrees Celsius.



Oklahoma Historical Society

Caddo Tribal Dance Group, 1892 (above)

Caddo Moccasins and Rattle (right)



Oklahoma Historical Society

As early as A.D. 800, the ancestors of the Caddo people began settling farmstead communities in what are today the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Long before first contact with Europeans in the 16th and 17th centuries, a well-governed, populous and prosperous Caddo Nation grew from its ancestral root. The tribe developed earthen mound culture along major rivers; some of these mound sites can still be seen and toured today.

Much of the Caddos' food resulted from cultivation of the "three sisters" — corn, beans and squash. They also ventured into the plains to hunt buffalo.

Contact with European settlers resulted in the spread of diseases and exacted a heavy toll. In 1835, the Caddos in Louisiana were forced to cede their lands

and roam the hostile northern Texas area. In 1855, they were moved to a reserve on the Brazos River in Texas that was shared with the Delawares and affiliated Wichita tribes. Then in 1859, after whites slaughtered seven sleeping Caddos, the government led this group, estimated to number 500 people, to Indian Territory. The Brazos Caddos were joined in 1859 by a separate group of Caddos that had settled in southeast Oklahoma.

Today, the Caddo Nation preserves, celebrates and shares its culture and heritage via a large repertoire of songs and dances and the Caddo Heritage Museum.

English Name **Cherokee Nation**

Traditional Name **Aniyunwiya** Language Family **Iroquoian**



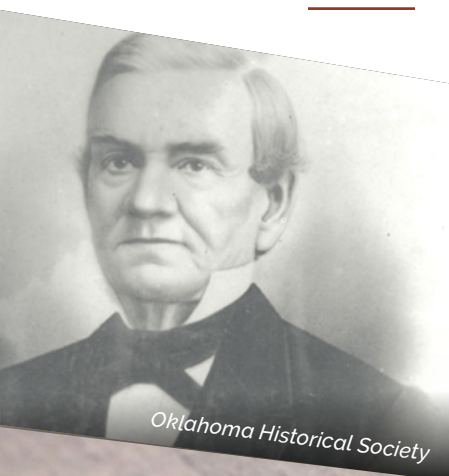
Headquarters: 17675 S. Muskogee Ave., Tahlequah | (918) 453-5000 | cherokee.org

The Cherokee Nation is one of the largest tribal nations in the United States with more than 392,000 tribal citizens throughout the world. Its capital is in Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

The Cherokee Nation's original homelands encompassed much of the present-day southeastern United States around the southern Appalachian Mountain range, including parts of Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama.

Despite a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in favor of Cherokee authority, the Indian Removal Act passed Congress by one vote and was signed into law by President Andrew Jackson in 1838. Of approximately 16,000 Cherokees who were forced to make the journey to Indian Territory, about 4,000 died from disease, starvation and exposure to the elements along the historic Trail of Tears.

John Ross, Cherokee Nation Chief, 1828-1866



Oklahoma Historical Society

DID YOU KNOW?

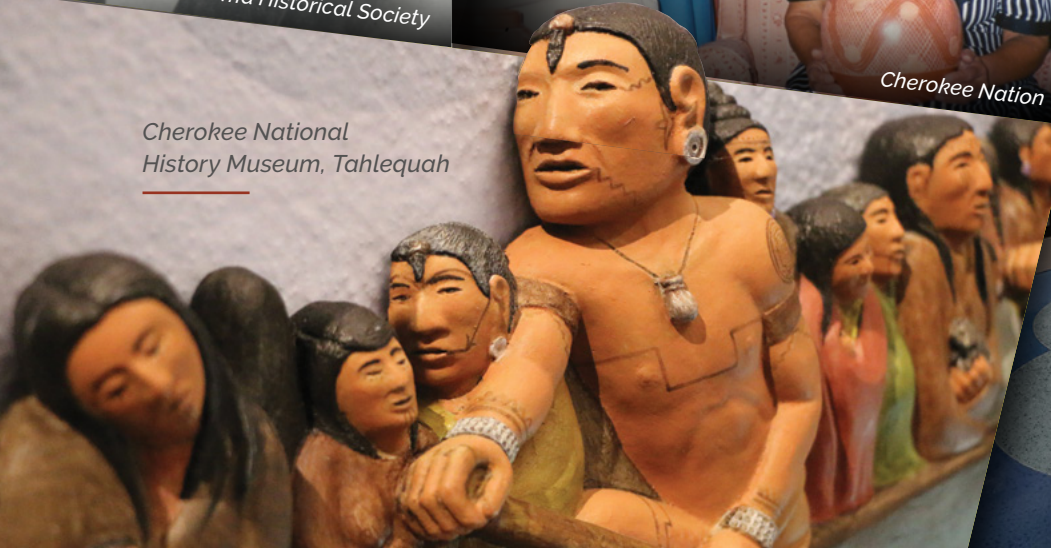
In 2019, Cherokee Nation partnered with Indian Health Services on a new, 469,000-square-foot, four-story outpatient health facility. The Cherokee Nation Outpatient Health Center is located on the W.W. Hastings Hospital campus in Tahlequah and is the largest outpatient health center in the U.S. to be operated by a tribe.



Anna Mitchell, Cherokee pottery artist

Cherokee National History Museum, Tahlequah

Cherokee National History Museum, Tahlequah



The tribal government rebuilt itself by re-establishing schools and courts in present-day Oklahoma, where thanks to the Cherokee people's perseverance, the tribe began to once again thrive.

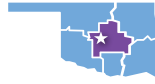
Culture, history, language and arts are preserved and promoted through the tribe's robust tourism offerings, which include six Cherokee Nation museums, two Cherokee Nation welcome centers and various Cherokee Nation retail operations. Each historic site shares the history of the Cherokee people and allows visitors to learn more about the Cherokee Nation today.

The tribe currently has a \$2.16 billion impact on the state. It is one of the largest employers in northeastern Oklahoma with more than 11,500 employees supporting a variety of tribal enterprises ranging from aerospace and defense contracts to entertainment venues. It continues to grow and diversify its businesses in order to support vital services to its citizens.

English Name **Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes**

Traditional Name **Tsistsistas and Hiinonon 'ei** Language Family **Algonquian**

Harvey Pratt, Cheyenne and Arapaho Artist



Headquarters:
100 Red Moon Cir., Concho
(405) 262-0345 | c-a-tribes.org

The Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes have a long history as allies and friends. When bands of the two tribes were placed together on an Oklahoma reservation, an even closer collaboration began.

Prehistory of the Arapaho homelands was in parts of the Great Lakes Region along the Mississippi River. Over time, the Arapaho migrated west and adapted to the Central Great Plains, occupying lands in South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma.

The Cheyenne were originally a sedentary people who grew crops as their main food source as they lived along the head of the Mississippi River in the central part of what is now the state of Minnesota. As Plains Indians who followed the buffalo, they retain ties to their traditional homelands, culture and lifestyle.

Encroachment by settlers from the mid-1800s onward caused ongoing struggles for both the Cheyenne and the Arapaho, including broken treaties, broken promises and the vagaries of the reservation system. Later, the chicanery surrounding the disastrous Dawes Act often resulted in societal and cultural devastation and tragedy.

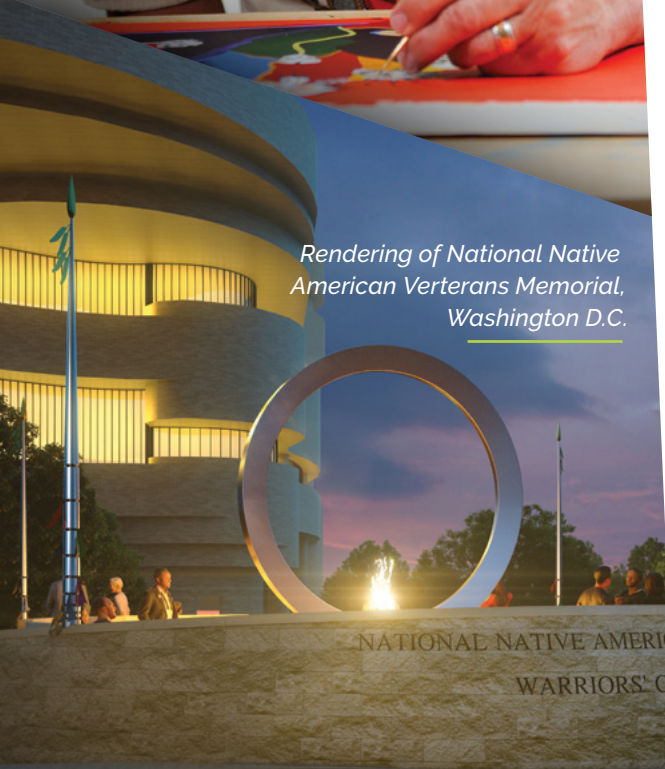
Over the last 80 years, the Cheyenne and Arapaho have worked hard to recover their culture and heritage. The Arapahos engage in powwows and continue to be involved with their Northern Arapaho brethren through ceremonies in Wyoming such as the Sun Dance and other private rituals. The Cheyenne continue traditions such as the Sun Dance as well, and many take part in annual powwows.

DID YOU KNOW?

Cheyenne and Arapaho citizen Harvey Pratt is one of the nation's most accomplished forensic artists. His "Warriors' Circle of Honor" has been selected in a design contest for the National Native American Veterans Memorial that will be constructed in Washington D.C.

John Herrington, Chickasaw Citizen and Mission Specialist — Space Shuttle Endeavor

Rendering of National Native American Veterans Memorial, Washington D.C.



English Name Chickasaw Nation

Traditional Name **Chikasha** Language Family **Western Muskogean**



Headquarters: 520 E. Arlington St., Ada | (580) 436-2603 | chickasaw.net

From the Chickasaws' prehistoric migration to what is now Mississippi, Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee to their forced removal to Indian Territory beginning in 1837, their culture is rooted deep in traditions and cultural identity.

Before and after the Chickasaws' first contact with the Hernando de Soto expedition in December 1540, Chickasaw communities were scattered across the forest and prairies of their southeastern homeland. Waterways and trails offered routes for expeditions, trade, hunting and military actions. Possessing a complex social structure, Chickasaws conducted successful trade with other tribes, early Europeans and Americans.

Following passage of the Indian Removal Act, Chickasaws were forced to remove from their homelands by the U.S. government. The 1837 Treaty of Doaksville called for resettlement of the Chickasaws among the Choctaw Nation in Indian Territory. In 1855, the Chickasaws separated from the Choctaws, and the Chickasaws reestablished their own government the following year. Tribal leaders established the capital at Tishomingo, adopted a constitution and organized executive, legislative and judicial departments with offices filled by popular election.

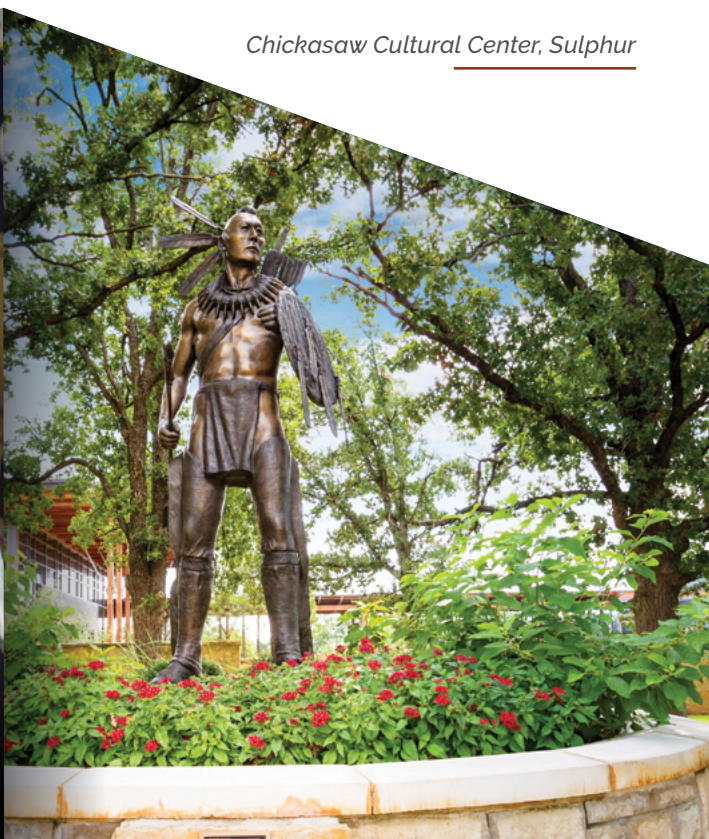
The Chickasaw people built some of the first schools, academies and institutes in Indian Territory.

Chickasaws also established some of the first banks and businesses in Indian Territory. The Chickasaw Nation's tenacity and leadership is a direct result of its mission to enhance the Chickasaw people's quality of life.

Today, the Chickasaw Nation continues to enhance its citizens' lives while celebrating, preserving and sharing its vibrant culture and traditions. The Chickasaw Cultural Center in Sulphur, Oklahoma, is a premiere attraction for showcasing everything it means to be Chickasaw for all to enjoy.

DID YOU KNOW?

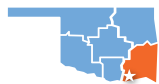
Chickasaw Light Horsemen patrolled and protected the Chickasaw people and resources as early as 1840. They had authority over all Native Americans to stop lawlessness and would detain non-Native Americans until U.S. Marshals arrived. Today, the Chickasaw Lighthorse Police remain committed to protecting the lives and property of the Chickasaw Nation.



Chickasaw Cultural Center, Sulphur

English Name Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Traditional Name **Chahta** Language Family **Western Muskogean**



Headquarters:

1802 Chukka Hina Dr., Durant
(800) 522-6170 | choctawnation.com

Choctaw Nation
Museum, Tuskahoma



Choctaw origin stories describe Nanih Waiya, located in what is now Winston County, Miss., as the birthplace of Choctaw society. The Choctaw homeland includes most of present-day Mississippi and parts of Louisiana and Alabama. For thousands of years, the ancestors of today's Choctaw people farmed and hunted, though their communities changed and adapted through time.

Spanish conquistadors landed on the Gulf Coast in the early 1500s. For several decades, Choctaw people intermittently faced waves of European diseases and Spanish military invasions. In part because of Choctaw military resistance, the Spanish left. The Choctaw homeland was not entered by large groups of Europeans again until the French came in the late 1600s. During the interim, the Choctaws adopted many survivors from other tribes.

Formal relations with the United States began in 1786. The Choctaw served as the United States' military allies in the War of 1812 and the Creek War. Soon after, Choctaws requested missionaries and schools. By the 1820s, many Choctaws had become wealthy. White society coveted their land.

Choctaw Nation Museum —
Tvshka Humma (Red Warrior) statue,
Tuskahoma

The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830 set up the removal of most Choctaws to Oklahoma Territory, a 500-mile journey through frozen forests and disease-stricken swamps. It is estimated that one-quarter of the people died on the trip.

The years of resettlement were trying ones, but the Choctaw adopted a new constitution in 1834 and built a council house at Nvnihi Waiya, Oklahoma.

In 1897, the Dawes Commission negotiated the extinction of tribal governments, and most tribally owned lands were distributed among tribal members. Remaining lands were opened to white settlement.

Over the years, the Oklahoma Choctaw recovered their governance and economic footing. They are preserving their heritage and culture with events such as an annual festival and sites such as the Choctaw Nation Museum.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 1847, Choctaw citizens raised money for the Irish people after learning of the Great Famine. Today, a statue in Midleton, Ireland, honors that kindness. Known as *Kindred Spirits*, the work features nine feathers forming a bowl shape.



Kindred Spirits —
Cork, Ireland



Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Cultural Heritage Center,
Shawnee

English Name **Citizen Potawatomi Nation**

Traditional Name **Bodewadmi/Nishnabé** Language Family **Algonquian**



Headquarters: 1601 S. Gordon Cooper Dr., Shawnee
(405) 275-3121 | potawatomi.org



The Citizen Potawatomi Nation is one of nine Bodewadmi tribes located in the United States and Canada. Culturally, spiritually and linguistically, the Potawatomi are connected to the Odawa and Ojibwe, forming the Nishnabe (the Original People). Historically, they were among several powerful Great Lakes nations that controlled trade and vast territories encompassing what is now Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

The Potawatomi were one of the initial tribes to forge both a corporate and military bond with the French, controlling much of the western fur trade during the 18th century. Having fought in every major conflict in North America, the Potawatomi fiercely resisted Anglo encroachment and proved to be formidable opponents to both the English and Americans.

With the passage of the 1830 Indian Removal Act, Potawatomi communities throughout the Great Lakes were forcibly removed west of the Mississippi River to

reservations in present Missouri, Iowa and eastern Kansas. In 1846, all removed Potawatomi were again forced to relocate and consolidate on a new reservation in northern Kansas.

