

OKLAHOMA

Absentee Shawnee Tribe

Federal reservation
Shawnee
Pottawatomie and Cleveland counties, Oklahoma

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
2025 S. Gordon Cooper Drive
P.O. Box 1747
Shawnee, OK 74802
(405) 275-4030
Fax: 273-4534

Total area	12,002 acres
Tribally owned	401.51 acres
Government	139.83 acres
Allotted	11,460.86 acres
Total labor force	2,604
High school graduate or higher	64.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	06.1%
Unemployment rate	08.9%
Per capita income	\$7,595
Population	91,012

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Absentee Shawnees live in a region of south-central Oklahoma, about 35 miles east-southeast of Oklahoma City. The tribe includes two bands, the Big Jim Band and the White Turkey Band. These two bands occupy two geographically distinct communities, one in Cleveland County and the other in Pottawatomie County near the city of Shawnee, respectively. This second community is also the site of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribal Government Complex. The tribe's ancestral homeland lies in the region of Ohio and Kentucky. During the 19th century, the tribe was removed by the U.S. Government to what is now the state of Kansas. The tribe absented itself from the reservation in Kansas in 1845 (thus their name), relocating to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). The Big Jim Band settled along the Deep Fork River, while the other band settled in its present site near Shawnee, Oklahoma. In 1886, the U.S. Army forced the Big Jim Band to move once again, this time to the site of its present community in Cleveland County. There are 12,002 acres in federal trust, the vast majority of which are allotted, forming a checkerboard pattern.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

In 1872, nearly three decades after the Absentee-Shawnees had abandoned Kansas for Indian Territory, the tribe received title to a portion of a reservation between the north and south forks of the Canadian River near present-day Shawnee, Oklahoma. The other portion of the reservation went to the Citizen Band of Potawatomi. After the passage of Dawes Act of 1887, most tribal members accepted individual allotments and by 1900, the vast majority of the tribe had been more or less assimilated into mainstream American culture. The Absentee-Shawnee following this path were of the

White Turkey Band, named for their assimilationist chief. The Big Jim Band, on the other hand, fiercely opposed assimilation and even considered moving to Mexico, where they hoped to find the freedom to maintain their communal traditions. Predictably, much in the way of hard feelings passed between the two bands, though they were finally organized as one tribe under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936.

Today the tribe receives income from farming and livestock, taxes on oil and gas contracts, bingo, tax-free sales, and other small businesses. The tribe maintains a degree of their traditional culture, with the Big Jim Band conducting tribal thanksgiving dances such as the Green Corn Dance during the spring and fall, along with a ceremonial War Dance in August near Little Axe. The Absentee-Shawnee has the largest number of members who still speak the native language of any of the three Shawnee bands in Oklahoma.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is federally recognized, reorganized under the authority of the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936, and governed under a constitution which was ratified on December 5, 1938 and last amended on August 13, 1988. The tribal government is composed of a legislative/executive branch and a judicial branch. An independent Election Commission is charged with the responsibility for conducting annual tribal elections. The legislative/executive branch consists of five members—the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary, treasurer, and representative, all of whom are elected by the general membership. Tribal members must be 18 years of age to vote in elections.

ECONOMY

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates the Thunderbird Entertainment Center, a state-of-the-art gaming facility that features a wide assortment of activities, including video bingo, casino-style bingo, and high-stakes bingo. Food service is also available. Furthermore, the facility is currently under expansion. As of the summer of 1995, the center employed 83 people, the majority Indian. It stands as a highly significant source of tribal revenues.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government remains the largest source of employment within the Absentee-Shawnee Community. It employs approximately 150 people.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe has a 33-acre, currently undeveloped site with state highway access and full utilities available. Studies for development are presently underway.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe operates a medical supplies manufacturing plant which

employs about 25 (80 percent Indian) and generates over a million dollars in annual sales.

MINING

Though there are no direct tribal mining operations, there are at least eight oil companies on the tribe's tax rolls, generating revenues for the tribe and individual members in the form of taxes and leases.

SERVICES

The tribe owns a shopping mall which is 50 percent utilized, with further development in progress. There are also four smoke shops located within tribal jurisdiction and one convenience store located adjacent to the recreation lake area.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Aside from the gaming center, the tribe has a recreation lake area. Currently in the planning stages are a variety of attractions and facilities, including a motel, RV parks, and a boat storage facility.

TRANSPORTATION

The tribe owns approximately 36 vehicles of various types for use by the tribal government and its operatives.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstates 35 and 40 provide access to the tribal jurisdiction area, while State Highways 9, 77, 177, 18, 270, 3, and 102 all run through the area directly. The Oklahoma City airport is located about 20 miles from tribal headquarters, while a municipal airport is five miles away. Commercial bus and truck lines provide full service to the tribal area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity and gas service are provided on an individual basis through the regional utilities. Water and sewer service is provided either by local municipalities or in some cases through wells and septic systems, depending upon location within the jurisdictional area. Students attend the area's numerous public schools and colleges. Health care is furnished primarily through the tribal clinic located within the tribal complex near Shawnee.

Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town

Federal reservation
Creek (Muskogee)
Okmulgee County, Oklahoma

Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town
P.O. Box 537
Henryetta, OK 74437
(918) 652-8708
Fax: 756-9626

Total area	878.25 acres
Allotted	825 acres
Total labor force	(tribe, 1995) 248
Unemployment rate	(tribe, 1995) 40%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town lies in the forested hills of east-central Oklahoma in Okmulgee County. The 878.25 acres of tribal land are located within the municipal area of Henryetta, Oklahoma along the Interstate 40 corridor. Major Oklahoma cities near the

reservation include Muskogee (50 miles northeast) and Tulsa (75 miles north).

The Alabama Quassarte Reservation was established by an Act of Congress on June 26, 1936. Some 878.25 acres of federal trust land lie within the reservation's borders. Tribal members own an additional 825 acres in individual allotments.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Alabama Quassarte are descendants of the Alabama people, a Muskogean-speaking tribe of the southeastern United States. They were referred to as "Alabama" or "Creek" by early Euro-American settlers in the region during the 18th and early 19th century. The Alabama lived in river front or coastal villages in the area of present-day Alabama, Louisiana, and western Florida, and practiced a subsistence pattern based on hunting, fishing, and horticulture. The Alabama demonstrated a significant influence of the prehistoric Caddoan and Mississippi cultures and were related linguistically and culturally to the Yamasee, Seminole, Apalachee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw. Hernando de Soto led the first party of Europeans into Alabama/Creek territory in 1539. Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, the lower Southeast became an economic and military battleground for the competing European powers. The Creeks allied with the English against the Spanish during the 18th century but eventually became embroiled in warfare with other tribes competing for English trade items. As a subgroup of the Creeks, the Alabamas formed part of the "Five Civilized Tribes," a name applied to the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles by English settlers because of their rapid adoption of many Euro-American cultural practices. Warfare between Creeks arose during the War of 1812 as different bands declared allegiance to either the English or the United States. A massive influx of American settlers into the Southeast during the early 19th century led President Andrew Jackson to sign the Removal Bill in 1830, giving him the power to exchange land west of the Mississippi for lands held by Southeastern tribes. In 1836, the U.S. Army forced the Creeks to relocate to Indian Territory in present day Oklahoma. In eastern Oklahoma, the Creeks became relatively prosperous farmers. However, they eventually lost most of their tribal lands through allotment.

The Alabama Quassarte Reservation was founded by an Act of Congress on June 26, 1936. The tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws on May 24, 1939. Fortunately, the Alabamas have succeeded in maintaining their culture despite the devastating effects of relocation and allotment. The Muskogean language is being passed on to tribal youth.

ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government employs five persons through three programs.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Alabama Quassarte tribe maintains a ceremonial Stomp Grounds site. The reservation lies 25 miles west of Lake Eufala, a major recreation destination in eastern Oklahoma.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Alabama Quassarte Reservation lies one-eighth of a mile from U.S. Interstate 40 and five miles west of State Highway 75. Private air facilities are located at Henryetta Municipal Airport, seven miles from the reservation. Tulsa International Airport lies 75 miles north via Highway 75. Bus service is available in Okmulgee, 19 miles north of the reservation. The Henryetta area is served by the Dalworth and Stubbs trucking lines. Freight-carrying railways

service Henryetta, four miles from the reservation. Freight barges serve Muskogee via the Kerr Waterway.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Alabama Quassarte Reservation does not yet have a community center. Tribal members receive electricity, natural gas, and propane on an individual basis from off-reservation providers. Approximately 44 reservation homes receive city sewer services; another 84 have septic tanks. The reservation maintains no wells, and individual tribal members receive city water service from Henryetta. The Alabama Quassarte Reservation receives telephone service from Southwestern Bell. Tribal members receive health care at the regional Creek Nation facilities. Hospitals are located in Muskogee and Tulsa. Tribal youth attend public schools in Henryetta.

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma

Federal reservation
Apache (Kiowa)
Caddo County, Oklahoma

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1220
Anadarko, OK 73005
(405) 247-9493
Fax: 247-3153

Total area (jointly owned)	281,906.14 acres
Federal trust	7592.61 acres
Tribally owned	7592.61 acres
Allotted	274,312.53 acres

Total labor force (BIA/AA)	443
High school graduate or higher	69.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.0%
Unemployment rate (BIA/AA)	30.0%
Per capita income	\$4,682

Total reservation population (BIA/AA)	888
Tribal enrollment (BIA/AA)	1,342

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

On the plains of southwestern Oklahoma, the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma jointly owns 7,592.61 acres of federal trust land in Caddo County with the Kiowa and Comanche Tribes. Tribal community facilities are located on the southern edge of Anadarko, OK, on State Highway 9. Oklahoma City is approximately 50 miles northeast of Anadarko.

The 1867 Medicine Lodge Treaty established a reservation in the southwestern corner of Indian Territory for the Kiowa Apache, Arapaho, Cheyenne, and Comanche. Allotment severely diminished the reservation during the early 20th century. Today, 274,312.53 allotted acres supplement the joint tribal land base.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Known historically as the Ka-ta-kas, the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma are descendants of Athabaskan-speaking Apache groups who have inhabited the Plains since the 15th century. The Ka-ta-kas are members of the Eastern Apache branch which includes the Lipan, Jicarilla and Mescalero Apache tribes. The Ka-ta-kas were plains hunters who followed the great southern bison herd across the grasslands of western Texas, Oklahoma and eastern New Mexico.

Buffalo represented the centerpiece of Apache life, providing meat, clothing, tools, weapons and shelter. Ka-ta-kas also traded buffalo meat and hides to the Pueblos of the Rio Grande Valley in exchange for corn, beans, cotton blankets, turquoise and ceramics. The arrival of the horse around 1680 transformed the Apache into highly mobile hunters and raiders. Because of their alliance with the more numerous Kiowa Tribe, the Ka-ta-kas were known historically as the Kiowa Apache. During the 18th century, French and Spanish traders brought guns, horses and disease to the Kiowa Apache. The latter drastically reduced the tribe's population. During the mid-19th century, the United States federal government made a number of treaties with the Southern Plains tribes. In 1865, the unratified Treaty of the Little Arkansas assigned the Kiowa Apache, Cheyenne, and Arapaho to a common reservation. However, settlers continued to pour into tribal lands, with the Medicine Lodge Treaty of 1867 further reducing the tribal domain. Reservation years brought epidemics and an assault on the Apache way of life by the Indian Service. Reservation lands were opened for allotment during the late 19th century, with most passing into non-Indian hands.

Today, tribal members work in a variety of professions in the Anadarko and Fort Cobb areas, and tribal identity and tradition flourish. Members maintain the ceremonial focus of tribal identity through the Blackfeet Dance, and children are introduced into Apache society through the receiving of an Apache name and the performance of the Rabbit Dance.

GOVERNMENT

A Business Committee, composed of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary/treasurer, and two members, serves as the tribe's elected governing body. Committee members serve two year terms, with elections occurring every two-years in March.

The Apache Tribe of Oklahoma incorporated in 1972, adopting a constitution and bylaws in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Comanche, Apache and Kiowa Tribes lease land to non-Indians for cattle grazing and agriculture.

GAMING

Located near the tribal headquarters is the Apache Bingo Hall.

SERVICES

Next to the tribal administrative complex is the Apache Trading Post, a convenience store-gas service station. Arts and craft items are also sold here. In the same complex is a smoke shop and gift shop.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The scenic Wichita Mountains are located approximately 30 miles southwest of Anadarko. Also located in the tribal area are the American Indian Hall of Fame and Indian City U.S.A..

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal community facilities are located on the southern edge of Anadarko along State Highway 9. Anadarko is accessible via U.S. 62 and U.S. 281. Interstate 40 passes approximately 40 miles north of the tribal headquarters. Commercial and private air facilities are located in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area, 50 miles northeast of Anadarko. Trucking companies and express package carriers serve the tribal area. The CRI&P Railway also serves the tribal area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Apache Tribe maintains a Tribal Administrative Complex that includes offices, community meeting facilities and a tribal museum in Anadarko. Tribal members residing in the Anadarko tribal area receive natural gas service from Oklahoma Natural Gas. Caddo County public utilities provide electricity to the tribal area. Sewer and water service is provided by the city of Anadarko. Tribal members receive health care from Indian Health Service facilities in Anadarko. Children attend Caddo County Public Schools.

Caddo Tribe

Tribal Jurisdictional Statistical Area
Caddo Tribe
Grady, Canadian and Caddo counties, Oklahoma

Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 487
Binger, OK 73009
(405) 656-2344
Fax: 247-2005

Total area	80,960.52 acres
Federal trust (BIA, 1991)	487.14 acres
Tribally owned (BIA, 1991)	487.14 acres
Allotted	80,343.55 acres
Government	129.83 acres
Total labor force (BIA, 1991)	467
High school graduate or higher	64.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.4%
Unemployment rate	15.2%
Per capita income	\$4,886
Total reservation population (BIA/AA)	903
Tribal enrollment (BIA/AA)	2960

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Caddo Tribe co-owns approximately 487 acres of non-contiguous, federal trust land spread across a three-county area of southwestern Oklahoma; these lands are held jointly with the Delaware and Wichita Tribes. The tribal trust area is characterized by plains and rolling grasslands. The Canadian, Washita and Cache Rivers drain the region. The Caddo Tribal Complex is located in Binger, OK, approximately 21 miles north of Anadarko on U.S. 281. Oklahoma City lies approximately 60 miles east of the tribal headquarters.

The Wichita Agency, established in 1859, served as the reservation for the Caddo, Wichitas, and Delawares. Much of the land therein was allotted following the Jerome Agreement of 1890. Approximately 80,343 acres of individual allotments supplement the joint tribal land base.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma are descendants of the Caddoan-speaking Caddo people of the lower Red River Valley. The Caddo lived in villages, practiced horticulture, and built large temple mounds. The Spanish Explorer Hernando De Soto made contact with the Caddo in 1541. Three centuries later Americans came demanding Caddo lands. During the 1830s, Texans dispossessed the Caddo of their lands, which lay within the Texas Republic. The

Caddo were removed to Indian Territory and settled in 1859 at the Wichita Agency and Reservation north of the Washita River. This reservation was dissolved following the Jerome Agreement of 1890, and tribal lands were allotted to individual members. The tribe incorporated in 1938 as the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma. In 1963, federal trust lands were restored to the Caddo, Delaware and Wichita Tribes. These lands are presently held in common. Despite dislocation and relocation, the Caddo retain much of their culture, particularly ceremonial songs and dances.

The Caddo Tribe works jointly with the Delaware and Wichita Tribes to provide economic opportunity for tribal members in the three-county tribal area. The jointly owned WCD Enterprises raises revenue through land and building leasing. The tribe also plans to open a gaming facility, smoke shop and gas station in the near future. The tribe fosters cultural awareness through the cultural center and a traditional language program for Head Start children.

GOVERNMENT

The Tribal Council, composed of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, and four district representatives, serves as the elected governing body. Council members serve two year terms, with elections occurring every two years. The Caddo Tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws in 1938 in accordance with the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936; it was revised in 1936.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

WCD Enterprises, the joint Wichita, Delaware and Caddo corporation, leases 2,000 acres of farm land to non-Indians. Some tribal members cultivate crops or graze cattle on allotted lands.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Caddo Tribe owns WCD Enterprises jointly with the Delaware and Wichita Tribes. This venture earns revenues through land and building leases. The tribe has plans to open a smoke shop and gaming facility.

GAMING

A tribal gaming enterprise is in the planning stage.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Tribal government employs 32 persons. The State of Oklahoma employs approximately 13 tribal members in the State Human Services Department and as teachers. Tribal members also work in federally administered programs, principally Bureau of Indian Affairs offices in the tribal area.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

WCD Enterprises owns and operates a 10.7 acre industrial site, located along U.S. 62, which includes a 24,486-square-foot building. The industrial site conveniently abuts the CRI&P Railway.

MINING

The Wichita, Caddo and Delaware Tribes jointly own lands leased for oil and gas wells. Individual tribal members also receive royalties from lands leased for oil and gas drilling.

SERVICES

The tribe has various plans to purchase a gas station.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe holds the annual Turkey Dance and maintains a cultural center within the Tribal Complex. The American Indian Hall of Fame and Indian City USA are located 20 miles south of Binger in Anadarko.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Caddo Tribal Complex is located in Binger, OK. Binger is bisected by the north-south-running U.S. 281 and east-west State Highway 152. Interstate 40 passes approximately 17 miles north of the tribal headquarters. Commercial air services are located in Oklahoma City, 60 miles east. Private air service is available 60 miles south in Lawton, OK. Bus lines serve Binger, as do UPS and Federal Express package carriers. The CRI&P Railway also serves the tribal area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Tribal Complex houses a community center. Tribal members receive natural gas service from Oklahoma Natural Gas, and Oklahoma Gas and Electric. Caddo County public utilities provide electricity to tribal facilities and tribal members' homes. Sewer and water service is provided by a recently installed, BIA-funded rural water district. Southwestern Bell provides telephone service to the tribal area.

Tribal members receive health care from Indian Health Service facilities in Anadarko and Carnegie. Hospitals are located in Lawton and Clinton.

Children attend public schools in Ft. Cobb, Binger, Braxton, Oney, Hinton, and Eakey. The tribe also operates a Head Start program.

Cherokee Nation

Federal reservation

Cherokee

Washington, Tulsa, Rogers, Nowata, Craig, Mayes, Ottawa, Delaware, Cherokee, Adair, Wagoner, Muskogee, McIntosh, Sequoyah counties, Oklahoma

Cherokee Nation

Economic & Business Development Division

P.O. Box 948

Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74465

(918) 456-0671

Total area 124,000 acres

Tribally owned 61,000

Bachelor's degree or higher 3.7%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The tribal lands of the Cherokee Nation span 124,000 acres and 14 counties in northeastern Oklahoma. While not a reservation, the Nation's tribal land is held in trust by the United States government and is considered a jurisdictional service area. With its capital in Tahlequah, a town of approximately 11,000 in Cherokee County, much of the Cherokee Nation rests on the Ozark Plateau. It stretches from the prairie plains in the north and west to the foothills of the Boston Mountains in the east. The state's second largest city, Tulsa is less than 65 miles from Tahlequah. Muskogee is 28 miles from Tahlequah. The Nation considers its key development counties to be Adair, Cherokee, Delaware, and Sequoyah. The Nation has 61,000 acres available for development.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

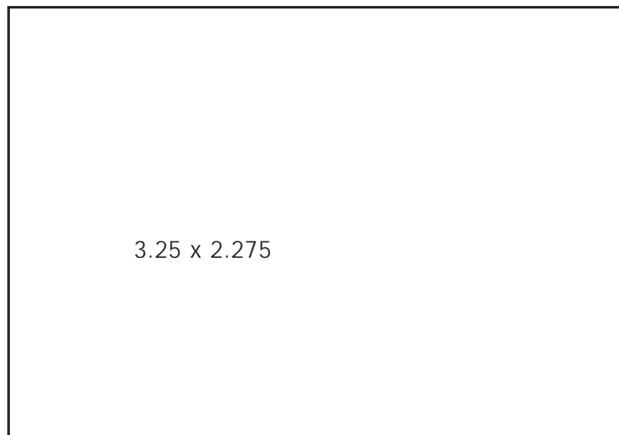
The Cherokee Nation in northeastern Oklahoma is the second largest tribe in the United States, with a membership of over 150,000, and the largest tribe in the state. Prior to European contact, the Cherokee people lived for almost a thousand years in the

southeastern United States, with a traditional territory spanning approximately 40,000 square miles. Through a succession of treaties between 1721 and 1819, this vast territory was reduced to the adjacent mountainous areas of North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

An extremely progressive and democratic people, the Cherokee often intermarried with their Anglo counterparts and had their own educational system throughout the region. The Cherokee linguist, Sequoyah, who was born in 1770 in Taskigi, Tennessee, codified a syllabary or alphabet for Cherokee people in 1821. This syllabary provided the Cherokee with a written language which was quickly adopted by the Nation. The Sequoia Redwood trees in California were named in his honor. Today, the Cherokee language is spoken by some 10,000 Cherokees who reside in northeastern Oklahoma, and by at least 1,000 Cherokees living in the vicinity of Cherokee, North Carolina.

Although a group of Cherokee people began to migrate west to avoid the encroachment of European descendants on their territory during the early 1800s, the history of the Cherokee people was permanently altered by their forced removal to "Indian Territory" from their ancestral lands in the Southeast. The discovery of gold in Georgia fueled the anti-Cherokee resentment and thirst for expansion on the part of the new settlers. Once an ally of the Cherokees, President Andrew Jackson authorized the Indian Removal Act of 1830, following the recommendation of President James Monroe in his final address to Congress in 1825. The displacement of native people was not wanting for eloquent opposition. Senators Daniel Webster and Henry Clay spoke out against removal. Reverend Samuel Worcester, missionary to the Cherokees, challenged Georgia's attempt to extinguish Indian title to land in the state, winning the case before the Supreme Court. *Worcester v. Georgia, 1832*, and *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 1831*, are considered the two most influential decisions in Indian law. In effect, the opinions challenged the constitutionality of the Removal Act, and the U.S. Government precedent for unapplied Indian-federal law was established by Jackson's defiant enforcement of the removal. The U.S. Government used the Treaty of New Echota in 1835 to justify the removal. The treaty, signed by about 100 Cherokees known as the Treaty Party, relinquished all lands east of the Mississippi River in exchange for land in Indian Territory and the promise of money, livestock and various provisions and tools. Opposition to the removal was led by Chief John Ross, a mixed-blood of Scottish and one-eighth Cherokee descent. The Ross party and most Cherokees opposed the New Echota Treaty, but Georgia and the U.S. Government prevailed and used it as justification to force almost all of the 17,000 Cherokees from the southeastern homeland. An estimated 4,000 died from hunger, exposure and disease. The journey became an eternal memory as the "trail where they cried" for the Cherokees and other removed tribes. Today it is remembered as the Trail of Tears.

The years between the removal and the 1860s were called their Golden Age, a period of prosperity that ended with the devastation of the American Civil War. *Cherokee Advocate*, printed in both English and Cherokee, became the first newspaper in the state of Oklahoma and the *Cherokee Messenger* was its first periodical. By the time of Oklahoma's statehood in 1907, the Cherokee nation had established an educational system composed of 144 elementary schools and two higher education institutions, the Cherokee Male and Female Seminaries. With the Cherokee syllabary, the Cherokee people achieved a higher rate of literacy than their white counterparts. After the war, more Cherokee land was taken to accommodate other tribes displaced by the United States government policy. At the turn of the century, most of the remaining tribal land was parceled out to individual Cherokees eligible for



Cherokee Nation Industries at Stilwell, Oklahoma

allotments by enrolling in a census known as the Dawes Commission Rolls of 1906.

