

# NATIVE AMERICA

## THE SETTLEMENT OF INDIAN TERRITORY

OKLAHOMA HAS ONE OF THE MOST DIVERSE populations of ethnic people in the world. Since prehistoric times, ancient mound builders, nomadic hunters, tribal villagers, foreign explorers and a mix of many cultures have come to inhabit these lands. It is from this heritage that modern-day Oklahomans have cultivated the spirit that has made them some of the friendliest people on Earth.

The land that would become Oklahoma was once part of the vast Louisiana Purchase in the early 1800s.

WITH ONE OF THE MOST DIVERSE POPULATIONS OF ETHNIC PEOPLE IN THE WORLD, OKLAHOMA IS TRULY AMERICA IN ITS NATIVE STATE — HOME TO A MIX OF MANY DIFFERENT CULTURES AND HERITAGES.

France had dominion over the western Mississippi Valley, once controlled by Spain, and when the United States acquired it, additional payments were made to the Osage and Quapaw tribes for the southernmost portion to be designated as "Indian Territory."

In 1830, when President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act, many tribes were forced to exchange their homelands for western properties, goods, money and the promise of protection by the U.S. Army. The southeastern village dwellers, who were known as the Five Civilized Tribes, saw their traditional hunting grounds overrun by settlers and



were induced to move to Indian Territory. Most of the Cherokee took up land in the north-eastern portion, while many of the Creeks and some of the Seminoles settled in the central part. The Choctaws and Chickasaws settled to the south along the Red River. These tribes, though forced to move under much hardship and loss

## THE CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT

As these sovereign tribes were beginning to recover and progress toward true autonomy, the Civil War changed everything. Forts and agencies were subject to revolt and abandonment as soldiers chose sides, and the unprotected tribes were soon scattered by local unrest.

Eventually, most tribes went with the Confederacy which dominated the area early on and appeared the likely victor. Indian Territory tribes would later suffer post-war retributions as old treaties were made null and void, and new mandates reduced their borders and allowed other tribes into their once exclusive region.

For the next 25 years, many tribes were forced to reservations in the West or moved to Indian Territory. This era of Western and Plains Indian Wars was the beginning of Lt. Col. George A. Custer's siege in Indian Territory. Black Kettle, a Cheyenne chief who

was seeking peace, was killed along with most of his people, his village burned on the banks of the Washita River. Taking his battle north, Custer struck out against the now increasingly defiant Cheyenne, Arapaho and Sioux who refused life on the reservation.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY TRIBES THAT ONCE DOMINATED THE LAND SUFFERED MANY RETRIBUTIONS FROM THE CIVIL AND INDIAN WARS. BY 1887, INDIVIDUAL LAND OWNERSHIP WAS MANDATED IN AN ATTEMPT TO INTEGRATE TRIBAL GROUPS INTO THE AMERICAN POPULATION.

Custer's tactics eventually sealed his fate, as he was overwhelmed some years later at Little Big Horn. This and other battles became short-lived victories for the tribes as the Army kept up relentless attacks across the entire western frontier.

To the south, Apache leader Geronimo struck fear in the pioneers as he raided along the border and quickly slipped back into the Mexican hills. His band of Chiricahuas fought for decades, separated from the rest of their tribe. They, too, would eventually be forced to surrender, and Fort Sill in southern Oklahoma Territory later became his home and final resting place.

## THE END OF THE INDIAN WARS

THE FINAL DEFEAT OF THE INDIAN WARS came in 1890 in a tragic dispute as a brave was about to surrender his weapon. He and over 150 Dakota Sioux, also planning to yield and stop fighting, were shot to death when gunfire broke out near Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, ending what had been over four centuries of war.

Though Indian Territory was one of the first reservation areas in the West, it did not remain so for long. By 1887, individual land ownership was mandated in an attempt to integrate tribal groups into the American population. More than 40 percent of tribal lands still held jointly in the U.S. were deemed surplus or unassigned, and sold to waiting homesteaders.