In 1861, the majority of Potawatomi in Kansas desired to have their land allotted, requiring them to sign a treaty with the United States. Stipulations of the treaty encouraged signers to take U.S. citizenship, with many becoming some of the first Native Americans to do so. Due to hardships faced in Kansas, these new “citizens” would sign their last treaty with the United States in 1867, selling their allotted lands to buy a new reservation in Indian Territory and become the Citizen Potawatomi Nation.

Today, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation serves its members and local community with progressive and innovative initiatives that strive to uphold cultural ideals and tribal sovereignty.

**DID
YOU
KNOW?**

The Citizen Potawatomi Nation owns the First National Bank and Trust Co., the largest tribally owned bank in the United States. Based in Shawnee, the bank has branches throughout central and southwestern Oklahoma.



Comanche National Museum & Cultural Center
— Comanche War Bonnet, Lawton

English Name **Comanche Nation**

Traditional Name **Numunu** Language Family **Uto-Aztecan**



Comanche Nation Fair,
Lawton



Headquarters: 584 N.W. Bingo Rd., Lawton
(580) 492-3240 | comanchenation.com

Archaeologists trace Comanche origins to the western Great Basin in the far northwest United States. The nomadic Comanche migrated and eventually arrived on the Great Plains, where in their heyday, they were known as the “Lords of the Plains,” renowned for their horsemanship and shrewd trading prowess.

Eventually, the Comanche dominated trade on the Southern Plains and participated in a trade network that connected the Mississippi River Valley with the Rockies and Texas with the Missouri River. A close relationship with the Kiowas is thought to have begun sometime around 1800.

Pressure from white settlement of the plains increased after the Civil War’s end. Treaty councils, ongoing reduction of the lands they controlled and increased military pressure brought economic collapse and forced the Comanche onto a reservation. By then, their population had fallen to about 1,600.

The reservation system led to drastic changes in their culture, and the ensuing 1901 allotment devastated the tribe. By the time of the Indian New Deal, also known as the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, half of the Comanche were landless.

Over the next few decades, the Comanche worked to recover, sharing a joint constitution and business committee with the Plains Apaches and Kiowa from 1936 to 1963. Today, numerous events honor the many Comanche veterans — including the Code Talkers, who used their native language to relay military information during World War II. The Comanche also have a variety of dance associations, a language and cultural preservation committee, a historic preservation office, and a museum and cultural center.

DID YOU KNOW?

Born in 1852, Comanche leader Quanah Parker served as the tribe's last official principal chief. Parker became well known as a progressive statesman who was also an advocate for preserving Comanche culture.

English Name **Delaware Nation**

Traditional Name **Lenape** Language Family **Eastern Algonquian**



Headquarters: 31064 State Highway 281 Building 100, Anadarko
(405) 247-2448 | delawarenation-nsn.gov

The Delaware, whose aboriginal name is Lenape or Lenni-Lenape, were originally located in New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Delaware is the Anglo name given based on their location near or on lands given to one Lord De La Warr. According to their language, Lenape is the name of the people.

Pushed by colonists to the Midwest, they signed 12 treaties between 1795 and 1830, surrendering land in Indiana, Ohio and Missouri. The Delaware moved again, with one group settling on a reservation in Kansas and the other being removed to southwest Missouri.

In 1820, the Missouri group, known as Absentee Delaware, entered Spanish Texas and received a land grant from Spanish authorities. In 1839, land was set aside for them on the Brazos River, but Texas settlers demanded the tribe be removed to Indian Territory.

In 1859, the Delaware settled near present-day Fort Cobb, Oklahoma, on a reserve they shared with the Caddos and Wichitas. After allotment, though, many pieces of land passed out of the tribe's hands because of pressures from assimilation.

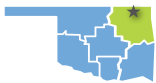
Today, tribal members are working to preserve as much of their culture as possible. They participate with the Caddo and Wichita in dances and play Indian football to open their spring ceremonial season.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Delaware were one of the first nations to have contact with the Europeans, and the first treaty between the United States and an Indian nation was signed with the Delaware at Fort Pitt., Pennsylvania, on Sept. 17, 1778.

English Name **Delaware Tribe of Indians**

Traditional Name **Lenape** Language Family **Eastern Algonquian**



Headquarters: 5100 Tuxedo Blvd., Bartlesville | (918) 337-6590 | delawaretribe.org

Historically, Delaware territory extended along the Delaware and Hudson river valleys in what are today New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York.

The name Delaware was given to the people who lived along the Delaware River. The tribe calls itself Lenape, which means something like "The Original People."

The Delaware Tribe was respected as peacemakers, and other tribes still remember the Delaware as the "Grandfathers." But they were also known for fierceness and tenacity when fighting became necessary. Many early battles and subsequent treaties were carried out by the Delaware with Dutch, and later, English settlers, who encroached on Delaware lands.

By the time the American Revolution began, most Delaware had been removed from their homelands and

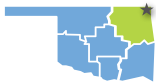
had established settlements in what would become Ohio and western Pennsylvania. The last Delaware resistance to U.S. expansion ended in 1795. Throughout the 19th century, the main body of the Delaware was continually forced westward, eventually to northeastern portions of the Cherokee Nation in what is now eastern Oklahoma.

One small band of Delaware left in the late 1700s and through different migrations is today located at Anadarko, Oklahoma. Another small group was later relocated to join the Stockbridge Munsee Band near Bowler, Wisc. Small contingents fled to Canada during a time of persecution in the Ohio settlements and today occupy three reserves in Ontario.

The Delaware Tribe maintains ties to its heritage through cultural activities and language preservation.

English Name **Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma**

Traditional Name **Saawanwaki** Language Family **Central Algonquian**



Headquarters: 12755 S. 705 Rd., Wyandotte | (918) 666-2435 | estoo-nsn.gov

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe is one of three federally recognized Shawnee tribes. The group was originally a nomadic Eastern Woodland tribe centered in Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, western Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, Georgia and Pennsylvania. The Eastern band, known as the Mixed Band of Seneca/Shawnee, was removed from Ohio in 1832 and relocated to Indian Territory in what is today Ottawa County, Oklahoma.

DID YOU KNOW?

Born in what is now Ohio in 1768, Shawnee leader Tecumseh worked to unite tribes around the country. He fought with the British in the War of 1812 and was killed during the Battle of the Thames in 1813.

In 1867, the Mixed Band split with the federal government. The Seneca were designated as Seneca-Cayuga, and the Shawnee received the name “the Eastern Shawnee.” Tribal headquarters in northeastern Oklahoma straddle the Oklahoma-Missouri border. Tribal members take part in powwow and Stomp Dance culture.

The Eastern Band of Shawnees, known as the Spring River People, lost their ceremonies but not their culture, which is taking care of their people. Eastern Shawnees may participate with their sister Shawnee tribes at White Oak or Little Axe. Each summer the tribe hosts two powwows at its powwow grounds.

English Name **Euchee (Yuchi) Tribe of Indians**

Traditional Name **Tsoyaha** Language Family **Unrelated to any known language.**



Headquarters: 23 N. Main St., Sapulpa

The original homelands of the Euchee (also spelled Yuchi) were in the southeastern United States. At first contact with Europeans, the group resided in autonomous communities in what is now eastern Tennessee, but during the colonial period the Euchee established settlements throughout the southeastern United States.

In the 1700s, the Euchee became geographically and militarily associated with Creek-speaking towns in present-day Georgia and Alabama. They were forced to move west to Indian Territory along with the Creeks in the 1830s. The Euchee then established their present settlements in the northern and northwestern portions of the Creek Nation.

The Euchee are organized around ceremonial grounds known as Polecat, Duck Creek and Sand Creek. Each settlement is led by a traditional town chief known as the P’athl’ and continues to hold an annual series of ceremonies at its square-ground site.

The Euchee have strongly asserted their identity as a distinct people separate from the Creek or any other people. Euchee culture is preserved in distinctive funeral rituals, foods, storytelling, clothing, customs and in the use of the Euchee language. Few fluent elder speakers remain, but adults and children are learning the language through ongoing classes. The tribe’s yearly rituals include Indian football games in the spring, followed by a series of Stomp Dances, summer’s Arbor Dance, the Green Corn Ceremony and the Soup Dance.

DID YOU KNOW?

The name “Yuchi” has been translated by some historians to mean “situated yonder or over there.” It’s not a Euchee word and is thought to perhaps have been the response to the question “Who are you?” or “Where do you come from?” The Euchee call themselves “Tsoyaha” or “children of the sun.”

Oklahoma Historical Society



*Yuchi Chief
S.W. Brown 1952*

English Name Fort Sill Apache Tribe

Traditional Name **Ndé** Language Family **Southern Athapaskan**



Headquarters: 43187 U.S. Highway 281, Apache
(580) 588-2298 | fortsillapache-nsn.gov

The Fort Sill Apache are the Chiricahua Apache and Warm Springs Apache nation. Their original territory covered much of southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. Their long efforts to retain their homelands under leaders such as Mangas Coloradas, Cochise, Victorio, Loco, Naiche and Geronimo distinguished them from other Apache nations. Skills developed over generations resisting Spain, Mexico and later the United States did not prevent the population from dropping from several thousand to around 500 by 1886.

Rounded up and shipped away in 1886, the tribe was held at U.S. Army installations in Florida and then Alabama. In 1894, it became the last American Indian group relocated to Oklahoma Territory. Apache prisoners of war were told Fort Sill would be their permanent home. After surrounding lands were allotted, Lawton was established and the state of Oklahoma was organized, local politicians, business leaders and Army officials wanted to keep Fort Sill. They began efforts to remove the prisoners of war.

The Chiricahua were pressured to leave as a condition for freedom, but many held out for return to their homeland or allotment at Fort Sill. Some agreed to join the Mescalero Apache Tribe on their New Mexico reservation. Of the 261 survivors of the 28-year imprisonment, 180 joined the Mescalero Apache while 81 were placed on unused allotments from the old Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation, mostly scattered around the Oklahoma towns of Apache and Fletcher.

Referred to as the Fort Sill Apache, the allotted tribal members adjusted to southwestern Oklahoma's rural economy. They declined to organize under the Indian Reorganization Act in the 1930s. They filed under the Indian Claims Commission for lands and resources taken away from them and resisted a 1950s effort to terminate the tribe. Following settlement of the land claims in the mid-1970s, the tribe organized under a constitution. It has acquired small pieces of land in Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. A gaming facility in Lawton, Oklahoma has allowed significant development of programs to help tribal members.

The Fort Sill Apache Dance of the Mountain Spirits at the tribe's annual dance in September are among efforts to maintain traditions.



DID YOU KNOW?

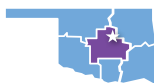
World-renowned sculptor Allan C. Houser, who died in 1994, was the first baby born to a Fort Sill Apache family after the end of captivity in 1914. Houser's work can be seen in several places in Oklahoma, including the First Americans Museum and the Oklahoma State Capitol in Oklahoma City.

"The Unconquered" — Allan C. Houser

Oklahoma History Center, Oklahoma City

English Name Iowa Tribe

Traditional Name **Bah-Kho-Je** Language Family **Chiwere Siouan**



Headquarters:

335588 E. 750 Rd., Perkins
(405) 547-2402 | bahkhoje.com

Iowa lands once encompassed an area of the Missouri and Mississippi river valleys in what are presently Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. However, the tribe lived for the majority of its recorded history in what is now the state of Iowa.

The Iowa originally had a Woodlands culture but adopted elements of the Plains culture because of their migration south and west. The tribe relocated many times. For many years, it maintained a village near Council Bluffs, Iowa, but abandoned it because of Sioux aggression and a desire to locate closer to French traders. Thereafter, the Iowa lived primarily near the Des Moines River on the Chariton/Grand River Basin.

With encroachment of Euro-Americans, the Iowa Tribe ceded its lands in 1824 and was given two years to vacate. Additional lands were ceded in 1836 and 1838, and the tribe was removed to near the Kansas-Nebraska border. This tribe that had once roamed a six-state area was now confined to an area 10 miles wide and 20 miles long. Subsequent treaties would reduce lands even further.

Dissatisfaction with their treatment resulted in a number of Iowa tribal members leaving the Kansas-Nebraska reserve in 1878 and moving to Indian Territory. An 1883 executive order created a reservation in Indian Territory, but those who wished to remain on the Kansas-Nebraska reserve were allowed to do so. The two groups are recognized as separate entities. The Northern Iowa are headquartered in White Cloud, Kansas, while the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma offices in Perkins, Oklahoma.

The Iowa hold an annual powwow in the summer and adhere to other cultural practices such as the Gourd Dance.

DID YOU KNOW?

Phoebe O'Dell was the first woman elected as chairman of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma. She held office from 2003 to 2005.

Iowa Tribe's Grey Snow Eagle House, Perkins

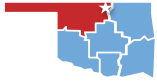


An Iowa tribal member at an early post office, Oklahoma City



English Name **Kaw Nation**

Traditional Name **Kanza** Language Family **Dhegiha Siouan**



Headquarters: 698 Grandview Dr., Kaw City | (580) 269-2552 | kawnation.com

Kaw Nation oral history suggests original homelands around the Great Lakes, but by the mid-1800s the Kanza were the predominant tribe in what was to become Kansas, named after the Kanza Nation. Their territory extended over most of northern and eastern Kansas with hunting grounds extending into the West.

Euro-American intruders coveted the tribe's lands along the Missouri and Kansas rivers, and treaties undermined the tribe and its culture. Over time, the tribe's 20-million-acre domain was reduced to 80,000 of the poorest acres and sub-divided into 40-acre plots for each family at present-day Council Grove, Kansas. Promised annuities were seldom delivered or were obligated to unscrupulous traders, while disease decimated the tribe.

In 1872, over the strong protests of Chief Allegawaho and his people, a federal act moved the Kanza to a 100,137-acre site in northern Kay County, Oklahoma.

From a population of several thousand, the Kaw declined through disease and starvation to 1,500 by 1800 and to 194 by 1887. The Kaw Allotment Act of 1902 legally obliterated the tribe until federal reorganization in 1959.

The Kaw Nation survived adversity and today is growing stronger as a federally recognized, self-governing tribe recovering its cultural heritage and working to preserve and revive its language. The tribe built the Kanza Museum and hosts an annual Oklahoma Powwow at Washunga Bay powwow grounds.

*Bust of Charles Curtis,
National Hall of Fame for
Famous American Indians,
Anadarko*



**DID
YOU
KNOW?**

In 1929, Kaw Nation citizen, Charles Curtis, rose to the office of vice president of the United States under President Herbert Hoover. Curtis, who grew up in Kansas, spent part of his childhood on a Kaw reservation and as an adult received an allotment in Oklahoma.

English Name **Kialegee Tribal Town**

Traditional Name **Kialegee** Language Family **Muskogean**



Headquarters: 100 Kialegee Dr., Wetumka | (405) 752-3262 | kialegetribal.webstarts.com

The Kialegee were one of about 50 towns of the Muscogee (Creek) Confederacy, with homelands in what are now Alabama and Georgia. Culturally, Kialegee Tribal Town is close to the Muscogee people, but politically the two groups constitute separate entities. Like the Muscogee, the Kialegee were mound-builders and sun-worshippers.

After a series of treaties with the United States and pressure to leave their homelands, 166 Kialegee families trekked to Indian Territory in the 1830s. After removal, members lived south of present-day Henryetta, Oklahoma. With the allotment of individual lands after 1899, many citizens could be found farther west near Wetumka, Oklahoma. Assimilation and allotment took its toll on the culture and over the years led to a transfer of land ownership to whites.

When offered separate federal recognition in 1936, the Kialegee accepted. Today, members of the Kialegee Town celebrate an annual Kialegee Nettv Day in recognition of their history and heritage, and the elders strive to instill the language, culture and traditions in younger generations.

English Name Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma

Traditional Name **Ki Ka Pua** Language Family **Central Algonquian**



Headquarters: 105365 State Highway 102, McLoud
(405) 964-2075 | kickapootribeofoklahoma.com

Kickapoo homelands were originally in the Great Lakes region, but a slow migration of the population out of the region came sometime after 1400. Sometime after the mid-1700s, the tribe split into different bands. Each band signed a separate cessation of Illinois lands in a treaty with the United States in 1819, although not all adhered and eventually some were removed forcibly.

An 1832 treaty moved the Kickapoo to a 12-square-mile reservation in Kansas. After the Civil War, railroad promoters used political connections to swindle the Kickapoo out of their lands. In disgust, some Kickapoo went to Mexico to join tribal members who had moved there earlier. Others accepted allotments and lost them, and still others stayed on their diminished lands.