The social and economic isolation experienced by the Oklahoma Cherokees after statehood was compounded by the Great Depression and dust bowl era of the 1930s. It is estimated that more than a third of the residents of Oklahoma left the state during this time, including many Cherokees. The succession of principal chiefs in the 65 years following statehood were appointed by presidents of the United States. The chiefs during this period had little authority or responsibility, as there was no formalized Cherokee government.

Since reorganization in the 1970s, the Cherokee Nation has become a leader in education, health care, housing, vocational training, and economic development in northeastern Oklahoma. The annual payroll currently exceeds \$13 million for the 940 staff and business enterprise employees.

GOVERNMENT

The Tribal Government of the Cherokee Nation is organized into a tripartite democratic structure with offices in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. The Tribe's governmental structure features three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. The Nation's current constitution was ratified in 1975. A 15-member elected Cherokee Nation Tribal Council serves as the government's legislative branch. Members are elected for four-year terms by a popular vote of the over 70,000 registered Cherokee voters. Under the leadership of Principal Chief Wilma P. Mankiller, the first elected female chief of any major tribe, the Nation negotiated a self-governance agreement with the U.S. Congress on Feb. 10, 1990. This agreement authorizes the tribe to plan, conduct, consolidate and administer programs and receive direct funding to deliver services to tribal members. The Cherokee Nation also passed legislation establishing a Cherokee Nation District Court and criminal penal and procedure code.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agribusiness and livestock production represent an important source of revenue for the Cherokee Nation. The tribe's poultry operations produce 1 million four to five pound broiler chickens each year. The Cherokee Nation has a contract for the entire operation. The Hudson Hog Farm leases 40 acres of tribal land for its facility which produces approximately 1,000 sows annually. In addition, the tribe owns the Cherokee Gardens, a nationally recognized horticulture center.

The Cherokee Nation has a strong tribal farm and ranch production capability. On its farm lands the tribe raises winter wheat, soybeans, alfalfa, and native hay. While the tribe owns no cattle, land is leased to tribal members on a bid process with 5-10 year terms for cattle production. Currently, the Nation has 20,000 acres of prime agricultural land available for development. Located in the fertile valleys of Lee and Sallisaw Creeks, livestock grazing and vegetable or fruit production are among the land's ideal uses. An additional 2,600 acres in north central Oklahoma comprise prime farmland in the heart of Oklahoma's wheat country and are ideal for grain production.

FORESTRY

The Candy Mink Springs Wood Operation produces and markets packaged firewood in .75-cubic-foot bundles to wholesale distributors, providing employment to local tribal members. The majority of the supply of firewood comes from Land Development Projects on Cherokee Tribal Lands with areas replanted to improve pasture for the tribal grazing program. In addition, Kenwood Wood Industry is a woodcutting operation which utilizes an environmentally sensitive replanting program.

The tribe's forestry project oversees a 300-acre pine tree production project. Using both machine and hand-planting methods, pines are continuously grown and sold for wood and pulp. In addition, another 25,000 acres of mixed hardwood timber are available for development.

GAMING

In 1990, the Cherokee Nation opened a high-stakes Bingo Outpost in Roland. Currently, the Nation is developing two other bingo centers planned for Catoosa and West Siloam Springs, both in Oklahoma. The \$2.3 million Catoosa bingo facility will be open in the fall of 1993 and will contain 32,000 square feet, seating 1,400 people and providing 140 jobs. The West Siloam Springs facility will contain 19,000 square feet, seating 800 people and providing 40 jobs.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Located 25 miles from the tribal complex at Tahlequah, the Cherokee Nation Industrial Park at Stilwell sits between the new Stilwell Airport and another parcel of tribal land. With an excellent infrastructure in place, the site is prime for development. Spanning 151 acres, the industrial park is near air transport, the Muscogee Port, and rail service. Several manufacturers, such as Facet Quantex, a commercial oil and fuel filter producer, already utilize this site.

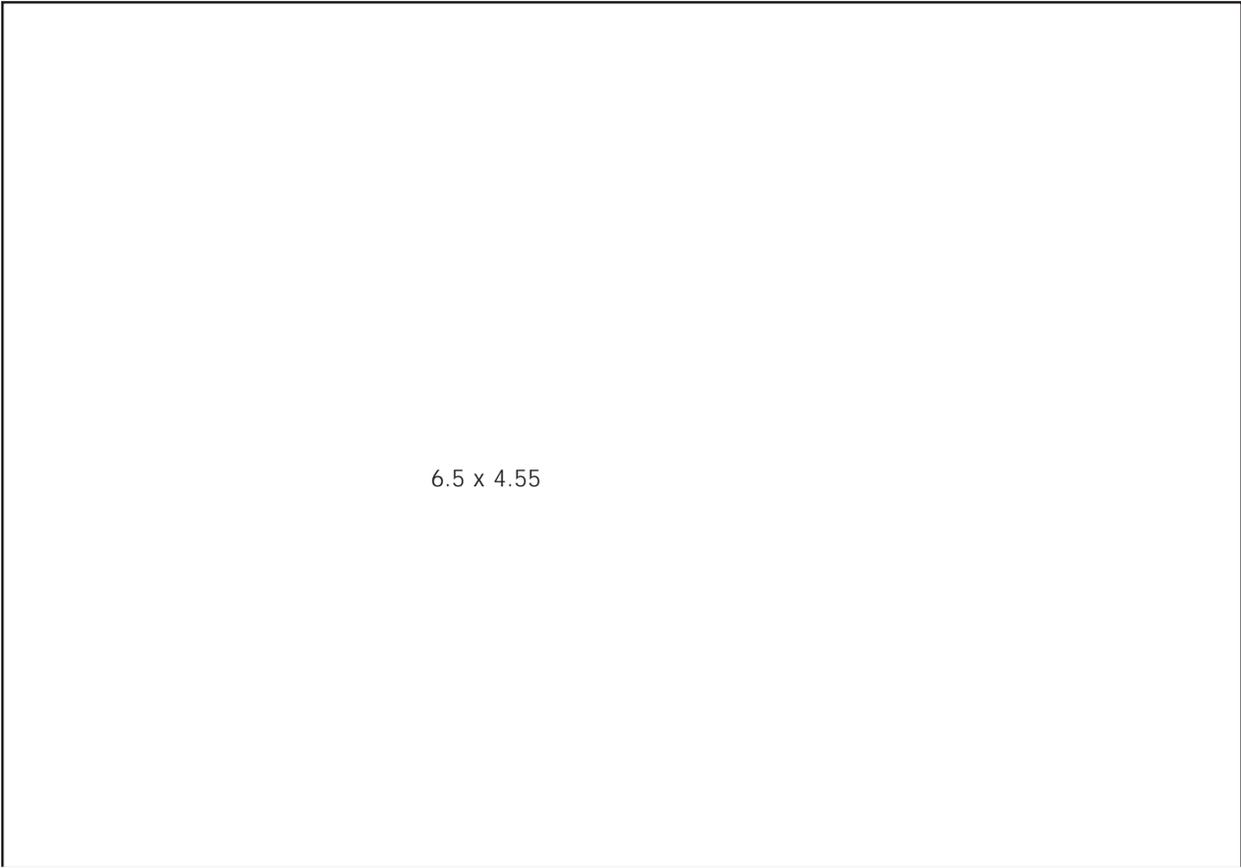
MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing industries employ an estimated labor force of over 30,000 within the Cherokee Nation boundaries. Cherokee Nation Industries (CNI), a corporation whose majority stockholder is the Cherokee Nation, began in 1969 as an electronics assembly plant in one of the poorest areas of the nation, Adair County, Oklahoma. Today CNI employs 275 workers, predominantly Indian, and boasted \$10 million in annual sales last year. This award-winning company has produced cable assemblies, wire harnesses, electrical control units and printed circuit assemblies for such companies as Boeing, General Electric, Martin Marietta, Stewart & Stevenson, and Loral Vought.

In addition, a 20-acre parcel within the 1,050-acre Cherokee Nation Ranch in southwestern Delaware County houses two buildings equipped for a high-production pallet mill representing a \$100,000 investment. Also on this parcel are 12 kilns available for charcoal production.

MINING

Known coal and natural gas reserves are 14.1 trillion cubic feet



6.5 x 4.55

The Wilma Mankiller Health Center at Stilwell. Opened in Summer 1995

while production averages about 1.8 trillion cubic feet annually with new reserves being discovered continually in the state. Coal beds cover 1.5 million acres in eastern Oklahoma with reserves estimated at three billion tons. Cherokee Nation coal is bituminous and most is surface mined.

SERVICES

An important source of tribal revenue is the Nation's Sanitary Landfill, located on 160 acres in Adair County. Just outside Stilwell, this landfill is environmentally safe and has maintained high quality-inspection grades. The landfill services three Oklahoma counties as well as several Arkansas cities. Retail businesses represent an important source of employment within the Cherokee Nation boundaries. The Tribal Service Department has a complete list of Indian owned/operated businesses within the tribal jurisdictional area. Over 20,000 employees are estimated to work within the retail industry in the Cherokee territory. The Cherokee Gift Shops, three gift shops which sell locally produced arts and crafts, prints, Cherokee-related books and other items to the general public are located in Tahlequah, at the tribal complex on Interstate 44.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Nation is currently considering ways to expand its participation in the tourist economy. There are 50 state parks and recreational areas in the heart of Cherokee Nation. Recreational development is possible on the available forested lands. Visitors enjoy the Nation's beautiful vistas, while fishing, hunting, canoeing, boating and hiking are among the numerous outdoor activities of the region. The Cherokee Nation also offers resorts, golf, and tennis. Summer

theater is a popular warm-weather attraction, and the state's first parimutuel race track is in the southern part of the Cherokee Nation. For those interested in cultural enhancement, the Tsa La Gi Heritage Center includes a museum with an education component, an ancient Cherokee Village, an outdoor amphitheater performing Trail of Tears Drama, and a series of special events. Moreover, the Cherokee Nation Fine Art Gallery in Tahlequah features both contemporary and traditional visual arts. The Nation's biggest event is the annual Cherokee Holiday, a week-long celebration of Cherokee culture and history which attracts approximately 50,000 people to Tahlequah. The range of events includes a parade, Indian rodeo, crafts, pow wow, traditional games, sports tournaments, children's activities, traditional feasts, and Indian vendors, among others.

INFRASTRUCTURE

More than 500 miles of four-lane highways and an additional 5,000 miles of U.S. and state highways in the Cherokee Nation insure rapid movement of materials to and from all points of the country. The southern portion of the Cherokee nation is crossed by Interstate 40, which connects Fort Smith, AR and Oklahoma City. To the north, Joplin, MO and Tulsa are connected by I-44. Three of the state's six turnpikes—Will Rogers, Indian Nation, and Muskogee—run through Cherokee Nation, as well as U.S. 69 and U.S. 62, which spans Tahlequah. A network of major railroad lines connects the Cherokee nation with all U.S. cities and markets and ports. Rail companies serving the Cherokee Nation are Santa Fe, Kansas City Southern, Missouri-Pacific, the Frisco and Katy. In addition there are 11 piggyback ramps in five nearby cities. More than 30 motor freight common carriers serve the Cherokee Nation with regular routes

connecting all areas of the U.S. Among truck lines that offer service to all states are Consolidated Freightways, Roadway Express, Transcon, Tucker Freight Lines, Arkansas Best Freight, and Yellow Transit. Completion of the McClellan-Kerr Navigation System along the Arkansas River in 1971 opened another avenue to surrounding U.S. markets and world ports. Barge tonnage reached 1,379,000 tons in 1983 and continues to increase through the system's ports. The Port of Catoosa, in the Cherokee Nation's Rogers County, sits at the head of the navigation channel near Tulsa, 440 miles from the Mississippi River. The port boasts complete warehousing and cargo facilities and has been designated a Foreign Trade Zone. The Port of Muskogee is served by five major highways, including the Muskogee Turnpike, which connects with Tulsa, and I-40. The Tulsa International Airport represents the largest commercial airport in the region. The Fayetteville airport, located 25 miles from the Cherokee Nation in Arkansas, offers large-scale air transportation. The Fort Smith Regional Airport also provides large scale air transport and is located just across the Arkansas border from the Nation. The Cherokee Nation is also covered with 27 privately owned and municipal airports, including Tahlequah, where improvements have extended runways to handle small corporate jets.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Cherokee Nation offers a plethora of community facilities including the W.W. Keeler Tribal Complex located in Tahlequah. The tribe offers an excellent program of vocational training for its members, including the Talking Leaves Job Corps Center and the Cherokee Nation Employment Assistance Readiness Network/Self-Determination Program (EARN). Three vocational-technical schools serve six communities in the Cherokee Nation and a skills center is located in Tahlequah.

There are numerous educational facilities throughout the Cherokee Nation from Head Start Programs to advanced university education. The Nation's "Children's Village—Circle of Friends" complex includes a Child Development Center, Serving Teens Through Education on Pregnancy Prevention Program, and Even Start and Head Start Programs. The Nation's Education Department oversees programs which support educational opportunities for Cherokee students at all levels (preschool through graduate education). Two comprehensive state-supported universities, the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University, serve the area, as well as two medical schools and two private universities in nearby Tulsa. Northeastern State University is located in Tahlequah.

Throughout the Cherokee Nation, there are a number of health clinics and a community health representative program. 30 hospitals serve the Cherokee Nation, including the W.W. Hastings Indian Hospital, the Claremore Indian Hospital, and a Veterans Hospital in Muskogee.

The Oklahoma Gas & Electric Public Service Company, along with the state agency Grand River Dam Authority and dozens of rural electric cooperatives, provides energy to the Cherokee Nation. Fourteen electric generating plants are operating on the Cherokee Nation with a capacity of 5,000 megawatts. Several of the dams and powerheads are located on a portion of the Arkansas River owned by the Cherokee Nation, and the tribe is conducting a feasibility study on constructing a powerhead in Sequoyah County. The Nation's Water and Sanitation Services Program provides water and sewer repair for tribal members. In addition, the Cherokee Nation Public Affairs Department publishes the monthly *Cherokee Advocate* and the in-house newsletter, the *Cherokee Phoenix*.

Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation

Federal reservation

Cheyenne, Arapaho Tribes
Beckam, Blaine, Canadian, Custer, Dewey, Kingfisher, Roger Mills, Washita counties, Oklahoma

Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes

P.O. Box 38
Concho, OK 73022
(405) 262-0345
Fax: 262-0745

Total area	81,167.17 acres
Federal trust	10,405.19 acres
Tribally owned	10,405.19 acres
Allotted	70,759.24 acres
Total labor force (BIA/AA)	4,389
High school graduate or higher	68.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	08.5%
Unemployment rate	17.6%
Per capita income	\$6,012
Total reservation population	4,727
Tribal enrollment	10,173

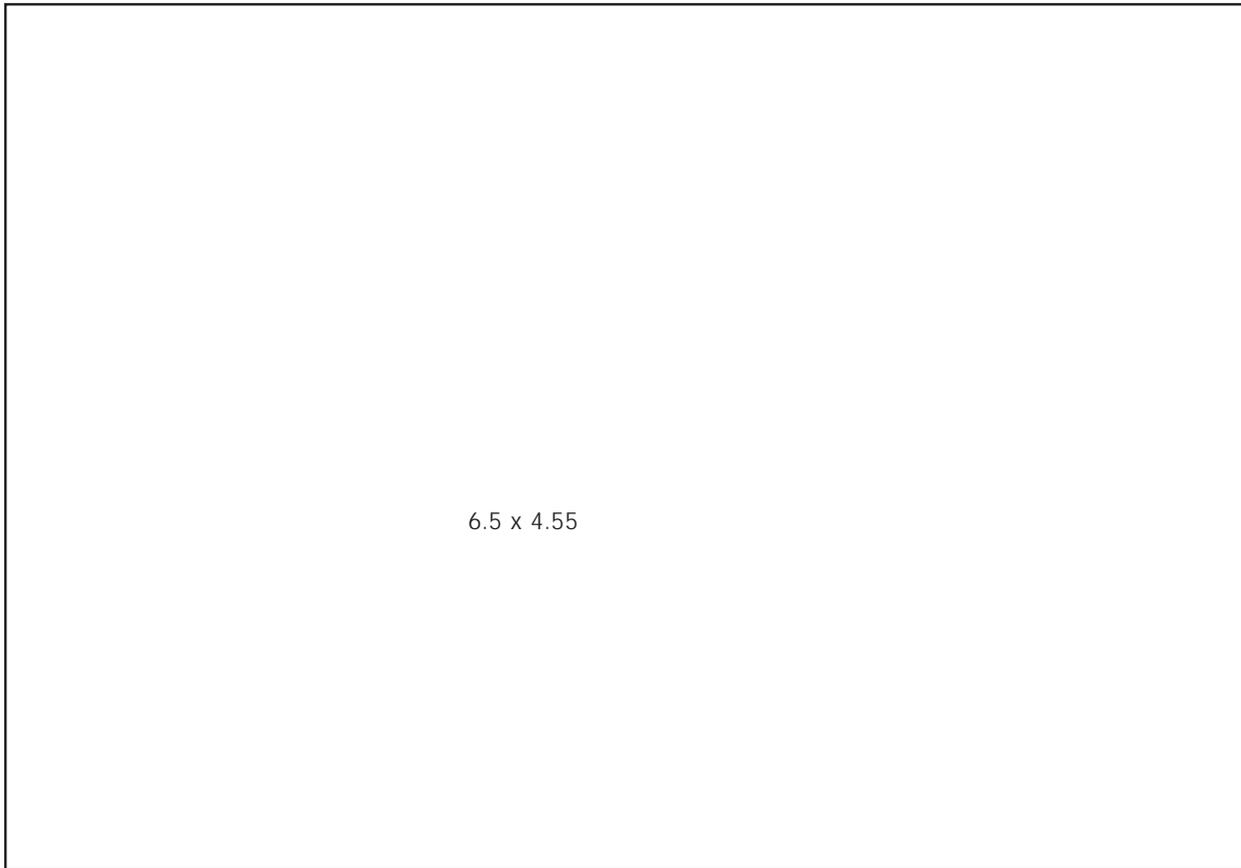
LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribal Jurisdiction Area is dispersed across an eight-county area in the rolling hill country of northwest and north central Oklahoma. Two major streams, the Canadian River and the Washita River, course through the tribal area. Tribally owned facilities are located throughout the eight-county service area, with the tribal government at Concho, OK, approximately 12 miles north of El Reno on U.S. 81. There are several small communities throughout the Tribal Jurisdiction Area; these include Colony, Clinton, Canton, and Watonga. Oklahoma City lies approximately 30 miles east of the tribal headquarters at Concho.

The Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation was established by the Medicine Lodge Treaty of 1867 and amended by Presidential Proclamation in 1869. Reservation lands were allotted under the Jerome Agreement of 1890. Today, the tribe retains 10,405.19 of trust land. Tribal members own 70,759.24 acres in allotments.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Cheyenne and Arapaho peoples represent the westernmost groups of the Algonquian linguistic family that spread prehistorically over the northern and eastern woodlands of the present United States. Prior to 1600, the Arapaho dwelt in the upper Great Lakes area, while the Cheyenne inhabited the Mississippi Valley of present-day Minnesota. The Cheyenne and Arapaho peoples were culturally and linguistically related, but tribally separate. During the mid-17th century both tribes shifted from lifestyles of sedentary horticulturists to nomadic hunters, resettling in the Dakota country. At the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1804, both tribes were migrating into the Platte River Basin of present-day Wyoming and Nebraska. The Cheyenne signed a treaty with the United States in 1825 on the Teton River. Thereafter, a portion of the tribe branched off to become known as the Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho. Settling along the Arkansas River in Colorado, this group represents the ancestors of the present Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe. Euro-American incursion into eastern Colorado and western Kansas during the mid 19th century sparked hostilities between the tribes and white settlers. In 1864, Colorado Volunteer Militia massacred Black Kettle's band of Cheyenne at Sand Creek. The Cheyenne and Arapaho signed the Medicine



The new Starr Bingo Hall at Concho, Oklahoma. Owned and Operated by the Cheyenne Arapahoe Tribe.

Lodge Treaty in October of 1867 which confined them to a reservation in Indian Territory. However, poor conditions on the reservation spurred many Cheyenne back onto the warpath. In 1868, Colonel George Custer’s troops attacked Black Kettle’s village on Washita Creek, killing Black Kettle and many women and children; this event signaled the end of Cheyenne and Arapaho resistance. The Jerome Agreement of 1890 dissolved the Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation, and tribal members received individual 160-acre allotments. In 1937, the tribes incorporated as the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

Today, the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribal Government strives to provide economic support for tribal members. Two gaming facilities and a smoke shop, as well as grazing and oil leases, generate revenue for the tribe. The tribe also nurtures Cheyenne and Arapaho culture and history through several annual pow wows.

GOVERNMENT

An eight-member Business Committee, composed of four members each from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, serves as the elected governing body for enrolled members. The Business Committee includes a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, treasurer, sergeant-at-arms, and three members; all are elected to staggered four-year terms, with elections held annually in October.

The Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma adopted a constitution and bylaws in 1937 in accordance with the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936. This constitution was revised in 1975.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe earns revenue from the leasing of farming and grazing lands.

GAMING

The tribe owns two gaming facilities: Cheyenne-Arapaho Bingo Enterprises located in Concho, OK, and Cheyenne-Arapaho Watonga Bingo located on U.S. 281 in Watonga, OK.

MINING

The tribe earns royalties from oil and gas well leases.

SERVICES

The tribe owns and operates three smoke shops, offering discount cigarettes and tobacco.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe holds three annual pow wows: the Jackie Beard Pow Wow held in Concho during late May or early June, the Cheyenne-Arapaho Summer Fest and Pow Wow held in Concho during early August, and the Veterans Day Pow Wow held annually in Geary, OK. Culturally related recreation attractions include the Black Kettle Museum and Battle of Washita site north of Elk City, OK and Roman Nose State Park near Watonga, OK.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribal Jurisdiction Area is dispersed throughout an eight-county area in north central and northwestern

Oklahoma. Tribal headquarters at Concho are 12 miles north of El Reno via U.S. 81 and 30 miles west of Oklahoma via Interstate 40, which passes just 12 miles south of the reservation. Commercial and private air facilities are located in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. Greyhound buslines, trucking companies and express package carriers serve the tribal area through Concho and El Reno.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a community center within the tribal headquarters complex at Concho. Joint tribal and HUD housing projects are located throughout the tribal jurisdiction area. These homes utilize individual septic tanks and wells, as well as city utilities depending on location. Electricity, telephone and gas service is provided by regional servers.

Tribal members receive health care services from the Indian Health Center Hospital in Clinton, OK. The IHS also operates clinics in Watonga and El Reno.

Tribal children attend public schools throughout the tribal area. The tribe operates two Head Start centers, located in Concho and Canton, OK. Several community colleges and vocational/technical schools serve the tribal area; these are Canadian Valley Vo-Tech, Chisolm Trail Vo-Tech, Western Oklahoma Vo-Tech, and Sayer Junior College. Southwestern Oklahoma State University is located in Weatherford, OK.

