At the lake, there is no laziness. Just relaxation. And the only rush hour is when the waves crest. Whether you like it rugged or refined, Oklahoma's state parks can deliver. Start at Lake Murray, Oklahoma's first state park. Live in the lap of luxury at the lodge, where you can catch close-up views of the lapping waves from each room. When comfort food cravings set in, score a juicy burger or ribeye from Swadley's Foggy Bottom Kitchen on-site — plus complimentary fritters! And while you're nearby, trek over to Lake Texoma. This 88,000-acre aquatic playground is the ultimate home away from home!

Ready for an easy, breezy getaway? Plan it at Travel OK.com/Parks.

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!

CHICKASAWCOUNTRY.COM  
#visitchickasaw
5 Introduction
6 Tribal Map
10 Timeline
11 Attractions

Tribal History & Culture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Absentee Shawnee Tribe</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Miami Tribe of Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Modoc Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Apache Tribe</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Muscogee (Creek) Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Caddo Nation</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Osage Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Cherokee Nation</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Otoe-Missouria Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Ottawa Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Chickasaw Nation</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Citizen Potawatomi Nation</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Comanche Nation</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Delaware Nation</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Sac &amp; Fox Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Delaware Tribe of Indians</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Seminole Nation of Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Seneca-Cayuga Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Eucheé (Yuchi) Tribe of Indians</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Shawnee Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Fort Sill Apache Tribe</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Thlopthlocco Tribal Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Iowa Tribe</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Tonkawa Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Kaw Nation</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Kialegee Tribal Town</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Wichita and Affiliated Tribes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Wyandotte Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Kiowa Tribe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Explore New Twists & Turns.

Get The Travel OK Trip Planner App.

Elevate travel planning to an artform. Organize, customise and share your itinerary in our free, convenient app. With dining, festivals and attractions at your fingertips, your next journey will be a masterpiece.

Visualize the ultimate road trip. Download the TravelOK app or visit TravelOK.VisitWidget.com.
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.
Oklahoma's Tribal Communities

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
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

Oklahoma Indian Country Guide
Visit GRAND LAKE O’
www.GrandLakeFun.com
866-LUV-GRAND
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 onto reservations 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.

Imagine that.

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

Stay
Beavers Bend State Park Yurt
Broken Bow

EAT
Grateful Head Pizza
Broken Bow

LEARN
Museum of the Red River
Idabel

Dream up your itinerary at TravelOK.com.
Attractions
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 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 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 National Supreme Court Museum**  
122 E. Keetoowah St., Tahlequah | (918) 207-3508  
visitcherokeenation.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  
mcn-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.
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 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/huntershome  
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
CHEROKEE
ADVENTURE AWAITS

CHEROKEE NATIONAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Experience Cherokee culture and history at this unforgettable destination in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Celebrate the richness and beauty of our culture through one-of-a-kind Cherokee art and immersive exhibits.

VisitCherokeeNation.com

GREENCOUNTRYOK.COM
800.922.2118
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

VisitMuscogeeNation.com

Creek Nation Council House | Okmulgee

VisitOK.com
800.922.2118
Saline Courthouse Museum
55870 S. 490 Rd., Rose | (877) 779-6977
visitchokeenation.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
visitchokeenation.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.

Spurs and Arrows
128 E. Main St., Pawhuska | (918) 287-1523
visitchokeenation.com
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
cherokeenationart.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.
Come learn and experience Shawnee culture. We feature tribally focused exhibitions as well as hands-on activities.

LEARN MORE —
19 N. Eight Tribes Trail, Miami, OK
918.544.6722 | www.shawneeculture.org

RABBIT STUDIOS
FAMILY OPERATED ART STUDIO
FEATURING THE WORKS OF FATHER AND DAUGHTER BILL & TRACI RABBIT

ORIGINALS
CANVAS GICLEES
MATTED PRINTS
ART TILES
ORNAMENTS & VOTIVES
CLOTHING & ACCESSORIES
GIFTS/PRODUCTS
AFFIRMATIONS

918-825-3761 • BILLANDTRACIRABBIT.COM
231 S TAYLOR, PRYOR, OK 74361

GREENCOUNTRYOK.COM
800.922.2118

Travel OKLAHOMA
TravelOK.com
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.