Beginning in 1873, about half the tribe moved to a 100,000-acre reservation in Indian Territory. In 1891, an attorney committed outright fraud, producing an allotment document that sold “surplus” tribal lands. This led to tribal division and more Kickapoo migrating to Mexico. Only gradually did some begin to return in the 1920s. In 1997, representatives from Kickapoo groups in Kansas, Oklahoma and Mexico met in Kansas for a summit, the first time the three were together since the 1800s.

The Kickapoo aggressively preserve their culture, with many practicing traditional rituals and ways of life. Today, many tribal members speak both English and Kickapoo.

Kickapoo Wickiup (Hut), 1963



Oklahoma Historical Society



Oklahoma Historical Society

DID YOU KNOW?

The Kickapoo were the first Indians to greet the Lewis and Clark expedition as it departed St. Louis in 1804.

English Name **Kiowa Tribe**

Traditional Name **Caiugu (Principal People)** Language Family **Tanoan**



Headquarters: 100 Kiowa Way, Carnegie | (580) 654-2300 | kiowatribe.org

Kiowa oral tradition says their origins were in the far north, in the Yellowstone area or possibly even Canada. They were nomadic Plains Indians and excellent horsemen, and their livelihood depended on following and hunting the buffalo. Gradually, the tribe migrated east and south through the Black Hills and later to Colorado and Nebraska.

In 1790, the Kiowa made a peace treaty with the Comanche. The tribes remained allies in the coming years. The Kiowa first encountered Euro-American encroachment in 1820 and signed their first treaty with the United States at Fort Gibson in 1837.

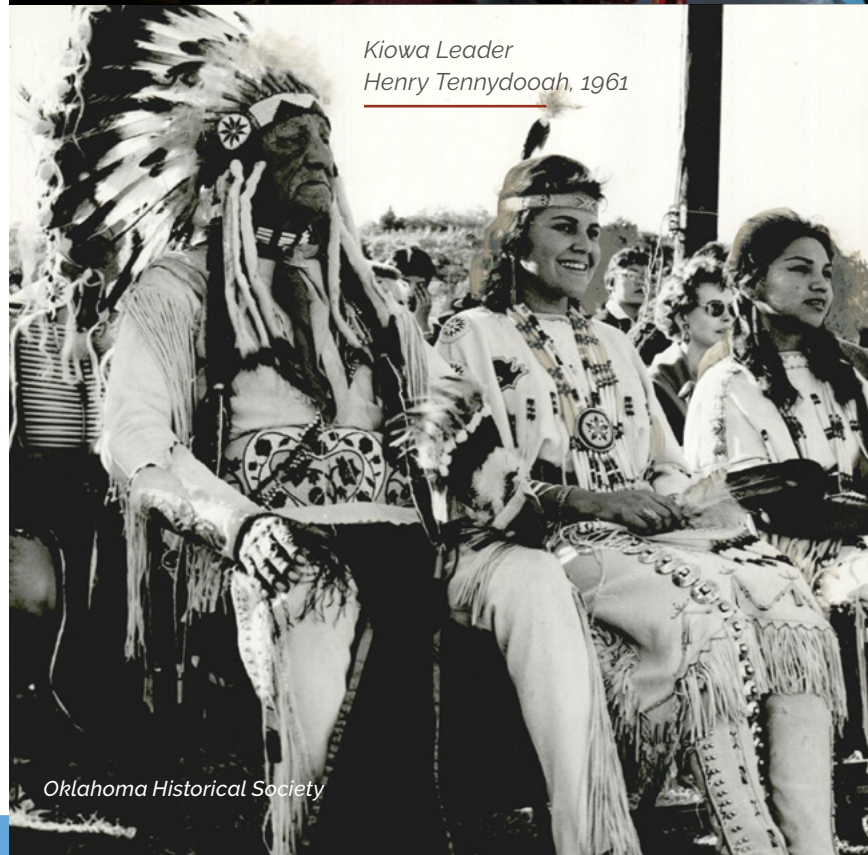
As the United States sought to connect the two coasts with railroads, treaties increasingly confined the Kiowa farther south to Kansas and eventually to Oklahoma, where they were put on lands with the Comanche and Apache in 1868. Tribal members resisted this confinement, and it took military action to enforce peace. The United States established Fort Sill, and after an attack on a wagon train in 1881, the United States sent Kiowa leaders Satank, Satanta and Big Tree to prison.

Eventually, the U.S. military forced the tribe into reservation life. In 1892, the Jerome Commission dictated the terms of allotment to the Kiowa, opening the tribe's remaining two million acres of land to settlement. Commission members forged tribal signatures on the final agreement. Non-Indian invaders flooded the Kiowa lands, and the boarding school and other assimilation policies wrought havoc on their culture.

The Kiowa began recovering after the Indian New Deal in the 1930s. They created a tribal government in 1940 and today keep their culture and heritage alive with clubs, fairs and festivals. The resurgence of the Kiowa Black Leggings Warrior Society and Kiowa Gourd Clan further the preservation and restoration.



*Vanessa Jennings,
Kiowa Artist*



*Kiowa Leader
Henry Tennydooh, 1961*

Oklahoma Historical Society

English Name **Miami Tribe of Oklahoma**

Traditional Name **Myaamia** Language Family **Central Algonquian**



Miami Moccasins

Oklahoma Historical Society



Headquarters: 3410 P. St. N.W., Miami
(918) 541-1300 | miamination.com

The Miami first emerged as a distinct and different people near South Bend, Indiana. Their homelands include what are today Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, lower Michigan and lower Wisconsin. They shared this landscape with many other indigenous peoples, including the Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ojibwa and Kickapoo.

In the 1600s, the Miami, who numbered in the tens of thousands, began having frequent contact with Europeans. Over the next two centuries, Euro-American encroachment, war and disease took a high toll.

A series of treaties with the United States required the Miami to cede their homelands. In 1840, the tribe signed a treaty calling for their removal to west of the Mississippi River. In 1846, after attempts to avoid the devastating move, the Miami were herded at gunpoint

into canal boats to begin the journey to a reservation near what later became La Cygne, Kansas. By then, tribal members only numbered in the hundreds. The Miami remained in these lands until 1873, when the tribe was forcibly relocated into Indian Territory. By the time the tribe reached what would become Oklahoma, fewer than 100 adult tribal members remained. Allotment policy dealt yet another blow, and eventually the Miami were landless.

Today, the Miami are growing their land base and revitalizing their cultural identity by running their own library, archive, cultural and natural resources offices and other programs. Each year, the tribe hosts its National Gathering, which includes a powwow.

Indigenous — Katrina Mitten, Miami Artist

DID YOU KNOW?

The word "Miami," used all over Oklahoma, Kansas and the Midwest, comes from "Myaamia," which means the "downstream people."



T.F. Richardville, Chief of the Miamis
Oklahoma Historical Society





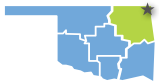
Captain Jack,
Chief of the Modoc



Library of Congress

English Name **Modoc Tribe**

Traditional Name **Modokni Maklaks** Language Family **Penutian**



Headquarters: 22 N. Eight Tribes Trl., Miami | (918) 542-1190 | modocnation.com

The Modoc Nation is a federally recognized tribe whose members were forcibly removed as prisoners of war to what was then known as Indian Territory. The Modoc ancestral homelands include 9.75 million acres of diverse terrain along the California-Oregon border. Known as K'mukamts kailala (“Where our creator made the world”), this land is the tribe’s place of origin dating back to 14,000 years. Present-day Modoc County, California, is named after the tribe.

California’s first governor, Peter Burnett, proclaimed in 1851 “that a war of extermination will continue to be waged between the races until the Indian race becomes extinct.” This proclamation and the killing of many Modocs lead to the signing of the Treaty of 1864, placing the Modoc on the Klamath Indian Reservation. The oppression faced by the Modocs ignited into what would famously become the Modoc War of 1872-1873, where President Ulysses S. Grant and Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman sought the “utter extermination of the Modocs.” This was the most costly of all of the United States Indian Wars in terms of lives lost and money spent, and could have been avoided by establishing a reservation in the Modoc homelands that was valued at \$10,000.

The Modoc War, led by Captain Jack and some 68 warriors, lasted nearly a year. It ended with the execution of Captain Jack and three other leaders. The remaining 153 Modoc were forcibly herded on to rail cars used for hauling cattle on a 2,300-mile journey to the Quapaw Agency in present-day northeastern Oklahoma. Attempts to exterminate the Modoc and their way of life continued by withholding of funds and immunizations, leading to excessively high infant and child mortality. The Modocs were encouraged to “marry into other peaceful tribes” with the hope of losing their Modoc identity. Though they suffered greatly, the Modoc refused to be exterminated. The Modoc Nation, as the tribe is referred to today, has citizens in 27 states, with the largest concentrations in Oklahoma, Missouri, California and Kansas.

DID YOU KNOW?

Kintpuash, known as Captain Jack, and Schontchish, known as Schonchin John, were treaty signers and chiefs during the Modoc War. Following the war, they and two other Modoc men, Te-te-tea-us (Black Jim) and Boshtinaga (Boston Charlie), were convicted in a military tribunal for war crimes as a result of the killing of Gen. E.R.S. Canby, the only U.S. general killed in the Indian Wars. The men were executed by hanging.

Modoc people in their new home, Undated



English Name **Muscogee (Creek) Nation**

Traditional Name **Mvskoke** Language Family **Mvskoke**



Headquarters: U.S. Highway 75 & S. 56 Loop, Okmulgee
(800) 482-1979 | mcn-nsn.gov

The Muscogee (Creek) people are descendants of a remarkable culture that before 1500 spanned much of what is now the southeastern United States. The Muscogee's early ancestors constructed magnificent earthen pyramids along the rivers and later built expansive towns within these broad river valleys.

Their union of several tribes evolved into a confederacy that was once one of the most sophisticated political organizations north of Mexico. Member tribes were called tribal towns, and each maintained political autonomy and distinct land holdings.

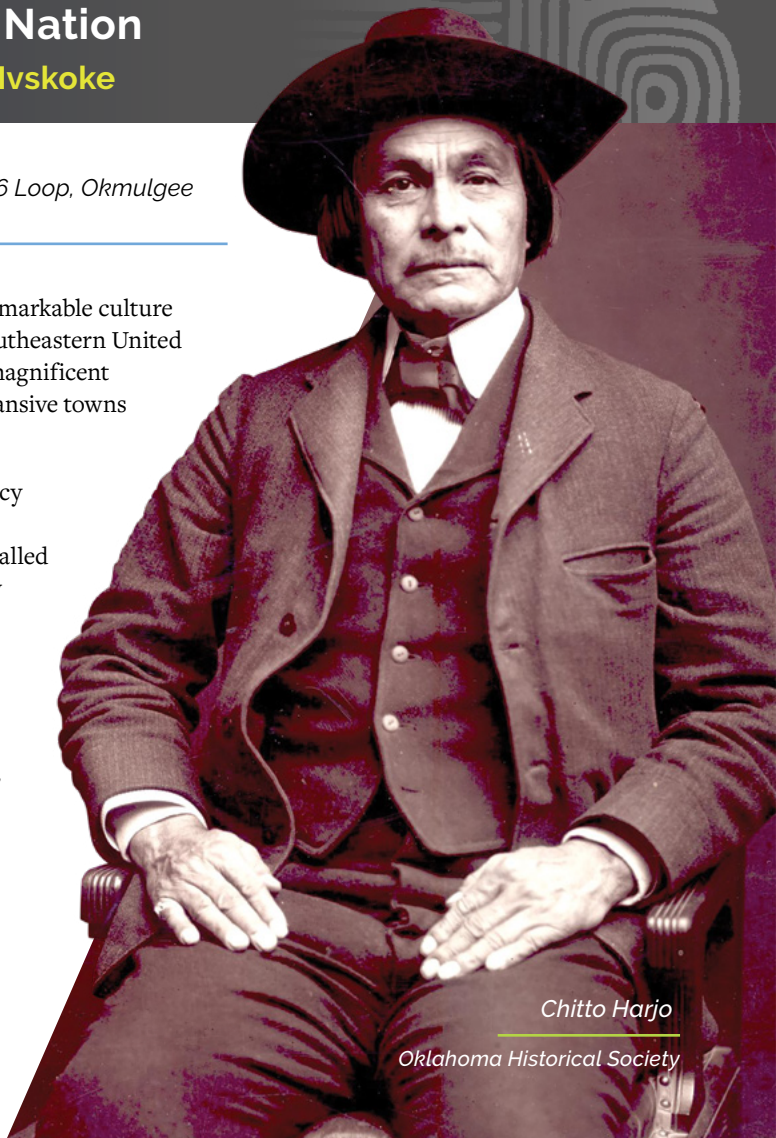
The Europeans' arrival dramatically changed the Muscogee Confederacy. In the early 19th century, U.S. policy focused on removal of the tribes to west of the Mississippi River. In the removal treaty of 1832, Muscogee leadership exchanged the last of cherished ancestral homelands for lands in Indian Territory. While some Muscogee settled in the new homeland after an 1827 treaty, severing ties to their land proved impossible for the majority. In 1836 and 1837, the U.S. Army forced the removal of more than 20,000 Muscogee to Indian Territory.

Tribal towns were reestablished, and the nation began to experience a new prosperity until the Civil War. The majority desired neutrality, but it proved impossible. Muscogee citizens fought on both sides.

In the late 1800s, the Dawes Commission began negotiating with the Muscogee Nation for the allotment of the national domain. In 1898, the U.S. Congress passed the Curtis Act dismantling the national governments of the Five Tribes, and allotment became inevitable. In the 1970s, the Muscogee people began pursuing their rights to maintain a national court system and levy taxes.

Today, the Muscogee people are actively engaged in the process of accepting and asserting the rights and responsibilities of a sovereign nation, as well as knowing and preserving their distinct cultural heritage.

*Dana Tiger,
Muscogee (Creek) Artist*



Chitto Harjo

Oklahoma Historical Society



English Name **Osage Nation**

Traditional Name **Ni-O-Kon-Ska** Language Family **Dhegiha Siouan**



Headquarters: 627 Grandview Ave., Pawhuska | (918) 287-5555 | osagenation-nsn.gov

Osage Nation culture was the foundation for the Mississippian culture of the midcontinent region, centered around Cahokia in Illinois. The written record of the Osage started in 1673, when French traders and explorers began to document their encounters with them in what would become Missouri. The Osage are a Siouan people. At the time of European contact, the Osage were semi-nomadic, living in villages along rivers throughout Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas. They are a Prairie-Plains tribe whose economy was focused on agriculture, hunting and trade.

In 1825, the Osage were settled on a reservation in Kansas. This removal and other U.S. government policies caused disease and starvation, devastating the Osage population. In 1865, the Osage negotiated a treaty to purchase land in Oklahoma. They moved to what is now Osage County by 1873.

The Osage still sustain their cultural traditions such as participating in dances, feasts and naming ceremonies. The Osage still recognize their three traditional districts — Grayhorse, Hominy and Pawhuska.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Osage Nation maintains the oldest tribally owned museum in the United States.

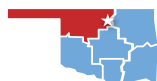


7 Clans First Council Casino Hotel & Water Park, Newkirk

Photo by Lester Harragarra

English Name **Otoe-Missouria Tribe**

Traditional Name **Jiwere Nutache** Language Family **Siouan**



Headquarters: 8151 U.S. Highway 177, Red Rock (580) 723-4466 | omtribe.org

The story of the confederated tribes of Otoe and Missouri, once two separate groups, began centuries ago when a mass of people located near the Great Lakes withdrew from their parent stock and departed on a quest.

The Otoe resided near the Platte River in Nebraska; the Missouri were on the Grand River in what is now Missouri. In 1804, Lewis and Clark visited the Otoe, paving the way for the flood of Europeans. With them came a peculiar and lasting relationship between the Otoe-Missouria and the U.S. government.

A treaty period began with the treaty of 1817, negotiated to promote peace and friendship between the tribe and its neighbors. The two tribes reunited about this time as the Missouri population was down to little more than 100 members because of ongoing warfare with neighboring tribes. The Otoe-Missouria Tribe has since been recognized by other tribes and by the federal government as one people.

Under the terms of an 1881 act, northern Otoe-Missouria were removed to a 129,000-acre reservation north of what is today Stillwater, Oklahoma. The reservation officially ended in 1904 with the Dawes Act's implementation.

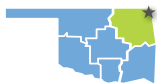
Today, tribal members continue traditions with feasts, dances and an annual encampment held in July.

DID YOU KNOW?

In the summer of 1804, the Otoe and Missouri were the first tribes to hold government-to-government council with Lewis and Clark in the explorers' official roles as representatives of President Thomas Jefferson. Today, statues representing the meeting stand in front of the tribe's 7 Clans First Council Casino, Resort & Waterpark in Newkirk.