Chickasaw Nation

Federal reservation

Chickasaw

Pontotoc, Carter, Murray, Love, Johnston, Marshall, Grady, Garvin, Coal, Bryan, Stephens, Jefferson, and McClain counties, Oklahoma

The Chickasaw Nation

P.O. Box 1548

Ada, Oklahoma 74820

(405) 436-2603

Fax: 436-4287

Total area 76,362.91 acres

Tribally owned 2,609.96 acres

Allotted 73,752.95 acres

Federal trust 2,609.96 acres

Total labor force 7,928

High school graduate or higher 64.8%

Bachelor's degree or higher 09.9%

Unemployment rate 12.6%

Total tribal jurisdiction \$6,813

Population 257,513

Tribal enrollment 35,000

Percent tribal members 10.0%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Chickasaw Nation is one of the non-reservation tribes of Oklahoma. Tribal members live in a multi-county area of south-central Oklahoma from the Canadian River to the Red River on the Texas border. The tribal headquarters are located in Ada, Oklahoma. The tribe was removed from Mississippi to what is now Oklahoma during the 1830s. The Chickasaw Nation encompasses a 7,648

square-mile area within which 2,610 acres are in federal trust. An additional 74,000 acres are tribally affiliated, primarily allotted. Tribal lands form a checkerboard pattern within the Chickasaw Nation's boundaries. The Chickasaw Nation was established in 1855 through treaty by and between the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations and the United States.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The earliest recorded history of the Chickasaw Nation begins in 1540 when Hernando de Soto encountered the tribe on his travels throughout the southeastern part of the North American continent, the tribe's ancestral homeland—specifically in the area now composed of the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky. In the 1830s, under President Andrew Jackson, the Chickasaw were forcibly removed from this region to Indian Territory, but as part of the Choctaw Nation. The Chickasaw people were dissatisfied with being part of the Choctaw Nation; hence, through an 1855 treaty with both the Choctaws and the U.S. Government, they formally severed the relationship and formed their own government. The Chickasaw, like the Choctaw, descend from the Muskogean linguistic family and are one of the "Five Civilized Tribes." The two tribes share a similar native language, both written and spoken.

The 1897 Atoka Agreement launched both the Chickasaw and Choctaw into the allotment experiment initiated by the 1887 Dawes Act. In 1902 Congress subsequently enacted a series of measures which effectively terminated tribal existence and fueled an unparalleled exploitation of Indian lands, all of which culminated (within a decade) in Oklahoma statehood. By 1920, an estimated 75 percent of all Chickasaw lands—over 4.7 million acres—had passed out of tribal hands either by sale or lease; additionally, virtually all community tribal lands had disappeared.

In 1970, Congress finally granted the tribe the right to elect its own leadership. From this point on into the present time, the tribe has seen healthy, even frenetic, growth as its programs have burgeoned under federal and state grants and its business enterprises have expanded dramatically. In 1963, for instance, the annual tribal budget was a mere \$50,000, while by 1990 it had grown to over \$15 million. Today the tribe operates a variety of thriving business enterprises, including several gaming centers, smoke shops, a motel complex, two trading posts, a computer equipment company, and more. The community is marked by a strong governmental infrastructure and diverse educational, vocational, and social services. A significant fraction of the population still speaks the native language, and since the 1970s there has been a strong revival of interest in traditional heritage and culture.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal government of the Chickasaw Nation is a democratic republic, modeled after the U.S. Government. The governing body is the Tribal Legislature, a 13-member elected body. Legislators serve staggered three-year terms, with about one-third of the body up for election each year. Voters also elect a governor and lieutenant governor to four-year terms, and three tribal judges who serve as a constitutional interpretive body. The Chickasaw Nation adopted its first constitution in 1856. A new constitution was ratified by the voters in 1983.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The general region which the Chickasaw Nation occupies is largely agricultural. A fair number of tribal members are engaged in agriculture-related pursuits, including the raising of cattle and horses.

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe operates a construction business out of its gaming center complex in Ada.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Economic Development Projects are reviewed and analyzed either through the Executive Department of the tribal government directly, or through agencies of that department, such as the Chickasaw Nation Industrial Development Commission, and Chickasaw Industries, Ltd.

FISHERIES

There are at least two fisheries located within the boundaries of the Chickasaw Nation, one of which is operated by the state government. Additionally, some excellent fishing exists in the Blue River, as well as a number of lakes within the Nation's boundaries.



Chickasaw Community Center at Okmulgee

FORESTRY

The Chickasaw Nation and the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma jointly own many acres of forested lands; these lands are controlled by the BIA as part of its trust responsibilities.

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates gaming centers in Ada, Sulphur, Goldsby, and Thackerville. The Ada Gaming Center includes a tobacco shop and trading post, while the Thackerville facility includes a food concession, gift shop, and bingo seating for over 900. All of the gaming is Class I and II. These facilities generate significant revenues and employment for the tribe.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribe employs a total of about 1,300 people in all of its entities. 473 of these employees are directly involved in tribal government. A partial breakdown shows that there are 146 employees in the tribal housing authority, 268 in Chickasaw Industries, Ltd., and 412 in the tribal health system.

MANUFACTURING

While the tribe owns no manufacturing businesses, businesses located within the Chickasaw Nation include brick manufacturers, electronics assembly plants, and oil/natural gas processors.

MINING

Extensive oil and natural gas production exists throughout the Nation. Some of this is located on Indian-owned lands, both allotted and trust property.

SERVICES

Aside from its gaming facilities, the tribe operates a number of businesses. These include the Chickasaw Motor Inn in Sulphur, with motel, restaurant, gaming center, and smoke shop; six additional smoke shops located throughout the Nation; Smoke Signals Computer Company, a business which sells computer equipment and supplies primarily to Indian government agencies; and two tribal trading post/gas stations.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Recreation opportunities abound in the Chickasaw Nation. The Chickasaw National Recreation Area near Sulphur is the only national park in Oklahoma. The Arbuckle Wilderness area is located near Davis, as is Turner Falls Park which features 77-foot Turner Falls, the highest waterfall in Oklahoma. There are also numerous lakes which provide for every kind of aquatic activity. In addition, a variety of museums, art galleries, restaurants, and other facilities such as the Chickasaw Nation Headquarters in Ada and the historic Chickasaw Capitol in Tishomingo attract many visitors. The Chickasaw Capitol is also the site of the tribe's annual festival each fall.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 35 is the major highway in the area; it crosses north-south through the western portion of the Chickasaw Nation and runs about 35 miles west of the tribal headquarters in Ada. Either private or commercial air service is available in most of the larger communities within the Nation. Major airports are located in nearby Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and Dallas. Commercial truck lines serve most points within tribal boundaries, while commercial bus service is available in the larger communities. Rail freight service is available at certain key locations within the boundaries.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a number of community centers, including the Chickasaw Nation Headquarters in Ada and the historic Chickasaw Capitol in Tishomingo. Tribal health facilities include health and dental clinics in Tishomingo and Ardmore, the Carl Albert Indian Health Facility Hospital in Ada, and an alcohol and drug treatment center east of Ada. The Chickasaw Nation departments of Human Services and Direct Health Services are major tribal health care providers as well. The tribe's Education Department offers Head Start programs at various locations, as well as various higher education and vocational training facilities. The Chickasaw Nation operates Carter Seminary, a residential facility for Indian students, located in Ardmore. An abundance of public schools, vocational facilities, and colleges are located within the Chickasaw Nation as

well. As for electricity, gas, water, and sewer services, the regional and municipal utility companies for any given area provide these services on an individual basis to tribal members and non-members alike.

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Federal reservation

Choctaw

Latimer, Bryan, Choctaw, McCurtain, Atoka, Coal, Hughes, Pittsburg, Haskell, LeFlore, and Pushmataha counties, Oklahoma

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

16th & Locust Streets

Drawer 1210

Durant, OK 74702-1210

(405) 924-8280

(800) 256-1331

Fax: 924-1150

Total area	131,524 acres
Total labor force	10,085
High school graduate or higher	61.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	08.9%
Unemployment rate	13.3%
Per capita income	\$6,203
Tribal Jurisdiction Area Population	209,353

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Oklahoma Choctaw Nation sprawls across eleven counties of southeastern Oklahoma, bordered on the south by the Red River (marking the Oklahoma/Texas boundary) and on the east by the Oklahoma state border with Arkansas. This is some of the most scenic territory in the state, comprised of lakes, hill-country, and forests. Total tribally affiliated land, consisting primarily of individually allotted holdings, amounts to 131,524 acres. The tribe maintains its traditional capital in Tuskahoma and its tribal offices in Durant.

The General Allotment Act of 1887, which provided for the distribution of parcels of land to individually enrolled tribe members and the ensuing sale of "excess" lands, triggered an allotment agreement with the "Five Civilized Tribes," one of which was the Oklahoma Choctaws. The Choctaws signed the Atoka Agreement in 1897 which spelled out the terms of allotment and distribution of proceeds from the sale of their remaining lands. The Curtis Act of 1898, which stipulated the termination of the tribal government as of 1906, paved the way for the tribe's subsequent domination by white settlers.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek forcibly relocated the entire Choctaw Nation (except for those who eluded federal troops) from its ancestral territory in Mississippi to Indian Territory, in present-day Oklahoma. Of the over 20,000 Choctaws forced onto this "Trail of Tears," about 12,500 survived to reach their new home land. But by the 1880s, white settlers, along with the federal government, had their collective eye on Indian Territory as well; hence, something had to be done about the Indians once again. The solution came in the form of the General Allotment Act of 1887 (described under "Land Status") and was met with overt resistance by the Choctaws

and the other Indians in the "Five Civilized Tribes" (which also included relocated Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles). Nevertheless, the tribes had little choice but to acquiesce by signing the Atoka Agreement in 1897, and allotment proceeded in a manner which ultimately removed most reservation land from their collective ownership and allowed it to pass into the hands of settlers. It was in this manner that the State of Oklahoma was born in 1907, the Curtis Act of 1898 having provided for the termination of the Choctaw Tribal Government by 1906. At that time, all Choctaw educational institutions and policy passed into the hands of the federal government, and the following year all tribal courts were abolished. In subsequent decades, the tribe made numerous attempts to reestablish its institutions so as to gain some control over its internal affairs. At a convention in 1934, the tribe endorsed the Indian Reorganization Act. The IRA excluded Oklahoma from its provisions, however, leading to the BIA-administered Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act, which the tribe refused to recognize. By the 1950s and 60s, the Choctaws were engaged in a serious effort to establish a sovereign tribal government and to avert termination. By the 1970s this movement had gathered momentum and, finally in 1983, a new constitution was ratified by the tribe and formally recognized by the U.S. Government.

During the 1970s and '80s, the Choctaws successfully enhanced their economic base, attracting or backing businesses such as a Texas Instruments plant, the Choctaw Nation Finishing Company, and the Choctaw Travel Center, as well as a lucrative tribally owned bingo enterprise. The Choctaw Nation's net worth has grown extraordinarily over recent years, jumping from a mere \$2.6 million in 1978 to about \$65 million in 1994.

Interest in traditional culture and practices remains strong, with many younger Choctaws expressing the desire to learn the language, dances, and ceremonies of their ancestors. Baptist missionaries long ago gained a foothold in the tribe's culture, and today that faith is still fairly widespread among tribe members, albeit in hybrid form; many elders speak and sing Baptist hymns in the Choctaw language.

GOVERNMENT

The Tribal Government, which had been terminated in 1906 by the Curtis Act of 1898, was formally reestablished in 1983. This occurred after the Choctaw people voted in 1979 that the 1860 Choctaw Constitution be declared the valid constitution for their nation. With some modifications, this document was ultimately ratified by the Choctaw people on July 9, 1983. The government is executed by the Tribal Council, which is composed of a chief and twelve representatives. These are elected positions; any tribal member 18 years of age and older is eligible to vote. The Council is responsible for directing a broad range of economic and social programs for the well-being of the tribe. The new Tribal Headquarters are located in Durant, Oklahoma.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Tribal members maintain a vast number of livestock, including nearly three-quarters of a million cattle, several dozen buffalo, nearly 800,000 chickens, 15,000 sheep, about 11,000 pigs and hogs, and 120 wild horses. Approximately 5,000 acres of land are under lease for agricultural purposes; mostly soybean, native hay, and winter wheat cultivation. The tribe also operates the Agriculture Program, which provides technical assistance for the development and conservation of soil, plant, and water resources to anyone engaged in farming or ranching activities on tribal trust or restricted lands.

CONSTRUCTION

Tribally based construction businesses have recently been active in the construction of two truck plazas and a health clinic.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The two most significant projects involve the development of new contracts with the Texas Instruments plant located on tribal property and the continued development of the Idabel Shopping Mall. The Texas Instruments plant currently employs 21 tribal members, while the mall project employs 50.

FISHERIES

The Choctaw Nation maintains an aquaculture project of caged catfish at Jones Academy in Harshore, Oklahoma. The project raises up to 4.5 million catfish annually. Additionally, recreational fishing is popular at Lake Eufaula.

FORESTRY

The tribe owns 6,300 acres of commercial pine timber and 400 acres of hardwood. Additionally there are approximately 40,000 acres of allotted pine forest and 8,000 acres of allotted hardwood within the tribal boundaries.

GAMING

The tribe operates high-stakes bingo in four separate locations within its boundaries. Not only have these ventures proven quite lucrative, they also employ over 150 tribal members. Moreover, bingo funds have been directed toward tribal health needs not covered by the Indian Health Service and toward a variety of economic development projects.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government employs in excess of 1,400 people, including approximately 550 in its summer youth employment program, making it far and away the largest single employer of Choctaw tribal members. Of this total, tribal hospital and clinics alone employ 340 people. The Arrowhead Lodge, directly operated by a tribal government corporation, employs 30. The tribal government is also party to the Job Training Partnership Act and runs a vocational rehabilitation program.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

There are ten industrial parks within tribal boundaries which generate substantial revenues and employment. Additionally, the Weyerhaeuser Corporation has three mills within the boundaries.

MANUFACTURING

Aside from the Texas Instruments plant in Hugo (see "Economic Development Projects"), there is a tribally affiliated sewing factory in Talihina.

SERVICES

Given the magnitude and breadth of Choctaw tribal boundaries (spanning eleven counties and dozens of towns), wholesale and retail services of every stripe and color abound. Specifically, however, CDBG Grants and tribal credit have assisted in the establishment of over 20 small Indian-run businesses.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Aside from the four bingo establishments, the Choctaw Nation's Arrowhead Resort and Hotel is located on the southern shore of Lake Eufaula, Oklahoma's largest lake. It boasts an 18-hole golf course, hiking, fishing, tennis, camping, and lake cruises. There are also numerous historical sites and museums within tribal boundaries. The nationally famous Spiro Burial Mounds, recent dinosaur discoveries, and several Caddoan Mounds are all located

within the boundaries as well. As for special events, the Annual Choctaw Festival is held over Labor Day weekend and typically draws about 10,000 visitors. This festival takes place at the Choctaw Nation Capitol Grounds, site of the historic Old Capitol building which now serves as the Council house and museum. The structure, which also features tours and a gift shop, is a popular tourist draw throughout the year.

TRANSPORTATION

The Texas Instruments enterprise makes use of tribal trucks, as do area food distributors. The tribe owns six 50-passenger buses, maintains one airplane, and has several other buses under lease.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Commercial air service is available at Durant, Hugo, McAlester, Poteau, and other locations within tribal boundaries. Commercial buslines serve all the major highways and towns in the area. Interstate 40 runs east-west through the north end of the tribal region, while Highways 75, 69, and the Indian Nation Turnpike all provide four-lane access to I-40. All major trucking and air express services, as well as UPS, serve numerous locations in the area, as do several railroad lines. Finally, the Arkansas River provides access to water-based transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is provided to areas within the tribal boundaries by Western Farmers Electric Co-op and by PSO and REA. Oklahoma Natural Gas provides gas service. Tribal community centers are located in each of the eleven counties within the Choctaw Nation. There are four health clinics and one hospital which serve the tribal community. Sewage and water facilities serve all locations within tribal boundaries and are provided by the various towns and locales throughout. There are one or more Choctaw schools within tribal boundaries, including the highly-regarded Jones Academy boarding school. The majority of students attend local public schools, however. Finally, the tribe operates day care and Head Start programs, an adult education program, a food distribution program for needy members, and various other services.

Citizen Band Potawatomi

Federal reservation	
Potawatomi	
Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma	
Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe of Oklahoma	
1901 South Gordon Cooper Drive	
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801	
(405) 275-3121	
Fax: 275-0198	
Total area	4018.03 acres
Federal trust	474.56 acres
Tribally owned	474.56 acres
Allotted	3543.47 acres

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Reservational Area is on land checkerboarded throughout Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, with the town of Shawnee, approximately 50 miles southeast of Oklahoma City, serving as a center for tribal activities. The South Canadian River forms the southern boundary of Potawatomi tribal lands.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The name of the Potawatomi means “People of the Place of the Fire” in the Algonquian language. The first Potawatomis encountered by Europeans were hunters, fishermen and farmers living near what is now Green Bay, Wisconsin. During French incursions, many Potawatomis intermarried with Creole settlers, and the tribe spread south across present-day Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. In 1832 the tribe ceded more than 780,000 acres in these areas to the United States Government in exchange for an annuity and manufactured goods, and some accepted a new reservation in what is now east-central Kansas.

The Citizen Band Potawatomis are descended from one of the two major groups of Kansas Potawatomis which divided because of pressure from land speculators in the 1860s; the Citizen Band agreed to sell their land, become U.S. citizens, and buy new land for an Oklahoma reservation (those who refused were removed by U.S. soldiers to a smaller Kansas reservation, where they still live, known as the Prairie Band). In 1890 the Oklahoma reservation was in turn broken up into smaller parcels by the U.S. Government, with plots given to individual tribal members constituting a “reservational area.”

The Citizen Band Potawatomis operate a number of businesses in the reservation area serving tribal members and others; these include the Firelake Restaurant, the Firelake Golf Course, Firelake Lanes (bowling), the Firelake Entertainment Center (bingo), a tribal bank, the Potawatomi Tribal Museum and Gift Shop, a convenience store, and two smoke shops.

GOVERNMENT

Tribal government operations include an election committee and tribal court, a business committee with health and scholarship subcommittees, and a tribal administrator who oversees general administration issues, accounting, maintenance, BIA affairs, federal programs and non-federal programs.

ECONOMY

Citizen Band Potawatomis are employed throughout the state in many capacities. 165 tribal members were employed by tribal operations as of 1995. Unemployment is relatively low, reported at approximately 11 percent in 1986.

GAMING

The tribally owned Firelake Entertainment Center features bingo.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

165 persons are employed by Potawatomi Tribal Operations.

MINING

Some oil and gas leasing exists on tribal trust property.

SERVICES

The Potawatomi Tribal Store #1 is a convenience store and smoke shop; Store #2 is a smoke shop only. They bring in significant revenue for the tribe.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The three-day annual pow wow is held at the tribal ceremonial site at Peltier Park in late June of each year. Recreational facilities include Firelake Restaurant, the Firelake Golf Course, Firelake Bowling Lanes, the Firelake Entertainment Center (bingo), and the Potawatomi Tribal Museum and Gift Shop.

TRANSPORTATION

Potawatomi Tribal Operations owns and maintains 20 vehicles.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Shawnee, the business center of the reservational area, is approximately 50 miles from Oklahoma City and is located on U.S. Interstate Highway 40. U.S. Highways 9, 18 and 177 also traverse tribal land. Motor freight carrier service (trucking companies, UPS, and Federal Express) are available, and there are railway connections to Shawnee. The Will Rogers World Airport is located in Oklahoma City; Shawnee has its own municipal airport.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A tribal health care system supplements city services; reservation area residents also use the civic services of the town of Shawnee.

Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma

Federal reservation
Comanche
Caddo, Cotton, Comanche, Tillman, Stephens and Jefferson counties, Oklahoma

Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma
HC 32, Box 1720
Lawton, OK 73502
(405) 492-4988
Fax: 492-4981

Total area (jointly owned)	281,906.14 acres
Federal trust	7592.61 acres
Tribally owned	7592.61 acres
Allotted	274,312.53 acres
Total labor force (BIA/AA)	3,369
High school graduate or higher	69.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.0%
Unemployment rate	30.0%
Per capita income	\$4,682
Total reservation population (BIA/AA)	4,749
Tribal enrollment (BIA/AA)	8,690

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma owns 7,592.61 acres of non-contiguous, federal trust land spread across a six-county area of southwestern Oklahoma; these lands are owned jointly with the Kiowa and Apache Tribes. The tribal trust area is characterized by plains and rolling grasslands. The Washita, Cache and Brazos Rivers drain the region. Tribal facilities are located north of Lawton, OK, on U.S. 281. Oklahoma City is 87 miles northeast of Lawton via Interstate 44. Wichita Falls, TX, lies approximately 50 miles south of tribal headquarters near Lawton.

The 1867 Medicine Lodge Treaty established a reservation in the southwestern corner of Indian Territory for the Kiowa Apache, Arapaho, Cheyenne, and Comanche. Allotment severely diminished the reservation during the early 20th century. Today, 274,312.53 allotted acres supplement the joint tribal land base.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma are descendants of the Shoshonean-speaking Comanche people who roamed the high plains of present-day eastern Colorado, southern Kansas, western Oklahoma, and northwest Texas. The Comanche called themselves Numunu meaning “the people.” The name “Comanche” is a

Spanish corruption of the Ute word for “enemy.” The Comanche were plains hunters who followed the great southern bison herd across the southern plains. Buffalo represented the centerpiece of Comanche life, providing meat, clothing, tools, weapons and shelter. The arrival of the horse during the 17th century transformed them into fierce raiders. Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, Comanche war parties raided the Pueblos and Spanish settlements of New Mexico and northern Mexico. The Comanche made peace with the Spanish during the 1780s after the death of their war chief, Cuerno Verde. However, the Mexican occupation of New Mexico meant an end to Comanche annuities and the resumption of raiding. The Comanche were generally friendly to Euro-Americans crossing the Plains, but they were bitter enemies of the Texans who dispossessed them of their best hunting grounds. The Comanche signed the Medicine Lodge Treaty of 1867, which confined them to a reservation in southwestern Indian Territory along with their allies the Kiowa and Apache Tribes. Some Comanches returned to the warpath due to poor conditions on the reservation but surrendered in 1875. Quanah Parker, the last Comanche war chief, rose to prominence as a reservation-era leader, serving his people as an adept cultural broker. Reservation years saw disease, privation and an assault on the Comanche way of life by Indian Service authorities. The Jerome Agreement of 1891 opened the reservation for allotment, and most lands soon passed into non-Indian hands. Nonetheless, the Comanche maintained many old ceremonies and their language, even in the face of forced acculturation. The tribe incorporated as the Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma in 1972.

The Comanche Tribe earns revenue through land leases and tribal enterprise, with tribal members working in a variety of professions in the five-county tribal area.

GOVERNMENT

A Business Committee, composed of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary/treasurer, and four committee members, serves as the tribe’s elected governing body. Members serve three-year terms, with elections occurring annually.

The Apache Tribe of Oklahoma adopted a constitution and by-laws in 1967. The tribe is not organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Comanche, Apache and Kiowa Tribes lease land to non-Indians for cattle grazing and agriculture.

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates a class III bingo facility in Lawton.