**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.

**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*
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.

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.
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.

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.
ARTesian Gallery & Studios
100 W. Muskogee St., Sulphur | (580) 622-8040
clickasaw.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
johnstoncountyok.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 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 Welcome Center
35 N. Colbert Rd., Davis | (580) 369-4222
chickasaw.net
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.

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

Te Ata Fisher
1895-1995
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 @Chickasha | (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
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.

Fred Jones Jr. Museum of Art, Norman
Pg. 32

First Americans Museum, Oklahoma City
Pg. 32

National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum, Oklahoma City
Pg. 34
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.

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
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, 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
335667 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
GIFTCSHOP.POTAWATOMI.ORG
405-275-3119
1899 GORDON COOPER DR.

LOCATED INSIDE THE CITIZEN POTAWATOMI NATION CULTURAL HERITAGE CENTER

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.

widoktadwen
community

CITIZEN POTAWATOMI NATION CULTURAL HERITAGE CENTER
CPNCULTURALHERITAGE POTAWATOMIHERITAGE.ORG
1899 GORDON COOPER DR.
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
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
samboblemuseum.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 Seminole’s 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.
In one city you can immerse yourself in the collective histories of 39 distinct First American Nations. Discover the cultural diversity and contributions woven into the vibrant Oklahoma City of today.
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 Quanah 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
Legenday 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.

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.

*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
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.

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
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  
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.

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.

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.
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
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.

DID YOU KNOW?

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.

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.

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.
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.

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.
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.
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.

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.

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.
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.
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.
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.

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 Nvnih 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.
The Citizen Potawatomi Nation is one of nine Bodéwadmi 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.
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.
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.

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

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.

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.
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.

In 1867, the Mixed Band split with the federal government. The Seneca were designated as Seneca-Gayuga, 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.

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.
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
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.*
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 1880 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.

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.

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-worshipers.

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.
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.
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.
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.

**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
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.*
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.
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.

Otoe-Missouria Tribe

The story of the confederated tribes of Otoe and Missouria, 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 Missouria 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 Missouria 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 Missouria 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.
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.

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.

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.
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 Sioux 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.
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.

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.

**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.
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.
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.
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).*
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.*
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

A Seneca-Cayuga woman works out her horse, 1957

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

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.
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.

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.”
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.
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**

**Wichita Grass House**

---

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

**Traditional Name** Kirikiri:i’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
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.

**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

Wyandotte Nation Tribal Pow Wow, Wyandotte

Wyandotte Nation Cultural Center & Museum, Wyandotte

We Are Called Wyandotte  Wyandotte Ikwapatsih
Powwows & 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.

August

**Oklahoma Indian Nation Pow-Wow**  
Three days in early August

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

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.

**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**
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.

**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, Ponca City**
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.

Creehokee 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 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. Muscogee (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.

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.
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.
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

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 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