English Name **Ottawa Tribe**

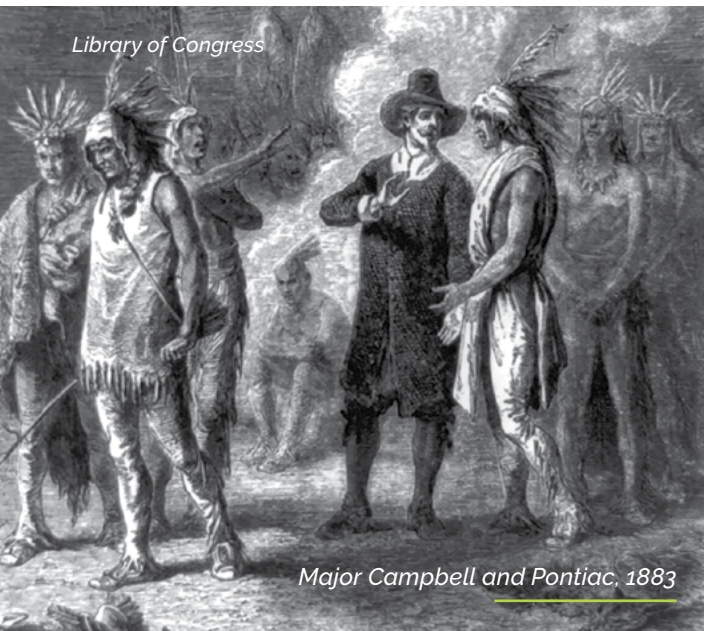
Traditional Name **Adawe** Language Family **Algonquian**



Headquarters: 13 State Highway 69A, Miami | (918) 540-1536 | ottawatribes.org

Historically, the Ottawa ranged over parts of Ontario and the Great Lakes region. Their homelands contain one of the oldest prehistory sites in North America: the Shaguiandah site on Ontario's Manitoulin Island, which is estimated to be 30,000 years old.

The prolific traders traveled vast distances, leading to early European contact. The Ottawa met Samuel de Champlain in 1615 near the French River in Canada. After the arrival of French traders, the Ottawa became integral to the fur trade. The tribe lived in wigwams or wikis, wore buckskin clothing and cultivated corn, beans and pumpkins.



Library of Congress

Major Campbell and Pontiac, 1813

DID YOU KNOW?

A major focus of Ottawa cultural activities is the annual Ottawa Powwow held on Labor Day weekend. Among the foods the Ottawa enjoy at the annual event is traditional succotash, made from beans and dried corn.

Chief Pontiac was one of the tribes' most skilled leaders during this time. He became the head of a loose confederacy of the Ottawa, Ojibwa and Potawatomi tribes formed in response to offensive English policies. The ensuing conflict became known as Pontiac's Rebellion.

After the passage of the Indian Removal Act of 1830 and due to increasing encroachment by Euro-Americans, the tribe signed over its lands in Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. It wasn't until April 1837 that the Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork, Roche de Boeuf and Oquanoxies's Village agreed to migrate to a 74,000-acre allotment in Kansas.

Within five years, nearly half had died. In 1862, the tribe gave the Baptists acreage for a school, as well as 20,000 acres to be sold to raise money to build a university for whites and American Indians where Ottawa children would receive a free education.

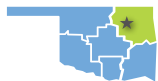
Under increasing pressure, in 1867 the Ottawa, now numbering only about 200, sold their Kansas land and moved to northeastern Indian Territory. In 1956, the U.S. government terminated the tribal government, but tribal members didn't give up. In 1978, Ottawa governance was restored, followed by establishment as a federally recognized government in 1979.



Bust of Chief Pontiac, National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians, Anadarko

English Name Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma

Traditional Name **Pâri** Language Family **Caddoan**



Headquarters: 881 Little Dee Rd., Pawnee | (918) 762-3621 | pawneenation.org

The Pawnee Nation lived for centuries on the Central Plains, from mid-Kansas to South Dakota and western Iowa to the Rocky Mountains. One of the largest and most prominent Plains tribes, they numbered 30,000 or more in 1800 when they came into contact with the United States. Traditional Pawnee life featured alternating patterns of agriculture and High Plains hunting. The Pawnee Nation lived in permanent settlements of dome-shaped earthlodges that sheltered extended families of 30 to 35 people.

During the 19th century, the Pawnee Nation was radically affected by expansionist U.S. policies. Through a series of treaties, the Pawnee Nation exchanged most of Nebraska and northern Kansas for a reservation, a school, agricultural assistance and a perpetual monetary annuity.

Epidemics and constant attacks by the Siouxs and Cheyennes took a steady toll. Eventually, the Pawnee Nation moved to Indian Territory in 1875 and settled on land purchased from the Cherokee Nation that lay between the forks of the Arkansas and Cimarron rivers.

In 1878, as a result of the Allotment Act, Pawnee families were compelled to move to individual farms, and agency officials relentlessly attacked many Pawnee social customs.

The Pawnee Nation experienced poor health conditions, care and inadequate sanitation. The population declined to 629 in 1901 and did not begin to recover until the 1930s. After reorganization in 1936, Pawnee leaders began a long effort to regain Pawnee lands. The return of the land base for the Pawnee Nation was realized in 1968.

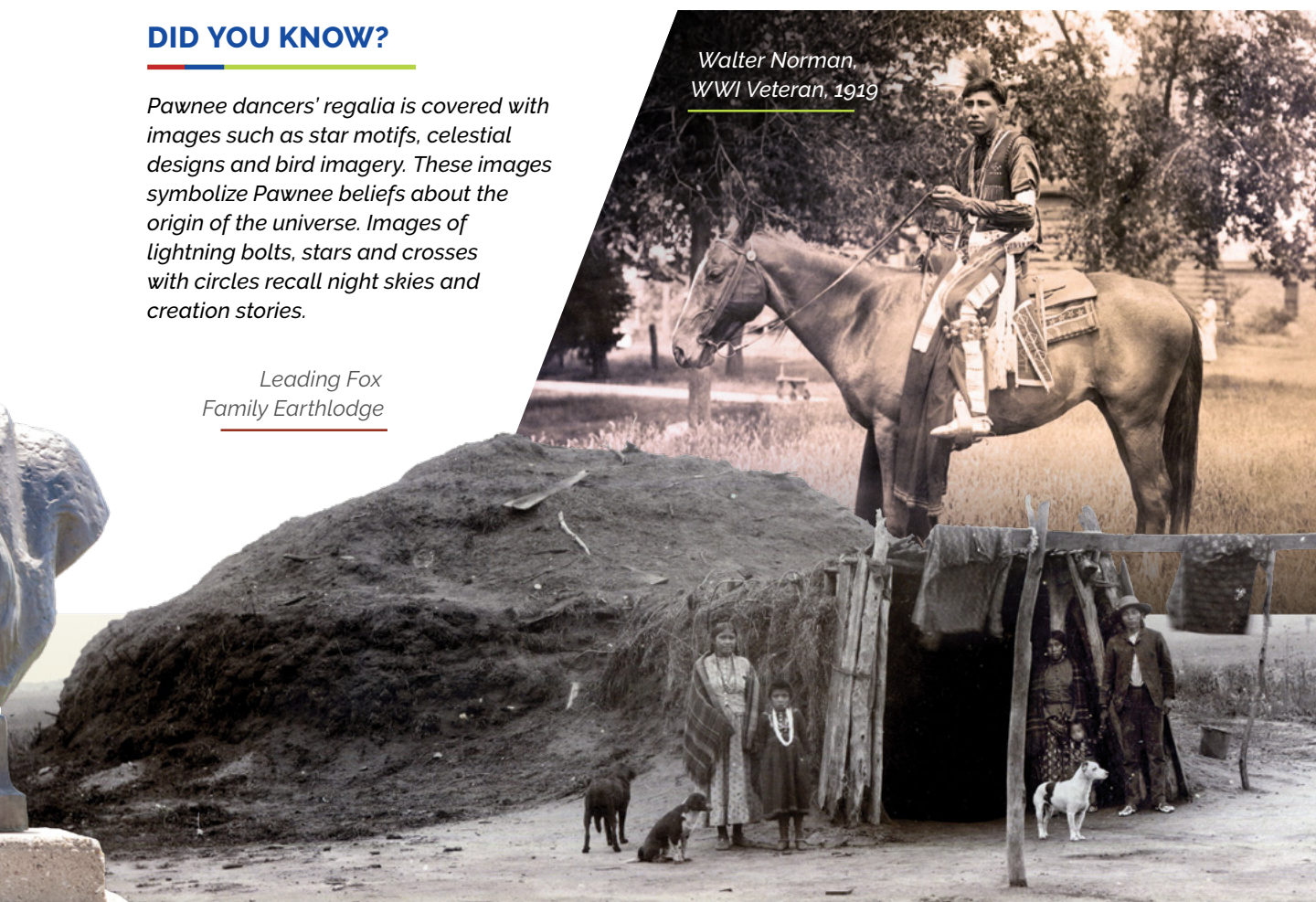
In 1980, the current tribal roundhouse — modeled on the traditional earthlodge — was built to serve as a social center for dances and other events. Today, the Pawnee Nation is making strides in teaching its language to younger generations through two tribal citizens with degrees in linguistics, preserving tribal knowledge with a Cultural Resource Division, and celebrating history and heritage with the Museum of the Pawnee Nation, dances, ceremonies and an annual powwow welcoming all veterans home in early July.

DID YOU KNOW?

Pawnee dancers' regalia is covered with images such as star motifs, celestial designs and bird imagery. These images symbolize Pawnee beliefs about the origin of the universe. Images of lightning bolts, stars and crosses with circles recall night skies and creation stories.

*Leading Fox
Family Earthlodge*

*Walter Norman,
WWI Veteran, 1919*



English Name Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Traditional Names **Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw, Wea** Language Family **Algonquian**



Headquarters: 118 S. Eight Tribes Trl., Miami
(918) 540-2535 | peoriatribe.com

The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma is a confederation of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw and Wea tribes united into a single tribe in 1854. The tribes that make up the Confederated Peoria, as they were once called, originated in the lands bordering the Great Lakes.

They are Illinois Indians, descendants of those who created the great mound civilizations in the central United States.



Three Peoria Indians — George Catlin
National Gallery of Art

The Peoria were relocated first to Missouri, then to Kansas and finally to Indian Territory. While in Kansas in the 1840s and 1850s, the four tribes cooperated in the face of increasing encroachment from Euro-Americans. The United States recognized and consented to their union as the Confederated Peoria in an 1854 treaty that also provided for the disposition of tribal lands set aside by treaties in the 1830s. The confederation would hold 10 sections in common, each tribal member would receive a 160-acre allotment and surplus land would be sold to settlers with proceeds going to the tribes.

After the Civil War, most of the Confederated Peoria agreed to remove to Indian Territory under the provisions of an 1867 treaty. Some tribal members remained in Kansas, separate from the Confederated Peoria, and became U.S. citizens. The lands of those in Indian Territory were subject to the provisions of the General Allotment Act of 1887. All tribal land was allotted by 1893, and by 1915, the tribe had no tribal lands or any lands in restricted status. Although U.S. government policy terminated supervision of the Peoria Tribe and its property in 1956, federal recognition was restored to the Peoria Tribe in 1978.

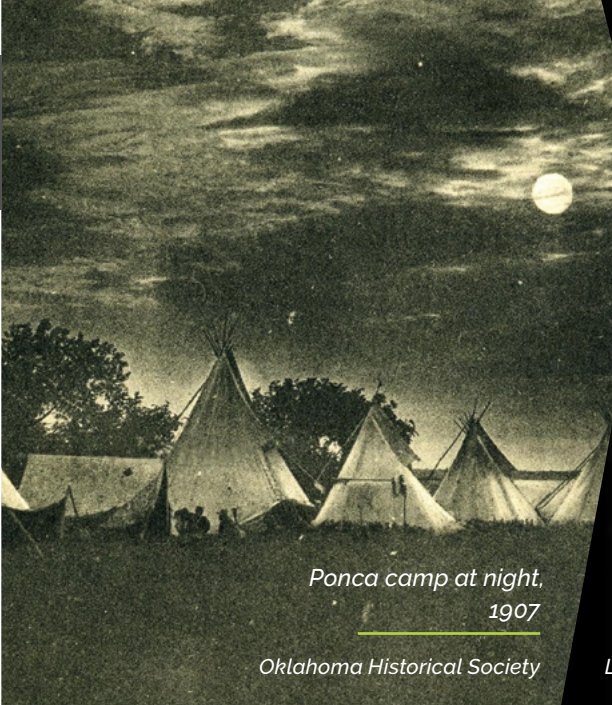
Today, the Peoria are maintaining old traditions within a modern context, participating in powwows with neighboring tribes, hosting Stomp Dances and holding a powwow each June.

Moscelyne Larkin,
Five Moons Sculpture,
Tulsa

DID YOU KNOW?

Ballet dancer Moscelyne Larkin, a co-founder of the Tulsa Ballet, was of Peoria and Shawnee descent. She was one of five renowned American Indian ballerinas from Oklahoma known as the Five Moons. Bronze statues of each of the five stand in the Tulsa Historical Society & Museum's Vintage Garden.





Ponca camp at night,
1907

Oklahoma Historical Society



Library of Congress

English Name **Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma**

Traditional Name **Ponka** Language Family **Dhegiha Siouan**



Headquarters: 20 White Eagle Dr., Ponca City | (580) 762-8104 | ponca.com

The Ponca lived along the Ohio River in Kentucky and Indiana before migrating into what is today Nebraska. They share social and cultural characteristics with the Omaha, Osage, Kaw and Quapaw peoples. The Ponca first encountered Europeans in 1789 while living along Ponca Creek in northeastern Nebraska.

Despite several treaties, in 1868 an “administrative blunder” by U.S. federal agents caused the Ponca reservation to be given to the Sioux, and the U.S. government chose to remove the less-powerful Poncas. The tribe protested, but forced removal began in the spring of 1877. The trek was beset by great hardship, and the Poncas arrived in what is now northeastern Oklahoma to find no shelter and little food. After two years, almost one-third had perished.

When his eldest son died in 1878, Ponca Chief Standing Bear and 65 followers began a journey back to Nebraska for the burial. Standing Bear was arrested for leaving without permission. The ensuing federal trial resulted in the landmark decision that declared American Indians to be considered “persons” with individual rights under the law.

Allotment and the Land Rush of 1889 undermined tribal lifestyle, but the Ponca still gathered in the winter and took part in traditional tribal life. Homesteaders moved into areas surrounding the reservation, and in 1899, Ponca City was incorporated.

In 1911, E.W. Marland struck oil on land leased from Ponca man Willie Cry. By the early 1920s, oil refineries were dumping waste into the Arkansas River, and Ponca City used it for raw sewage disposal. The water became unfit to drink, river life died off and animals living along the river all but disappeared. Boarding schools and missions further undermined tribal culture.

The Ponca persevered, and their resolve and sense of community sustain them as a vital part of Indian Country. The tribe hosts a powwow and celebration each August.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 1926, Ponca citizen Augustus “Gus” Hurley McDonald was crowned the first world fancy dance champion. His victory made the Ponca Nation the home of the fancy dance and gave the tribe the right to host the world championship of fancy dancing. Each year, the championship is held on the last night of the Ponca Tribal Powwow & Celebration (page 71).



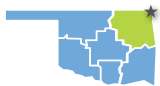


Patrick T. Mullikin

Quapaw Tribe Powwow,
Miami

English Name **Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma**

Traditional Names **Okaxpa** Language Family **Dhegiha Siouan**



Headquarters: 5681 S. 630 Rd., Quapaw | (918) 542-1853 | quapawtribe.com

The Quapaw name is derived from the tribal term Ugakhpa, meaning “downstream people.” It is believed the Quapaw were part of a larger Dhegiha Sioux group that split into the Quapaw, Osage, Ponca, Kansa and Omaha tribes. They resided in the Ohio River Valley before migrating to different areas. The Quapaw followed the Ohio River downstream to the Mississippi River, eventually reaching what is now Arkansas.

In the mid-1600s, French explorers Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet were traveling down the Mississippi River. Their Illini guides referred to the Quapaw as “Akansea,” which later became the word Arkansas. The downstream people settled where the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers met, organizing into four villages. They stayed for several hundred years.

The Quapaw experienced a severe population decline because of European diseases. It is estimated there were more than 5,000 Quapaw in the late 1600s, but over the next 80 years their numbers dropped to 1,600. The tribe allied itself with the French in exchange for weapons and was faithful to its allies throughout the following century. In 1803, Napoleon sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States. In ensuing years, the Quapaw were coerced into signing treaties with the U.S. government only to see it continue demanding more land.