SERVICES

The tribe owns and operates a snack bar, as well as a smoke shop selling discount cigarettes and tobacco.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The scenic Wichita Mountains are located approximately 30 miles west of Lawton. Also located in the tribal area are the American Indian Hall of Fame and Indian City USA.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal community facilities are located north of Lawton, OK, on U.S. 281. Interstate 44 connects Lawton with Oklahoma City, 87 miles northeast, and beyond. Commercial and private air facilities are located in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. Trucking companies and express package carriers serve the tribal area. The

CRI&P Railway serves Anadarko, 40 miles north of Lawton via U.S. 281.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Comanche Tribe maintains a community center near Lawton. Tribal members receive health care from Indian Health Service facilities in Anadarko and hospitals in Lawton. Children attend public schools in the tribal area.

Creek (Muskogee) Nation

Federal reservation
Creek (Muskogee)
Creek, Okmulgee, Wagoner, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Muskogee, Hughes, and Tulsa counties, Oklahoma

Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Office of the Principal Chief
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447
(918) 756-8700
Fax: 756-2911

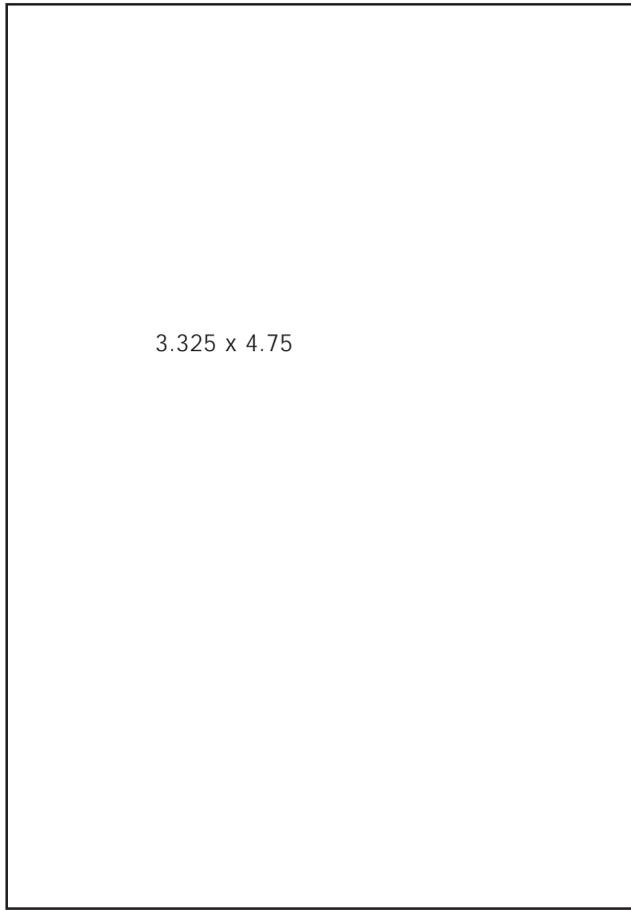
Allotted	1,904,800 acres
Federal Trust	6000 acres
Total labor force	19,396
High school graduate or higher	72.4%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	\$8,372
Unemployment rate	09.3%
Per capita income	\$8,372
Tribal jurisdiction area population	635,454
Tribal enrollment	30,000

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Muskogee Creek Nation is another of Oklahoma’s non-reservation tribes, with a jurisdictional area extending across part or all of eight counties. The area lies in north-central Oklahoma and includes the major city of Tulsa. The Nation’s capital is Okmulgee, which lies on U.S. 75 between Tulsa and I-40. The tribe has 6,000 acres under federal trust and over 1.9 million acres allotted to tribal members. The allotments number nearly 12,000. The tribe descends from a culture that spanned the southeastern United States before A.D. 1500. By 1832, the tribe was forced to accept a removal treaty (enforced by the U.S. Army in 1836-1837) which saw the relocation of over 20,000 Muskogee people to a new “homeland” in Indian Territory (Oklahoma). The Dawes Act of 1887 and the subsequent Curtis Act of 1898 allowed for the dismantling of the national governments of the “Five Civilized Tribes” and the allotment of virtually all collectively held tribal lands.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Creek are one of Oklahoma’s “Five Civilized Tribes”. Their historic homeland spanned the region which later became the states of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. The Muskogee comprised not one tribe, but rather a union of several. This union evolved into a highly sophisticated confederacy of member tribes, each maintaining its political autonomy and distinct land holdings. Within this confederacy, the language and culture of the founding Muskogee tribal towns became predominant. By the early 19th century, U.S. Indian policy began pressuring for the removal of the Muskogee and other southeastern tribes to areas west of the Mississippi River. The Muskogee gamely but futilely resisted



3.325 x 4.75

Creek Nation Bingo Hall at Okmulgee off U. S. Hiway 123

removal and finally, in 1832, exchanged the last of their ancestral homeland for new lands in Indian Territory. While a minority of the confederacy resettled on its own, it took the U.S. Army to remove by force the majority of the Muskogee people between 1836 and 1837. The tribe, which had been categorized as the Lower and Upper Muskogee, soon reestablished its farms and plantations and even its ancient towns in the new homeland. Before long, the Muskogee had formed a National Council and become relatively prosperous. Both their prosperity and peace were disrupted by the Civil War when a Confederate force attacked a large group of neutral Muskogee within their territory. Eventually, tribal members fought on both sides of the conflict. The reconstruction treaty of 1866 called for the cession of nearly half of the Muskogee domain—approximately 3.2 million acres. The following year the tribe adopted a written constitution and established a new

capital on the Deep Fork of the Canadian River at a place they named Okmulgee. The 1887 Allotment Act, coupled with the 1898 Curtis Act, authorized the dissolution of the Muskogee National Government, as well as the allotment of nearly all of the tribe's collectively held lands. The Muskogee determinedly resisted these attempts by the federal government to effectively bring about the end of their nation and culture, and throughout this entire dark period, the tribe was able to maintain its cultural identity, along with a cursory form of tribal leadership. Despite their vigilance and determination, however, the Muskogee witnessed the removal of approximately \$50 billion in oil from their territory by outsiders who fraudulently secured lease or ownership of allotted lands during this period. Not until 1971 was the tribe able to freely elect a principal chief once again without U.S. presidential approval. It was also during this decade that the tribe adopted a new constitution, revitalized its National Council, and began making effective strides toward economic development. During the 1980s, the Muskogee leadership created a tribal complex and set of social services which the BIA now describes as "the best in the nation." These include an excellent health care system, funds for heating oil, education, and food, and the creation of numerous jobs through tribal government enterprises such as a farm and bingo halls. Economically, the tribe fares reasonably well these days, with the majority of tribal members finding non-tribal employment in Tulsa and other municipalities of the region.

GOVERNMENT

Under a constitution approved in 1979, the Muskogee Creek Nation is governed by a 31-member tribal council composed of representatives elected from eight districts and led by a principal chief. During the 1980s, the federal courts upheld the tribe's right to maintain a court system and to levy taxes. They also reaffirmed the tribe's freedom from state jurisdiction.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

About 400 acres of community land are presently under cultivation, primarily in soybeans. Additionally, there are approximately 200 head of cattle on tribal grazing lands.



5 x 3.5

Muskogee Creek Manufacturing Company, Okmulgee

CONSTRUCTION

Currently about ten tribal members are employed through a tribally affiliated construction business. Conditions appear ripe for the continued growth of this business.

GAMING

Class II gaming operations, or bingo, serve as one of the most significant sources of employment and revenue within the Muskogee Creek Nation. The tribe operates at least three bingo halls: Tulsa Bingo, which employs 134 people; Okmulgee Bingo, which employs around 50 persons; and Muskogee Bingo, which presently employs 52.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government is the largest single tribal employment source within the Muskogee Creek Nation, employing over 850 people at present. These jobs occur within the all branches of the government, as well as within its extensive social services sector. The BIA employs an additional ten tribal members.

MANUFACTURING

An Indian-affiliated assembly plant which performs contract work for a national company currently employs 20 persons.

SERVICES

There are a number of tribally licensed smoke shops, each owned and operated by individual tribal members. There are also two gift shops which offer a wide range of items including handmade native crafts.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The bingo facilities serve as perhaps the major year-round draw for visitors. Otherwise, the tribe hosts a number of special events and ceremonies. These include traditional ceremonial stomp dances which serve as a time of cleansing and purification, the Creek Nation Festival and Rodeo held during the third weekend of June, and the Eufaula Pow Wow held over Labor Day Weekend.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Highway 75 provides direct access to Okmulgee from Tulsa and points beyond. Commercial air service is available at the Tulsa International Airport about 40 miles to the north, as well as the Okmulgee Municipal Airport. Commercial bus, truck, and rail lines all serve the Okmulgee area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a community center at Okmulgee. Gas service and electricity are provided on an individual basis by the regional utilities which serve the area. Water and sewer service are provided through municipal systems within the developed areas, with septic systems and occasional wells handling the need in rural areas. Southwestern Bell provides local telephone service. Students primarily attend local public schools, vocational schools, and community colleges. The Muskogee do, however, run the Eufaula Indian Boarding School. The tribe has an excellent health care system, which includes one hospital with over 20 beds, four clinics, ten doctors, dozens of nurses, several dentists, and a handful of paramedics and ambulances.

Delaware Reservation

Federal reservation
Delaware
Caddo County, Oklahoma

Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
P.O. Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73502
(405) 247-2448
Fax: 247-9393

Total area	80,960.52 acres
Federal trust	487.14 acres
Tribally owned	487.14 acres
Allotted	80,343.55 acres

Total labor force (BIA/AA)	167
High school graduate or higher	65.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	09.8%
Unemployment rate	17.4%
Per capita income	\$4,986

Total reservation population (BIA/AA)	326
Tribal enrollment (BIA/AA)	1,079

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma jointly owns 487 acres of trust land in Caddo County, OK with the Wichita and Caddo Tribes. Tribal headquarters are located two miles north of Anadarko, OK on U.S. 281. Oklahoma City lies approximately 50 miles northeast of the tribal headquarters.

The Wichita Agency, established in 1859, served as the reservation for Caddo, Wichita, and Delaware Indians. Much of the land therein was allotted following the Jerome Agreement of 1890. Today, 80,343 acres of individual allotments supplement the joint tribal land base.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma descends from the Delaware Indians, an Algonquian-speaking tribe of the eastern woodlands of the present-day United States. The Delaware called themselves "Lenni Lenape," and were called "Grandfathers" by other tribes, most likely because of their longtime existence prior to European contact. Initially located in present-day New Jersey, the Delaware were forced into what is now Pennsylvania by the immigrant wave of Europeans. Colonists referred to the Delaware as "Friendly Indians" because of their cooperation in treaty negotiations. By the time of the American Revolution, the Delaware were residing in present-day Ohio. Loyal to the United States, the Delaware served as scouts and soldiers. One band of Delaware branched off in 1793 and settled in present-day Missouri. Referred to as the Absentee Delaware, this band became the ancestors of the modern Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma. The Absentee Delaware received a land grant from the Spanish Government in 1820 and relocated to what is now East Texas. In 1854, they were driven off their land by Texas settlers. In 1859, several Delaware families settled at the Wichita Agency in Indian Territory. The Wichita Agency was largely allotted following the Jerome Agreement of 1890, and the Absentee Delaware were allotted as either Caddo or Wichita. Thus, organization under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act presented a struggle for the tribe since members were not designated as Delaware on any censuses between 1895 and 1930. They eventually organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act in 1936. Thereafter, the tribe worked to rebuild after centuries of cultural dislocation and forced relocation. During the 1950s, the tribe filed joint claims with the Indian Claims

Commission and received a small settlement in 1977. The tribe also gained joint ownership of trust lands with the Caddo and Wichita Tribes.

More recently, the tribe constructed headquarters near Anadarko, OK. From this complex, tribal government works to improve the well-being of tribal members and restore the Delaware culture. A Senior Citizens Center provides for tribal elders, while Delaware culture and heritage are celebrated through the tribal museum/archives and tribal library. The tribe also participates in the Four Tribes Consortium of Oklahoma, an employment and training program designed to provide tribal members in Caddo County with the skills, work experience, and support necessary to become employable.

GOVERNMENT

An Executive Committee, consisting of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and two committee members, serves as the tribe’s elected governing body. Members serve staggered four year terms, with elections occurring biennially in June. The tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws in 1973.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Individual tribal members raise livestock and cultivate various crops.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe operates a museum/archives and tribal library at the tribal headquarters. The National Hall of Fame for American Indians is located just west of Anadarko on U.S. 62.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal headquarters are located two miles north of Anadarko on US 281; these facilities are also accessible via U.S. 62 (east-west). Interstate 40 passes approximately 40 miles north of the tribal headquarters. Commercial and private air facilities are located in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area, 50 miles northeast of Anadarko. Trucking companies and express package carriers serve the tribal area.



Delaware Tribal Headquarters near Anadarko

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a community center as part of its headquarters facilities near Anadarko. Tribal members receive health care through the Indian Health Service Hospital in Anadarko. Children attend Caddo County public schools. Vocational and technical courses are available through the Caddo-Kiowa Vocational Technical Center located in Fort Cobb, Oklahoma.

Eastern Shawnee Reservation

Federal reservation
Shawnee
Newton County, Missouri; Ottawa County, Oklahoma

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 350
Seneca, MO 64865
(918) 666-2435
Fax: 666-3325

Total area	792.94 acres
Tribally owned	84.48 acres
Allotted	740.46 acres
Total labor force	86
High school graduate or higher	80.0%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	10%
Unemployment rate (BIA/Mu)	74.0%
Total reservation population	354
Tribal enrollment	1,700

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Eastern Shawnee tribal lands are located in far northeastern Oklahoma near the Missouri border; these lands lie within Ottawa County, OK, except for one acre located in Seneca, MO. Tribal headquarters are located in West Seneca, OK. Oklahoma towns near tribal lands include Miami (approximately 10 miles west) and Wyandotte (5 miles west). Major cities near tribal lands include Joplin, MO (approximately 30 miles northeast), and Tulsa, OK (approximately 70 miles southwest).

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe owns 220 non-contiguous acres of trust land spread across Ottawa County, OK. The tribe also maintains complete or partial ownership of other lands not yet in trust. The Shawnee Reservation was initially established by treaty on December 29, 1832.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Shawnee are an Algonquian tribe who controlled a vast swath of territory from Pennsylvania to the Southern Appalachians prior to the 17th century. The name “Shawnee” derived from the Algonquian terms “Shawun” (South) and “Shawunogi” (Southerners). The Shawnee were village dwellers with a sophisticated material culture. They farmed, hunted, and maintained complex trade networks. In 1669, the Shawnee were living in two groups a considerable distance apart. Those



4.55 x 3.5

Vision Clinic Operated by the Eastern Shawnee Tribe

living west of the Appalachians split from those further east. These westerners migrated south to present-day Tennessee near Cherokee territory, as well as into South Carolina. Beginning in 1690, the Shawnee entered a protracted conflict with English settlers and southern tribes. The Shawnee in Tennessee were driven northward into the Ohio Valley by the Cherokee. The Shawnee of South Carolina returned to Pennsylvania. During the French and Indian War, the Shawnee of Ohio engaged in constant conflict with British forces. The Shawnee of Pennsylvania remained neutral but joined the Ohio band in 1755. Following the American Revolution, the Shawnee allied with other midwestern tribes to prevent further Euro-American incursion into the Ohio Valley. Shawnee War Chief Bluejacket led 1,400 warriors in a siege of Fort Miami in 1793. During the early 19th century, the Shawnee Chief Tecumseh attempted to forge a pan-tribal alliance in the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys. William Henry Harrison's American forces defeated the Shawnee at Tippecanoe in 1811. Those Shawnee remaining in Ohio signed a treaty in 1831 ceding their lands to the United States. In 1832, they were removed to a reservation in present-day Ottawa County, OK. These Shawnee refugees united with a small band of Senecas to form the United Nation of Seneca and Shawnees. They were also widely referred to as the "Loyal Shawnees" because of their loyalty to the United States during the Civil War. Shawnee tribal lands were largely allotted during the early 20th century. In 1934, the tribe reincorporated under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act as the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; they adopted a constitution and bylaws in 1937.

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe looks to improve the well-being of tribal members by investing gaming revenues into an array of social service programs. The tribe is planning to expand its facilities in Seneca to house these programs.

GOVERNMENT

The principal governing body of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe is the General Council, consisting of all enrolled members 18 years of age or older. A Tribal Business Committee, composed of a chief, second chief, secretary, treasurer, and three councilpersons, governs matters of tribal business. Members of the Business Committee are elected

at-large by the General Council to two to four year terms, depending on rank. Elections are held annually on the first Saturday after Labor Day.

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws in 1937 in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act. A new constitution was ratified in April, 1994.

ECONOMY

GAMING

Built in 1985, a tribally owned and operated bingo hall employs 20 tribal members and 20 non-members; the facility seats 700 persons and serves as the tribe's principal source of revenue.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government employs approximately 70 persons.

MINING

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe maintains partial ownership of a number of oil wells in the reservation area.

SERVICES

The tribe owns and operates two Vision Clinics in Seneca and Claremore, OK. Open to the general public, these clinics sell vision-corrective lenses, glasses frames, and contact lenses.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe maintains one public park near the tribal complex. The tribe also holds an annual pow wow during the third weekend in September. Tribal lands lie in close proximity to Lake O' The Cherokees, a popular outdoor recreation area in northeastern Oklahoma.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal lands and the tribal headquarters in West Seneca, OK, are accessible via U.S. 60 and Missouri Highway 43. Interstate 44 between Tulsa, OK, and Joplin, MO passes seven miles west of tribal lands. UPS and Federal Express package carriers serve tribal headquarters at West Seneca, OK. Air facilities are located within 20 miles of tribal headquarters.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A tribal complex located in West Seneca, OK, consists of a tribal administration office; a community building; the Bluejacket Center, named for a Shawnee chief, which serves as a library, office, and meeting hall; and the bingo hall. Homes and tribal facilities on tribal land receive electricity from Empire Electric Company of Joplin, MO and natural gas service from KLP Gas Company. Water and sewer services are provided to the tribal area by the City of Seneca, MO. Tribal facilities and homes receive telephone service from AT&T, and Seneca Phone Company.

The tribe provides some health care services to tribal members and operates a Title IV Nutrition Program through the tribal complex. Tribal members also receive health care services through Indian Health Service facilities in Miami, OK. Hospitals are also located in Miami, OK and Joplin, MO. Finally, tribal youth attend public schools in the Seneca, MO area.

Fort Sill Apache Tribe

Federal reservation
Chiricahua Apache, Warm Springs Apache
Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Kiowa and Tillman counties,
Oklahoma

Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Rte. 2, Box 121
Apache, OK 73006
(405) 588-2298
Fax: 588-3133

Total area	4,627.72 acres
Federal trust	40 acres
Tribally owned	40 acres
Allotted	4,587.72 acres
Total labor force (BIA/AA)	58
High school graduate or higher	69.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.0%
Unemployment rate (BIA/AA)	30.0%
Per capita income	\$4,682
Total reservation population (BIA/AA)	102
Tribal enrollment (BIA/AA)	339

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Fort Sill Apache Tribal Trust Lands are located in a five-county area on the plains and rolling grasslands of southwestern Oklahoma. The Washita and Cache Rivers drain the region. Fort Sill Apache Tribal Headquarters are located at Apache, OK, near Lake Ellsworth in Caddo County. Apache is about 15 miles south of Anadarko via U.S. 62/281 and 14 miles north of the Fort Sill Military Reservation. Major Oklahoma cities near Apache include Lawton (25 miles due south) and Oklahoma City (approximately 70 miles northeast).

The original Fort Sill Military Reservation, comprising 23,040 acres, was created out of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservation by Executive Order in 1871. Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apache prisoners arrived in 1894. A series of treaties in 1912, 1913 and 1923 gave allotments to those Apache who wished to remain in Oklahoma. Today, the tribe owns 40 acres of federal trust land. An additional 4,588 acres of allotted land supplement the tribal land base.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Fort Sill Apache Tribe are descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band of Apache exiled to the Fort Sill Military Reservation in 1894. The Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apache were members of the Western Apache branch (for more information on Apache culture and history, see the Mescalero Apache Reservation, New Mexico, and San Carlos Apache Reservation, Arizona). Reservations were established by the United States for the Chiricahua Apache between 1871 and 1875 in their homelands in Arizona and New Mexico. In 1876, after attempts to resettle all of the Chiricahua at San Carlos, a band of Chiricahua led by Geronimo fled the reservation. Geronimo's band evaded capture until 1886, whereupon they were transported by the U.S. Army to Fort Marion, Florida. In 1887, they were transferred to Alabama, where they languished in the alien climate. The surviving members were finally settled at the Fort Sill Military Reservation in Oklahoma in 1894. Their imprisonment ended in 1912, when they were allowed the option of joining the Mescalero Apache Tribe in New Mexico. Two-thirds left Oklahoma. Those who remained received individual allotments. In 1933, the Fort Sill Apache Tribe organized informally for the welfare and education of its members and to prosecute claims against the United

States. During the 1950s, a Tribal Committee was selected to fight federal termination, and the tribe experienced a subsequent rejuvenation of cultural and tribal identity. Federal programs to aid Indian tribes proliferated during the early 1970s, and the Fort Sill Apache organized a federally recognized tribal government in order to receive federal aid. In 1976 the constitution was ratified, and an official tribal roll was established in 1977.

The Fort Sill Apache Tribe provides a number of social services for enrolled members, including an elders nutrition program, an emergency youth shelter, and a community health program. The recently chartered Fort Sill Apache Industries helps create economic opportunity for tribal members. At present, federal contracts and grants represent the primary source of tribal income. Moreover, the tribe continues to nourish its cultural heritage. The Annual Dance for the Mountain Spirits occurs annually. The tribe also proudly displays the work of tribal member Allan Houser, a famed sculptor.

GOVERNMENT

A Business Committee, composed of a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary/treasurer, and three members, serves as the elected governing body. Elected members serve two-year, staggered terms, with elections occurring annually. Several departments or programs exist within the tribal government, including Accounting, a community health program, a language program, the Emergency Youth Shelter, and the Aging Nutrition Program. The tribe adopted a constitution approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on August 18, 1976.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe and individual tribal members lease land to non-Indians for farming and grazing.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Fort Sill Apache Industries, newly created under the Fort Sill Apache Industrial Development Act, is a tribally owned and operated enterprise; at present, it is not fully functional.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government employs 25 persons through its various departments and programs.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe holds the Annual Fort Sill Apache Dance for the Mountain Spirits during the third week in September. The tribe also displays the works of its famous member, sculptor Alan Houser, at Fort Sill Apache Tribal Headquarters in Apache. Visitors to the tribal area may tour Chief Geronimo's Guard House, located on the Fort Sill Military Reservation. The famed Chiricahua war chief was imprisoned here after the Apache Indian Wars in 1886.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal headquarters at Apache are accessible via U.S. 62/281 and State Highway 58. Interstate 44, connecting Lawton and Oklahoma City, passes approximately 12 miles east of Apache. Commercial and private air service is available in Lawton, 25 miles south. Passenger bus lines serve Apache, as do UPS and Federal Express package carriers.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a community center within the tribal headquarters two miles north of Apache on U.S. 62/281. Individual tribal members receive electric and natural gas service from regional providers and utilize either septic or municipal sewage systems, depending on location. Executech II and Pioneer Telephone Company provide telephone service to tribal facilities and the tribal

area. Tribal members receive health care through USPHS facilities in Anadarko, OK. Hospitals are also located in Lawton. Children attend public schools in the five-county tribal area.

