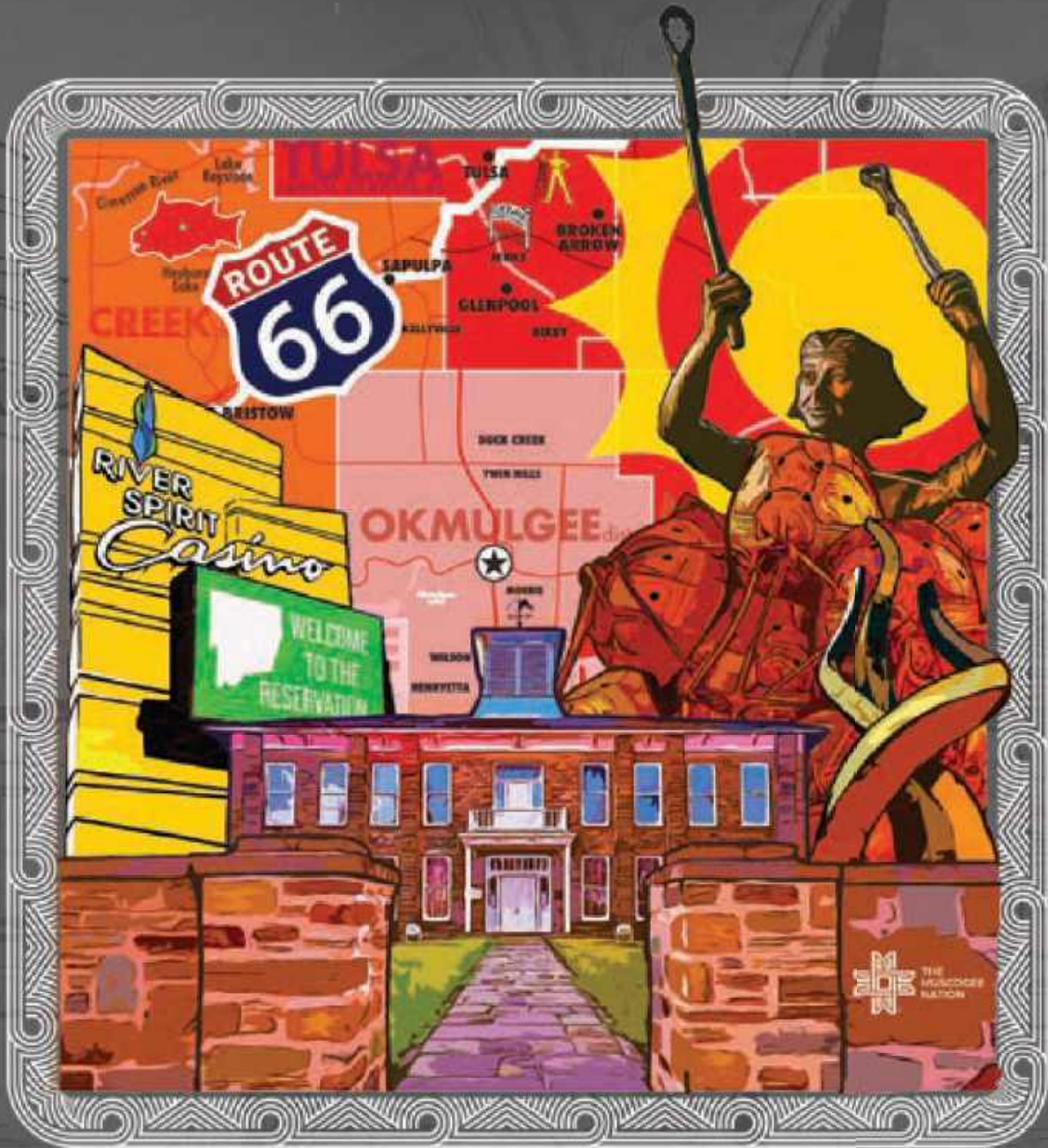


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GUIDE TO THE MUSCOGEE (CREEK) NATION



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MUSKOGEE
NATION

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HESCI



Welcome to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. Let this official guide to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation be your ticket to discover our distinctive language, history and culture, as well as our diverse attractions and points of interest. As the Principal Chief and on behalf of the entire Muscogee (Creek) Nation, I welcome you to our home in Oklahoma and would like to extend the warmest greetings as you travel within our great Nation. We are honored to have you as our guest and look forward to our shared time together.