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
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
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Amenities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 Clans Casino Perry</td>
<td>Perry 511 Kaw St</td>
<td>580-336-7260</td>
<td>sevenclans.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Clans First Council Casino</td>
<td>Newkirk 12875 N US Hwy 77</td>
<td>580-448-3015, 877-725-2670</td>
<td>sevenclans.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Clans Gasino Chilocco</td>
<td>Newkirk 12905 N US Hwy 77</td>
<td>580-448-3015</td>
<td>sevenclans.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Clans Gasino Red Rock</td>
<td>Red Rock 8401 US Hwy 177</td>
<td>580-723-1020</td>
<td>sevenclans.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Clans Paradise Casino</td>
<td>Red Rock 7500 US Hwy 177</td>
<td>580-723-4005, 866-723-4005</td>
<td>sevenclans.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada Gaming Center</td>
<td>Ada 1500 N Country Club Rd</td>
<td>580-436-3740</td>
<td>adagaming.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apache Casino Hotel Lawton Fort Sill</td>
<td>Lawton 2323 E Gore Blvd</td>
<td>580-248-5905, 855-248-5905</td>
<td>apachecasinohotel.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Gold Casino</td>
<td>Wilson 288 Mulberry Ln</td>
<td>580-668-4415</td>
<td>myblackgoldcasino.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border Casino</td>
<td>Thackerville 22953 Brown Springs Rd</td>
<td>580-276-1727</td>
<td>mybordercasino.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Run Casino &amp; Resort</td>
<td>Miami 1000 Buffalo Run Blvd</td>
<td>918-542-7140</td>
<td>buffalorun.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casino Oklahoma</td>
<td>Hinton 220 E Cummings Rd</td>
<td>405-542-4200</td>
<td>caseinskahoma.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Casino &amp; Hotel Roland</td>
<td>Roland 205 Cherokee Blvd</td>
<td>918-427-7491</td>
<td>cherokeecasino.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Casino Fort Gibson</td>
<td>Fort Gibson 107 N Georgetown Rd</td>
<td>918-684-5507</td>
<td>cherokeecasino.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Casino Grove</td>
<td>Grove 24979 US Hwy 59</td>
<td>918-786-4300</td>
<td>cherokeecasino.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Casino Ramona</td>
<td>Ramona 3101 US Hwy 75</td>
<td>918-535-3911</td>
<td>cherokeecasino.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Casino Salislaw</td>
<td>Salislaw 1612 W Ruth Ave</td>
<td>918-774-1526</td>
<td>cherokeecasino.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Casino South Coffeyville</td>
<td>South Coffeyville 1506 US Hwy 169</td>
<td>918-266-4221</td>
<td>cherokeecasino.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Casino Tahiheqah</td>
<td>Tahlequah 3307 S Seven Clans Ave</td>
<td>918-207-3600</td>
<td>cherokeecasino.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Casino &amp; Hotel West Siloam Springs</td>
<td>West Siloam Springs 2416 US Hwy 412</td>
<td>918-422-9301, 800-754-4111</td>
<td>cherokeecasino.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Casino Will Rogers Downs</td>
<td>Claremore 20900 S 240 Rd</td>
<td>918-283-8800</td>
<td>cherokeecasino.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Travel Stop - Ada West</td>
<td>Ada 14556 CR 3544 (St Hwy 3W &amp; Latta Rd)</td>
<td>580-310-9090</td>
<td>chickasawtravelstop.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Travel Stop - Kingston</td>
<td>Kingston 1795 US Hwy 70</td>
<td>580-654-4144</td>
<td>chickasawtravelstop.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Travel Stop - Paoli</td>
<td>Paoli 1-35 Exit 79 &amp; St Hwy 145 (St Hwy 145)</td>
<td>405-484-7777</td>
<td>chickasawtravelstop.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Travel Stop - Thackerville Gaming</td>
<td>Thackerville 33983 Brown Springs Rd</td>
<td>580-276-4706</td>
<td>chickasawtravelstop.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Travel Stop &amp; Black Gold Casino</td>
<td>Wilson 288 Mulberry Ln</td>
<td>580-668-4415</td>
<td>chickasawtravelstop.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Travel Stop &amp; Gaming</td>