Iowa Reservation

Federal reservation	
Iowa	
Payne, Lincoln, Oklahoma, Logan counties, Oklahoma	
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	
R.R. 1 Box 721	
Perkins, OK 74059	
(405)547-2402	
Fax: 547-5294	
Total area	1,541.18 acres
Federal trust	207.52 acres
Tribally owned	207.52 acres
Allotted	1334.29 acres
Total labor force (Iowa Tribe)	266
High school graduate or higher (Iowa Tribe)	60%
Bachelor's degree or higher (Iowa Tribe)	15%
Unemployment rate	60%
Per capita income	\$6,112
Population	-
Tribal enrollment (Iowa Tribe)	461

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Iowa Reservation lies on some 1,542 acres of non-contiguous land in the Cimarron River Valley of north-central Oklahoma. Reservation and allotted lands are spread in checkerboard fashion across three Oklahoma counties. Tribal headquarters are located four miles south of Perkins, Oklahoma on U.S. 177. Perkins is approximately nine miles south of Stillwater, Oklahoma via U.S. 177, 50 miles northeast of Oklahoma City via Interstate 44, and 60 miles west of Tulsa.

The Iowa Reservation was established by treaty in 1882. Some 208 acres remain in federal trust, while individual tribal members own an additional 1,334 acres through allotment.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma are descendants of the Iowa, a Siouan-speaking, semi-agricultural people who inhabited the prairie country of the lower Missouri River Basin during the pre-European contact era. Living within a cultural convergence zone, the Iowa possessed cultural traits found among many other tribes. They lived in villages but hunted on the prairies in a fashion similar to the plains dwellers farther west. North of Kansas, they dwelt in earth-covered lodges; elsewhere they used grass, skins, or mats as covering. Village life displayed eastern influences evidenced by the use of pottery and the cultivation of corn, squash, and beans.

By the middle 19th century, the Iowa and other midwestern tribes came into increasing contact with the U.S. Army and Euro-American settlers who sought their land. The Iowa were eventually relocated to reservations in present-day Nebraska and Kansas. In 1882, a treaty established a reservation for the Iowa in north-central Oklahoma bounded by the Cimarron River on the north and the Deep Fork River on the south. After passage of the Dawes Act of 1887, Iowa tribal lands were allotted, with many passing into non-

Indian hands. The Iowa Tribe organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936 and henceforth worked to increase the tribe's communal land base. Today, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma commemorates its rich culture and history at the Bah-Koh-Je Art Gallery and at the annual Iowa Tribal Pow Wow. The tribe is also striving to improve the well-being of its members through such tribal enterprises as the Cimarron Bingo Casino and the Iowa Tribal Mini Mart.

GOVERNMENT

All enrolled tribal members make up the Iowa Council. Tribal government and business are overseen by a five-member Business Committee headed by the Tribal Chairman. This body is elected at-large by the Iowa Council.

The Iowa Tribal Government is organized in accordance with the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936.

ECONOMY AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe cultivates 125 acres for production of hay.

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe is currently constructing a Senior Center due for completion in October, 1995.

GAMING

The tribe operates the Cimarron Bingo Casino, a class II gaming operation located in Perkins. Constructed in 1975, the bingo hall employs five tribal members and 12 non-members. The Tribal Smoke Shop adjoins this facility.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The Iowa Tribe employs 85 persons in many different departments, including the Business Committee, Administration, Tribal Operations, Grounds and Operations, Health and Human Services, the Tribal Court, and Tribal Enterprises.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe has 35 acres available for development.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe owns the Bah-Kho-Je Framing Service, located in Coyle, OK.

SERVICES

The Tribal Smoke Shop adjacent to the Cimarron Bingo Casino offers discount tobacco and cigarettes. The Iowa Tribal Mini Mart Store in Carney sells gas and food. The Bah-Kho-Je Gallery offers picture framing services.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Iowa Tribal Pow Wow is held annually in late June. The Bah-Kho-Je Gallery sells tribal art and cultural gifts, and hosts the Iowa Tribe Art Fair during the annual June pow wow.

TRANSPORTATION

Public transportation is provided in the reservation area by an Elders shuttle bus.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Iowa tribal headquarters in Perkins lie near the intersection of east-west running SR 33 and north-south running U.S. 177. Perkins is easily accessible from several Oklahoma cities. Stillwater, home of Oklahoma State University, is nine miles north via U.S. 177. Interstate 44, connecting Oklahoma City and Tulsa, passes 21 miles

south of Perkins. Private and commercial air service are available at Stillwater Municipal Airport. Commercial air service also available at Will Rogers International Airport in Oklahoma City (50 miles southwest) and Tulsa International Airport (60 miles east). Greyhound bus service is available in Stillwater, as are express package services provided by UPS and Federal Express. Rail lines run east to west just south of the reservation boundary.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma's Vocational Rehabilitation Center serves tribal members in Payne, Logan, Lincoln, Kay, Noble, Pawnee, and Pottawatomie counties. The tribe's Senior Center will be completed in 1995. Individual tribal members receive electricity from the Central Rural Electric Cooperative. The tribe provides a general assistance program for tribal members. Propane gas is available on the reservation. Houses and tribal facilities on the reservation utilize septic tanks and receive water from wells or municipal water lines depending on location.

The Indian Health Service serves the reservation with two community health representatives and one registered nurse. Hospitals are also located in Stillwater.

Tribal youth attend public schools in the Perkins-Tryon Public School District. Postsecondary education is available at Oklahoma State University, nine miles north of Perkins in Stillwater.



Kansa Greenhouses Owned by the Kaw Tribe

flat prairie. Tribal headquarters can be found in Kaw City, 12 miles northeast of Ponca City and U.S. 77 on Highway 11.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

During the 1870s, the Kaw people were living in what is now the State of Kansas when land seizures forced the tribe's relocation to its present territory in Oklahoma. In 1893, the property within the Ox Bow Bend of the Arkansas River, including the current location of Kaw City, was part of the famous "Cherokee Outlet Run." More than 100,000 homesteaders raced to claim sites in the nation's biggest land seizure stampede.

GOVERNMENT

On July 31, 1990, the Kaw Tribe adopted a new constitution and bylaws under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936. An Executive Council forms the governing body with three officers and four members. Elections are held every two years for staggered four-year terms.

ECONOMY

The Kaw Nation of Oklahoma runs several enterprises. On eight acres of tribal land, the Kanza Greenhouse operates twelve temperature-controlled buildings providing 48,000 square feet for growing plants. These facilities grow a variety of flowers and grasses for a year-round national wholesale business and a springtime retail store. In 1992, Kanza Greenhouse won the Tribal Business Award from the Oklahoma Indian Business Development Center. In addition, the tribe operates The Kaw Smoke Shop near the tribal bingo hall. West of the reservation, on I-35, the tribe runs the Kanza Travel Plaza which includes a twelve-unit motel, a gift shop, the Kanza Cafe and a gas station and convenience store. Kaw Nation Gifts produces and sells clothing and other items bearing the tribal emblem. Items are sold by mail order and through the smoke shop or gift shop. The tribe also publishes a quarterly newspaper, *Kanza News*, edited by the secretary of the Tribal Executive Committee. The tribe manages farming and grazing operations on several locations totaling more than 900 acres. Other tribal enterprises include Kaw Commercial Office Space, Kaw Nation Industrial Park, and Licensing and Certification.

Kaw Tribe of Oklahoma

Federal reservation
Kaw
Kay County, Oklahoma

Kaw Nation
698 Grandview
Kaw City, OK 74641
(405) 269-2552

Total area	1,120.15 acres
Tribally owned (BIA 1995)	1,120.15 acres
Total labor force (BIA., 1993)	318
Unemployment rate (BIA 1993)	29.9%
Population (BIA 1993)	604
Tribal enrollment (Tribe 1995)	1,866

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Kaw (or Kansa) Tribe is located in Kay County, midway along Oklahoma's northern border with Kansas. The terrain is primarily

GAMING

Kaw Nation Bingo is located in Newkirk, Oklahoma, with a seating capacity of 650. The facility is open only on weekends.

SERVICES

In addition to its business enterprises, the Kaw tribe provides many programs and services: a tribal housing program, child welfare program, higher education and adult education, elderly program, police, courts and a substance abuse program. A new health program is underway as of 1995.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

In addition to the bingo hall, the tribe hosts an annual Kaw Nation Pow Wow on Washunga Bay near Kaw Lake on a weekend in late July or early August.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Highway 11 provides access to Kaw City and the reservation from Ponca City and U.S. 77.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

In Kaw City, tribal facilities include the Cove Building for elderly meals, a dental lab, and law enforcement, as well as buildings for administration, courtroom, social services, museum and community room. In Newkirk, the bingo hall and smoke shop provide community access and a gymnasium and health care clinic are planned. At Braman, the Kansa Travel Plaza includes a motel, restaurant, fuel stop and convenience store. And the pow wow site at Washunga Bay includes a council house, garage, rest rooms and concession building. Nearby, the Kansa Greenhouse has greenhouses, office, warehouse and pump house.

opened to white settlement. Today, the Kickapoo Tribe owns 1,082.23 non-contiguous acres of federal trust land. Nearly 5,000 acres of allotments supplement the tribal land base.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma is descended from the Algonquian-speaking Kickapoo people of the Great Lakes region. The name Kickapoo is derived from “Kiwigapawa” which means “he moves about, standing now here, now there.” The name is fitting for the Kickapoo, given their history. Within their aboriginal territory, the Kickapoo maintained close ties with the Sac and Fox tribes. Catholic missionaries in southern Wisconsin made the first European contact with the Kickapoo in 1667. After the French and Indian War, and the resulting dissolution of the Illinois Tribe, the Kickapoo moved into what is now southern Illinois. Relations with the United States commenced with the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. During the War of 1812, the Kickapoo allied with the Shawnee chief Tecumseh against the United States. In 1819, the Kickapoo were forced to cede their Illinois lands and remove to a reservation in Missouri, at which point a branch of the tribe moved to Texas and eventually Mexico. This band became known as the “Mexican Kickapoo.” During this period, the Kickapoo were led by Chief Kanakuk, a prophet who established a tribal religion and advocated virtuous living. An 1835 treaty replaced the Missouri land with a 12-square-mile reservation in northeastern Kansas. In 1863, another dissatisfied band joined the Mexican Kickapoo, who became embroiled in a long border war against scattered ranches in south central Texas. In 1873, U.S. Army forces crossed into Mexico and subdued the Kickapoo raiders; many were induced to rejoin their kin to the north. The Kickapoo were granted a 100,000 acre reservation in Indian Territory in 1883, which was alienated and allotted less than 10 years later. Despite losing their land base, the Kickapoo retained their tribal religious beliefs and ceremonies. The tribe organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act in 1938.

Today the Kickapoo gain revenue, in part, through the operation of a tribal smoke shop. Most Kickapoos still adhere to tribal customs and traditions in religion, arts and crafts, and ceremonies.

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma

Federal reservation
Kickapoo
Pottawatomie, Lincoln and Oklahoma counties, Oklahoma

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 70
McCloud, OK 74851
(405) 964-2075
Fax: 964-2745

Total area (BIA, 1994)	6,074.36 acres
Federal trust (BIA, 1994)	1082.23 acres
Tribally owned (BIA, 1994)	1082.23 acres
Allotted (BIA, 1994)	4,992.13 acres
Total labor force (BIA/AA)	650
Total reservation population (BIA/AA)	1104
Tribal enrollment (BIA/AA)	2,506

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Kickapoo tribe trust lands are located in Pottawatomie, Oklahoma and Lincoln counties in central Oklahoma. Tribal headquarters are in the town of McCloud, OK, located at the intersection of Oklahoma Highways 102 and 270. McCloud is less than 10 miles east of Oklahoma City. Shawnee, OK, lies approximately 10 miles southeast of McCloud.

The Kickapoo were granted a 100,000-acre reservation at the center of Indian Territory in 1883. This reservation was allotted in 1891 and

GOVERNMENT

The supreme governing body of the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma is the Kickapoo General Council, which meets at least once a year and must have a quorum of 25 to be in session. A Business Committee, consisting of a chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer and member, serves as the tribe’s elected governing body. Members of the committee serve three-year staggered terms. Elections are held during the annual tribal meeting. The tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936. A federal charter was adopted in 1938, and the tribe ratified a constitution and bylaws in 1977.

ECONOMY

SERVICES

The tribe owns a smoke shop which sells discount cigarettes and tobacco.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal headquarters at McCloud are directly accessible via Oklahoma Highway 102 and Oklahoma Highway 270. US 62 passes just north of McCloud, connecting with Oklahoma City 10 miles to the west. Interstate 40 passes just south of McCloud, connecting with Oklahoma City and beyond. Commercial and private air service are available in Oklahoma City. Passenger bus lines serve the Oklahoma City area, as do major trucking lines and express package carriers.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Kickapoo Tribe operates a community center, located 2 miles

north of McLoud. Numerous hospitals in the Oklahoma City area provide health care to tribal members. Children attend public schools in the three-county tribal area.

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma

Federal reservation
Miami
Ottawa County, Oklahoma

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
202 South Eight Tribes Trail
P.O. Box 1326
Miami, OK 74355
(918) 542-1445
Fax: 542-7260

Tribally owned	131.41 acres
Total reservation population	393
Tribal enrollment	1450

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Miami tribal lands are located primarily in Ottawa County, Oklahoma. Ottawa County lies in the state's northeastern corner and is comprised of flat prairie and a portion of the Ozark Mountain Geologic Province. Tribal headquarters are located at Miami, OK, approximately 90 miles northeast of Tulsa.

The original Miami Reservation consisted of lands purchased from the Shawnee during the mid-19th century. These lands were largely lost through allotment. Today, the Miami Tribe is sole owner of approximately 131.41 acres. In addition, the tribe retains partial ownership of another 291 acres of land held in common with other Ottawa County tribes.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Miami are an Algonquian-speaking tribe whose origins lay in the Green Bay area of present Wisconsin. The name Miami derives from a Chippewa term for "the peninsula dwellers." Following contact with French traders and missionaries in the mid-17th century, the Miami formed new settlements at the southern end of Lake Michigan. Potawatomi and Kickapoo encroachment drove the Miami southeast, where they established settlements on the Miami River in Ohio. The massive influx of white settlers into the Ohio Valley spurred the federal government to relocate the Miami in 1846. The tribe was divided into two groups, with over 600 of them removed by canal boat to a reservation in Kansas; this band later moved to Ottawa County, Oklahoma. Land purchases made from the Shawnee were alienated during the late 19th century, and the tribe was rendered without a land base by 1930. Despite this condition, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma managed to retain its federal status as a recognized tribe. This has enabled them to receive health care, legal protection, education, and other benefits not available to unrecognized indigenous people.

The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma occupies an elaborate and fairly new tribal headquarters in the city of Miami, OK. The tribe offers an elders meal program, classes and a variety of services through the facility. A traditional longhouse, located five miles north of the city, serves as a site for traditional ceremonies and meetings. The tribe operates a lucrative trucking company and is in the process of a developing a number of other tribal business ventures. Federal grants and contracts also provide income to the tribe.

GOVERNMENT

The Miami Tribal Council is composed of all tribal members over the age of 18. A Business Committee, consisting of a chief, second chief, secretary/treasurer, and two council members, serves as the elected governing body. Members serve three-year terms, with elections occurring at annual meetings of the Miami Council.

The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma adopted a constitution and bylaws on August 16, 1939 in accordance with the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936. The tribe is presently working on a new constitution which will contain provisions for a tribal court.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Approximately 40 acres of tribal land are presently under cultivation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Tribal Development Corporation has a number of projects currently under development and, in some cases, under limited operation. These include two truck stops, a hotel/convention center, a NASCAR race track, expansion of the bingo operation, and the construction of a correctional facility on tribal land.

GAMING

The tribe operates a modest bingo hall which it plans to expand.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government directly employs 18 tribal members, while the Tribal Development Corporation employs approximately 45 tribal members.

SERVICES

The tribe owns Fritz Freight, a trucking company, which employs 30 persons and generates annual revenues of \$6,000,000, making it the tribe's primary business venture. The tribe also owns an insurance company, ERISA Plans, Inc., located in Miami, which administers the duties of third party plans and self-insured groups. The tribally owned Miami Fuel Corporation offers wholesale fuel and associated products.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe holds an annual fish fry on the Friday prior to the 4th of July which invariably draws a large crowd.

TRANSPORTATION

With headquarters in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Fritz Freight, the tribal trucking company, transports gasoline and other fuels throughout the United States. It has proven a highly profitable venture.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 44 passes immediately adjacent to the tribal headquarters, providing easy access to Tulsa and beyond. Commercial air service is available at Miami Municipal Airport, while Tulsa has an international airport less than 100 miles away. Commercial and city bus lines serve the reservation directly, as do all the commercial truck lines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a modern community center with a wide variety of facilities and services. Electricity is provided through a municipal utility contract. Oklahoma Natural Gas provides gas service. The reservation's water and sewer systems are furnished through the city of Miami.

Health care services are provided by the U.S. Public Health Service facility in Miami.

Students attend schools in the Miami Public School system.

Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma

Federal reservation
 Modoc
 Ottawa County, Oklahoma

 Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma
 515 G Street Southeast
 P.O. Box 939
 Miami, OK 74355
 (918) 542-1190
 Fax: 542-5415

Tribal enrollment 200

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Modoc Tribal Complex is located at Miami, OK, in the state's far northeastern corner. Major cities near Miami are Joplin, MO, approximately 27 miles northeast, and Tulsa, OK, approximately 85 miles southwest. The Modoc Tribe is currently working to reestablish a tribal land base, having only been restored to federal recognition in 1978.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Members of the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma are descendants of Modoc warriors and their families who were exiled to the Quapaw Agency in Indian Territory in 1873 from their homeland in what is now southern Oregon and northern California. A small tribe, the Modoc were divided into three groups: the Gumbatwas or "people of the west," the Kokiwas or "people of the far out country," and the Paskanwas or "river people." The Modoc called themselves Mqlaqs which meant "people." Their ancestral home consisted of some 5,000 square miles along the California-Oregon border, encompassing portions of the Cascade Mountains, the alkali flats to the east, and the lava beds to the south. The Modoc were migratory hunters, fishers and gatherers. An influx of non-Indians during the mid-19th century had a dramatic impact on Modoc culture. They readily adopted non-Indian clothing and even took non-Indian names. In 1869, after an uprising against an immigrant wagon train, the Modoc were herded onto the Klamath Reservation in southern Oregon. Abysmal conditions on the reservation spurred the Modoc chief, Captain Jack, to lead his Lost River band off the reservation and back to the Tule Lake area of northern California. Attempts to return them to the reservation spurred the explosive Modoc War. Captain Jack and his band retreated to the lava beds and held off the army until 1873. Following their surrender, the Modoc leaders were hanged, and the survivors were exiled to the Quapaw Agency in Indian Territory. 4,040 acres were purchased for the Modoc in 1874, but they languished in Indian Territory due to a lack of food and clothing. Reservation lands were allotted to the 68 remaining tribal members in 1891. Following allotment, they became successful farmers in northeastern Oklahoma and many of the old customs disappeared. During the 1950s, the Eisenhower Administration terminated federal supervision of the Modoc Tribe. In 1967, the Modoc in Oklahoma banded together to form an unofficial tribal government, and the tribe regained federal recognition in 1978.

Today, tribal members are respected members of their communities; they are involved in ranching, teaching, small business, and other professions. The tribe is working to reestablish a land base, and tribal members strive to preserve their heritage and culture. The old Modoc Cemetery in Ottawa County is still lovingly cared for. In 1980 the Modoc Friends Church, established in 1879, was placed on the National Register of Historic Sites. The Modoc Tribal Complex, completed in 1983, houses the tribal office, archives and library.

GOVERNMENT

The Modoc Tribal Council is composed of all enrolled members over age 18. The Modoc Elected Council, composed of a chief, second chief, secretary/treasurer and two members, serves as the elected governing body for enrolled members. Members of the elected council serve four-year terms, with elections occurring during the annual meeting of the Tribal Council.

The Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma adopted a constitution and bylaws on May 25, 1978, in accordance with the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal headquarters in Miami, OK, are accessible via U.S. 59. Interstate 44 between Tulsa and Joplin, MO, passes just south of Miami. Private air facilities are located in Miami. Commercial air service is available in Tulsa, 85 miles southwest. Major bus lines and package carriers serve Tulsa and Joplin. Commercial railway service is available in Miami.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribal complex serves as a community center for tribal members. Hospital service is available in Miami. Children attend public schools in Ottawa County, OK.

Osage Reservation

Federal reservation
 Osage
 Osage County, Oklahoma

Osage Tribe
 Tribal Administration Building
 Osage Agency Campus
 Pawhuska, OK 74056
 (918)287-2495
 Fax: 287-2257

Total area	1,470, 559 acres
Total labor force	2,239
High school graduate or higher	77.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	09.6%
Unemployment rate	10.2%
Per capita income	\$7,236
Population	41,394
Tribal enrollment	12,000

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Osage Reservation is located in north-central Oklahoma, spanning nearly 1.5 million acres, virtually the entire area of Osage County. It lies directly northwest of Tulsa and is bounded on the north by the Kansas border. The land varies from wooded hills in the east to open plains and grasslands in the north and west. Much of the land is allotted into various ownership patterns. In addition,

the tribe has approximately 164,000 acres of restricted surface land in the county, and smaller amounts of restricted land outside the county, as well as in other states. Gray Horse, Pawhuska, and Hominy are the three Osage Indian villages on the reservation.

The original Osage Reservation was established in 1825 in the extreme southern portion of what would become Kansas. In 1871, the tribe purchased from the Cherokees the site for their new reservation, which is its location today.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Part of the Siouan linguistic family, the Osage apparently migrated from the banks of the Ohio River to present-day Missouri hundreds of years ago. European culture first made contact with the Osage in 1673 in their villages along the Osage River. After their first reservation settlement in 1825, the Osage resettled in their present site in 1871 after purchasing the land from the Cherokees. Their population that year was counted at nearly 4,000. By 1906, however, smallpox epidemics and intermarriage with non-Indians had reduced the count to 2,229, about half of these being of mixed-ethnicity. In 1896 oil was discovered on the reservation, and the U.S. secretary of the interior granted a single drilling company the leasing rights to all oil and natural gas development on the eastern half of the reservation for a ten-year period. The tribe received little in the way of royalties from this arrangement until the 1920s. Unable to persuade the Osage tribe to accept allotment of the more than 1.5 million-acre Osage Reservation, the U.S. Congress authorized combining the Indian and Oklahoma Territories and admitted the State of Oklahoma into the Union in 1907, on the condition that the Osage Reservation constitute an entire county. Consequently, Osage County alone among the 77 counties of Oklahoma shares virtually the same boundaries as the 19th century reservation. Likewise, the Osage Reservation shares its borders with present-day Osage County.

Unable to persuade either the traditional leaders or the constitutional government of the Osage Nation to accept partition of the reservation, Congress enacted legislation in 1906 mandating allotment of the surface of the Osage Reservation, but allowing the Osage to retain undivided ownership of the reservation. Today fewer than 250,000 acres of the reservation surface remain in restricted Indian ownership, but the tribe retains all mineral rights to the 1.5 million-acre reservation. The tribe's relative wealth resulting from these rights has allowed for a maintenance of the traditional ways, with large numbers of people still attending the I'N-Lon-Shka dances every June, as well as peyote meetings and classes in the Osage language and native crafts. Other than mineral rights, the tribal economy is based largely on ranching, farming, and the service industry, along with significant employment by the tribal agency and in bingo gaming.