In 1833, the Quapaw signed a treaty that established a reservation in Indian Territory in what would become northeastern Oklahoma. The Quapaw managed allotment so that no lands were opened to white settlers. The discovery of lead and zinc on Quapaw lands led to upheaval and eventual pollution, resulting in the area receiving Superfund designation in 1983.

Today, the Quapaw celebrate and preserve their heritage with traditional games, ceremonies, dances, the Quapaw Tribal Museum and a tribal library.

DID YOU KNOW?

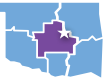
Composer and music educator Louis W. Ballard was of Quapaw and Cherokee descent. His orchestral works included “Incident at Wounded Knee” and “Scenes From Indian Life.”

Quapaw Tribal Museum,
Quapaw



English Name **Sac & Fox Nation**

Traditional Name **Thâkîwaki & Meskwaki** Language Family **Algonquian**



Headquarters: 920963 State Highway 99, Stroud | (918) 968-3526 | sacandfoxnation-nsn.gov

The Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma is the largest of three federally recognized tribes of the Sac & Fox people. The two other Sac & Fox tribes are the Sac & Fox of Mississippi located in Tama, Iowa, who refer to themselves as Meskwaki, and the Sac & Fox of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, who refer to themselves as Nemaha. Members of the Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma refer to themselves as Sauk or Thaaki in their language.

The Sauk were originally from the Lake Huron and Lake Michigan area at the time of European contact and were forcibly relocated to Oklahoma in the 1870s.

The Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma's tribal jurisdiction spans Lincoln, Payne, and Pottawatomie counties. There are five elected officials, each elected for a four-year term, that govern the tribe. There are 4,000 enrolled tribal members with a majority of members residing in Oklahoma.

The Sac & Fox Nation was the first tribe to legally issue tribal tags without state taxation being imposed after winning a Supreme Court case in 1993. May 17 commemorates this win each year and is celebrated as Victory Day for the Sac & Fox people. Other tribes have since followed suit.

The Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma is very proud and continues to strive to keep culture and language alive within all tribal members.

DID YOU KNOW?

The seal of the Sac & Fox Nation features a black and white hawk to pay tribute to Black Hawk, one of the tribe's most famous chiefs who led the tribe in the Black Hawk Wars. On the breast of the hawk is the British coat of arms, which pays tribute to the British alliance that the Sac & Fox had during the War of 1812. Five Olympic rings located above the hawk pay tribute to tribal member Jim Thorpe (page 25).

*Keokuk, Sac & Fox
Chief, 1838*



*Pa-ship-pa-ho,
Sac & Fox Chief,
1899-1928*

Oklahoma Historical Society



Library of Congress

English Name **Seminole Nation of Oklahoma**

Traditional Names **Seminole** Language Family **Mvskoke**



Headquarters: 36645 U.S. Highway 270, Wewoka | (405) 257-7200 | sno-nsn.gov

The Seminole Nation is a nation of smaller tribes of the southeast, including Mvskoke, Ceyvha, Hitchiti, Mikasuki and Apalachicola. During the late 18th century, some villages cut ties and moved into northern Florida. They became known as Seminole. The name is thought to derive from cimarron, the Spanish term for runaway.

By the 19th century, encroachment and harassment by Euro-Americans led to the tribe being designated for removal. The Seminole resisted during the Seminole Wars from 1817-1858. Although they were not conquered, thousands moved west in the wars' aftermaths.

The first group arrived in Indian Territory in 1836, and most relocated by 1839. Between 350 and 500 remained, forming the Seminole Nation of Florida in 1957.

The Seminole were confined to the Creek Nation but were allowed some self-governance if they adhered to Creek laws. In 1849, two bands grew frustrated and migrated to Mexico. Led by Chief John Jumper, the remaining Seminole signed a treaty with the Creek and the U.S. government in 1856 and established the Seminole Nation.

Most Seminole sided with the Confederacy during the Civil War, and many dissident refugees fled to Kansas. The Curtis Act of 1898 dissolved the Seminole government; the tribe's territory was divided among approximately 3,000 members. Many lost land through (often fraudulent) sale. By 1920, only about 20 percent remained in Seminole hands — though the 1923 discovery of what would be called the Greater Seminole Oil Field did make a few wealthy.

Congress repealed the allotment policy in 1934, and the Seminole reestablished their government by the next year. In 1970, the tribal council was reorganized to adhere to its traditional structure.

Today, many Seminole participate in the Stomp Dance, Green Corn Ceremony, fasts and other rituals. The Seminole Nation Museum documents and interprets the tribe's history and culture.

*Seminole Nation citizen
Jake Tiger*

Seminole man's outfit

DID YOU KNOW?

Seminole Nation citizen Enoch Kelly Haney, an internationally renowned sculptor, created The Guardian, the 22-foot bronze that sits atop the Oklahoma State Capitol dome.

Seminole Chief Billy Bowlegs

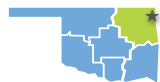
(Hvlpvtv Mekko), 1849.



English Name **Seneca-Cayuga Nation**

Traditional Names **Hodinohso:ni: (Onondowa'ga' ne Gayogoho:no')**

Language Family **Northern Iroquoian**



Headquarters: 23701 S. 655 Rd., Grove | (918) 787-5452 | sctribe.com

The Seneca and the Cayuga originated from what is today the upstate Finger Lakes region of New York. The Seneca were the western-most members of the League of the Iroquois (Six Nations), known as the “Keepers of the West Door.” The Cayuga, located east of the Seneca, were referred to as “Younger Brothers” within the league.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, Iroquoian bands and tribal remnants occupied areas in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Also known collectively as “Mingo” or “Seneca,” they are the ancestors of today’s Seneca-Cayuga Nation of Oklahoma. In 1817, the United States established two reservations for the Ohio “Senecas.” The first, located along the Sandusky River, was for the Seneca of Sandusky — a mingling of Cayuga, Seneca, Onondaga, Mohawk, Erie, Conestoga and others. The second was for a consolidated band of Seneca and Shawnee at Lewistown, Ohio.

The groups exchanged their reserves for adjoining land in Indian Territory in 1831. Approximately 358 Seneca of Sandusky arrived in the summer of 1832. About 258 members of the Mixed Band of Seneca and Shawnee arrived later that year. The tribes readjusted reservation boundaries and joined together as “the United Nation of Senecas and Shawnees.”

The U.S. government separated the tribes in 1867. The Sandusky and Mixed Band Seneca were organized as a single Seneca tribe, and the Shawnee became the Eastern Shawnee. Both surrendered land that was later occupied by other tribes. During the 1840s through 1880s, the Seneca received newcomers, including Cayuga, Mohawk and Seneca proper. The Seneca reservation was allotted to 130 individuals in 1888; by 1902, 372 allotments had been issued.

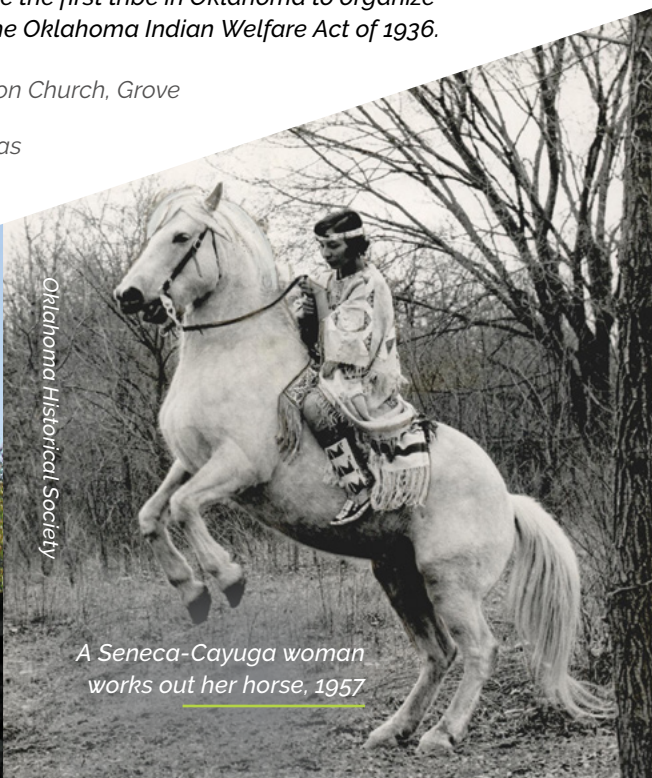
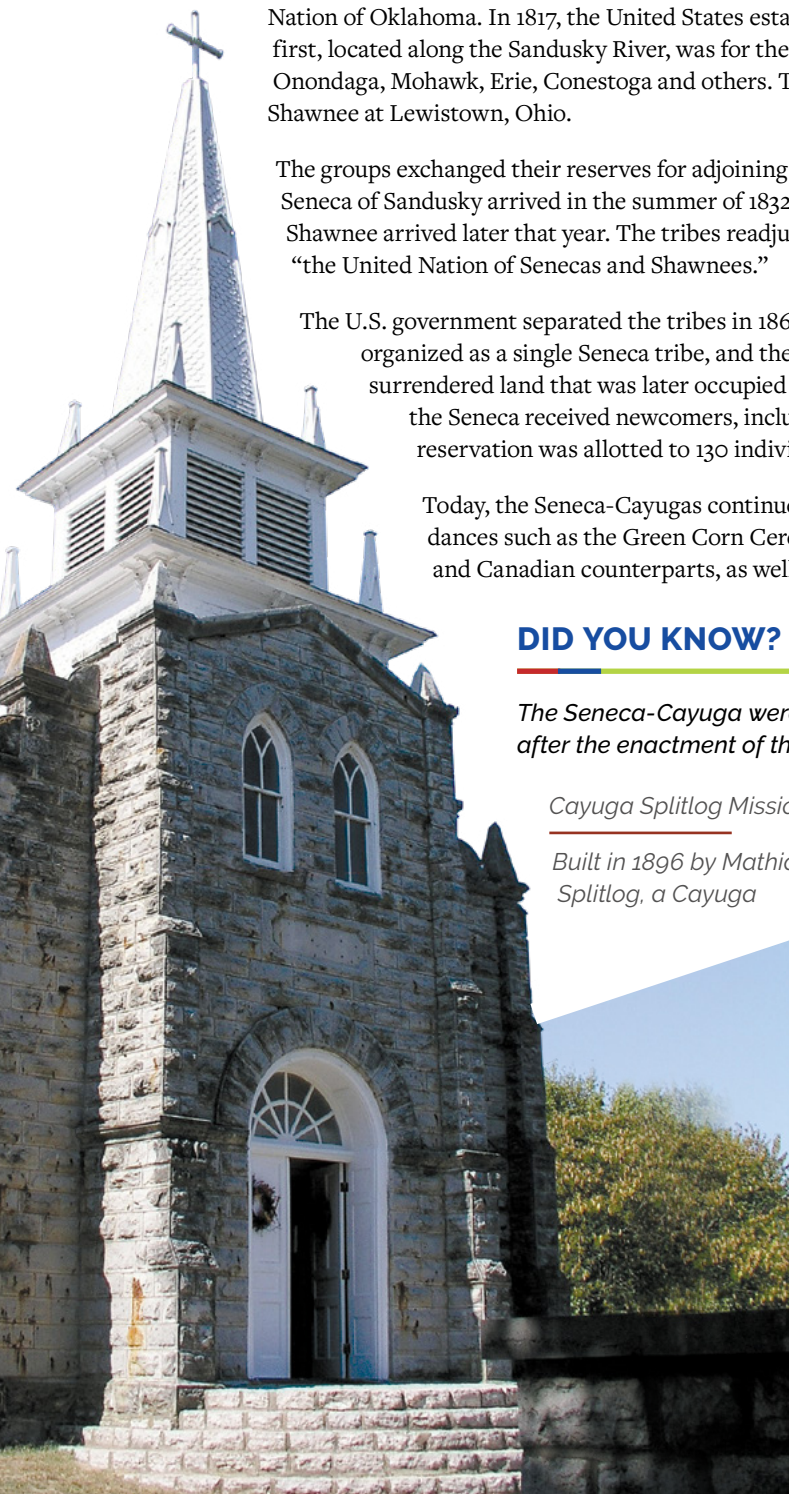
Today, the Seneca-Cayugas continue their rituals as well as a ceremonial calendar and dances such as the Green Corn Ceremony. Tribal members interact with their New York and Canadian counterparts, as well as with neighboring tribes, for ceremonies and events.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Seneca-Cayuga were the first tribe in Oklahoma to organize after the enactment of the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936.

Cayuga Splitlog Mission Church, Grove

Built in 1896 by Mathias Splitlog, a Cayuga



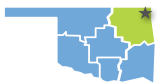
Oklahoma Historical Society

A Seneca-Cayuga woman works out her horse, 1957



English Name **Shawnee Tribe**

Traditional Name **Sawanwaki** Language Family **Central Algonquian**



Headquarters: 29 State Highway 69A, Miami | (918) 542-2441 | shawnee-tribe.com

There is no singular narrative that describes Shawnee history or culture. Shawnee people once lived in their ancestral homelands of the Ohio Middle Valley. Swift travelers and prolific traders, Shawnee were kind friends to many and equally fierce foes to some. Shawnee people formed alliances with other tribes that persist today.

In the past 500 years, waves of European settlers completely altered Shawnee ways of life. Under British and American rule, Shawnee language, arts, and social customs nearly vanished, as Native people fought prejudice and the suppression of their culture by a domineering Western society. Despite suppression, many traditional ways of life, ceremonies and language continue to endure.



Fort Ancient Pottery

*William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology,
University of Kentucky*

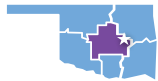
Today, there is a healthy and inclusive community history dialog, efforts to reawaken the language, and a burgeoning Shawnee arts renaissance. The Shawnee Tribe is experiencing a cultural revival tied to the creation of its heritage organization, the Shawnee Tribe Cultural Center. The Center aims to be the place for students, educators, artists, citizens and visitors to explore and share Shawnee culture.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Shawnee Tribe works to be a leader in research, partnering with museums, universities and scholars. The tribe recently worked on the Pottery Project, a scientific study about ancestral origins, re-creating ancestral pottery and creating an interactive STEAM-based exhibit at the tribe's cultural center. This Fort Ancient vessel from Kentucky may have been used for cooking beans, preparing medicine, or perhaps mixing pigments.

English Name **Thlopthlocco Tribal Town**

Traditional Name **Rvp-Rakko Etulwv** Language Family **Mvskoke**



Headquarters: P.O. Box 188, Okemah | (918) 560-6198 | tvtown.org

Formed toward the end of the 18th century, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town was an Upper Creek town of the Muscogee (Creek) Confederacy situated in what are now Alabama and Georgia. Thlopthlocco (Rvp-Rakko) was established near Wetumpka, Alabama. Rvp-Rakko meant “Tall Cane” or “Big Reed,” so named because it was located near a stream with abundant cane or reed. Thlopthlocco was a Red Town; Red Towns carried red beads and administered war functions.

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town was one of at least 44 Muscogee tribal towns to relocate to Indian Territory because of the Indian Removal Act of 1830. Members settled along the north fork of the North Canadian River. The group established its square grounds and rekindled its fire between what are now Wetumka and Okemah, Oklahoma.

In 1938, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town ratified its constitution and bylaws under the provisions of the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936. In 1941, the Secretary of the Interior placed 1,900 acres in trust for the group. Members constructed a council house made of hand-hewn stone. Today, members participate in activities at nearby ceremonial grounds.

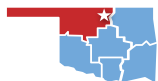
DID YOU KNOW?

The title of Thlopthlocco Tribal Town's leader in the Muscogee language is *Mekko*. When translated in English, it means king. The designation reflects an ancient tradition.



English Name **Tonkawa Tribe**

Traditional Name **Tic kan wa·tic** Language Family **Tonkawan**



Headquarters: 1 Rush Buffalo Rd., Tonkawa
(580) 628-2561 | tonkawatribe.com

The Tonkawa belong to the Tonkawan linguistic family that once comprised a number of small tribes indigenous to south-central Texas. They were one of the most warlike tribes during nearly two centuries of conflict with enemy tribes, the Spanish and, later, American settlers.

The Tonkawa were nomadic. They planted a few crops but were known as great hunters of buffalo and deer, using bows and arrows and spears as well as firearms secured from early Spanish traders. They became skilled riders and owned many horses.

From about 1800, the Tonkawa allied with the Lipan Apache. By 1837, they had for the most part drifted toward the southwestern frontier of Texas and were among the tribes in Mexican territory. The tribe sided with the Confederacy, and pro-Union tribes nearly exterminated it in the Tonkawa Massacre of October 1862.