David W. Hill
Principal Chief
Muscogee (Creek) Nation

Welcome to the Mvskoke Reservation. Please use this guide as a glimpse into our Muscogee way of life and learn about our unique culture and history. We offer first-class hospitality and amenities while you stay on the reservation and enjoy everything we have to offer. We look forward to meeting you.

Mvto!

Del Beaver
Second Chief
Muscogee (Creek) Nation



Constitution of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Article V, §1 (a)

The Executive power shall be vested in and shall be known as the Office of the Principal Chief of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. The Principal Chief shall hold office during a term of four (4) years upon election by majority of the votes cast. The term of office shall begin the first Monday in the new calendar year (January). No person shall serve office of the Chief more than two (2) consecutive terms for which he/she is elected.

Visit the Muscogee (Creek) Nation

Encounter the limitless ways to explore and experience the Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Experience the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. Explore the tribe's truly unique culture and rich history. Discover the many historical sites and points of interest throughout the area including the Creek Nation Council House restored to its authentic 1878 appearance. Guests are able to educate themselves about the building's actual functions including serving as the Nation's capitol in post-removal Indian Territory. The historical interpretive center includes not only visual displays but also auditory and interactive exhibits focused on the history of the structure, Muscogee government, and tribal citizens. Find fun and exciting places and events within the tribe's eleven-county area. Get moving!

Gaming, live concerts, fun and relaxation await you at the reservation's premier destination, River Spirit Casino Resort®, located on the east bank of the Arkansas River in south Tulsa. The Nation's flagship casino boasts a Vegas-style atmosphere with one of the largest gaming floors in the state. A luxury hotel and spa, convention and meeting space, The Cove Showroom and Jimmy Buffet's Margaritaville Casino are just some of the aspects of the well-appointed property that make this casino resort one of the most appealing and accommodating destinations in Oklahoma.

Just across the river from the casino resort, shop, dine, gather, enjoy seasonal live music, and, coming spring 2025, make time for swings and smiles at Suite Shots, all at the Riverwalk family entertainment district.

Perfect your swing at the 18-hole, par 72 Fountainhead Creek Golf Course located on the picturesque banks of Lake Eufaula in Checotah. Lake Eufaula State Park, Okmulgee Lake and Dripping Springs State Parks are naturally beautiful recreational areas and worthwhile destinations on the reservation.

Visit the reservation's capital city of Okmulgee during the fourth weekend each June for the Muscogee Nation Festival. Festivities include a parade, live music from national acts, arts and crafts, food, culture, carnival rides, numerous sports tournaments. Enjoy all of this and more fun in a lively and family-friendly atmosphere throughout the weekend.

Let the following pages chart your course for a journey abounding with culture, history, education, and fun for the entire family.

Muscogee Nation Marketing & Tourism

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QUICK FACTS

Muscogee /Mvskoke/ vs. Creek

It is important to note that "Muscogee" (spelled Mvskoke in the Muscogee language) and "Creek" are interchangeable and, although Muscogee is proper, both are acceptable when speaking of the Nation, people, language or anything associated with them. The British coined the term "Creek" in the late 15th century and used it to identify entire groups of tribal towns living near them along Ochese Creek in Georgia. Although the more traditional term "Muscogee" is slowly becoming more commonplace, the term "Creek" remains the most recognizable to the general public.

ORIGINS



Greater and Lesser Temple Mounds | Ocmulgee Nat'l Historical Park | Macon, Ga.

The Muscogee People are descendants of the Mississippian culture that spanned the entire Mississippi River valley and floodplain. Ancestral Muscogee (800-1540 CE) constructed monumental earthen pyramids along the rivers of the area as part of their elaborate ceremonial complex extending regionally from the Macon plateau near present-day Macon, Georgia.