Near the end of the century, railroads and territorial land runs would bring major changes as many new cultures and people arrived seeking free land. Whole cities sprung up overnight as European immigrants and black freedmen built new communities in the north and southwest — forming what would soon become "Oklahoma Territory."

RAILROADS AND LAND RUNS BROUGHT MAJOR CHANGES — HELPING TO FORM WHAT WOULD SOON BECOME "OKLAHOMA TERRITORY."

## THE 46TH STATE IN THE UNION

WITH STATEHOOD IMMINENT, leaders in both territories began to form the legal basis for national approval. Indian Territory tried to form the separate "State of Sequoyah." Congress later opted for a joint approval, combining Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory and the Cimarron Strip ("No Man's Land," or the panhandle) into the state of Oklahoma.

The settlers had come with a preconceived belief in individual land ownership and the idea of a "manifest destiny." The Indians viewed the land as a spiritual giver of life, like a mother to their people. In this sacred way, the land owned and directed their lives. With these often opposing views, both sides remained skeptical and unable to accept each others' motives.

## AMERICA'S LARGEST INDIAN POPULATION

OKLAHOMA'S AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION IS THE LARGEST in the United States — totaling 252,420 in the 1990 census. The 67 original tribes were among those counted, and 37 of those are headquartered in the state. Throughout Oklahoma, countless lakes, mountains, counties, streets, towns and parks are named after Indian chiefs and tribes.

Yet, Indians have provided more than just their names. As teachers, lawyers, artists and business people, they contribute daily to the economic, political and cultural development of Oklahoma and the nation.

A journey through Oklahoma offers a variety of activities, rituals and displays that help keep the rich American Indian cultures alive. This legacy is shared year-round in numerous museums, Indian powwows, rodeos, art festivals, Wild West and Civil War battle reenactments, plus recreations of wagon trains, ancient tribal villages and cattle drives.

TODAY, MORE AMERICAN INDIANS RESIDE IN OKLAHOMA THAN IN ANY OTHER STATE. UP TO 67 DIFFERENT TRIBES ARE REPRESENTED, AND 37 MAINTAIN TRIBAL HEADQUARTERS HERE. THIS PROUD AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE IS KEPT ALIVE YEAR-ROUND THROUGH WORLD-CLASS MUSEUMS AND ARTWORK, POWWOWS, FESTIVALS AND RECREATED TRIBAL VILLAGES.