Tonkawa Museum, Tonkawa

The Tonkawa were removed from the Brazos River reservation in Texas in 1884 and transported by rail to the Sac-Fox Agency. The tribe wintered there, then traveled 100 miles by wagon to the Fort Oakland reserve near what is now Tonkawa, Oklahoma. The journey is known as the Tonkawa Trail of Tears.

Today, the Tonkawa celebrate and preserve their heritage with ceremonies, dances, music and a tribal museum.

DID YOU KNOW?

The origin of the Tonkawa name is from the Waco term *Tonkaweya*, meaning “they all stay together.”



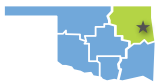
Clingman's Dome, on the border of Tennessee and North Carolina



Cherokee Stickball Set

English Name **United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians**

Traditional Names **Kituwah** Language Family **Iroquoian**



Headquarters: 18263 W. Keetoowah Cir., Tahlequah (918) 871-2800 | ukb-nsn.gov

Keetoowahs believe that “Kituwah” or “Keetoowah” is the true name of the Cherokee people that the Creator gave them atop a mountain peak known as Kuwahi. Today known as Clingman’s Dome, that mountain is the highest point of the Great Smoky Mountains, which run along the Tennessee-North Carolina border. The Keetoowahs received their laws and sacred fire in their ancestral homelands of present-day North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. They see themselves as the guardians of traditional Cherokee ways.

Keetoowahs trace their governmental lineage to the Old Settler Cherokees who settled in Arkansas by treaty in 1817 and moved to present-day northeastern Oklahoma, also by treaty, in 1828. The arrival of the main body of Cherokees in 1838 and 1839 led to a power struggle that ended in a bloody civil war.

During the American Civil War, Keetoowahs fought with the Union, but the bulk of the Cherokee Nation sided with the Confederacy. After the war, Keetoowahs censured the Cherokee National Council for negotiating the postwar treaty with the United States. The Keetoowahs strongly opposed allotment and single statehood.

Before the Cherokee Nation’s government was dissolved in 1906, the Keetoowahs became the only “body politic” representing the Cherokee people. They operated as such until receiving federal recognition under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act with a ratified constitution in 1950. That made the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians the first federally recognized Cherokee tribal government in Oklahoma.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Keetoowahs authored their first written constitution in 1859.



Wec

English Name **Wichita and Affiliated Tribes**
(Wichita, Keechi, Waco and Tawakoni)

Traditional Name **Kirikirʔi:s (also spelled kitikiti'sh)** Language Family **Caddoan**



Headquarters: 1 1/4 miles N on U.S. Highway 281, Anadarko | (405) 247-2425 | wichitatribe.com

The Wichita and Affiliated Tribes' ancestors were indigenous to Oklahoma and were probably the first to settle on the Southern Plains. They lived in villages of grass lodges, hunted buffalo, traded with the Pueblos and with related Mississippian cultures in the southeast, and raised corn, squash and beans.

First contact with Europeans came with Francisco Vazquez de Coronado's 1541 quest for gold. Early accounts estimate the Wichita and their allies' population between 15,000 and 33,000; others put the number at 160,000.

The United States moved the Eastern tribes in among the indigenous tribes, and in 1835, the U.S. government entered into a treaty with the Comanche, Wichita and associated bands.

The U.S. government eventually leased land between the Canadian and Red rivers from the Choctaw and Chickasaw on which to settle the Southern Plains tribes. The Wichita were assigned to a reservation in 1859; some Delaware, Caddo, Tawakoni, Waco, Comanche and Kichai joined them.

The Civil War, U.S. governance, European diseases and the bison's disappearance combined to reduce tribal population to about 300 at the start of the 20th century.

The Wichita had maintained valuable pony herds, and families acquired cattle and hogs as the tribe adapted. What became known as Riverside Indian School opened in 1871. The Wichita proper, Tawakoni, Waco and Kichai came to be designated as the Wichita and Affiliated Bands.

The Wichita resisted allotment, arguing to keep some commonly held portions for grazing. In 1901, President William McKinley opened the Wichita and Kiowa-Comanche-Apache reservations by lottery, and the reservation was annexed to Oklahoma Territory. The Wichita pursued land claims in the U.S. Court of Claims. They were paid \$675,000 for "surplus" reservation lands at the end of the 1930s. The tribe received additional compensation for those lands in 1982, and in 1985, it settled for \$14 million for land taken in Oklahoma and Texas.

Today, the tribe preserves its language and heritage through dances, powwows, songs and the Wichita Tribal History Center.

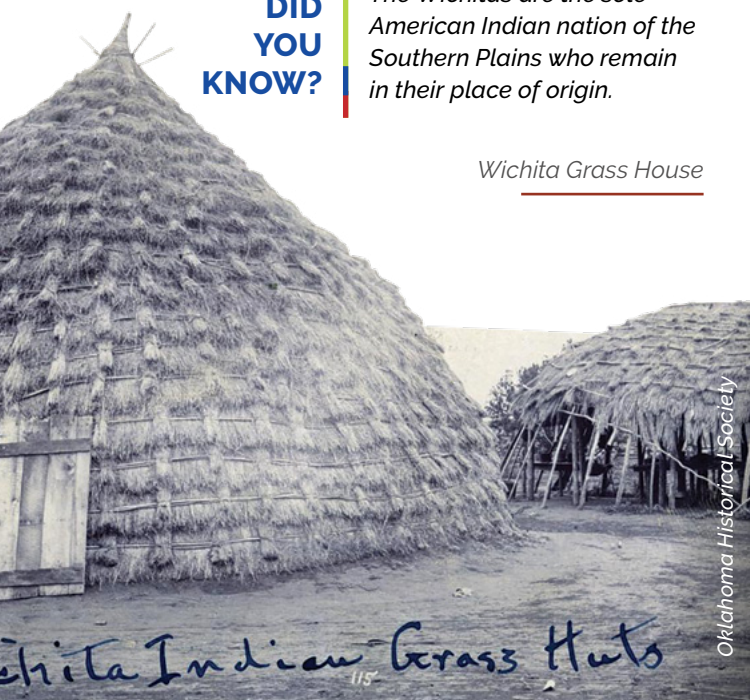
*Waco-Wichita Chief Buffalo
Good and his wife, 1871*



**DID
YOU
KNOW?**

*The Wichitas are the sole
American Indian nation of the
Southern Plains who remain
in their place of origin.*

Wichita Grass House



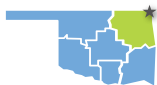
Wichita Indian Grass Huts

Oklahoma Historical Society

Oklahoma Historical Society

English Name Wyandotte Nation

Traditional Names **Wendat** Language Family **Northern Iroquoian**



Headquarters: 64700 E. U.S. Highway 60, Wyandotte | (918) 678-2297 | wyandotte-nation.org

More than a dozen tribes of the Great Lakes region collectively called themselves Wendat, much like saying, “I am an American.” Five of these tribes comprised the Huron Confederacy, which the Attignawantan people founded.

The Tionontati people lived adjacent to the Attignawantan. They were not part of the Huron Confederacy but also referred to themselves as being Wendat. Culturally, the two tribes were almost identical. After a series of wars with the Iroquois Confederacy, in 1649-50 the two united and called themselves Wendat. The Wyandotte are descendants of this group.

In 1701, French explorer Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac invited the Wendat to settle near Fort Detroit in Michigan. A portion of the tribe ventured south and settled around Upper Sandusky, Ohio. After sustained contact with the British, the Wendat name became corrupted and spelled as Wyandot.

Pressure from settlers forced the Treaty of 1843 and removal to west of the Mississippi River. No land or provisions were available upon arrival. Arrangements were made, and land was purchased from the Delaware. The new reservation was located on highly sought land in Kansas, which led to the Treaty of 1855. The Wyandot were disbanded, and their land was allotted and sold. In 1857, some relocated to Indian Territory. In 1867, approximately 200 successfully sought reinstatement as a tribe. The name Wyandotte was used after the 1867 treaty and reflects a French influence.

Small population, external influences and decisions made compromised the Wyandotte’s traditional way of life. But in 1983, Chief Leaford Bearskin was elected, and tribal membership began growing. The tribe secured its right of self-governance, initiated cultural renewal and achieved economic growth.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Wyandotte were instrumental in the founding of Detroit, Michigan and Kansas City, Kansas. At one time Kansas City was named Wyandotte City. Counties named Wyandotte exist in Michigan, Ohio and Kansas.



Wyandotte Nation Tribal Pow Wow, Wyandotte

Wyandotte Nation Cultural Center & Museum, Wyandotte

We Are Called Wyandotte
Wyandotte Ikwa?atsih



POWOWS & Events



Powwows & Events

Throughout the year, powwows, festivals, art markets and other events take place across Oklahoma that celebrate the culture of the state's American Indian tribes. Many are hosted by a tribe or group of tribes.

Visitors can see and learn much at these events. The fancy dancers in their vibrant, elaborate regalia spin and pose to the beat. Artisans sell incredible arts and crafts: intricate beadwork and basketry, colorful paintings and handcrafted jewelry. There is drumming, singing, stickball and so much more.

Here are some of the most fascinating and fun cultural events you'll find around the state. To see more, visit TravelOK.com/Festivals. Dates and specific details can change from year to year, so please contact organizers or visit the event website before finalizing your travel plans.



April



UCO Spring Pow Wow First weekend in April

University of Central Oklahoma Campus, Edmond
(405) 974-3588 | uco.edu/powwow

This event kicks off with the Gourd Dance, which is followed by a traditional Native American supper before the Grand Entry and dancing competitions begin.

May



Artesian Arts Festival Saturday of Memorial Day weekend

Artesian Plaza, 1001 W. First St., Sulphur
(580) 272-5520 | chickasaw.net

Hosted by the Chickasaw Nation, this free event celebrates all types of art with an emphasis on Native American art and artists. The festival also includes musical performances, dance demonstrations, an elders art market, artist talks and food vendors.

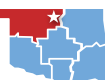
June



Red Earth Festival Second weekend in June

Oklahoma City
(405) 427-5228 | redearth.org

This event brings together artists and dancers from around North America for three days of celebrating American Indian culture. Visitors can shop at an art market and watch dance exhibitions and a grand entry of dancers.



Tonkawa Tribal Powwow Four days in late June

Fort Oakland Reserve, 1 Rush Buffalo Rd., Tonkawa
(580) 628-2561 | tonkawatribe.com

This free event features singing, dancing, crafts, artwork and food. The Saturday night program typically includes a traditional Tonkawa Scalp Dance. Free primitive camping is available.



Muscogee Nation Festival Four days in mid-June

Claude Cox Omniplex, Fairgrounds Road, Okmulgee
(918) 732-7995 | creekfestival.com

This free festival celebrates the living culture of the Muscogee (Creek) people. It includes performances from nationally known musicians, sports tournaments, a parade, arts and crafts, a stomp dance and other cultural exhibitions.



July



Otoe-Missouria Summer Encampment Third weekend in July

Otoe-Missouria Encampment Grounds,
8151 U.S. Highway 177, Red Rock
(405) 258-8342 | omtribe.org

Every summer for more than 130 years, the Otoe-Missouria have gathered to celebrate and remember their tribe's ways. The gathering, which is free to the public, features dancing, arts and crafts booths, kids' games and the crowning of the Otoe-Missouria tribal princess.



Sac & Fox Nation Pow Wow Four days around the second weekend in July

Jim Thorpe Memorial Park,
920883 S. State Highway 99, Stroud
(918) 968-3526 | sacandfoxnation-nsn.gov

This free event has been going strong for more than 50 years. It features singing, dance and drum competitions, along with kids' games, a health fair and a 5K.

Red Earth Festival,
Oklahoma City

August



Oklahoma Indian Nation Pow-Wow Three days in early August

Concho Powwow Grounds,
James Hawk Sr. Dr., Concho | (405) 402-8956

Hosted by the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, this free event features traditional singing, war dancing and gourd dancing. There are vendors offering food, arts and crafts, along with other entertainment.



Wichita Tribal Dance Four days in mid-August

Wichita Tribal Park,
north of Anadarko on U.S. Highway 281
(405) 247-2425 | wichitatribe.com

This free event opens with competitive dancing by Wichita tribal members, while the next three days of competitions are open to members of all tribes. Free meals are served on select nights, and food and vendor booths are available.



Powwow of Champions Three days in mid-August

Mabee Center, 7777 S. Lewis Ave., Tulsa
(918) 378-4494 | iicot.org

Hosted by the Intertribal Indian Club of Tulsa, this powwow features hundreds of dancers from tribes around the country. There is also a large arts and crafts market with a wide selection of traditional and contemporary jewelry, art and other goods, along with traditional foods.



Ponca Tribal Powwow & Celebration Four days in late August

White Eagle Park, 20 White Eagle Dr., Ponca City
(580) 762-8104 | ponca.com

This free event got its start around 1879; it was one of the first intertribal powwows held in Oklahoma. Today, it features dance competitions, food vendors and arts and crafts vendors.



September



Cherokee National Holiday Three days of Labor Day weekend

Various locations, Tahlequah
(918) 453-5000 | cherokeeholiday.org

Thousands of Cherokees and other visitors descend on Tahlequah each year for this celebration of the tribe's culture and heritage. It features Cherokee games like marbles, stickball and cornstalk shooting plus other sports competition. There's also an intertribal powwow, and vendors offer Native American-made foods, art and other products.



Choctaw Nation Labor Day Festival Three days of Labor Day weekend

Tvshka Homma Tribal Grounds,
163665 N. Rd. 4355, Tuskahoma
(800) 522-6170 | choctawnation.com

This free yearly festival has been going strong for more than 60 years. It includes a stickball tournament, princess pageant and fine art market featuring work from Choctaw artists. A Choctaw village features artisans creating pottery, weaving baskets and doing other traditional activities. There are also sports tournaments and free concerts.

[Standing Bear Pow Wow,
Ponca City](#)



Comanche Nation Fair Three days in mid-September

Comanche Nation Complex,
584 N.W. Bingo Rd., Lawton
(580) 492-3241 | comanchenationfair.com

The Comanche Nation's free fair combines popular tribal activities, including an intertribal powwow, storytelling and traditional games, with other fun events. A parade, carnival, bull riding and sports tournaments are all offered.



Standing Bear Pow Wow Last Friday and Saturday of September

Standing Bear Park,
601 Standing Bear Pkwy., Ponca City
(580) 762-1514 | standingbearpark.com

This widely attended free event is hosted by Oklahoma's six north-central tribes, the Kaw, Osage, Otoe-Missouria, Pawnee, Ponca and Tonkawa. It features intertribal dancing and a free Saturday evening meal with foods like corn soup and fry bread. A variety of vendors sell food, art and crafts.

[Wichita Tribal Dance,
Anadarko](#)



October



Chickasaw Annual Meeting & Festival

Nine days in late September and early October

Various locations in Ada, Tishomingo and Sulphur (580) 371-2040 | annualmeeting.chickasaw.net

This event celebrates Chickasaw culture, heritage and traditions. Many of the events take place on the grounds of the Chickasaw National Capitol in Tishomingo, including a traditional meal, an art show and market, kids' activities, cultural demonstrations and other live entertainment. There is also a stickball game and stomp dance.

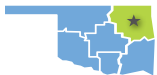


Kiowa Black Leggings Warrior Society Ceremonial

Two days on Columbus Day weekend in October

Indian City Ceremonial Campgrounds, south of Anadarko on State Highway 8 (580) 755-0315 | (580) 730-1147

Members of the tribe's Black Leggings Warrior Society, an invitation-only group of veterans who dress in striking red capes, gather to perform ceremonial dances. One of the dances, known as the tsat-koi-gha, or turn-around, dance, serves as a re-enactment of an 1800s battle. Dinner is served both days of the ceremonial.



Cherokee Art Market

Second weekend in October

Hard Rock Hotel and Casino, Tulsa 777 W. Cherokee St., Tulsa (918) 226-4352 | visitchokeenation.com

One of the state's largest art shows, this market features 150 Native American artists representing 50 tribes from across the United States. Jewelry, pottery, textiles, paintings and sculptures are among the museum-quality pieces on display.



Red Earth FallFest

One day in mid-October

Downtown Oklahoma City and Myriad Botanical Gardens, 301 W. Reno Ave., Oklahoma City (405) 427-5228 | redearth.org

This event includes the Red Earth parade, a longtime favorite in Oklahoma City that features dancers from many tribes in full regalia walking and riding



Powwow etiquette tips

- Photography is generally allowed, but it is best to check in advance to make sure. If you wish to photograph a specific dancer, ask his or her permission first.
- Video and audio recordings are not usually allowed without advance permission.
- Seating is usually limited, so check in advance or bring your own chair or blanket to sit on.
- The benches encircling the arena, which are often covered with blankets, are for dancers only. They are not for the general public.
- Stand respectfully and remove any hats during special songs, including the Grand Entry, Flag Songs, Veterans' Songs and any others that the emcee designates. If you're uncertain, follow the lead of other attendees.
- Don't touch any outfits. If a dancer drops a piece of his or her regalia, do not pick it up. Notify powwow staff for assistance.
- Not every powwow or dance is open to the public, so it's always best to call in advance to verify that you can attend.



through downtown. After years of taking place in June, it is now being held in October to honor the city's Indigenous Peoples' Day. At the free festival, guests will find an art market, intertribal dancing and art activities.