1540 EUROPEAN CONTACT

Chronicles of Spanish explorer Hernando DeSoto's expedition in the 1540s write the first descriptions of the ancestors of the historic Creek and other Southeastern people. They note that many of the towns feature open plazas, earthen temple mounds, public buildings and homes constructed of upright logs, interwoven with vines or cane and plastered with clay (wattle and daub).

Upon the arrival of Europeans, disease and warfare lead to the decimation of populations. The indigenous people scatter among separate, related or allied "towns."

Population shifts, town survivors and refugees from other tribes, pressure from slave traders, and changes in trade practices lead to the combination of groups for stability. Member tribes are tribal towns, numbering at least fifty with a population of more than twenty thousand. Within this political structure, each

tribal town, having its own leader, maintains political autonomy and distinct land holdings; however, the language and the culture of the founding tribal towns becomes dominant. Collectively the towns consider themselves a confederacy consisting of distinct provincial groups.



Wattle and Daub House | Etowah Historical Site | Cartersville, Ga.

1690

THE CREEKS

The British construct a trading post on Ochese Creek (present Ocmulgee River, Ga.). The various towns located along the river are known, by the British, as the "Ochese Creek Nation."

They refer to them as the "Creeks."

1793

ASSIMILATION

Indian Agent Benjamin Hawkins, appointed to the Creek people by President George Washington, initiates an assimilation policy. Eventually, the changes that became visible, like ownership of slaves, European clothing and lifestyle, and restructured government, lend the assumption and label "civilized" to the tribe.

LOCATION AND CONTACT CREATE TWO FACTIONS OF THE MUSCOGEE PEOPLE

The **Upper Creeks** occupied territory along the Coosa, Alabama, and Tallapoosa rivers in central Alabama, while the **Lower Creeks** occupied the areas along the lower Chattahoochee, Ocmulgee, and Flint rivers in southwestern Georgia.

Due, in part, to their proximity to the English, the Lower towns were substantially affected by intermarriage and its impact on their political and social order. The Upper towns remained far from European influence and, therefore, continued to maintain distinctly traditional political and social structure.

1812-1814 THE CREEK WAR

The Upper Creeks or **Red Sticks** (derived from their red-colored war clubs) strongly support traditional views of Creek society. Hostility toward the encroachment of white settlers combined with the influence of militant Shawnee leader Tecumseh instigates a rebellion against the pro-European Lower Creeks and, ultimately, the U.S. military.

The "Red Stick War" or "Creek War" culminates in a battle at Horseshoe Bend, Alabama. More than 800 Muscogee perish. Andrew Jackson forces both factions to sign the Treaty of Fort Jackson, 1814, ceding 23 million acres.



William McIntosh | Lower Creek Leader

1825 TREATY of INDIAN SPRINGS

William McIntosh, a Lower Creek, along with a small contingency sign the Treaty of Indian Springs ceding all Lower Creek lands and a large tract of land in Alabama in exchange for a payment of \$200,000 and the same amount paid directly to McIntosh. According to a Muscogee law that McIntosh himself had supported, a sentence of execution awaits any Creek leader who cedes land to the U.S. without the full approval of the entire Creek Nation. The Muscogee National Council orders

the execution of William McIntosh and his co-conspirators.

The very next year, the U.S. Supreme Court nullifies the treaty marking the only time that a ratified treaty with an Indian nation was overturned. In return, Muscogee leaders sign the Treaty of Washington ceding all Creek lands in Georgia, saving Alabama/Upper Creek lands, in exchange for a one-time payment of \$217,600. All Georgia Creeks emigrate westward to Indian Territory.

1836 REMOVAL

The Indian Removal Act, 1830, authorizes President Andrew Jackson to "negotiate" the removal of southern tribes to Indian Territory, I.T., west of the Mississippi River, in exchange for their lands.

The Treaty of Cusseta, 1832, trades the Creeks' sovereign claim to their land in exchange for legal title to their land. This enables the legal sale of property or the ability to remain.

Despite land titles, settlers continue to encroach upon or swindle people who attempt sell their land. These situations create high

tension leading to violence, which, in 1836, erupts into the Second Creek War. The violence against whites provides Jackson justification to forcibly remove all Creeks remaining in the southeast to I.T.