## TRIBAL HEADQUARTERS & ATTRACTIONS

- ADA: Chickasaw Cultural Center Museum, Chickasaw Nation Council House, Chickasaw Nation Headquarters
- ALVA: Cherokee Strip Museum
- ANADARKO: Apache Tribal Headquarters, Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma Headquarters, Delaware Tribal Museum, Indian City U.S.A., National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians, Southern Plains Indian Museum, Wichita Tribal Headquarters
- APACHE: Apache Historical Museum, Fort Sill Apache Tribal Headquarters
- BARTLESVILLE: Delaware Tribe of Eastern Oklahoma Headquarters, Woolaroc Museum
- BINGER: Caddo Tribal Headquarters, Broken Bow Gardner Museum, Memorial Indian Museum
- CACHE: Quanah Parker Star House
- CADDO: Caddo Indian Territory Museum
- CARNEGIE: Kiowa Tribe of Indian Headquarters, Kiowa Tribal Museum
- CHEYENNE: Black Kettle Museum, Washita Battlefield
- CLAREMORE: Will Rogers Memorial
- CONCHO: Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribal Headquarters
- DURANT: Choctaw Nation Headquarters, Fort Washita Historic Site
- EL RENO: Canadian County Historical Museum
- ELK CITY: Old Town Museum
- FORT SILL: Fort Sill Museum (Geronimo's Grave Site)
- GORE: Cherokee Courthouse (S.E. of city)
- HOMINY: Cho' Tullis Indian Murals
- IDABEL: Museum of the Red River
- KAW CITY: New Tribe of Oklahoma Headquarters
- KINGFISHER: Chisholm Trail Museum
- LAWTON: Comanche Tribal Headquarters, Locust Grove
- MANGUM: Willard Stone and Sons Museum
- MCLoud: Skiatook Tribal Headquarters
- MIAMI: Doorn Museum
- MIAMI: Eastern Shawnee Tribal Headquarters (E. of city), Miami Tribal Headquarters
- MOORE: Chickasaw Cultural Center Museum, Chickasaw Nation Council House, Chickasaw Nation Headquarters
- MUSKOGEE: Five Civilized Tribes Museum, Seneca-Cayuga Tribal Headquarters
- OKLAHOMA CITY: Center of the American Indian, Kirkpatrick Center, National Cowboy Hall of Fame, State Museum of History
- OKMULGEE: Creek (Muscogean) Nation Council House, Yuchi Tribal Headquarters
- PAWBUKA: Osage Indian Agency and Tribal Museum
- PAWNEE: Pawnee Bill Museum, Pawnee Tribal Headquarters
- PERKINS: Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma Headquarters
- PONCA CITY: Ponca City Cultural Center and Museum, Ponca Tribal Headquarters
- PRYOR: Cox-Yah County Museum
- QUAPAW: Quapaw Tribal Headquarters
- RED ROCK: Oto-Missouri Tribal Headquarters
- SALLISAW: Sequoyah's Home Site (N.E. of city)
- SHAWNEE: Absentee Shawnee Tribal Headquarters
- SPENCER: Citizen Band of Potawatomi, Potawatomi Indian Museum
- SPIRO: Spiro Mounds Archaeological Park (N. of city)
- STROUD: Sac and Fox Nation Headquarters
- SWINK: Choctaw Chief's House
- TAHELEQUAH: Cherokee Heritage Center, Cherokee Nation Headquarters, Okfuskee Band of Cherokee Headquarters
- TISHOMINGO: Chickasaw Council House Museum
- TOKAWA: Tonkawa Tribal Office, Tonkawa Tribal Museum
- TULSA: Gilcrease Museum, Philbrook Museum of Art
- TIKKAHOMA: Chickasaw National Historical Museum
- WEWOKA: Seminole Nation Headquarters, Seminole Nation Museum
- WHITE OAK: Loyal Shawnee Tribal Headquarters
- WOODWARD: Plains Indians & Pioneer Museum
- WYANDOTTE: Wyandotte Tribal Headquarters
- YALE: Jim Thorpe House

For more information on Indian tribes in Oklahoma, contact: The Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission, 4545 Lincoln Boulevard, Suite 282 (Lincoln Plaza), Oklahoma City, OK 73105. Or call 405-521-3828 (weekday business hours).

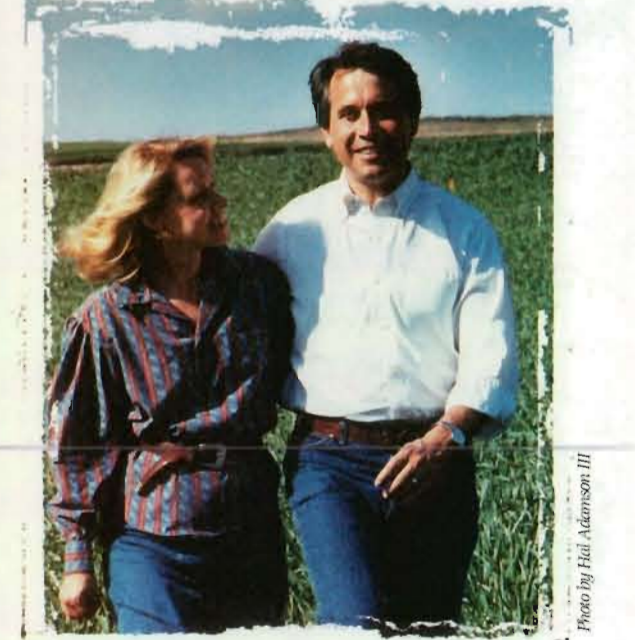
For more information on Oklahoma's many events and attractions, contact: The Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, Division of Travel and Tourism, P.O. Box 60789, Oklahoma City, OK 73146. Or call toll-free 1-800-652-6552. In the Oklahoma City area, call 405-521-2409.