December

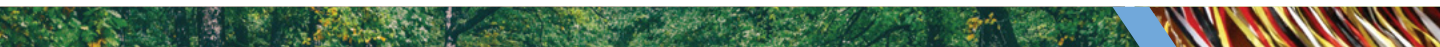


New Year's Eve Sobriety Powwow

New Year's Eve

Muskogee Civic Center, 425 Boston St., Muskogee (918) 639-7999

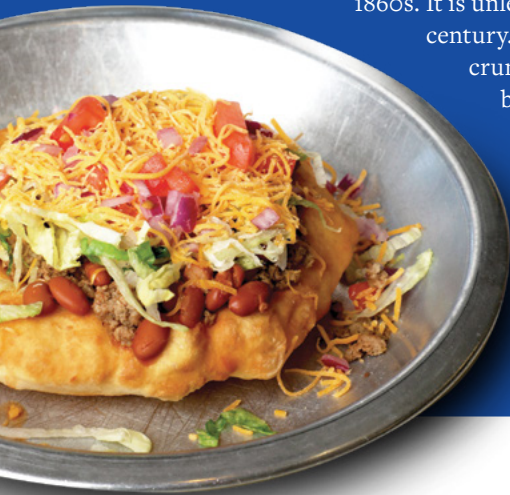
This free event features traditional native dancing and singing, games, arts and crafts and a kids' art contest. Dance categories include fancy dance, straight dance, jingle dress, traditional, chicken, women's buckskin and fancy shawl. Muskogee (Creek) artist Dana Tiger has a kids' crafts area and a kids' art contest. No alcohol is allowed, and guests will need to bring their own chairs.



A look at Native American cuisine

American Indian food culture is very diverse. Tribes relied on meat from animals they killed, including bison and deer, and crops, particularly the foods known as the Three Sisters — corn, beans and squash. The removal to new lands, where the environment didn't necessarily support the same crops, changed some things.

Fry bread, which has become perhaps the best-known native dish, is believed to have originated after removal during the 1860s. It is unleavened, as most tribal members did not have access to yeast in the mid-19th century. The dough is fried in a skillet or deep fryer. The resulting fluffy bread is crunchy on the outside and soft on the inside. Fry bread is often served topped with beef and vegetables as what is called an Indian taco. Today, Indian tacos are a staple at festivals and fairs across Oklahoma, but fry bread can also be found at many dining establishments, including the ones listed below.



Some Oklahoma restaurants have also begun to feature dishes with bison meat, which was a staple of many tribes' diet. It's not uncommon to see a bison burger (sometimes called a buffalo burger) on menus around the state. The meat is leaner than beef and very flavorful.

Firelake Frybread Taco

1568 S. Bodwe Dr., Shawnee | (405) 273-0108

This restaurant run by the Citizen Potawatomi Nation lets diners create their own fry bread taco using a variety of meat, bean, topping and spice options — including bison meat. There are also dessert fry breads topped with cinnamon, sugar and honey or strawberries and whipped cream.

National Indian Taco Championship

Kihekah Street, Pawhuska | (918) 287-1208

pawhuskachamber.com

Every October, fry bread fans gather to see whose Indian tacos will be deemed the best of the best and vote for their favorite in the people's choice competition. The event also features a powwow and arts and crafts vendors.

The Champuli Café

1919 Hina Hanta Way, Calera | (833) 708-9582

choctawculturalcenter.com

Located inside the Choctaw Cultural Center, this café

serves a variety of Choctaw dishes, including frybread Indian tacos and roasted Akanka, which is chicken with lemon pepper and lemon oil. The restaurant also serves modern American fare, including pizza, sandwiches and salads.

The Aaimpa' Café

867 Cooper Memorial Rd., Sulphur | (580) 622-7148

This café at the Chickasaw Cultural Center serves several Chickasaw dishes, including fry bread, grape dumplings, and a traditional corn and pork soup known as pishofa. Modern American favorites are also available.

Thirty Nine Restaurant & Arbor Café

659 First Americans Blvd., Oklahoma City | (405) 594-2100

famok.org

The First Americans Museum houses two dining options. Thirty Nine Restaurant offers a modern take on indigenous cuisine, using many traditional ingredients from Oklahoma's 39 tribes. When possible, ingredients are sourced from farms in Oklahoma and the surrounding areas. The Arbor Café serves native-inspired dishes along with specialty coffees and teas.



Thirty Nine Restaurant,
First Americans Museum
Oklahoma City





Casinos, Hotels & Resorts

Casinos, Hotels & Resorts

From sumptuous buffets to luxurious spas to high-end shopping, Oklahoma's tribal-owned hotels and resorts have taken the idea of an all-in-one vacation spot to the next level.

The state is home to more than 100 casinos owned and operated by American Indian nations. These complexes are filled with dazzling electronic games and card tables where guests can while the night away strategizing and stacking their chips up. But there's so much more to these businesses than just gaming. Here's a closer look at what a few of them have to offer:

Choctaw Casino and Resort, Durant



7 Clans First Council Casino Hotel & Water Park Newkirk

The whole family will love the Otoe-Missouria Tribe's kid-friendly facility. The waterpark features four water slides, a 329-foot lazy river, a climbing wall in the pool, splash areas for the little ones and the giant "Bucket of Ruckus" where everyone can get completely soaked. It's available exclusively for hotel guests to use at no extra cost. There are two hotel towers, and family suites with bunk rooms are available.

Other amenities: nine dining options, event center



Choctaw Casino and Resort Durant Durant

Located just north of the Texas border, this Choctaw Nation complex features a AAA Four-Diamond hotel with three towers of luxury rooms. Guests will love the indoor and outdoor pools. The two swimming complexes, Aqua and Oasis, exude tropical vibes and have waterslides, cabanas and swim-up bars. The resort also features a 3,000-seat concert venue that hosts the biggest names in country and rock. The gaming area has more than 7,400 machines, more than 100 table games, a private poker lounge and off-track betting.

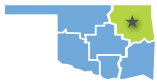
Other amenities: spa, inn, bowling alley, arcade, 16 restaurants, 20 bars and lounges, movie theater, RV park



Grand Casino Hotel & Resort Shawnee

Guests can stay and play just outside Oklahoma City at this Citizen Potawatomi Nation resort. There's a 14-story hotel, a gaming floor with more than 2,000 machines and table games, plus a poker room. It hosts frequent concerts, events and gaming tournaments.

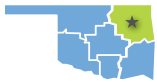
Other amenities: spa, concert venue/event center, five restaurants and bars, RV park



Hard Rock Hotel & Casino Tulsa Tulsa

The heart of rock and roll beats strong at the Cherokee Nation's award-winning hotel and casino. Guests can choose from three towers, including one that's all suites; each room offers sleek, modern décor and is loaded with amenities. Music memorabilia is on display throughout the facility, including stage costumes from superstars like Elton John, Leon Russell and Carrie Underwood. The casino's got more than 2,400 electronic games and more than 40 table games, and it hosts frequent poker tournaments.

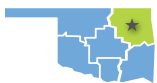
Other amenities: spa, shopping, two swimming pools, four music venues, event center, dance hall, 18-hole golf course, three restaurants and a food court



Osage Casino and Hotel Tulsa

This Osage Nation facility's luxurious rooms and suites include art by Osage artists. Visitors can kick back and relax at the resort-style pool, which has a poolside bar and private cabanas available, or take in a concert at the Skyline Event Center. The casino has more than 1,600 electronic games, 15 table games and craps and roulette.

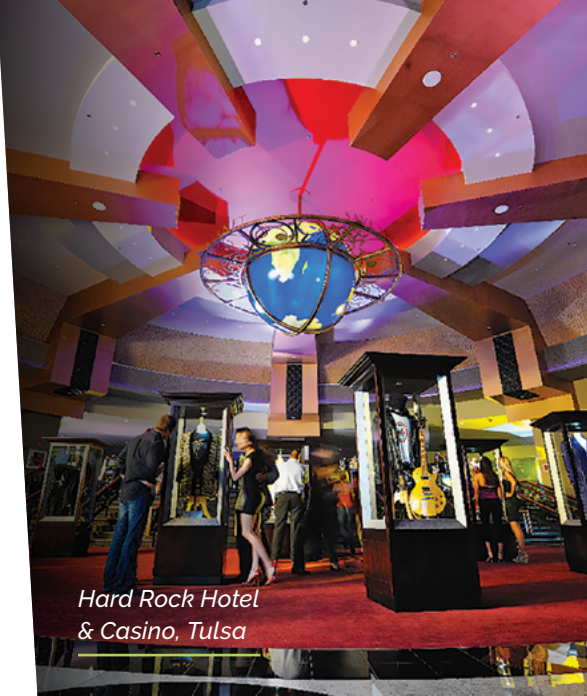
Other amenities: restaurant, bar and grill, event center, resort-style pool



River Spirit Casino Resort Tulsa

This Muscogee (Creek) Nation resort's lavishly appointed, 27-story hotel has earned the AAA Four Diamond rating, and the casino has one of the biggest gaming floors in Oklahoma. Visitors can test their luck at poker, blackjack, ball-and-dice games and more than 3,100 electronic games. Those looking for a little piece of paradise (and strong, fruity drinks) will love the resort's Margaritaville Casino, which serves up fun Jimmy Buffett style. There's a Margaritaville Restaurant — complete with a two-story volcano erupting margarita lava — and a casino area with Caribbean-themed décor.

Other amenities: five restaurants, concert venue, event center, spa, resort-style pool



*Hard Rock Hotel
& Casino, Tulsa*



*The Artesian Hotel
Casino & Spa, Sulphur*



*7 Clans First Council Casino Hotel
& Water Park, Newkirk*



Grand Casino
Hotel & Resort,
Shawnee



The Artesian Hotel Casino & Spa Sulphur

The Chickasaw Nation's elegant hotel is the place to go for pampering. Its tranquil Sole'renity Spa was named one of the country's Top 100 Spas by Spas of America, and the complex's carefully curated shops are perfect for retail therapy. The boutique casino offers more than 300 machines along with blackjack and Texas Hold 'Em.

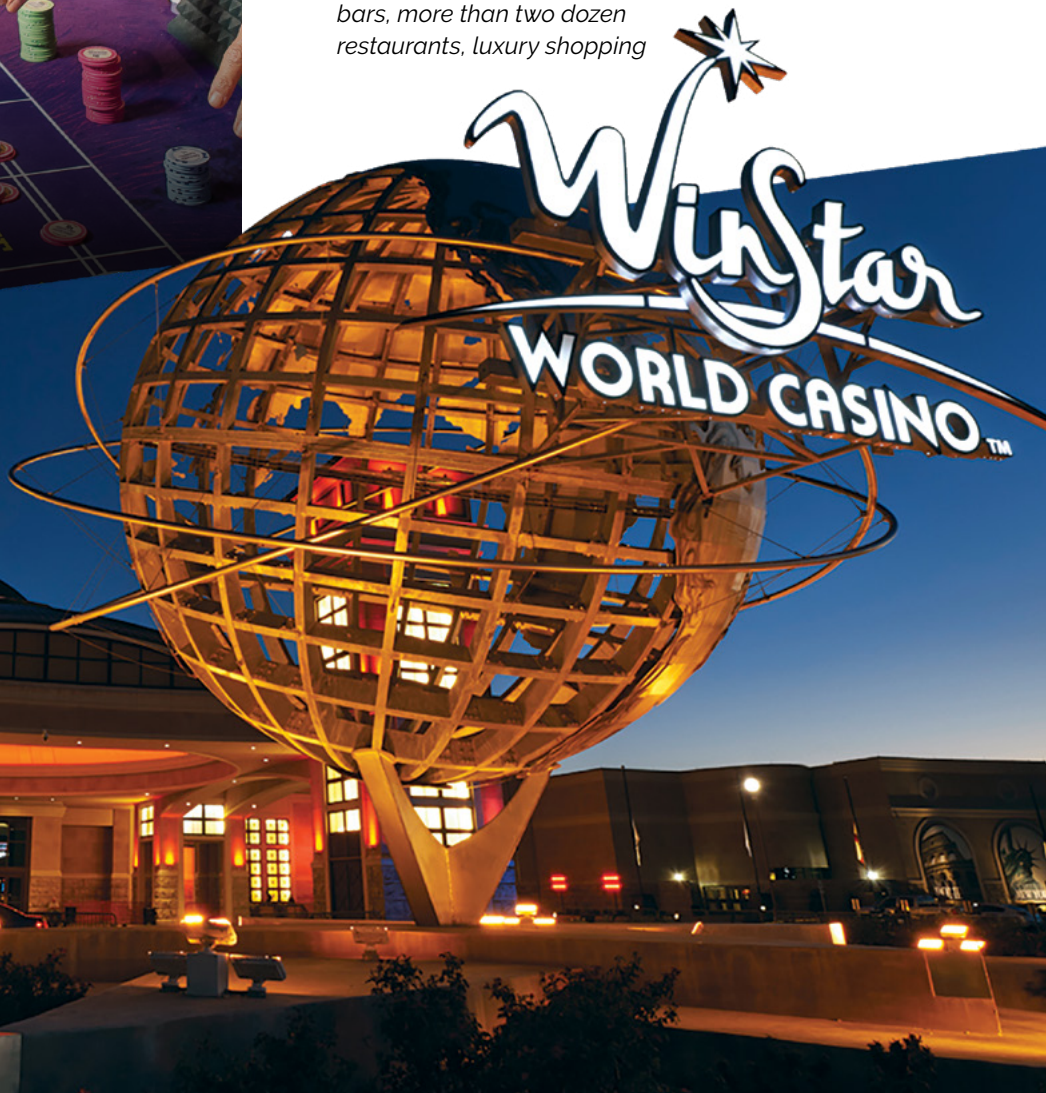
Other amenities: two restaurants, shopping, indoor and outdoor pools, bath house



WinStar World Casino & Resort Thackerville

With more than 600,000 square feet of gaming space, this eye-popping Chickasaw Nation facility is the largest casino in the United States — and one of the largest in the world. Elaborately themed areas make visitors feel like they're on a trip around the world, with fountains, sphinxes, painted ceilings and statues turning up in rooms styled to be reminiscent of famous cities. There are three hotel towers with luxuriously appointed rooms along with a cozier inn.