GOVERNMENT

The Osage Tribe has a constitutional government, with an elected president and vice-president and the eight-member

Osage National Council. In addition, the Chief Judge of the Osage Supreme Court is elected by the membership of the Osage Nation. The mineral rights to the reservation are administered by a principal chief, an assistant principal chief, and an eight-member Osage Tribal Council elected by only those tribal members who have a presently vested interest in the mineral revenues of the reservation. Officers of the Osage National Council serve staggered four-year terms, and elections to the Minerals Council are held at large every four years.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

While the region's relatively shallow soil layer discourages most agriculture, the native Prairie Bluestem grasses constitute an ideal food for the vast herds of cattle on the reservation. Approximately 150,000 head of cattle graze on Osage lands each year, providing tribal income and employment second only to the oil and gas industry.

GAMING

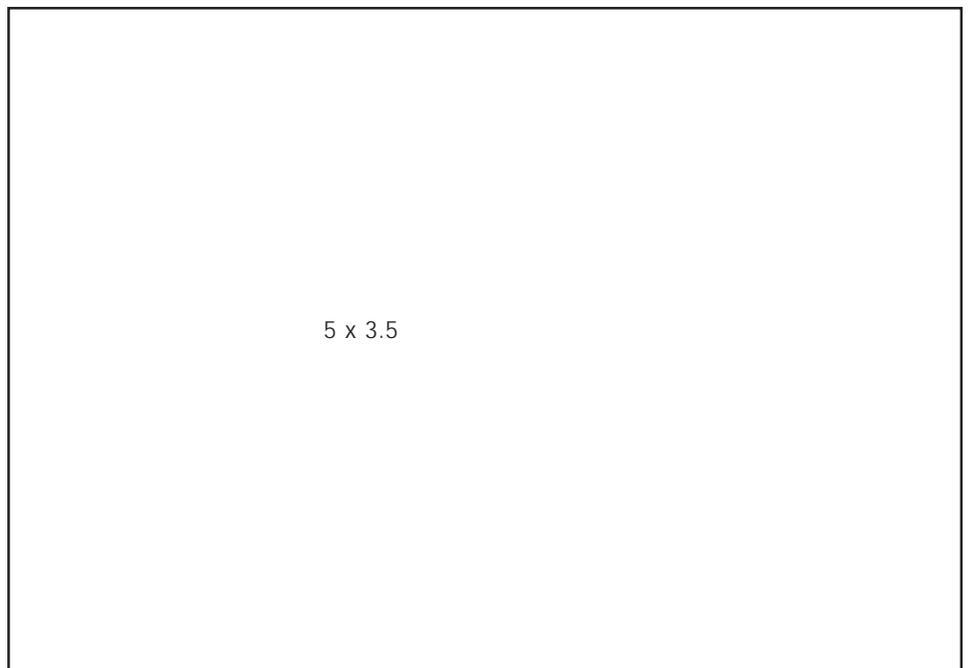
The Osage Tribe of Oklahoma Bingo, located in Pawhuska, currently employs a significant number of tribe members and generates increasing revenue.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe has long held an industrial park building in Hominy, Oklahoma, which is currently leased by the Southwest Corset Company. This business will employ about 300 people when fully operational.

MINING

Though the second oil boom of the early 1980s has dropped off considerably, oil and gas development, royalties, and tangential business activities still represent the single largest source of revenue for the tribe and Osage County as a whole. Leases and royalties from oil and gas currently generate \$50-75 million annually. The BIA's Osage Agency serves as trustee for the large oil and gas operations of the Osage Nation of Oklahoma. In fact, the majority of the Agency's 60-plus staff are employed in the Minerals Branch. The Osage Tribe is the only tribe in the United States whose mineral



5 x 3.5

Oil Fields in Osage County

operations are entirely the responsibility of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SERVICES

Given the fully allotted nature of the Osage Reservation, there are myriad wholesale and retail services within the site of the reservation, owned by both tribal members and non-members. Osage County towns such as Hominy and Pawhuska offer a full range of services.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Though not a major tourist destination, Osage County has some large, beautiful lakes and a number of historic sites. Hominy City Lake is popular with fishermen, boaters and campers, and features a handicapped fishing pier, picnic areas, a playground and softball field. The Osage Tribal Museum, located in Pawhuska, features a permanent exhibit detailing Osage history and culture and revolving exhibits of contemporary Osage art. Classes are offered in Osage culture, art and language. Additionally, the traditional Osage I'N-Lon-Shka Dances held each year in June attract increasing numbers of culturally sensitive visitors to the region, both from the United States and abroad.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Major highways serving the reservation include U.S. Highway 60, State Highways 10, 11, and 20 running east-west, and State Highways 99, 97, and 18 running north-south. Additionally, many county roads run throughout the reservation. The nearest major airport is in Tulsa, five miles from the southeastern border of the reservation and 55 miles from Tribal Headquarters at Pawhuska. Air service is also available in Hominy. Tulsa also offers commercial trucking, rail, and bus service. Buslines serve several other communities in Osage County as well.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Numerous community facilities are available on the reservation, including libraries and a senior citizen center. Hominy offers ambulance service, home health service, a medical clinic, physical therapy services and an optometrist. Hospital and emergency room service are available in Cleveland, 10 miles from Hominy.

Otoe-Missouria Reservation

Federal reservation
Otoe-Missouria
Noble County, Oklahoma

Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians
Route 1, Box 62
Red Rock, Oklahoma 74651
(405) 723-4466
Fax: 723-4273

Total area	20,576.23 acres
Federal trust	2,497 acres
Tribally owned	2,497 acres
Individually owned	18,079.21 acres
Total labor force (Otoe-Missouria Tribe)	600
Unemployment	47%
Tribal enrollment (Tribe, 1995)	930

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Otoe-Missouria Reservation is located on the plains of north-central Oklahoma, just south of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River. Otoe-Missouria Tribal Jurisdiction Lands include some 20,576.23 acres of non-contiguous trust and non-trust properties within Noble County, Oklahoma. The town of Red Rock, Oklahoma serves as the tribal headquarters. The Otoe-Missouria Reservation is accessible via east-west running State Highway 15 which intersects Red Rock; the reservation is also serviced by north-south running U.S. Highway 177. Incorporated Oklahoma towns near the reservation include Red Rock, Ceres, Perry, and Marland. Major Oklahoma cities near the reservation include Ponca City (16 miles north), Stillwater (27 miles south), Tulsa (100 miles east), and Oklahoma City (100 miles southwest). In 1881, the federal government established a reservation for the Otoe and Missouria Tribes within the Cherokee Outlet in Indian Territory. By 1883, most tribal members were relocated to the area of the present-day reservation. The entire reservation was allotted to tribal members in 1904. Today, tribal trust and allotted lands are interspersed with some 61,920 non-Indian parcels within the reservation's boundaries.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Otoe are a Siouan-speaking people whose ancestors roamed the shores of the Great Lakes during prehistoric times. The name "Otoe" is from the Siouan term "wat-ota" meaning "lechers." Euro-American settlers designated one band as "Missouria" (Big Muddy) because they dwelt along the Missouri River. Both groups, along with the Iowa, are from the Chiwere group of the Siouan linguistic family. The early Otoe practiced a subsistence pattern of hunting, fishing, and some horticulture. However, a prehistoric migration in search of buffalo sent the tribe onto the central plains. A quarrel between two chiefs split the Otoe into two bands; those moving upstream along the Missouri River became the Otoe; those remaining downstream near the mouth of the Platte River were later referred to as Missouria. The two bands reunited in 1829. When Euro-American settlers arrived during the middle 19th century, the Otoe and Missouria occupied much of the territory near the intersection of the Platte and Missouri Rivers. Beginning in 1830, the Otoe and Missouria signed a series of treaties which ceded most of their land in the area of present-day eastern Nebraska to the United States. A treaty signed in 1854 ceded all tribal lands along the Missouri and Platte Rivers to the United States and created a ten-square-mile reservation along the Big Blue River near the present Kansas-Nebraska line. In 1881, the federal government relocated the Otoe and Missouria to another reservation located in the Cherokee Outlet in Indian Territory—present-day Noble and Pawnee counties, Oklahoma. Thereafter, both bands were officially classed as one tribe. In 1904, the entire reservation was allotted to tribal members, much of the land passing into non-Indian ownership soon after. Today, the Otoe-Missouria tribe looks to expand economic opportunities for enrolled members. The tribe derives most of its revenues through the leasing of tribal lands for agricultural production and oil wells. The tribe also operates a small gaming enterprise. Tribal elders still speak the Otoe-Missouria language, and the tribe holds an annual pow wow every July to celebrate its rich history.

GOVERNMENT

The Otoe-Missouria Reservation is governed by a tribal council. Tribal government is divided into numerous sectors including a Tribal Court, Tribal Tax Commission, Tribal Bingo Commission, Tribal Law Enforcement, Tribal Education Services, Tribal Social Services, Tribal Financial Services, Tribal Planner Services, Tribal Asset Management Services, and Tribal Health Services.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe harvests wheat, milo, and cotton on approximately half of tribal jurisdictional lands.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe operates a water treatment plant which is due for expansion into a rural water district facility.

FORESTRY

Approximately 10,000 acres of tribal lands are forest with species of cottonwood, elm, and pecan. These forests are not currently harvested on a commercial basis.

GAMING

The tribe operates a once-a-month bingo operation (Class II). 50 persons are employed during bingo sessions: 40 percent tribal, 30 percent Indian non-tribal, 30 percent non-Indian. There are currently no plans for expansion of gaming activities.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Tribal operations employ 32 persons full-time. Tribal enterprises employ approximately 202 persons on a temporary basis.

MINING

There is small-scale oil and gas drilling on tribal lands.

SERVICES

The tribe currently operates three smoke shops through lease agreements with tribal members on trust properties. A Deli Mart, leased independently, sells food and fuel.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe holds an annual pow wow every July. Recreational areas near the Otoe-Missouria Reservation include Sooner Lake and Lake McMurtry. Other nearby attractions include the Cherokee Strip Museum in Perry (12 miles south), the Pioneer Woman Museum in Ponca City (14 miles north), and the National Wrestling Hall of Fame in Stillwater (29 miles southeast).

TRANSPORTATION

The tribe operates two school buses for transporting Head Start children and one van for transporting the sick and elderly to the health clinic.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Otoe-Missouria Reservation is immediately accessible via east-west running State Highway 15 and north-south running U.S. Highway 177. Interstate 35 also passes 15 miles to the west of the reservation. Private air facilities are located at Ponca City, Stillwater, and Perry; commercial air service is available at Stillwater and at major international airports in Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Wichita, Kansas (104 miles northwest). Many trucking lines service the reservation area through Ponca City; these include ANR Freight Systems, American Freight System, Bailey's Express and Triangle Express. Express delivery services, including UPS and Federal Express, are also available in Ponca City. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway provides commercial railway service to the reservation area. Greyhound Buslines terminals are located in Stillwater and Ponca City. The tribe has water rights to 200 acre-feet of storage at the Kaw Reservoir in Ponca City.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A tribal community center is located in Red Rock. The tribal area is served by two electricity cooperatives and Oklahoma Gas & Electric. No natural gas service is available. Water service is

provided to the tribal area by Bressie Water, Inc.. The 50-unit Housing Authority operates a two-cell lagoon for tribal sewer services. Other individual home sites utilize septic tanks. Telephone service is provided by Southwestern Bell.

The Indian Health Service operates a clinic in White Eagle (eight miles northeast). Hospitals are located in Ponca City, Stillwater, and Perry.

The tribe operates a Head Start program for preschoolers. Other tribal youth attend public schools in the Red Rock School District. Several colleges and post-secondary institutions are located near the Otoe-Missouria Reservation; these include Oklahoma State University (Stillwater), Northern Oklahoma College (Tonkawa), and Vocational/Technical colleges in Stillwater and Ponca City.

Ottawa Tribe

Federal reservation	
Ottawa	
Ottawa County, Oklahoma	
Ottawa Tribe	
P.O. Box 110	
Miami, OK 74355	
(918) 530-1536	
Fax: 542-3214	
Total area	40.28 acres
Tribally owned	40.28 acres
Total labor force	163
Unemployment rate	15%
Total reservation population	377
Tribal enrollment	1,600

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Ottawa tribal headquarters are located at Miami, OK, in the state's far northeastern corner. Part of the tribal area lies within the Ozark Mountain Geologic Province. The region is drained by the Grand, Verdigris and Caney Rivers. Major cities near Miami are Joplin, MO, approximately 27 miles northeast, and Tulsa, OK, approximately 85 miles southwest. The Ottawa Tribe is currently working to reestablish a tribal land base, having only been restored to federal recognition in 1978.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma is descended from the Algonquian-speaking Ottawa people of the northeastern woodlands. The Ottawa Nation consisted of five clans: the Otter, the Fork People, the Bear, Grey Squirrel and the Fish. The Ottawa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma descended from the Otter and Fork People Clans. The Ottawa were noted wanderers who traveled great distances to hunt, trade and make war. They practiced some horticulture but were best known as far-ranging inter-tribal middlemen who traded in tobacco, cornmeal, herbs, furs and skins. Indeed, the name Ottawa itself meant "to trade." Recorded history of the Ottawa dates from 1615 when an Ottawa trading party was located by the French explorer, Champlain, near the mouth of Georgian Bay on the Atlantic coast of Canada. The Ottawas relocated to the Great Lakes region during the mid-17th century. The tribe signed treaties with the British and French during their periods of occupation. However, they allied primarily with the French. In 1763, the Ottawa war chief

Pontiac led an abortive, pan-tribal siege on the English post at Detroit. Pontiac signed a peace treaty with the English in 1766, but his subsequent murder fueled an Ottawa uprising against the Illinois tribes. The United States Government removed the tribe to Kansas and Indian Territory in 1832 to make way for white settlers pouring into Michigan. In 1868, the federal government established a 14,863-acre reservation for the Ottawa in present-day Ottawa County, OK. The Ottawa Reservation was allotted to tribal members in 1892, and remaining lands were opened to white settlement in 1908. Though they lost most of their land, the Ottawa continued to farm and raise livestock in Ottawa County. The tribe reorganized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act in 1938, but federal recognition was terminated in 1955. On May 15, 1978 the Ottawa were reinstated as a federally recognized tribe. Today, the tribe is working to rebuild its land base, while providing economic opportunity for its members and preserving Ottawa culture and heritage.

GOVERNMENT

The Ottawa Council is composed of all enrolled members over age 18. The Business Committee, composed of a chief, second chief, secretary/treasurer and two councilmen, serves as the elected governing body for enrolled members. Members of the Business Committee serve three-year terms, with elections occurring during the annual meeting of the Ottawa Council. The tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws on June 26, 1936, in accordance with the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936.

ECONOMY

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Ottawa Tribe holds the annual Ottawa Celebration and Pow Wow over Labor Day weekend. The tribe also belongs to the Inter-Tribal Council of Miami, which holds some multi-tribal events and operates a gift shop at council headquarters in Miami.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal headquarters in Miami, OK, are accessible via U.S. 59. Interstate 44 between Tulsa and Joplin, MO, passes just south of Miami. Private air facilities are located in Miami. Commercial air service is available in Tulsa, 85 miles southwest. Major bus lines and package carriers serve Tulsa and Joplin. Commercial rail service is available in Miami.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Inter-Tribal Council of Miami operates a community center for tribal members. Individual tribal members receive electric, gas, water and sewer services from regional providers. Hospital service is available in Miami. Children attend public schools in Ottawa County, OK.

Pawnee Tribe

Federal reservation
Pawnee
Pawnee County, Oklahoma

Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 470
Pawnee, OK 74058
(918) 762-3621
Fax: 762-2389

Tribally owned	650 acres
Federal trust	19,934 acres
Allotted	18,385 acres

Total labor force	647
High school graduate or higher	73.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.9%
Unemployment rate	12.1%
Per capita income	\$6,335

Reservation population	15,413
Tribal Enrollment	2,500

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Pawnee Tribal lands consists of approximately 20,000 acres of tribally owned and allotted lands. It is located in north-central Oklahoma, about 50 miles northwest of Tulsa and 90 miles northeast of Oklahoma City. The vast majority of this acreage is allotted and forms a checkerboard pattern; tribal community land consists mainly of the Pawnee Tribal Reserve, which contains approximately 650 acres. The Pawnee were relocated to Oklahoma from Nebraska in 1876. This 203,000-acre reservation was allotted in 1893. The remaining 171,000 acres were then opened to non-Indian sale and settlement.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Pawnee descend from the Caddoan linguistic family. Prior to 1770, the tribe remained in its aboriginal homeland of the Arkansas River region, obtaining weapons and supplies from French traders. As French trade abated, the Pawnee migrated northward into what is present-day Nebraska, settling near the Platte, Loup, and Republican Rivers. From its new location, the tribe gained new outlets for trade, as well as excellent buffalo hunting south of the Platte River.

In a series of treaties between 1833 and 1857, the Pawnee agreed to cede all of their traditional lands to the U.S. except for a reservation 30 miles long by 15 miles wide along both banks of the Loup River, centered around the community which is now Fullerton, Nebraska. In 1876, however, the tribe was forced to surrender this tract too, as they were then relocated en masse to a new reservation in Indian Territory (Oklahoma). In 1893, with pressures growing for Oklahoma statehood, this new 200,000-plus acre reservation was allotted to 820 tribal members, with the remaining 171,000 acres being opened to outside purchase and settlement.

All that remains of the community-held tribal lands is a reserve of a few hundred acres on the site of the old Pawnee Indian School which contains the tribal offices, the ceremonial roundhouse, the community building, a recreation building, and campgrounds.

In 1966, the Indian Claims Commission awarded the tribe over \$7 million for aboriginal lands in Kansas and Nebraska ceded to the U.S. during the last century. And during the 1970's, the Pawnees

regained certain tribal lands that the city of Pawnee had once given the U.S. government. The tribe maintains certain aspects of its traditional culture, though use of the language is on the wane. Tribal spiritual life currently spans the spectrum from the Native American Church to fundamentalist Christianity.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936 and is governed by two eight-member governing bodies: the Business Council and the chiefs or Nasharo Council. The chiefs are chosen by their bands, while members of the business council are elected at large. Business council officers include a president, vice-president, and secretary/treasurer. The tribal government works to protect members' rights, promote economic development, and serve as an intermediary with the U.S. government. The tribal constitution and bylaws have been amended from time to time to meet changing conditions.

The tribe's primary source of revenues today is government grants and contracts, along with a modest amount of tribal trust lands which are leased for agricultural use and oil and gas exploration.

ECONOMY

Individual Pawnees support themselves as farmers, housepainters, silversmiths, beadworkers, and members of the armed services, among other pursuits.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

A modest amount of tribal lands are presently leased for agricultural purposes to outside interests. Some of these leases are supervised by the BIA.

GAMING

The Tribal Bingo Hall has been leased to an outside firm. It is currently under renovation and is expected to reopen sometime during the spring of 1995. It is expected to employ approximately 25 people.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The Pawnee Tribal Government employs approximately 65 persons through its various branches; these include the Executive branch, Education, Health and Community Services, Law Enforcement, the Indian Health Service, and others. Otherwise, the BIA employs about 25 tribe members, while the U.S. Public Health Service stands as a major employer within the Tribal Jurisdiction Area.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe owns and operates an industrial park on the Pawnee Tribal Reserve. The park is not utilized at the present time, however. The tribe recently entered into an agreement with a firm to build an ethanol plant, which is expected to employ about 75 people upon its completion. The park features easy access to both the railroad and the Cimarron Turnpike.

SERVICES

The tribe owns a smokeshop on the reserve. This facility is presently leased to an individual who pays the tribe a monthly revenue fee, as well as tribal taxes. The facility includes a gas station, convenience store, and tribal arts and crafts, in addition to tobacco products.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Ceremonial events open to the public include the Annual Pawnee Tribal Homecoming Powwow and Celebration which occurs on or about the 4th of July, and the Pawnee Indian Christmas Day Dance. Moreover, the Pawnee Agency is an historic site consisting of a

number of buildings constructed of sandstone block prior to 1900. Several of these are listed on the National Register of Historic Landmarks.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road access to the Pawnee Jurisdictional Area is provided by U.S. Highway 64 which serves the community of Pawnee directly, as well as the Cimarron Turnpike which passes seven miles south of Pawnee. Commercial air service is available in Tulsa (60 miles southeast of Pawnee) and Oklahoma City (90 miles southwest). Commercial truck lines serve the community directly, while a railroad crosses through the Pawnee Tribal Reserve.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is provided the tribal community through the regional utility contracted with by the city of Pawnee, while the Pawnee municipal water and sewage systems furnish those services to the tribe. Oklahoma Natural Gas Company provides gas service. Southwestern Bell provides local telephone service. Tribal health care services are supplied through the U.S. Public Health Service Clinic. The tribe maintains a community building at the site of the old Pawnee Indian School. Students may attend area public schools.

Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma

Federal reservation
Peoria
Ottawa County, Oklahoma

Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1527
Miami, OK 74355
(918) 540-2535
Fax: 540-2538

Total area	38.79 acres
Tribally owned	38.79 acres
Total labor force (BIA 1993)	225
Unemployment rate	15%
Total reservation population (BIA 1993)	1,181
Tribal enrollment	2,200

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Peoria Tribe is located in far northeastern Oklahoma in Ottawa County. The region is characterized by flat prairies which meet the Ozark Mountain Geologic Province to the east. Tribal headquarters are located in Miami, OK, approximately 90 miles northeast of Tulsa via Interstate 44. Joplin, Missouri is approximately 20 miles northeast of Miami.

The Peoria Tribe owns 38.79 acres of non-federal trust land. The Peoria migrated to the Quapaw Reservation in present Ottawa County in 1857. The Quapaw Reservation was subsequently allotted during the late 19th century.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Algonquian-speaking Peoria were members of the Illinois Confederacy in the Old Northwest. The French explorer, Marquette, on his 1673 expedition down the Mississippi River, found the Peoria living near present-day Peoria, Illinois. The name Peoria derives from the French form of the personal name Piwarea meaning "he

comes carrying a pack on his back.” During the 18th century, the Peoria traded extensively with French outfits moving up and down the Mississippi River. During the early 19th century, the Peoria were among the many tribes of the Ohio Valley and Old Northwest displaced by the onslaught of white settlers pouring over the Appalachians. In 1832, the Peoria, together with a remnant of the Kaskaskia (another tribe of the Illinois Confederacy), emigrated to a new reservation on the Osage River in Kansas. The two tribes were joined by two bands of the Miami, the Wea and Piankshaw, in 1854. In 1857, these united tribes moved to the Quapaw Reservation in present-day Ottawa County, Oklahoma; this reservation was allotted during the late 19th century. The Peoria Tribe organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936, adopting a constitution in 1939; a second constitution was ratified in 1981. Today, the Peoria Tribe belongs to the Inter-Tribal Council of Miami.

GOVERNMENT

A Business Committee, consisting of a chief, second chief, secretary/treasurer, and two councilmen, serves as the elected governing body; all are elected for staggered four-year terms. Regular meetings of the Business Committee are held monthly.

The Peoria Tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936. Tribal government functions in accordance with a constitution approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1980 and ratified in 1981, superseding the original constitution of 1939.