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION: Lenard Briscoe, Chairman (Kingfisher); Gene Love, Vice Chairman (Lawton); Roby Hammer, Secretary (Fairfax); Joe Britton, Member (Elk City); David Burrage, Member (Atoka); Mike Case, Member (Tulsa); Ed Fata, Member (Norman); Kent Pharaoh, Member (Henrietta); Delmas Ford, Secretary of Transportation; John F. Crowley, Director of Transportation.

INDIAN TERRITORY (1866-89)

## 1994 OFFICIAL STATE MAP OKLAHOMA

Governor David Walters and his wife, Rhonda.



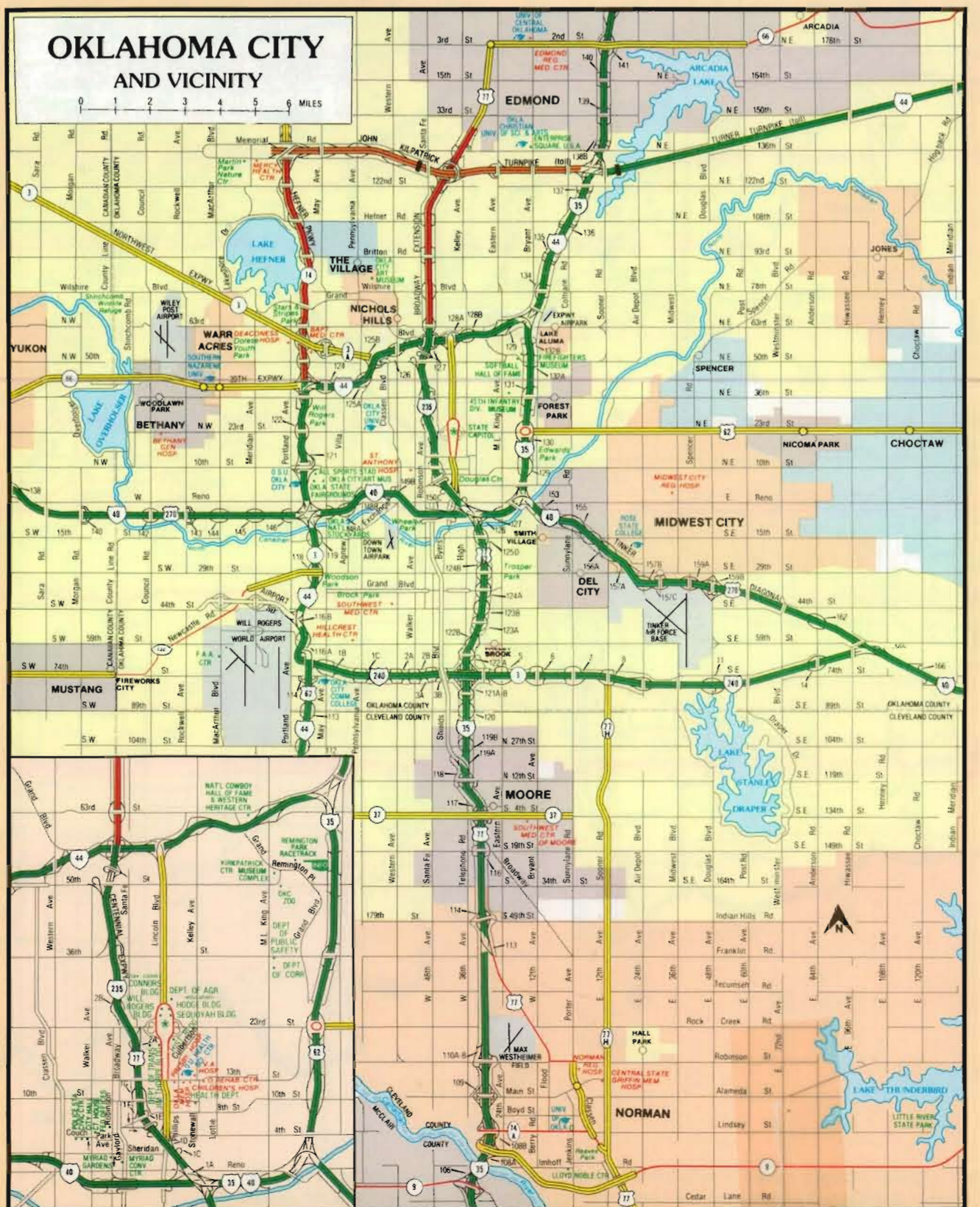
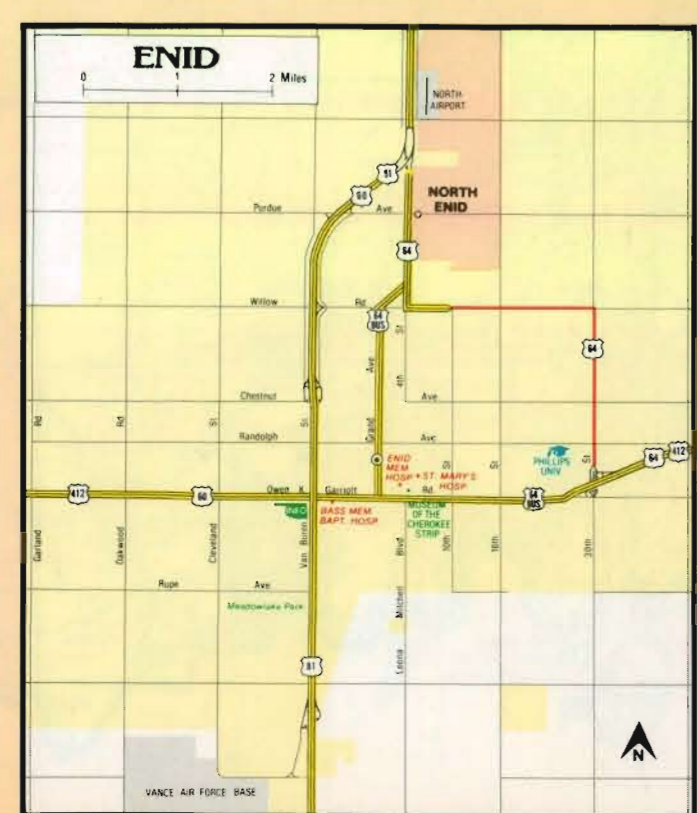
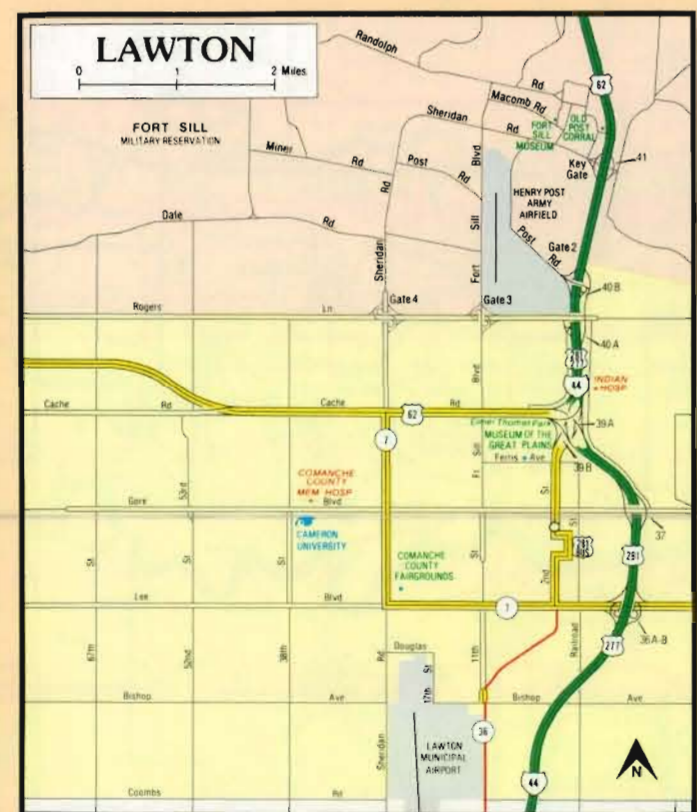
WELCOME TO NATIVE AMERICA. Oklahoma's pure and natural panorama of Native Lands holds the promise of true adventure for your family. Our land is as diverse and splendid as America itself — from windswept prairies and evergreen forests to lush rolling hills, sparkling lakes and pristine mountains. Plus, a wealth of parks and campgrounds that preserve the unspoiled richness of the great American frontier.