<td>Davis 33967 N County Rd</td>
<td>580-369-4240</td>
<td>chickasawtravelstop.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisholm Trail Casino</td>
<td>Duncan 7807 N US Hwy 81</td>
<td>580-265-1668</td>
<td>chisholmtrailcasino.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Antlers Travel Plaza</td>
<td>Antlers 1319 W Main Street</td>
<td>580-298-1001</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Atoka Travel Plaza</td>
<td>Atoka 1302 S Mississippi Ave</td>
<td>580-364-0056</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Broken Bow</td>
<td>Broken Bow 1790 S Park Dr</td>
<td>580-584-5450</td>
<td>choctawcasinos.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Broken Bow Travel Plaza</td>
<td>Broken Bow 1800 S Park Dr</td>
<td>580-584-5528</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Durant Travel Plaza (East)</td>
<td>Durant 4015 Choctaw Rd</td>
<td>580-920-2188</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Durant Travel Plaza (West)</td>
<td>Durant 4015 Choctaw Rd</td>
<td>580-920-2188</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Grant Travel Plaza</td>
<td>Grant 2391 E 2120 Rd</td>
<td>580-326-7595</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Hugo Travel Center</td>
<td>Hugo 1908 W Jackson St</td>
<td>580-317-9109</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Idabel</td>
<td>Idabel 1215 SE Washington St</td>
<td>580-286-5710, 800-634-2582</td>
<td>choctawcasinos.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Idabel Travel Plaza</td>
<td>Idabel 2449 Washington St</td>
<td>580-286-5706</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - McAlester</td>
<td>McAlester 1638 S George Nigh Expwy</td>
<td>918-423-8951, 877-904-8444</td>
<td>choctawcasinos.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Pocola Travel Plaza</td>
<td>Pocola 1380 Choctaw Rd</td>
<td>918-436-7824</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Stigler</td>
<td>Stigler 1801 E Main St</td>
<td>918-967-8354</td>
<td>choctawcasinos.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Stringtown</td>
<td>Stringtown 833 N US Hwy 69</td>
<td>580-346-7862</td>
<td>choctawcasinos.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Stringtown Travel Plaza</td>
<td>Stringtown 837 N US Hwy 69</td>
<td>580-346-7478</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino - Wilburton Travel Plaza</td>
<td>Wilburton 902 W Main St</td>
<td>918-465-1675</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Amenities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino Hotel - Pocola</td>
<td>Pocola 3400 Choctaw Rd</td>
<td>800-590-5825</td>
<td>choctawcasinos.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino and Resort Durant</td>
<td>Durant 426 S US Hwy 69/75</td>
<td>580-920-0660</td>
<td>choctawcasinos.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino Resort - Grant</td>
<td>Grant 1548 US Hwy 217 S</td>
<td>580-346-8397</td>
<td>choctawcasinos.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino TOO - McAlester Travel Plaza</td>
<td>McAlester 1840 S George Nigh Exp'y</td>
<td>918-426-6404</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Casino TOO - Poteau</td>
<td>Poteau 4105 N Broadway St</td>
<td>918-647-3392</td>
<td>choctawtravelplazas.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cimarron Bend Casino</td>
<td>Coyle 201 E Main St</td>
<td>405-456-9765</td>
<td>cimarroncasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cimarron Casino</td>
<td>Perkins 811 W Freeman Ave</td>
<td>405-547-5352</td>
<td>cimarroncasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comanche Nation Casino</td>
<td>Lawton 402 SE Interstate Dr</td>
<td>580-250-3000</td>
<td>comanchenationentertainment.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comanche Nation Travel Plaza</td>
<td>Devol 1500 E 2000 Rd</td>
<td>580-281-3357</td>
<td>cimarroncasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comanche Red River Hotel Casino</td>
<td>Devol 196747 St Hwy 36</td>
<td>580-250-3060</td>
<td>cimanchenationentertainment.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comanche Spar Casino</td>
<td>Elgin 9047 US Hwy 62</td>
<td>580-250-3090</td>
<td>cimanchenationentertainment.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comanche Star Casino</td>