ECONOMY

SERVICES

The Inter-Tribal Council of Miami operates a gift shop at council headquarters in Miami.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Inter-Tribal Council of Miami organizes a number of multi-tribal events.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal headquarters are accessible via U.S. 69 and Interstate 44 which connects with Joplin, MO (approximately 20 miles to the northeast) and Tulsa, 90 miles southwest. Private and commercial air service is available at Miami Municipal Airport. Tulsa International Airport is less than 100 miles away. Commercial and city buses serve Miami, as do all major trucking lines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A U.S. Public Health Service facility is located in Miami, as are private hospitals.

Tribal children attend Ottawa County Public Schools.

Ponca Reservation

Federal reservation
Ponca Tribe
Kay County, Oklahoma

Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
Box 2, White Eagle
Ponca City, OK 74601
(405) 762-8104
Fax: 762-7436

Total area	14,878.92 acres
Federal trust	1,748.55 acres
Tribally owned	1,748.55 acres
Allotted	13,120.37 acres
Total labor force (BIA/AA)	1,394
Unemployment rate (HUD)	29.19%
Total reservation population (BIA/AA)	1,678
Tribal enrollment (BIA/AA)	2,581

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Ponca tribal trust lands are located in Kay County in north-central Oklahoma. Tribal headquarters are located at White Eagle, five miles south of Ponca City along U.S. 177. Towns near the reservation include Marland, Tonkawa, and Red Rock. Major Oklahoma cities near the reservation include Ponca City (five miles north), Oklahoma City (approximately 100 miles south), and Tulsa (approximately 92 miles southeast).

Ponca tribal lands include 1,748.55 acres of trust land and 13,120.37 acres of individual allotments. The Ponca Reservation was established by Executive Order in 1877.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Ponca are a Siouan-speaking people who once hunted and farmed in the prairie country of the lower Missouri River Basin in present-day eastern Nebraska. They are related culturally and linguistically to the Osage, Missouri, Kansas, Otoe, Omaha and Iowa peoples. Inhabiting a cultural convergence zone, the Ponca exhibited the hunting traits of the plains tribes farther west, but, like tribes farther east and south, practiced horticulture and made pottery.

French trappers exploring the Missouri River and its tributaries made first contact with the Ponca during the 18th century. However, it was not until the mid-19th century that European incursion into Ponca territory threatened the tribe's way of life. An influx of Euro-American settlers into the Missouri River Valley eventually spurred the United States Government to demand the relocation of the Ponca. In 1877, the Indian Commissioner instructed the Ponca to remove to Indian Territory. Under the leadership of Chief Standing Bear, the Ponca complied. However, they suffered in Indian Territory due to the difference in climate, as well as a lack of provisions. By the end of 1878, 158 of the 730 Ponca tribe members had died from pneumonia and malaria. In January 1879, Standing Bear resolved to return to the tribal homeland after his own son died. For ten weeks, he led a small band northward through the harsh plains winter. Upon arrival in Nebraska, Standing Bear and his followers were arrested by General George Crook. An outpouring of public support for Standing Bear and his people culminated in a federal court decision which ruled in favor of the Ponca, allowing them to return to Nebraska.

A portion of the tribe, however, remained in Indian Territory, and most of their lands were eventually allotted to individual tribal members. These tribal members incorporated as the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma on September 20, 1950 under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act. Today, the Ponca Tribe looks to improve the well-being of its members through the investment of gaming revenues and federal grants in social service programs. The tribe plans to renovate the Cultural Center in order to provide for these expanded services.

GOVERNMENT

A Tribal Business Committee serves as the principal governing body; it is composed of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary/ treasurer, and four members. Committee members are elected annually on the third Saturday in December. Annual tribal meetings are held on the third Saturday in November.

The Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma adopted a constitution and bylaws on September 20, 1950 in accordance with the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act.

ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe plans to renovate the existing cultural center at White Rock, as well as to improve on-reservation housing.

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma Bingo, located five miles south of Ponca City on U.S. 177. The facility employs 51 persons and represents the tribe’s major source of income.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe holds an annual pow wow every August; the festival features dancing, a parade, and arts and crafts.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Ponca Tribal Trust Lands and Tribal Headquarters at White Eagle are located five miles south of Ponca City along north-south running U.S. 177. Interstate 35 (north-south) passes approximately 15 miles west of tribal lands. Commercial and private air facilities are located in Ponca City, Oklahoma City (100 miles south) and Tulsa (92 miles southeast). Greyhound buslines, trucking lines and express package carriers serve Ponca City directly.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a cultural center in White Rock. Planned renovation of the facility will accommodate expanded social service and recreational programs for tribal members. There are approximately 62 tribal housing units located on the reservation; all are served by the Ponca Tribal Housing Authority. Hospital and health care services are available in Ponca City, five miles north of the reservation. Tribal youth attend schools in the Ponca City School District.

Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma

Federal reservation
 Quapaw
 Ottawa County, Oklahoma

Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
 P.O. Box 765
 Quapaw, OK 74363
 (918) 542-1853
 Fax: 542-4694

Total area	12,599 acres
Tribally owned	624 acres
Affiliated	57,000 acre
Population	1,340
Tribal enrollment	2,510

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

In treaties signed in 1818, 1824, and 1833, the Quapaw ceded their ancestral homelands in Arkansas to the U.S. and agreed to removal to Indian Territory in what is now extreme northeastern Oklahoma. In 1893, the tribal leadership had taken the action of allotting its own reserve, in 240 acre parcels, to the 230 enrolled members of the tribe. This action was ratified by Congress in 1895. Though only 624 acres of land are tribally owned; another 57,000 acres remain in the hands of tribal members through allotment.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Quapaw (meaning “downstream people”) are a southwestern Siouan tribe. Their ancestral homelands are near the confluence of the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers in present-day Arkansas. When first encountered by Europeans in the 1670s, approximately 15 to 20 thousand Quapaw lived in villages in this region. Through a series of treaties in the early 1800s, the tribe first ceded most of its ancestral territory to the U.S. Government, then, in keeping with its peaceable reputation, acquiesced to relocation to the northeastern corner of present-day Oklahoma. Under the Allotment Act of 1887, the Quapaw objected to federal plans to allot each tribal member only 80 acres; instead, in 1893, they established their own program and allotted 240 acres to each enrolled tribal member. The discovery of rich zinc and lead deposits in 1905 on some of these allotted lands influenced the course of Quapaw history through the 1930s. Initially, the federal government allowed mining businesses to carry on with their usual policy of defrauding the Indians. In 1908, however, the government began taking its stewardship responsibilities seriously, a change which resulted in benefits to the Quapaw in the form of higher royalties, bonus payments, and protection from local, state, and federal taxes. While federal intervention helped the tribe considerably, it also had its downside in the curtailment of personal freedoms: numerous Quapaw found that they no longer held direct control over their land leases and the revenue derived from them. Leasees now paid royalties directly to the Indian agency, which were then distributed to the beneficiaries only after a cumbersome application process. Perhaps due to this kind of experience, the tribe rejected the 1934 IRA and in 1936 refused to organize under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act. The tribal leadership filed a major land claim case in 1946, which the federal government finally settled for about one million dollars in 1954. In 1956 the tribe replaced its traditional leadership with a new, elected Business Committee. The monetary award and new tribal government granted the tribe the confidence to fight off termination attempts during the 1950s and to begin a process of economic development that continues today. The present tribal economy relies significantly upon the tourist and service industries, featuring a nationally renowned pow wow and a high-stakes bingo enterprise, among other ventures. The pow wow notwithstanding, traditional

culture has atrophied among the tribe in recent years. Only a handful of members now speak the native language, and the once-avid practice of the Peyote Religion has greatly diminished.

GOVERNMENT

The Quapaw Tribe is not organized under the 1934 IRA. On August 19, 1956, the Quapaw Tribal Council adopted the present Governing Resolution establishing its present form of government. This government is administered by a Business Committee, popularly elected by all voting-age tribal members and consisting of a chairperson and six committee members.

ECONOMY

FORESTRY

Tribally affiliated lands contain rather minor, localized forests, consisting primarily of oak and walnut trees. At present, these are not considered a commercially viable resource.

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates the High-Stakes Bingo Hall, a venture which results in considerable tribal income, as well as the employment of 35 persons.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Aside from tribally owned businesses, the tribal government employs 14 members in administrative and service capacities.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe maintains the 82-acre Spurto Industrial Park, featuring full utility and road service. A rail spur serves the park directly.

SERVICES

The tribe operates a bingo parlor and a convenience store/gas station.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The bingo parlor and the annual pow wow during the first week in July serve as the primary tourist attractions on tribal lands. The pow wow is nationally acclaimed, drawing visitors from across the country and serving as a major cultural event for northeastern Oklahoma.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The town of Quapaw is directly accessible by U.S. Highway 69. Interstate 44—the Will Rogers Parkway—passes within a few miles of Quapaw (providing access to Tulsa), as does U.S. Highway 60. While Quapaw has a 4,600-foot airstrip, commuter air service is available in Joplin, Missouri, 30 miles away, with Tulsa’s International Airport about 85 miles to the southeast. Commercial buslines serve Quapaw and Miami, as do several commercial freight and trucking companies. The Burlington Northern Railroad serves the area, providing direct service to the tribally owned industrial park through a spur. A 75-mile long canal provides water transport to the region.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe has a modern community center just southeast of Quapaw in Miami. Electric power is provided by Northeast Oklahoma Regional Electric Company. Natural gas is supplied by the Gas Service Company. Water is furnished through a 240,000 gallon storage facility, fed by a 1,200-foot-deep well. The Spurto Industrial Park is the site of two sewage treatment lagoons. Health care is provided through the local Indian Health Clinic and the Baptist Regional Hospital in Miami. Students primarily attend local public schools.

Sac and Fox Reservation

Federal reservation
 Sac and Fox
 Lincoln, Payne, and Pottawatomie counties, Oklahoma

Sac and Fox Nation
 Rt. 2, Box 246
 Stroud, OK 74079
 (918) 968-3526
 Fax: 968-3887

Total area	15,971 acres
Tribally owned	1010 acres
Allotted	14,961 acres
Total labor force (BIA/AA)	964
High school graduate or higher	65.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	08.5%
Unemployment rate	22.5%
Per capita income	\$6,204
Total reservation population (BIA/AA)	876
Tribal enrollment (BIA/AA)	1,586

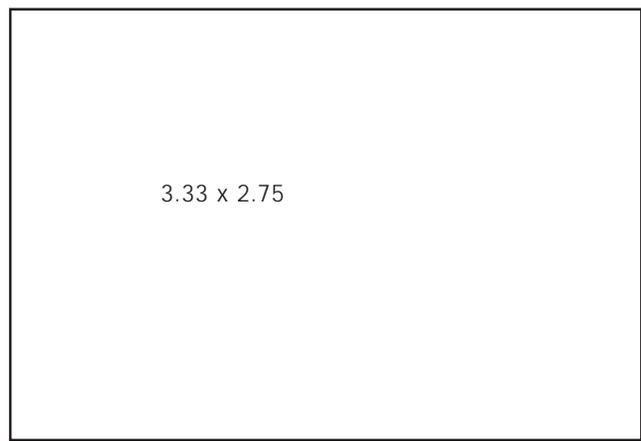
LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Sac and Fox tribal lands are dispersed throughout Lincoln, Payne, and Pottawatomie counties in the rolling hill country of north-central Oklahoma. The tribal headquarters and the largest concentration of tribally owned trust land are located six miles south of Stroud, OK, along State Highway 99. The reservation lies approximately halfway between Oklahoma City and Tulsa via Interstate 44.

In 1867, the Sac and Fox Tribes purchased 479,668 acres of land for a reservation in Indian Territory. This land was allotted and opened for white homesteading in 1891. The tribe is active today in rebuilding its former land base. Trust lands include 14,961 acres of individual allotments and over 1,000 acres owned by the tribe.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Members of the Sac and Fox Tribe are descendants of the Sauk and Fox, two Algonquian-speaking peoples of the Great Lakes region. The name “Sauk” is derived from the tribe’s own name “Osa’kiwug,” meaning “people of the yellow earth.” The Fox people called themselves “Meshkwa kihug,” meaning “red earth people.” The two tribes were independent, though closely related in culture and language. Both tribes were semi-sedentary village



Sac and Fox Community Library and Archives

dwellers who subsisted primarily upon hunting and fishing. Pressure from the French and other tribes during the late 17th century forced the Sac and Fox into an alliance. Pushed west, the tribes settled in present-day Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, mainly along the Mississippi River. During the American Revolution, some Sac and Fox allied with the British. When the Missouri band ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi to the United States in 1832, Sauk war chief Black Hawk rebelled. The short, bloody Black Hawk War ended with the massacre of Black Hawk's people at Bad Axe, Wisconsin by regular troops and militia on August 3, 1832. The tribe bought a reservation in Kansas in 1842; in 1867, they exchanged this land for a larger reservation in Indian Territory. In 1885, they established the Sac and Fox Nation, with a court system and centralized government. In 1891, the reservation was opened for allotment.

The Sac and Fox Tribe retains its trademark strong government, having reestablished the first complete tribal court system in Oklahoma. Tribal government provides a host of services to members, including education, health care, social services, and law enforcement. The Business Committee maintains a progressive outlook in attempting to stimulate economic development on the reservation—the tribe recently acquired a 25,000-square-foot industrial complex facility, for instance. Culturally speaking, a language program is offered for tribal members, while the tribe also maintains a museum commemorating Sac and Fox history and the contributions of such famous tribal members as Olympic champion Jim Thorpe.

GOVERNMENT

The Business Committee, composed of a principal chief, second chief, secretary, treasurer and at-large member, serves as the elected governing body for enrolled members. The Business Committee is empowered to transact business on behalf of the tribe. Committee members are elected to two-year terms, with elections occurring in odd-numbered years. The Sac and Fox Court, established in 1885, maintains jurisdiction over the reservation in civil and criminal cases.

The tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws on August 23, 1980, in accordance with the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Individual tribal members lease land for farming and grazing purposes.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Sac and Fox Industrial Development Commission works to encourage business development in the tribal region.

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates Indian Country Bingo, located in Stroud, Oklahoma.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Tribal members are employed in a number of departments and boards within the tribal government.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe recently reacquired 4,241 acres of trust land in Cushing, OK. The Cushing Industrial Park is located on this land; the facility includes a 25,000-square-foot building divided for offices and warehouse storage.

SERVICES

The Sac and Fox Gallery, founded by the tribe in 1993, is a retail outlet and cooperative which sells tribal members' arts and crafts. The Sac and Fox Tribal Mini-Mart, modeled after a traditional Sac and Fox summer lodge, sells groceries as well as arts and crafts.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Sac and Fox Pow Wow, held annually in Stroud during mid-July, offers Indian dancing and art and crafts. The Sac and Fox Tribal Museum, located at tribal headquarters five miles south of Stroud, displays Sac and Fox history and features a memorial and exhibit honoring Jim Thorpe, Olympic champion. Sac and Fox Tribal RV Park, located north of the Cultural Center, features a modern campground with swimming pool, showers and recreational facilities. Sac and Fox Veterans Lake provides flatwater recreational opportunities.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal headquarters are located six miles south of Stroud on State Highway 99, which bisects tribal trust lands. Interstate 44 passes just six miles north of tribal headquarters. Interstate 40 passes approximately 19 miles south of tribal headquarters. Private air service is available at Stroud Municipal Airport, eight miles north of the tribal headquarters. Commercial air facilities are located in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, 60 miles east and west of the reservation. Bus service is also available in Oklahoma City and Tulsa. The reservation area is served by UPS and Federal Express package carriers.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains community centers within the tribal headquarters near Stroud and the Tribal Multi-purpose Facility in Shawnee. Individual tribal members receive electricity and gas service from regional providers. The tribe operates a tribal clinic with one doctor, one PA, and seven nurses. There are also two privately owned clinics in the reservation area, as well as a 15-bed hospital in Stroud. Children attend public schools in the neighboring communities.

Seminole Tribe of Oklahoma

Federal reservation	
Seminole	
Seminole County, Oklahoma	
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	
P.O. Box 1498	
Wewoka, OK 74884	
(405) 257-6343	
Fax: 257-5017	
Total area	35,763 acres
Federal trust	320 acres
Tribally owned	320 acres
Allotted	35,443 acres
Total labor force (BIA/Mu)	3,120
High school graduate or higher	55.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	08.0%
Unemployment rate	16.8%
Per capita income	\$5,514
Total reservation population (BIA/Mu)	6,536
Tribal enrollment	11,506

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Seminole Tribal Jurisdiction Area is located in south-central Oklahoma, approximately 45 miles east of Oklahoma City, in Seminole County. The Mekusukey Mission (which includes tribal offices, recreational areas, industrial and commercial areas, and a cultural area) is located in the town of Wewoka. Wewoka lies at the junction of U.S. 270 and Oklahoma Highway 56, approximately 20 miles southeast of the town of Shawnee, OK.

The Seminole were removed to Indian Territory following the Treaty of Paynes Landing in 1832. They were eventually granted a reservation, but these lands were allotted following the Jerome Agreement of 1890. Today, the tribe owns 320 acres of federal trust land. An additional 35,443 allotted acres supplement the tribal land base.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The people who came to be called "Seminole," a name which means "runaways," were an amalgam of Hitchiti-speaking Oconee, Carolina Yamasees, and Muskogean Creeks fleeing Georgia. Their numbers were supplemented by fugitive slaves who found refuge among the Indians of Florida. In 1819, Spain ceded Florida to the United States under the Adams-Onis Treaty. Soon after, white settlers began pouring into Florida, prompting a government policy that favored removal of the Seminole to Indian Territory. Attempts at removal precipitated a war between the Seminole and the U.S. Army. The war chief Osceola led the resistance movement for nearly ten years. Removal was largely completed by 1842, whereby the Seminoles suffered through brutal tactics and a debilitating forced march across the country. One hundred and 50 Seminoles, however, escaped all removal efforts and their descendants remain in Florida today. Those Seminoles relocated to Indian Territory were granted a reservation in the western portion of the Creek Nation. This reservation was alienated and lands were allotted to tribal members during the late 19th century.

The Seminole Tribe provides a range of social services for enrolled members, most recently a Family Preservation Program. The tribe anticipates expanding these services using revenues earned by existing tribal businesses and ambitious economic development. The tribe recently purchased two motels and has plans to build a resort in Florida. The Seminole Tribe also continues to nourish its cultural heritage, holding the annual "Seminole Days" celebration. In addition, the Mekusukey Mission Site and Seminole Museum serve to preserve the area's traditional material culture and illuminate tribal history.



Trading Post Operated by Seminole Tribe



Multi-purpose Community Building Newly Built in Summer, 1995 by Seminole Tribe

GOVERNMENT

The Seminole General Council, led by a Principal Chief and an Assistant chief, serves as the elected governing body. Fourteen bands within the tribe each elect three representatives to the Council every four years. The Chief and Assistant Chief are elected at large every four years.

The Seminole Tribe ratified a constitution on March 8, 1969, approved on April 15, 1969 by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ECONOMY
CONSTRUCTION

The tribe operates a JTPA training facility and recently incorporated a tribal construction company.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe continues to acquire land and businesses in Seminole County. The tribe recently purchased the River Mist Store, hotel and lounge, near Ada, and the Village Inn hotel and restaurant just off Interstate 40 near Seminole. A planned resort in Florida will feature bingo, golf and family recreational opportunities.

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates the Seminole Gaming Center, a key source of revenue. The gaming operation will move to a larger, more customer-oriented facility in 1996.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe operates a 65-acre industrial area on the Mekusukey Mission grounds, which offers full electrical, gas and water hook-ups. The site is conveniently located one mile from Highway 99 and 10 miles from Interstate 40.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe is currently preparing a site on the Mekusukey Mission grounds for manufacturing.

SERVICES

The tribe owns one convenience store and five tobacco shops.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Seminole Nation Days, held annually in September at the Mekusukey Mission grounds, celebrate tribal culture and heritage. The Seminole Nation Museum, located in Wewoka, features exhibits on Seminole culture and history. An adjoining gallery and craft shop feature contemporary and traditional Seminole crafts. The River

Mist Hotel, in Ada, and the Village Inn Motel, near Seminole, offer ample lodging.

TRANSPORTATION

The tribe will soon begin operation of a Federal Transportation Section 18 Program for public transportation in Seminole County.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal facilities in Wewoka are accessible via north-south running Oklahoma Highway 56 and east-west running U.S. 270. Interstate 40, connecting with Oklahoma City and beyond, passes approximately 20 miles north of Wewoka. Seminole Airport, located within the tribal jurisdiction area, offers private air service. Commercial air service is available in Oklahoma City, 45 miles west. Trucking companies and package carriers serve the tribal area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a community center in Wewoka. Individual tribal members receive electricity from regional providers and may receive gas service from the Tribal Community Services Department, if eligible. Tribal members utilize septic tanks or municipal sewer service, depending on location.

Tribal members receive health care through the Indian Health Service and hospitals in the tribal area.

Children attend Seminole County Public Schools.

Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma

Federal reservation	
Seneca-Cayuga	
Delaware and Ottawa counties, Oklahoma	
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	
P.O. Box 1283	
Miami, OK 74355	
(918) 542-6609	
Fax: 542-3684	
Total area	4,027.87 acres
Federal trust	1,093.06 acres
Tribally owned	1,093.06 acres
Allotted	2,934.81 acres
Total labor force (BIA/Mu)	455
Total reservation population (BIA/Mu)	786
Tribal enrollment	2,500

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Seneca-Cayuga tribal facilities and trust lands are located in northeastern Oklahoma in Ottawa and Delaware counties. This region is characterized by flat prairie which meets the Ozark Mountain Geologic Province to the east. The tribal headquarters are located in Miami, OK, close to Interstate 44 on U.S. Alt. 69. Miami is approximately 90 miles northeast of Tulsa, via Interstate 44. Joplin, MO, lies approximately 20 miles northeast of Miami.

The Seneca-Cayuga were removed to Indian Territory in 1832. Soon after, they were assigned a reservation in the northeastern corner of the state. This reservation was alienated and allotted during the late 19th century. Today, the tribe owns 1,093 acres of federal trust land.

Another 2,934.81 acres of allotments supplement the tribal land base.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Seneca-Cayuga were formerly called the Seneca of Sandusky. The tribe was actually a group of allied Indian bands of Iroquois (originally known as the Mingoes), a few Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Tuscarora, and Onandoga. The numerous Indian and colonial wars of the 18th century caused this configuration of tribal alliances. No records link this band of tribes to the Seneca Tribe of New York. In a treaty with the United States in 1817, the Seneca of Sandusky were granted a 40,000-acre reservation on the Sandusky River in Ohio. Once there, they rapidly adopted prevailing Euro-American cultural practices. However, during the 1830s they were induced to sell their Ohio lands and remove to a reserve north of the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory. The Seneca of Sandusky suffered great hardship en route to Indian Territory and, once there, found their assigned land unfit for cultivation. A treaty granted them a new reservation beginning in the northeast corner of the Cherokee territory, which was situated between the Neosho River and the Missouri boundary south of Quapaw territory. In 1881, a band of over 100 Cayuga from Canada and New York joined their kin in Oklahoma. Reservation lands were allotted in 1891, and the remainder opened for white settlement. The tribe organized in 1937 under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act as the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma.

Today the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe gains revenue through the operation of several tribal enterprises including a gaming facility, a restaurant, and smoke shop.

GOVERNMENT

The Seneca-Cayuga Business Council, consisting of a chief, second chief, secretary/treasurer, and three other council members, serves as the tribe's elected governing body. Committee members serve staggered two-year terms, with elections occurring at the annual tribal meeting.