As the state once known as Indian Territory, Oklahoma remains America's closest tie to indigenous people. While traveling Oklahoma, you will discover enduring attractions honoring the many tribes — tribes that remain a vibrant presence in this vast country. This legacy is shared through festivals, museums and daily lives of all Oklahomans — a mix of many evolving cultures that meet the challenge of a changing nation like no other. Oklahoma grew to symbolize the promised land to those seeking new beginnings, forging their common goals into an adventurous future.

Come see the friendly faces of Native America. We promise you the best of times as you explore our favorite places!

OKLAHOMA STATE PARKS FACILITIES GUIDE											
STATE PARKS	MAP INDEX	RESORT LODGE	CABINS (CONTAINS)	RV SECT-CONT	RV SECT-ELECT	SANITARY STA	SHOWER	WATER SPORTS	WATER SKIING	AMPHITHEATRE	SPORTS FACILITIES
ADAIR	918/896-6613	P-3	33								
ALABASTER CAVERNS*	405/621-3381	H-1	10								
ARROWHEAD*	918/339-2294	N-5	114								
BEAVER*	405/825-2023	E-1	111								
BEAVERS REND*	405/484-0204	P-7	47								
BERNICE*	918/796-8447	O-1	10								
BLACK MESA*	405/426-2222	A-1	35								
BOGGY DEPOT	405/889-9205	M-7	91								
BOWLING SPRINGS*	405/524-1471	H-2	4								
BUSWELL*	405/598-2794	N-7	14								
CHEROKEE*	918/435-8066	O-2	119								
CHEYENNE LANDING*	918/457-5716	D-3	145								
CLAYTON LAKE*	918/569-7981	D-6	70								
CROWDER LAKE*	405/342-3466	H-4	81								
FEYOD CREEK	918/339-2944	M-2	60								
FORT COBB*	405/643-2249	I-5	360								
FOSS*	405/582-4433	H-4	85								
FOUNTAINHEAD*	918/689-5111	N-4	234								
GREAT PLAINS	405/426-2022	H-4	165								
GREAT SALT PLAINS*	405/626-4171	J-1	6	155							
GREENLEAF*	918/487-5196	O-4	14	139							
HEAVENER-RUNESTONE	918/633-2241	P-5	10								
HEYBURN*	918/247-6666	M-3	34								
HOCHEMOTOWN*	405/454-6462	F-7	165								
HONEY CREEK*	918/786-5447	O-2	2								
KEYSTONE*	918/885-4991	M-3	21	152							
LAKE MURRAY*	405/223-4044	K-7	54	88	266						
LAKE TEXOMA*	405/584-2595	L-7	99	87	309						
LAKE WISTON*	405/585-2733	P-5	11	171							
LITTLE BLUE-DISNEY	918/435-8066	O-2	40								
LITTLE RIVER/CLEAR BAY*	405/366-3572	K-5	200								
LITTLE RIVER/INDIAN POINT*	405/382-7834	K-5	245								
LITTLE SAHARA*	405/284-1471	H-2	145								
MCCEE CREEK*	405/889-5622	N-7	10								
OKMULGEE*	918/756-5971	M-4	100								
OSAGE HILLS*	918/238-4141	M-1	8	20							
QUARTZ MOUNTAIN*	405/363-2238	G-5	45	15	110						
RAYMOND GARY*	405/823-2267	O-7	1	166							
RED ROCK CANYON*	405/542-4344	I-4	10								
ROBBERS CAVE*	918/485-2565	O-5	29	106							
ROCKY FORD*	918/772-2046	O-3	3								
ROMAN NOSE*	405/623-4215	I-3	47	10	74						
SALINA*	918/434-2651	O-2	6								
SALLISAW/BRUSHY CREEK	918/775-6097	O-4	60								
SEJOYAH/WESTERN HILLS*	918/772-2046	O-3	101	54	209						
SEJOYAH BAY*	918/683-0878	O-3	171								
SNOWDALE*	918/434-2651	O-2	62								
SPAWNBUR*	918/435-8066	O-2	18								
SPRING RIVER*	918/540-2543	P-1	50								
TALIMENA	918/567-2052	O-6	22								
TENKILLER*	918/488-5643	O-4	50	221							
TWIN BRIDGES*	918/540-2543	O-1	176								
UPPER SPRAWNAN*	918/435-8066	O-2	1								
WARS-SHA-SHEE*	918/325-8027	M-1	198								
WALNUT CREEK	918/242-3362	M-2	172								
U.S. PARK FACILITIES											
CHICKASAW NAT'L REC AREA*	405/822-3161	L-6									
WICHITA MTS. WILDLIFE	405/429-2222	L-6									