<td>Walters 263371 St Hwy 95</td>
<td>580-250-3100</td>
<td>cimanchenationentertainment.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek Nation Casino Bristow</td>
<td>Bristow 121 W Lincoln Ave</td>
<td>918-367-9168</td>
<td>creeknationcasinobristow.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek Nation Casino Checotah</td>
<td>Checotah 830 N Broadway</td>
<td>918-473-5200</td>
<td>creeknationcinoshecotah.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek Nation Casino Eufaula</td>
<td>Eufaula 806 W Forest Ave</td>
<td>918-689-9091</td>
<td>creeknationcasinoeufaula.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek Nation Casino Holdenville</td>
<td>Holdenville 211 E Willow St</td>
<td>405-379-3321</td>
<td>creeknationcasinoholdenville.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek Nation Casino Muskogee</td>
<td>Muskogee 3240 W Peak Blvd</td>
<td>918-683-1825</td>
<td>creeknationcasinomuskogee.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek Nation Casino Okemah</td>
<td>Okemah 1100 S Woody Guthrie Blvd</td>
<td>918-621-0541</td>
<td>creeknationcasinoekemah.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downstream Casino Resort</td>
<td>Guapaw 69300 E Nee Rd</td>
<td>918-941-6000</td>
<td>downstreamcasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck Creek Casino</td>
<td>Beggs 10085 Ferguson Rd</td>
<td>918-267-3468</td>
<td>creeknationcasinoduckcreek.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FireLake Casino</td>
<td>Shawnee 41207 Hardesty Rd</td>
<td>405-878-4862</td>
<td>firelakecasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Mountain Casino</td>
<td>Ardmore 1140 Sam Noble Pkwy</td>
<td>580-223-3101</td>
<td>chickasaw.net</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold River Casino</td>
<td>Anadarko 31064 S US Hwy 281</td>
<td>405-247-4700</td>
<td>goldriverok.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Eagle Casino</td>
<td>Apache 115 W Evans Ave</td>
<td>580-598-2630</td>
<td>goldeagleapachec.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Mesa Casino</td>
<td>Guymon 2469 Mple 28 Rd</td>
<td>580-754-2777</td>
<td>goldenmesa.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Pony Casino</td>
<td>Okemah 10995 N 383 Rd</td>
<td>918-367-9168</td>
<td>goldenponycasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldsby Gaming Casino</td>
<td>Norman 1038 W Sycamore Rd</td>
<td>405-329-5447</td>
<td>goldsbycasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Casino Hotel &amp; Resort</td>
<td>Shawnee 777 Grand Casino Blvd</td>
<td>918-954-7777</td>
<td>grandresortok.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Lake Casino</td>
<td>Grove 24701 S 665 Rd</td>
<td>918-786-8282</td>
<td>grandlakecasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Rock Hotel &amp; Casino Tulsa</td>
<td>Tulsa 777 W Cherokee St</td>
<td>918-384-7800</td>
<td>hardrockcasino.tulsa.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Winds Casino</td>
<td>Miami 61475 E 100 Rd</td>
<td>918-541-9463</td>
<td>highwinds.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo Sky Casino &amp; Hotel</td>
<td>Wyandotte 70220 E US Hwy 60</td>
<td>918-666-9200</td>
<td>indigoskycasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ioway Casino</td>
<td>Chandler 338445 E St Hwy 66</td>
<td>405-258-0051</td>
<td>iowaycasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ioway Travel Plaza</td>
<td>Tryon 760481 S St Hwy 177</td>
<td>405-547-1612</td>
<td>cimarroncasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet Stream Casino</td>
<td>Pauls Valley 2001 W Airline Rd</td>
<td>405-331-2500</td>
<td>jetstreamcasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kickapoo Casino - Harrah</td>
<td>Harrah 25230 E US Hwy 62</td>
<td>405-954-4444</td>
<td>kickapoo-casino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kickapoo Casino - Shawnee</td>
<td>Shawnee 38900 W MacArthur Dr</td>
<td>405-395-9990</td>
<td>kickapoo-casino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kickapoo Casino Travel Plaza</td>
<td>Harrah 25200 E US Hwy 62</td>
<td>405-954-6073</td>
<td>kickapoo-casino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiowa Casino Camague</td>
<td>Carnegie 514 St Hwy 9</td>
<td>580-209-3333</td>