Other amenities: spa, concert venue/event center, two 18-hole golf courses, swimming pools, RV park, bars, more than two dozen restaurants, luxury shopping





NORTHWEST

NORTHEAST

CENTRAL

SOUTH CENTRAL

SOUTHEAST

SOUTHWEST

Name	Address	Phone	Website	Amenities
7 Clans Casino Perry	Perry 511 Kaw St	580-336-7260	sevenclans.com	18+
7 Clans First Council Casino	Newkirk 12875 N US Hwy 77	580-448-3015 877-725-2670	sevenclans.com	🛏️ 🚗 🎰 18+
7 Clans Gasino Chilocco	Newkirk 12901 N US Hwy 77	580-448-3015	sevenclans.com	18+
7 Clans Gasino Red Rock	Red Rock 8401 US Hwy 177	580-723-1020	sevenclans.com	18+
7 Clans Paradise Casino	Red Rock 7500 US Hwy 177	580-723-4005 866-723-4005	sevenclans.com	18+
Ada Gaming Center	Ada 1500 N Country Club Rd	580-436-3740	adagaming.com	🎰 18+
Apache Casino Hotel Lawton Fort Sill	Lawton 2323 E Gore Blvd	580-248-5905 855-248-5905	apachecasinohotel.com	🛏️ 🚗 🎰 🎲 21+
Black Gold Casino	Wilson 288 Mulberry Ln	580-668-4415	myblackgoldcasino.com	18+
Border Casino	Thackerville 22953 Brown Springs Rd	580-276-1727	mybordercasino.com	18+
Buffalo Run Casino & Resort	Miami 1000 Buffalo Run Blvd	918-542-7140	buffalorun.com	🛏️ 🚗 🎰 18+
Casino Oklahoma	Hinton 220 E Cummins Rd	405-542-4200	casinooklahoma.com	18+
Cherokee Casino & Hotel Roland	Roland 205 Cherokee Blvd	918-427-7491	cherokeecasino.com	🛏️ 🚗 🎰 21+
Cherokee Casino Fort Gibson	Fort Gibson 107 N Georgetown Rd	918-684-5507	cherokeecasino.com	21+
Cherokee Casino Grove	Grove 24979 US Hwy 59	918-786-1300	cherokeecasino.com	21+
Cherokee Casino Ramona	Ramona 31501 US Hwy 75	918-535-3811	cherokeecasino.com	21+
Cherokee Casino Sallisaw	Sallisaw 1621 W Ruth Ave	918-774-1626	cherokeecasino.com	21+
Cherokee Casino South Coffeyville	South Coffeyville 1506 US Hwy 169	918-255-4221	cherokeecasino.com	21+
Cherokee Casino Tahlequah	Tahlequah 3307 S Seven Clans Ave	918-207-3600	cherokeecasino.com	21+
Cherokee Casino & Hotel West Siloam Springs	West Siloam Springs 2416 US Hwy 412	918-422-6301 800-754-4111	cherokeecasino.com	🛏️ 🚗 🎰 21+
Cherokee Casino Will Rogers Downs	Claremore 20900 S 4200 Rd	918-283-8800	cherokeecasino.com	🚗 18+
Chickasaw Travel Stop - Ada West	Ada 14565 CR 3544 (St Hwy 3W & Latta Rd)	580-310-0900	chickasawtravelstop.com	18+
Chickasaw Travel Stop - Kingston	Kingston 1795 US Hwy 70	580-564-4144	chickasawtravelstop.com	18+
Chickasaw Travel Stop - Paoli	Paoli I-35 Exit 79 & St Hwy 145 (535 St Hwy 145)	405-484-7777	chickasawtravelstop.com	18+
Chickasaw Travel Stop - Thackerville Gaming	Thackerville 33983 Brown Springs Rd	580-276-4706	chickasawtravelstop.com	18+
Chickasaw Travel Stop & Black Gold Casino	Wilson 288 Mulberry Ln	580-668-4415	chickasawtravelstop.com	18+
Chickasaw Travel Stop & Gaming	Davis 33967 N County Rd	580-369-4240	chickasawtravelstop.com	18+
Chisholm Trail Casino	Duncan 7807 N US Hwy 81	580-255-1668	chisholmtrailcasino.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Antlers Travel Plaza	Antlers 1319 W Main Street	580-298-1001	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Atoka Travel Plaza	Atoka 1302 S Mississippi Ave	580-364-0056	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Broken Bow	Broken Bow 1790 S Park Dr	580-584-5450	choctawcasinos.com	🎰 18+
Choctaw Casino - Broken Bow Travel Plaza	Broken Bow 1800 S Park Dr	580-584-5528	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Durant Travel Plaza (East)	Durant 4015 Choctaw Rd	580-920-2186	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Durant Travel Plaza (West)	Calera 4305 Choctaw Rd	580-924-7210	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Grant Travel Plaza	Grant 2381 E 2120 Rd	580-326-7595	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Hugo Travel Center	Hugo 1908 W Jackson St	580-317-9109	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Idabel	Idabel 1425 SE Washington St	580-286-5710 800-634-2582	choctawcasinos.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Idabel Travel Plaza	Idabel 2449 Washington St	580-286-2596	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - McAlester	McAlester 1638 S George Nigh Expy	918-423-8161, 877-904-8444	choctawcasinos.com	🎰 18+
Choctaw Casino - Pocola Travel Plaza	Pocola 3380 Choctaw Rd	918-436-7824	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Stigler	Stigler 1801 E Main St	918-967-8364	choctawcasinos.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Stringtown	Stringtown 893 N US Hwy 69	580-346-7862	choctawcasinos.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Stringtown Travel Plaza	Stringtown 897 N US Hwy 69	580-346-7478	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+
Choctaw Casino - Wilburton Travel Plaza	Wilburton 902 W Main St	918-465-9675	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+

🛏️ Lodging

🚗 RV Sites

🎰 Ball and Dice Games

🎲 Table Games

🎰 Bingo

18+ 21+ Minimum Age

Name	Address	Phone	Website	Amenities
Choctaw Casino Hotel - Pocola	Pocola 3400 Choctaw Rd	800-590-5825	choctawcasinos.com	18+
Choctaw Casino and Resort Durant	Durant 4216 S US Hwy 69/75	580-920-0160 888-652-4628	choctawcasinos.com	18+
Choctaw Casino Resort - Grant	Grant 1516 US Hwy 271 S	580-326-8397	choctawcasinos.com	18+
Choctaw Casino TOO - McAlester Travel Plaza	McAlester 1640 S George Nigh Expy	918-426-6404	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+
Choctaw Casino TOO - Poteau	Poteau 4105 N Broadway St	918-647-3392	choctawtravelplazas.com	18+
Cimarron Bend Casino	Coyle 201 E Main St	405-466-9765	cimarroncasino.com	18+
Cimarron Casino	Perkins 821 W Freeman Ave	405-547-5352	cimarroncasino.com	18+
Comanche Nation Casino	Lawton 402 SE Interstate Dr	580-250-3030	comanchenationentertainment.com	18+
Comanche Nation Travel Plaza	Devol 250510 E 2000 Rd	580-281-3357		18+
Comanche Red River Hotel Casino	Devol 196747 St Hwy 36	580-250-3060	comanchenationentertainment.com	18+
Comanche Spur Casino	Elgin 9047 US Hwy 62	580-250-3090	comanchenationentertainment.com	18+
Comanche Star Casino	Walters 263171 St Hwy 53	580-250-3100	comanchenationentertainment.com	18+
Creek Nation Casino Bristow	Bristow 121 W Lincoln Ave	918-367-9168	creeknationcasinobristow.com	21+
Creek Nation Casino Checotah	Checotah 830 N Broadway	918-473-5200	creeknationcasinochecotah.com	21+
Creek Nation Casino Eufaula	Eufaula 806 W Forest Ave	918-689-9191	creeknationcasinoeufaula.com	21+
Creek Nation Casino Holdenville	Holdenville 211 E Willow St	405-379-3321	creeknationcasinoholdenville.com	21+
Creek Nation Casino Muskogee	Muskogee 3420 W Peak Blvd	918-683-1825	creeknationcasinomuskogee.com	21+
Creek Nation Casino Okemah	Okemah 1100 S Woody Guthrie Blvd	918-623-0051	creeknationcasinookemah.com	21+
Downstream Casino Resort	Quapaw 69300 E Nee Rd	918-919-6000 888-396-7876	downstreamcasino.com	18+
Duck Creek Casino	Beggs 10085 Ferguson Rd	918-267-3468 918-267-3469	creeknationcasinoduckcreek.com	21+
FireLake Casino	Shawnee 41207 Hardesty Rd	405-878-4862	firelakecasino.com	18+
Gold Mountain Casino	Ardmore 1410 Sam Noble Pkwy	580-223-3301	chickasaw.net	18+
Gold River Casino	Anadarko 31064 S US Hwy 281	405-247-4700	goldriverok.com	18+
Golden Eagle Casino	Apache 115 W Evans Ave	580-588-3630	goldeneagleapache.com	18+
Golden Mesa Casino	Guymon 2469 Mile 28 Rd	580-754-2777	goldenmesa.com	18+
Golden Pony Casino	Okemah 109095 N 3830 Rd	918-582-4653 877-623-0072	goldenponycasino.com	18+
Goldsby Gaming Center	Norman 1038 W Sycamore Rd	405-329-5447	goldsbycasino.com	18+
Grand Casino Hotel & Resort	Shawnee 777 Grand Casino Blvd	405-964-7777 405-964-7263	grandresortok.com	21+
Grand Lake Casino	Grove 24701 S 655 Rd	918-786-8528	grandlakecasino.com	18+
Hard Rock Hotel & Casino Tulsa	Tulsa 777 W Cherokee St	918-384-7800 800-760-6700	hardrockcasinotulsa.com	21+
High Winds Casino	Miami 61475 E 100 Rd	918-541-9463	highwindscasino.com	18+
Indigo Sky Casino & Hotel	Wyandotte 70220 E US Hwy 60	918-666-9200 888-992-7591	indigoskycasino.com	18+
Ioway Casino	Chandler 338445 E St Hwy 66	405-258-0051	iowaycasino.com	18+
Ioway Travel Plaza	Tryon 750841 S St Hwy 177	405-547-1512	cimarroncasino.com	18+
Jet Stream Casino	Pauls Valley 2001 W Airline Rd	405-331-2500	jetstreamcasino.com	18+
Kickapoo Casino - Harrah	Harrah 25230 E US Hwy 62	405-964-4444	kickapoo-casino.com	21+
Kickapoo Casino - Shawnee	Shawnee 38900 W MacArthur Dr	405-395-0900	kickapoo-casino.com	18+
Kickapoo Casino Travel Plaza	Harrah 25200 E US Hwy 62	405-964-6073	kickapoo-casino.com	21+
Kiowa Casino Carnegie	Carnegie 514 St Hwy 9	580-299-3333	kiowacasino.com	21+
Kiowa Casino & Hotel	Devol 198131 St Hwy 36	580-299-3333	kiowacasino.com	21+
Kiowa Casino Verden	Verden 33165 CS 2740	580-299-3333	kiowacasino.com	21+
Lucky Star Casino Canton	Canton 301 NW Lake Rd	580-886-2490	luckystarcasino.org	18+
Lucky Star Casino Clinton	Clinton 10347 N 2274 Rd	580-323-6599	luckystarcasino.org	18+
Lucky Star Casino Concho	Concho 7777 N US Hwy 81	405-262-7612	luckystarcasino.org	18+
Lucky Star Casino Hammon	Hammon Travel Center 20413 St Hwy 33	580-473-2010	luckystarcasino.org	18+
Lucky Star Casino Travel Center	Concho 7751 US Highway 81	405-422-6500	luckystarcasino.org	18+
Lucky Star Casino Watonga	Watonga 1407 S Clarence Nash Blvd	580-623-7333	luckystarcasino.org	18+
Lucky Turtle Casino	Wyandotte 64499 US Hwy 60	918-678-6450	luckyturtlecasino.com	18+

NORTHWEST

NORTHEAST

CENTRAL

SOUTH CENTRAL

SOUTHEAST

SOUTHWEST



Name	Address	Phone	Website	Amenities
Madill Gaming Center	Madill 902 S 1st St	580-795-7301	madillgaming.com	18+
Margaritaville at River Spirit Casino	Tulsa 8330 Riverside Pkwy	888-748-3731	riverspirttulsa.com	21+
Native Lights Casino	Newkirk 12375 N US Hwy 77	580-448-3100 877-468-3100	nativelightscasino.com	18+
Newcastle Casino	Newcastle 2457 US Hwy 62 Service Rd	405-387-6013	newcastlecasino.com	18+
Newcastle Travel Gaming	Newcastle 235 NW 24th St	405-387-6013	newcastlecasino.com	18+
One Fire Casino	Okmulgee 1901 N Wood Dr	918-756-8400	creeknationcasinonefire.com	21+
Osage Casino - Bartlesville	Bartlesville 222 Allen Rd	877-246-8777	osagecasino.com	18+
Osage Casino - Hominy	Hominy 39 Deer Ave	877-246-8777	osagecasino.com	18+
Osage Casino - Pawhuska	Pawhuska 2017 E 15th St & St Hwy 99	877-246-8777	osagecasino.com	18+
Osage Casino - Sand Springs	Sand Springs 301 Blackjack Dr	877-246-8777	osagecasino.com	18+
Osage Casino Hotel - Ponca City	Ponca City 64464 St Hwy 60	877-246-8777	osagecasino.com	18+
Osage Casino Hotel - Skiatook	Skiatook 5591 W Rogers Blvd	877-246-8777	osagecasino.com	18+
Osage Casino Hotel - Tulsa	Tulsa 951 W 36th St N	877-246-8777	osagecasinos.com	18+
Outpost Casino	Wyandotte 69701 E 100 Rd	918-666-6770	theoutpostcasino.com	18+
Pawnee Nation Trading Post & Casino	Pawnee 291 Agency Rd	918-762-4466	facebook.com/tpcasino	18+
Prairie Moon Casino	Miami 202 S Eight Tribes Trl	918-542-8670	miaminationcasinos.com	21+
Prairie Sun Casino	Miami 3411 P Street NW	918-541-2150	miaminationcasinos.com	21+
Quapaw Casino	Miami 58100 E 64th Rd	918-540-9100	quapawcasino.com	18+
Remington Park Racetrack & Casino	Oklahoma City 1 Remington Pl	405-424-1000	remingtonpark.com	18+
River Bend Casino & Hotel	Wyandotte 100 Jackpot Pl	918-678-4946 866-447-4946	riverbendcasino.com	18+
River Spirit Casino Resort	Tulsa 8330 Riverside Pkwy	888-748-3731	riverspirttulsa.com	21+
Rivermist Casino	Konawa 14313 St Hwy 99	405-217-0176	seminolenation.casino	18+
Riverwind Casino	Norman 1544 W St Hwy 9	405-322-6000 877-787-9637	riverwind.com	18+
Sac & Fox Nation Casino	Stroud 356120 E g26 Rd	918-968-2540	snfcasino.com	18+
SaltCreek Casino	Pocasset 1600 US Hwy 81	405-459-4000	saltcreekcasino.com	18+
Seminole Nation Casino	Seminole 11277 N St Hwy 99	405-703-5272	seminolenation.casino	18+
Seminole Nation Trading Post Casino	Wewoka St Hwy 56 & US Hwy 270	405-217-0176	seminolenation.casino	18+
SouthWind Casino Braman	Braman 9525 N US Hwy 177	580-385-2440 866-529-2464	southwindcasino.com	18+
SouthWind Casino Kanza	Braman Travel Plaza 9695 US Hwy 177	580-385-2444	southwindcasino.com	18+
SouthWind Casino Newkirk	Newkirk 5640 N LA Cann Dr	580-362-2578 866-529-2464	southwindcasino.com	18+
StoneWolf Casino	Pawnee 54251 S 349 Rd	918-454-7777	stonewolfcasino.com	18+
Sugar Creek Casino	Hinton 5304 N Broadway Ave	405-542-2946	sugarcreekcasino.net	18+
TeePee Casino	Yale 28314 E 6th St	918-387-2222	facebook.com/teepeeecasino	18+
Texoma Casino	Kingston 1794 US Hwy 70 E	580-564-6000	mytexomacasino.com	18+
The Artesian Hotel, Casino & Sole'renity Spa	Sulphur 1001 W 1st St	580-622-8100 855-455-5255	solerenityspa.com	18+
The Black Hawk Casino	Shawnee 42008 Westech Rd	405-275-4700	theblackhawkcasino.com	18+
The Riverstar Casino	Terral 11801 E 2160 Rd	855-748-3778	theriverstarcasino.com	18+
The Stables Casino	Miami 530 H St SE	918-542-7884	thestablescasino.com	18+
Thunderbird Casino Norman	Norman 15700 E St Hwy 9	405-360-9270 800-259-5825	playthunderbird.com	18+
Thunderbird Casino Shawnee	Shawnee 2051 S Gordon Cooper Dr	405-273-2679	playthunderbird.com	18+
Tishomingo Tobacco and Gaming	Tishomingo 1200 W Main St	580-371-3373		18+
Tonkawa Gasino	Tonkawa 10700 Allen Dr	580-628-2624 877-648-2624	tonkawacasinos.com	18+
Tonkawa Hotel & Casino	Tonkawa 16601 W South Ave	580-308-8410 877-648-2624	tonkawacasinos.com	18+
Treasure Valley Casino	Davis 12252 Ruppe Rd	580-369-2895	treasurevalleycasino.com	18+
Washita Casino	Paoli 30639 St Hwy 145	405-484-7778	washitacasino.com	18+
WinStar World Casino & Resort	Thackerville 777 Casino Ave	580-276-4229 800-622-6317	winstar.com	18+

Lodging

RV Sites

Ball and Dice Games

Table Games

Bingo

18+ 21+ Minimum Age

Life Slows Down at the Lake



 Lake Murray Lodge



Lake Texoma State Park



Lake Murray Splash Pad

At the lake, the only rush hour that exists is when the waves crest. There's no laziness — only relaxation. Whether you like to go rugged or refined, Oklahoma State Parks can deliver. Dive into your adventure at Lake Murray State Park. To live in the lap of luxury, stay at the lodge. You'll get a front-row seat for the lapping waves from any room. And the aquatic fun has only just begun! Grab the kiddos (and adults!) and kick up your heels at the park's splash pad. Then, top off your trip with a trek to Lake Texoma. This 88,000-acre water wonderland is the ultimate home away from home.

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breezy getaway?**

Plan it at [TravelOK.com/Parks](https://www.travelok.com/Parks)



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WHERE.

BY WHOM.

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HEADQUARTERS

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LOOP



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OKLAHOMA

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