\*Handicap Facilities vary with location. Call for exact details and for reservations and additional info. A-Archery B-Ballparks F-Fishing H-Horseback M-Motorboating R-Riding Stables S-Swimming T-Tennis V-Volleyball W-Waterwalking



## AMERICA IN ITS NATIVE STATE

OKLAHOMA IS THE CRADLE of American culture — and the West. Home to the Indian, buffalo and pioneers. To horses, cowboys and cattle drives. Here you'll find people who embody the American ideals of hard work, independence and spunk — as well as warmth and hospitality.

Travel Oklahoma's highways and the most famous stretch of Route 66, and you'll discover endless adventure. Enjoy one of 200 lakes, canoe down a winding river or hike along a scenic mountain trail.

With a deep sense of Native Pride, we host a colorful calendar full of festivals, rodeos, powwows and celebrations. And our cities beckon with restaurants, shopping, museums, attractions, grand architecture and historical neighborhoods. Plus, numerous state parks, camping areas, lakeside resorts and rental cabins offer plenty of rest and relaxation.

Oklahoma's five resorts are WESTERN HILLS GUEST RANCH on Lake Fort Gibson in Sequoyah State Park, QUARTZ MOUNTAIN on Lake Altus-Lugen, ROMAN NOSE near Lakes Boecher and Watonga, LAKE MURRAY and LAKE TEXOMA. For reservations at any of these state resorts or nine state parks with cabins, call toll-free 1-800-654-8240.

### TRAVELER CENTERS

- Ten traveler information centers are located at various points of entry into the state and near major metropolitan areas.
- ARRIVING FROM THE NORTH: On I-35, 10 miles south of the Oklahoma/Kansas border near Blackwell.
- ARRIVING FROM THE NORTHEAST: Two locations: (1) On I-44, Will Rogers Turnpike, east of Miami. (2) On I-44, Will Rogers Turnpike, south of Yvonia exit, southwest-lower level of Concession Plaza (in McDonald's).
- ARRIVING FROM THE EAST: On I-40, 17 miles west of Oklahoma/Arkansas border near Sallisaw. (Under construction through Fall 1994. Follow interstate signs to temporary location.)
- ARRIVING FROM THE SOUTH: Two locations: (1) On US-69-75, two miles north of the Oklahoma/Texas border near Colbert. (2) On I-35, three miles north of the Oklahoma/Texas border near Thackerville.
- ARRIVING FROM THE SOUTHWEST: On I-44, I.E. Bailey Turnpike, at the Elmer Graham Concession Plaza (in McDonald's).
- FROM THE WEST: On I-40, nine miles east of the Oklahoma/Texas border near Erick.
- IN OKLAHOMA CITY: Two locations: (1) On I-35 at the N.E. 50th exit. (New location should be completed in Fall 1994 on I-35 and N.E. 122nd exit.) (2) In the State Capitol building at N.E. 23rd and Lincoln Boulevard.