<td>kiowacasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiowa Casino &amp; Hotel</td>
<td>Devol 19931 Sl Hwy 36</td>
<td>580-299-3333</td>
<td>kiowacasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiowa Casino Verden</td>
<td>Verden 331605 CS 2740</td>
<td>580-299-3333</td>
<td>kiowacasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucky Star Casino Canton</td>
<td>Canton 201 NW Lake Rd</td>
<td>580-388-2490</td>
<td>luckystarcasino.org</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucky Star Casino Clinton</td>
<td>Clinton 10347 N 2274 Rd</td>
<td>580-233-9599</td>
<td>luckystarcasino.org</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucky Star Casino Concho</td>
<td>Concho 17777 US Hwy 81</td>
<td>405-262-7612</td>
<td>luckystarcasino.org</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucky Star Casino Hammond</td>
<td>Hammon 20413 St Hwy 33</td>
<td>580-473-2010</td>
<td>luckystarcasino.org</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucky Star Casino Travel Center</td>
<td>Concho 7751 US Highway 81</td>
<td>405-422-5600</td>
<td>luckystarcasino.org</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucky Star Casino Watonga</td>
<td>Watonga 1407 S Clarence Nash Blvd</td>
<td>580-623-7333</td>
<td>luckystarcasino.org</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucky Turtle Casino</td>
<td>Wyandotte 84499 US Hwy 60</td>
<td>918-678-6450</td>
<td>luckyturtlecasino.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Amenities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madill Gaming Center</td>
<td>Madill 302 S 1st St</td>
<td>580-795-7301</td>
<td>madillgaming.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaritaville at River Spirit Casino</td>
<td>Tulsa 8330 Riverside Pkwy</td>
<td>888-788-3731</td>
<td>riverspiritulsa.com</td>
<td>2I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Lights Casino</td>
<td>Newkirk 13275 N US Hwy 77</td>
<td>580-448-3100</td>
<td>nativelightscasino.com</td>
<td>2I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle Casino</td>
<td>Newcastle 2457 US Hwy 62 Service Rd</td>
<td>405-387-6013</td>
<td>newcastlescasin.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle Travel Gaming</td>
<td>Newcastle 235 NW 24th St</td>
<td>405-387-6013</td>
<td>newcastlescasin.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Fire Casino</td>
<td>Okmulgee 1901 N Wood Dr</td>
<td>918-756-8400</td>
<td>creeknationcasinoonefire.com</td>
<td>2I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Casino - Bartlesville</td>
<td>Bartlesville 222 Allen Rd</td>
<td>877-246-8777</td>
<td>osagecasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Casino - Hominy</td>
<td>Hominy 39 Deer Ave</td>
<td>877-246-8777</td>
<td>osagecasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Casino - Pawhuska</td>
<td>Pawhuska 2017 E 15th St &amp; St Hwy 99</td>
<td>877-246-8777</td>
<td>osagecasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Casino - Sand Springs</td>
<td>Sand Springs 301 Blackjack Dr</td>
<td>877-246-8777</td>
<td>osagecasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Casino Hotel - Ponca City</td>
<td>Ponca City 64464 St Hwy 60</td>
<td>877-246-8777</td>
<td>osagecasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Casino Hotel - Skiatook</td>
<td>Skiatook 5592 W Rogers Blvd</td>
<td>877-246-8777</td>
<td>osagecasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Casino Hotel - Tulsa</td>
<td>Tulsa 951 W 35th St N</td>
<td>877-246-8777</td>
<td>osagecasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpost Casino</td>
<td>Wyandotte 69701 E 100 Rd</td>
<td>918-666-0770</td>
<td>theoutpostcasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawnee Nation Trading Post &amp; Casino</td>
<td>Pawnee 291 Agency Rd</td>
<td>918-762-8770</td>
<td>facebook.com/tpcasino</td>
<td>2I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Moon Casino</td>
<td>Miami 222 S Eight Tribes Trl</td>
<td>918-542-2150</td>
<td>miaminationcasinos.com</td>
<td>2I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Sun Casino</td>
<td>Miami 3411 P Street NW</td>
<td>918-541-2150</td>
<td>miaminationcasinos.com</td>
<td>2I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quapaw Casino</td>
<td>Miami 15800 E 64th Rd</td>
<td>918-540-9100</td>