The tribal government is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936. A constitution was approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on April 26, 1937.

ECONOMY

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates Grove Bingo, located in Grove, OK, on



The Lighthouse Restaurant Located in Grove, OK is Owned by Seneca-Cayuga Tribe

the east side of Lake O' The Cherokee. The facility offers high-stakes bingo.

SERVICES

The tribe owns the Lighthouse Restaurant, located directly across the street from the bingo hall. The tribal smoke shop, Ranch Resort, also located in Grove, sells discount cigarettes and tobacco.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The annual Green Corn Feast and Thanksgiving Harvest is held in August at the Basset Grove Ceremonial Grounds. The celebration includes tribal dancing, baby naming, and dances by other visiting tribes.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal headquarters are directly accessible via U.S. 69. Interstate 44 connects the tribal headquarters with Joplin, MO, approximately 20 miles northeast, and Tulsa, approximately 90 miles southwest. Private and commercial air service are available at Miami Municipal Airport; Tulsa International Airport is less than 100 miles southwest. Commercial and city buses serve Miami, as do all major trucking lines and express package carriers.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a community center within the tribal headquarters. A U.S. Public Health Service facility is located in Miami, as are private hospitals. Children attend public schools in Ottawa and Delaware counties.

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town

Federally-recognized Tribal Community
Creek (Muskogee) Tribe
Okfuskee County, Oklahoma

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
P.O. Box 706
Okemah, OK 74859
(918) 623-2620
Fax: 623-0419

High school graduate or higher	60.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	8%
Unemployment rate	13.2%
Per capita income	\$5,141
Tribal enrollment	1500

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Thlopthlocco Tribal Town is located in east-central Oklahoma in the town of Clearview on Route 1, some five miles north of Weleetka. Okemah, Oklahoma lies approximately six miles north on Interstate 40. Oklahoma City is approximately 60 miles west of the tribal town. The tribal area is characterized by rolling hills of alternating hardwood forest and open grassland. The south fork of the Canadian River drains into Eufaula Lake just west of the tribal town.

The Thlopthlocco Tribal Town is part of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma, which owns over 6,000 acres of federal trust land. This land is dispersed throughout an eight-county area in eastern Oklahoma.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Members of the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town are descendants of the Muskogee people, a Muskogean-speaking tribe of the southeastern United States. They were referred to as "Alabama" or "Creek" by early Euro-American settlers in the region during the 18th and early 19th centuries. The Creek lived in river-front or coastal villages in the area of present-day Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and western Florida. They practiced a subsistence pattern based on hunting, fishing, and horticulture. The Creek demonstrated a significant influence of the prehistoric Caddoan and Mississippi cultures and were related linguistically and culturally to the Yamasee, Seminole, Apalachee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw. Hernando de Soto led the first party of Europeans into Creek territory in 1539. Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, the lower Southeast became an economic and military battleground for the competing European powers. The Creeks allied with the English against the Spanish during the 18th century but eventually became embroiled in war with other tribes competing for English trade items. The Creeks formed part of the "Five Civilized Tribes," a name applied to the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles by English settlers because of their rapid adoption of many Euro-American cultural practices. Warfare between Creeks arose during the War of 1812 as different bands declared allegiance to either the English or the United States. A massive influx of American settlers into the Southeast during the early 19th century led President Andrew Jackson to sign the Removal Bill in 1830, giving him power to exchange land west of the Mississippi for lands held by Southeastern tribes. In 1836, the U.S. Army forced the Creek to relocate to Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma. In eastern Oklahoma, the Creek became relatively prosperous farmers. However, they eventually lost most of their tribal lands through allotment. Thlopthlocco, a Creek tribal town, has figured prominently in the local Creek history and traditions.

The tribe looks to increase economic opportunity for tribal members, and is actively pursuing new recreational and business programs. A gaming facility, smoke shop and gift shop earn revenues for the tribe.

GOVERNMENT

A Business Committee, composed of a Tribal Town King and four Town Warriors, serves as the elected government body. Members serve four-year terms. Enrolled tribal members also meet annually at town meetings. The Thlopthlocco Tribal Town is part of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma; district officers represent the town, located within the Okfuskee District, at Creek Nation General Council meetings.

The tribe adopted a constitution in accordance with the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act on November 17, 1938.

GAMING

Thlopthlocco Bingo, located in Okemah, is owned and operated by the tribe.

SERVICES

Thlopthlocco Bingo includes a smoke and gift shop, open every day. The gift shop features Indian art and jewelry made by tribal members.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Scenic Eufaula Lake lies just west of the tribal town and offers exceptional water recreation opportunities.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Thlopthlocco Tribal Town is accessible from Oklahoma City via Interstate 40, which passes just six miles to the north. U.S. 75 (north-

south), connecting to Tulsa and beyond, passes just east of the tribal town. Commercial air facilities are located in Oklahoma City, 60 miles west. Private air service is available in Henryetta, 18 miles to the east. Bus service is also available in Henryetta.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A community center is located at tribal headquarters. Individual tribal members receive gas and electricity from regional providers. Tribal members receive health care through the Muskogee Agency, located in Muskogee, OK. Children attend Okfuskee County Public Schools.

Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma

Federal reservation Tonkawa Tribe Kay County, Oklahoma	
Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma P.O. Box 70 Tonkawa, Oklahoma 74653 (405) 628-2561 Fax: 628-3375	
Total area	1,232.57 acres
Federal trust	994.33 acres
Tribally owned	994.33
Allotted	238.24 acres
High school graduate or higher	61.5%
Bachelor's degree or	08.3%
Unemployment rate	21.9%
Per capita income	\$5,556
Total reservation population (BIA/AA)	826
Tribal enrollment (BIA/AA)	275

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Tonkawa Tribal Reserve is located in Kay County, in northern Oklahoma. Tribal headquarters are situated on the west bank of the Chikaskia River, about 2.5 miles southeast of the town of Tonkawa. Ponca City lies just 12 miles east via U.S. 60. Oklahoma City is approximately 100 miles due south. The tribal reserve consists of 994.33 acres of federal trust land. These trust lands are supplemented by 238.24 acres in individual allotments.

Ft. Oakland, on the original Tonkawa Reserve, was occupied by Chief Joseph's Nez Perce from 1878 to 1884. In 1884, the Tonkawa were assigned 91,000 acres of land within this reservation. These lands were allotted, and the remainder opened for white settlement.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma is descended from the Tonkawan-speaking people of central Texas. Inhabiting a cultural convergence zone, the Tonkawa borrowed from the Caddoan culture to the east, the plains culture to the north, and the Coahuiltecan culture of northern Mexico. The tribe was first mentioned in 1691 by Spanish explorers; it also made contact with the French in 1719. During the mid 19th century, white settler pressure for Tonkawa lands spurred the federal government to settle the tribe on two small reservations in Texas. In 1857, the Tonkawas were removed to Indian Territory near present-day Anadarko. In 1862, plains tribes raided the Tonkawas, and the remaining members fled to Fort Griffin, Texas,

remaining there until 1884. That year, the federal government relocated the tribe to Fort Oakland in Indian Territory, previously inhabited by Chief Joseph's band of exiled Nez Perce. In 1887, the Tonkawa Reserve was allotted to 73 members. The Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma incorporated in 1938.

The Tonkawa Tribe aims to increase economic opportunity for its members while earning revenues through a tribally owned gaming facility, as well as a smoke shop/convenience store/gas station facility.

GOVERNMENT

The Tribal Committee, composed of a president, vice president and secretary/treasurer, serves as the elected governing body for enrolled tribal members. Committee members serve two year terms, with elections occurring every other year.

The Tonkawa Tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act, having adopted a constitution and bylaws on March 16, 1938. This constitution was amended on April 2, 1977.

ECONOMY

GAMING

The tribe owns a Class II bingo facility operated by an outside contractor.

SERVICES

The tribe owns and operates a smoke shop/convenience store/gas station complex in Tonkawa.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tonkawa tribal headquarters are accessible from Ponca City, via U.S. 60. U.S. 77 connects Tonkawa with Blackwell, 12 miles north. Interstate 35 passes just three miles west of Tonkawa, connecting with Oklahoma City and beyond. Commercial and private air service is available in Ponca City, 12 miles east. Bus lines, truck lines and express package carriers also serve Ponca City.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A community center is located at Fort Oakland on the tribal reserve near Tonkawa. Tribal members receive electricity and gas service from regional providers.

Tribal members receive health care through the Pawnee Agency in Pawnee, approximately 30 miles southeast of the tribal reserve. Hospitals are also located in Ponca City. Children attend Kay County Public Schools.

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee

Federally-recognized Tribal Community Keetoowah Cherokee Adair, Cherokee, Delaware, Mayes, Sequoyah counties, Oklahoma (key population area)	
United Keetoowah Band of Indians in Oklahoma P.O. Box 746 Tahlequah, OK 74465-0746 (918)456-5491 Fax: 456-9601	
Total area	less than 50 acres
Tribally owned	less than 50 acres
Tribal enrollment (UKB)	7,800

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians retains no reservation. The tribal community is dispersed throughout nine districts in a 14-county area in northeastern Oklahoma. Tribal headquarters are located west of the Arkansas River at the town of Tahlequah in Cherokee County, Oklahoma. The tribe owns less than 50 acres in Tahlequah. Tribal headquarters are accessible via east-west running State Road 51 and U.S. 62. Oklahoma cities near Tahlequah include Tulsa (approximately 60 miles northwest), Muskogee (approximately 20 miles southwest), Oklahoma City (approximately 160 miles west). Fort Smith, Arkansas lies some 90 miles southeast of Tahlequah.

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians was formally recognized on August 10, 1946 by an Act of Congress, but have yet to restore communal ownership of former tribal lands.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians represent the only federally recognized group of "Western Cherokee." The tribe prefers the name "Keetoowah" (The Principal People) to "Cherokee," which is a Muskogean word for "Inhabitants of the Cave Country." Members of the UKB are descendants of the Cherokee people forcibly removed to Indian Territory in 1838 from their ancestral home in the southern Appalachians. During the 1860s, the Oklahoma Cherokee were racked by internal conflict between full-blood and mixed-blood factions, particularly over the issue of slavery. The United States appropriated a large portion of Cherokee land after the Civil War as punishment for Cherokee alliance with the Confederacy. Remaining tribal lands were allotted during the early 20th century, and many passed into non-Indian hands. The modern Keetoowah are heirs of the full-blood element within the Cherokee Nation. Presently, 65 percent of the tribe is full-blood Keetoowah. The UKB was formally recognized on August 10, 1946 by an Act of Congress. Since federal recognition, the tribe has struggled to restore communal ownership of allotted tribal lands while lobbying for greater federal support for tribal programs. Nonetheless, the Keetoowah are proud to have maintained their culture in the wake of removal and allotment and despite a dearth of federal support. Indeed, a majority of tribal members still speak the Keetoowah language.

GOVERNMENT

The UKB is governed by a chief, assistant chief, secretary, treasurer, and nine-member Council representing nine districts. These districts are Canadian, Cooweescoowee, Delaware, Flint, Goingsnake, Illinois, Saline, Sequoyah, and Tahlequah. The UKB Tribal Government also includes several departments and boards under the supervision of the chief and council; these include Program Planning & Development, Membership Committee, Bank Board, Business Committee, Hospital Advisory Board, Education Committee, and a Tax & Licensing Committee.

The UKB's constitution/bylaws and corporate charter were ratified in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act and the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act on May 8, 1950.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Individual members raise livestock and grow crops.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe is planning to market bottled "Cherokee New Echota" premium spring water. This enterprise will employ five people.

FORESTRY

The tribal region is forested with species of oak, elm and hickory. Individual tribal members sell firewood during the winter.

GAMING

The UKB has operated Keetoowah Bingo, the tribe's main source of revenue, in Tahlequah since 1986. The business employs 16 persons, half of whom are tribal members. The 350-seat bingo hall operates three nights weekly. There are presently no plans for expansion.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribe employs four persons directly, while 16 persons are employed through Keetoowah Bingo.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Cherokee Historical Theater is located in Tahlequah. The National Indian Fiddling Contest is held every August in Tahlequah. Popular recreation areas such as Fort Gibson Reservoir and Lake of the Cherokees are located in the UKB tribal area.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal headquarters at Tahlequah are accessible via east-west running SR 51 and east-west running U.S. 62. Interstate 40, Oklahoma's major east-west transportation corridor lies approximately 35 miles south via SR 82. The nearest airport is in Tulsa (50 miles northwest). Trucking, express package, and commercial railway services are available in Muskogee (20 miles west).

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The State of Oklahoma operates community centers throughout the UKB tribal area. Individual tribal members receive electrical and natural gas service from regional providers. Tribal members' homes utilize either septic tanks or municipal sewer services depending on location.

Tribal members receive health care from Indian Health Service facilities in the UKB tribal area, as well as from regional hospitals and private physicians. Tribal youth attend public schools in the UKB tribal area.

Wichita Tribe

Federal reservation	
Wichita, Keechi, Waco and Tawakonie	
Grady, Canadian and Caddo counties, Oklahoma	
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes	
P.O. Box 729	
Anadarko, OK 73005	
(405) 247-2425	
Fax: 247-2005	
Total area (jointly owned)	80,056.40 acres
Federal trust	487.14 acres
Tribally owned	487.14 acres
Allotted	80,343.55 acres
Total labor force	346
High school graduate or higher	65.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.8%
Unemployment rate	50.0%
Per capita income	\$4,986
Total reservation population (BIA/AA)	868
Tribal enrollment (BIA/AA)	1553

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Wichita Tribe jointly owns 2,602.64 acres of federal trust land in Caddo County, OK, with the Delaware and Caddo Tribes. Tribal headquarters are located three miles north of Anadarko, OK, via U.S. 281, on the Riverside Reserve. Oklahoma City is approximately 50 miles northeast of the tribal headquarters.

The Wichita Agency, established in 1859, served as the reservation for Caddo, Wichita, and Delaware Indians. Much of the land therein was allotted following the Jerome Agreement of 1890. Today, 53,453.76 acres of individual allotments supplement the joint tribal land base.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Caddoan-speaking Wichitas are Oklahoma’s oldest living Indian community. Indeed, the Spanish conquistador Coronado found Wichitas living on the high plains of western Oklahoma in 1540. Consisting of the Wichitas proper, Tawakonis, Iscanis, Wacos, and Kichais, members of the Wichita Confederation called themselves Tawehash and Kitikitish meaning “First People.” The Wichita were primarily agriculturists and settled in river valleys to cultivate corn, beans, squash, gourds and tobacco. Situated among the southern plains bison herd, they hunted in season for hides and meat. The Wichita, however, did not adopt the plains culture of many neighboring tribes. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the Wichita traded extensively with French and Spanish parties in the Arkansas and Red River Valleys. They abandoned their Twin Villages site after the Louisiana Territory came under American dominion. During the early 19th century, Anglo-American military, economic, and settler pressures rapidly increased on the Wichita. After 1836, the Texas Republic sanctioned the relentless annihilation of tribes, including the Wichita, whose lands its citizens coveted. The federal government established a reservation for the surviving Texas Wichita on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River in 1855, but settler pressure forced their relocation to the southwestern corner of Indian Territory in 1859. The Civil War soon split the reservation along the lines of Union loyalty, and many fled to Kansas. The Wichita underwent an intensive Americanization effort by Indian Service officials during the late 19th century, and reservation lands were allotted in 1891. The Wichita endured throughout the 20th century despite this assault on their cultural and village life. In 1961, the Wichita, Keechi, Waco, Tawakoni and Taovaya organized as the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

The Wichita maintain close cultural and economic ties with the neighboring Delaware and Caddo Tribes. All three share a joint land base, while a jointly owned business, WCD Enterprises, promotes business development in the tribal area. While developing new skills at area technical institutions, the Wichita people look to preserve their cultural identity and link with the past. A proposed language program will attempt to revive the Wichita language.

GOVERNMENT

The Executive Committee, comprised of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and three members, serves as the elected governing body. Committee members serve four-year terms, with elections occurring during the annual tribal meeting. The Executive Committee was approved by resolution adopted by the tribe on August 8, 1961, in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act and the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act. The tribe has no constitution or bylaws.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

WCD Enterprises, the joint Wichita, Delaware and Caddo corporation, leases 2,000 acres of farm land to non-Indians.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Wichita Tribe operates WCD Enterprises jointly with the Caddo and Delaware Tribes, a business which earns revenues through land and building leases. The Wichita Tribe’s development arm, the Wichita Industrial Development Commission, is planning to open a gaming facility and a tire recycling enterprise.

GAMING

A tribal gaming enterprise is in the planning stage.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

WCD Enterprises owns and operates a 10.7-acre industrial site, located along U.S. 62, which includes a 24,486 square foot building. The industrial site conveniently abuts the CRI&P Railway.

MINING

The Wichita, Caddo and Delaware Tribes jointly own lands leased for oil and gas wells.

SERVICES

The Wichita and Affiliated Tribes publish a quarterly newspaper.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tribal headquarters are located three miles north of Anadarko on the Riverside Reservation; these facilities are accessible via U.S. 62 and U.S. 281. Interstate 40 passes approximately 40 miles north of the tribal headquarters. Commercial and private air facilities are located in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area, 50 miles northeast of Anadarko. Trucking companies and express package carriers serve the tribal area. The CRI&P Railway serves the tribal area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Tribal headquarters house community facilities, including a new Senior Nutrition Center. Tribal members receive natural gas service from Oklahoma Natural Gas. Caddo County public utilities provide electricity to tribal facilities and tribal members’ homes. Sewer and water service is provided by the city of Anadarko. Tribal members receive health care from Indian Health Service facilities in Anadarko. Approximately 10 percent of tribal children attend the boarding school on the Riverside Reserve; the other 90 percent attend Caddo County Public Schools.

Wyandotte Reservation

<p>Federal reservation Wyandotte Tribe Ottawa County, Oklahoma</p> <p>Wyandotte Nation P.O. Box 250 Wyandotte, OK 74370 (918) 678-2297 Fax: 678-2944</p> <p>Total area 212.9 acres Tribally owned 212.9 acres</p> <p>Tribal enrollment 3,617</p>
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LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Wyandotte Reservation covers about 213 acres in northeastern Oklahoma and lies entirely within Ottawa County, Oklahoma. The reservation sits near the confluence of the Neosho and Spring Rivers at the Grand Lake of the Cherokees. The town of Wyandotte serves

as the tribal headquarters. U.S. Highway 60 passes west to east near the reservation, while State Road 10 passes nearby from north to south. Other Oklahoma towns near the Wyandotte Reservation include Vinita, Miami, Fairland, and Grove. Major cities near the Wyandotte Reservation are Tulsa, Oklahoma (approximately 100 miles southwest) and Joplin, Missouri (approximately 25 miles northeast).

The Wyandottes were relocated from the Great Lakes region to Kansas in 1843. An 1867 Treaty between the Wyandotte Tribe, the Seneca Tribe, and the United States transferred land in northeastern Oklahoma to the Wyandotte Tribe. However, most of this land was allotted during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and quickly passed to white ownership.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Wyandotte Tribe is descended from three related tribes the Huron, the Nation de Petun, and the Neutral Nation, all of which once roamed the forests of the present Canadian provinces of Quebec and Ontario. While “Wyandoti” is the accepted ethnological spelling, the tribe goes by Wyandotte. The name Wyandoti is not completely understood but may mean island dweller or inhabitant of a peninsula.

At the time of initial contact with French trappers and missionaries in the 17th century, the Wyandotte practiced a subsistence pattern based on hunting and fishing. War-induced migration during the middle 17th century pushed the tribe towards the small-scale cultivation of several crops including corn, beans, squash, sunflowers, peas, pumpkins, melons, and tobacco. The Wyandotte and their Huron allies fled to present-day Mackinac Island, Michigan, after a devastating defeat by the Iroquois Confederacy in 1649. Many later migrated to the northeastern corner of present-day Wisconsin, then to the Ohio Valley. A large segment of the tribe settled at the French outpost at Detroit in 1701. The Wyandotte loosely allied themselves with the British during the American Revolution and were later defeated in 1794 (along with other allied tribes) by the American General Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The Wyandotte were forced to cede much of their territory to the United States at the Treaty of Greeneville in 1795. The tribe subsequently lost the remainder of its land in Michigan and Ohio at the Fort Meigs Treaty of 1817. In 1843, the Wyandotte were relocated to what is now eastern Kansas. An 1855 treaty terminated the tribe, and most tribal lands were lost to non-Indians. However, an 1867 treaty confirmed the tribe’s legal existence and gave the Wyandotte title to 20,000 acres of former Seneca land in northeastern Oklahoma. Much of this land was later lost through allotment. The tribe persevered and reorganized as the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma in 1937. The Wyandotte are rightfully proud of their ability to weather the numerous obstacles that have threatened their existence throughout a long and turbulent history.

A small number of tribal members live on the reservation at Wyandotte, Oklahoma. However, many tribal members and descendants of the Wyandotte tribe live throughout the Great Lakes region of the United States and Canada.

GOVERNMENT

The Wyandotte Tribe reorganized under the Indian Welfare Act of 1936, drafting a constitution and bylaws in 1937. The tribe is governed by a chief and five Business Committee members who meet monthly.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Wyandotte Tribe cultivates pumpkins for consumption and sale on five acres of tribal land.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A privately owned petroleum company and convenience store are located on the Wyandotte Reservation. The tribe gains most of its revenues through grants and business transactions.

FORESTRY

The Wyandotte harvest timber on approximately 100 acres of tribal land.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Tribal members are employed by the tribal government and federally administered programs. Specific employment sources include a tribal preschool and daycare center employing seven workers, the community health representative, the Indian Health Service, public schools, the Vocational Education Library, and Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Wyandotte Reservation lies in close proximity to the Grand Lake of the Cherokees, a popular recreational destination in northeastern Oklahoma. The tribe operates a campground on Highway 60 and has access to the lake. The tribe also holds an annual pow wow on September 16th and 17th.

TRANSPORTATION

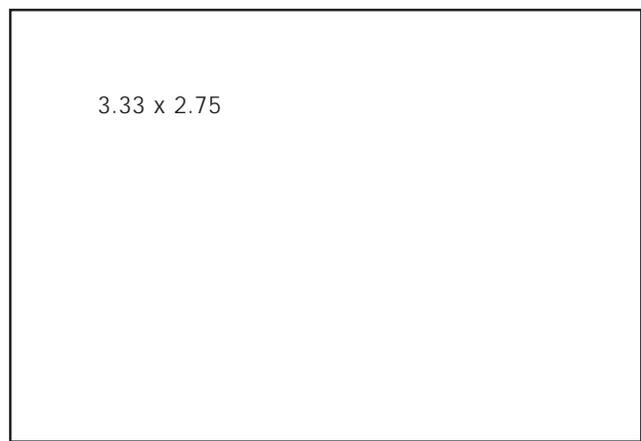
The Wyandotte Tribe maintains trucks and heavy equipment for tribal use.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 60 passes the Wyandotte Reservation from east to west. State Road 10 passes near the reservation from north to south. Commercial airlines serve Tulsa, Oklahoma (approximately 100 miles southwest).

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Tribal services, including the Wyandotte Tribal Government, the Indian Health Service, Housing and Urban Development, the tribal daycare and preschool, and public schools, are located in Wyandotte, Oklahoma. Electricity and gas are provided through regional utility companies.



Privately Owned Petroleum Company and Convenience Store on Wyandotte Reservation