<td>quapawcasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remington Park Racetrack &amp; Casino</td>
<td>Oklahoma City 1 Remington Pl</td>
<td>405-424-1000</td>
<td>remingtonpark.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Bend Casino &amp; Hotel</td>
<td>Wyandotte 100 Jackpot Pl</td>
<td>918-678-4946</td>
<td>riverbendcasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Spirit Casino Resort</td>
<td>Tulsa 8330 Riverside Pkwy</td>
<td>888-788-3731</td>
<td>riverspiritulsa.com</td>
<td>2I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivermist Casino</td>
<td>Konawa 14313 St Hwy 99</td>
<td>405-217-0176</td>
<td>seminolenation.casino</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverswind Casino</td>
<td>Norman 1544 W St Hwy 9</td>
<td>405-322-6000</td>
<td>riverwind.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sac &amp; Fox Nation Casino</td>
<td>Stroud 356201 E 926 Rd</td>
<td>918-968-2540</td>
<td>sfncasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Creek Casino</td>
<td>Pocasset 1600 US Hwy 81</td>
<td>405-459-4000</td>
<td>saltcreekcasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Nation Casino</td>
<td>Seminole 11277 N St Hwy 99</td>
<td>405-703-6272</td>
<td>seminolenation.casino</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Nation Trading Post Casino</td>
<td>Weowka St Hwy 56 &amp; US Hwy 270</td>
<td>405-217-0176</td>
<td>seminolenation.casino</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Wind Casino Braman</td>
<td>Bram 9525 N US Hwy 177</td>
<td>866-529-2464</td>
<td>southwindcasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Wind Casino Kanza</td>
<td>Bram Travel Plaza</td>
<td>866-529-2464</td>
<td>southwindcasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Wind Casino Newkirk</td>
<td>Newkirk 5640 LA Cann Dr</td>
<td>866-529-2464</td>
<td>southwindcasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Wolf Casino</td>
<td>Pawnee 54251 S 340 Rd</td>
<td>918-454-7777</td>
<td>stonewolfcasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Creek Casino</td>
<td>Hinton 5304 N Broadway Ave</td>
<td>405-542-2946</td>
<td>sugarscreencasino.net</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tee Pee Casino</td>
<td>Yale 2814 E 6th St</td>
<td>918-387-2222</td>
<td>facebook.com/teepecasino</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texoma Casino</td>
<td>Kingston 1724 US Hwy 70 E</td>
<td>580-654-6000</td>
<td>mytexomacasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Artesian Hotel, Casino &amp; Saleroity Spa</td>
<td>Sulphur 1001 W 1st St</td>
<td>580-622-8100</td>
<td>solerensityspa.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Black Hawk Casino</td>
<td>Shawnee 4200 B Westech Rd</td>
<td>405-275-4700</td>
<td>theblackhawkcasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The River Star Casino</td>
<td>Terral 11820 E 260 Rd</td>
<td>865-748-3778</td>
<td>theriverstarcasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Stables Casino</td>
<td>Miami 130 H St SE</td>
<td>918-542-7884</td>
<td>thestabescasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunderbird Casino Norman</td>
<td>Norman 15700 E St Hwy 9</td>
<td>405-360-9270</td>
<td>playthunderbird.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunderbird Casino Shawnee</td>
<td>Shawnee 20551 S Gordon Cooper Dr</td>
<td>405-273-2579</td>
<td>playthunderbird.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tishomingo Tobacco and Gaming</td>
<td>Tishomingo 1200 W Main St</td>
<td>580-371-3373</td>
<td>playthunderbird.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonkawa Casino</td>
<td>Tonkawa 17000 Allen Dr</td>
<td>580-268-2624</td>
<td>tonkwacasinos.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasure Valley Casino</td>
<td>Davis 12252 Ruppe Rd</td>
<td>850-359-2895</td>
<td>treasurevalleycasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washita Casino</td>
<td>Paoli 3009 S 6th Ave</td>
<td>405-894-7778</td>
<td>washitacasino.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Win Star World Casino &amp; Resort</td>
<td>Thackerville 777 Casino Ave</td>
<td>580-276-4209</td>
<td>winstar.com</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Ready for an easy, breezy getaway? Plan it at TravelOK.com/Parks