Because of his status of possibly the most prominent Creek man, the government assigns Opothle Yahola to lead the first contingency. During the summer and winter of 1836 into early 1837, more than 20,000 Creek people make the journey from Alabama to I.T., presently Oklahoma.



Opothle Yahola | Upper Creek Leader

LIFE IN INDIAN TERRITORY

Once the entirety of the people reach Indian Territory, Lower Creeks settle in the Three Forks area of the Arkansas River, and the Upper Creeks live along the North Fork, Deep Fork, and Canadian river valleys. The divisions of their old confederacy remain. The separate groups, now numbering approximately thirteen thousand in total, agree, in 1840, to a new national government.

A new golden age of independent development ensues but is short lived. The Civil War destroys much of the progress, but another new national government, with a bicameral legislative system emerges after 1866.

1898

ALLOTMENT

In 1887, U.S. Congress passes the **Dawes Act** (General Allotment Act) to break up tribal landholdings and allot land to individuals; thus furthering assimilation by breaking up communal life and encouraging individualistic farming. The act does not include I.T. However, when the demand in I.T. increases, Congress passes the **Curtis Act, 1898**, an amend the Dawes Act, enabling the Allotment Act to apply to the "Five Tribes," which results in surplus land for white settlers.

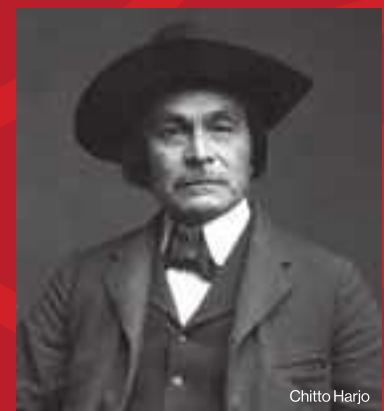
In 1901, Creek **Chief Pleasant Porter** and the Muscogee National Council consent to the Curtis Act and cooperate with the allotment process of Creek land.

1901

OPPOSITION TO ALLOTMENT

Muscogee Statesman, **Chitto Harjo**, leads organized opposition to the Curtis Act and its dissolution of Muscogee government and allotment of collectively-held lands. His efforts include lobbying President Theodore Roosevelt. He establishes an independent government at Hickory Ground in opposition to the Creek National Council. Harjo leads the rebellion along with supporters known as "Crazy Snakes" (Chitto Harjo, from the Muscogee language, loosely translates as "crazy snake.") until his death in, approximately, 1911.

Oklahoma's statehood (1907) brings the completion of the assimilation process and the partial dismantling of tribal government. The Nation loses more than two million acres of allotted domain.



Chitto Harjo

1866 THE CIVIL WAR IN I.T.

During the U.S. Civil War, Muscogee citizens divide their support among the Union and Confederate sides. More than 100 battles occur in Indian Territory.

Because a portion of the tribe supported the Confederacy, the U.S. government requires the Nation to sign the **Reconstruction Treaty of 1866** renewing their allegiance. Proof of allegiance also costs the cession of the entire western half of the Muscogee domain, 3.2 million acres.

1867

RECONSTRUCTION

The Muscogee Nation adopts a new national government along with a written constitution providing for a Principal Chief and Second Chief, judicial branch, and legislature. The Nation establishes the seat of government in the capital city of Okmulgee and constructs a log cabin capitol. The Muscogee Nation begins to experience a new period of prosperity and builds schools, public houses and churches.



Log Cabin Creek Nation Council House, 1878 | Okmulgee, I.T.



REORGANIZATION

In 1934, U.S. Congress passes the Indian Reorganization Act and, in 1936, passes the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act making the initial act relevant to tribes in Oklahoma. This reverses assimilation policy and becomes the basis for U.S. policies that recognize the right of self-determination for Native Americans. The law curtails the land allotment system, permits tribes to establish formal governments with limited powers and it established the former tribal towns of Kialegee, Thlopthlocco, and Alabama-Quassarte as sovereign nations.

The Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 makes many of the guarantees of the U.S. Bill of Rights applicable to tribes while also favoring tribal rights to self-determination. In 1971, with new rights in place, **Claude A. Cox** is the first Chief of the Muscogee Nation elected without Presidential approval. In 1979, the Nation ratifies a new constitution calling for a unicameral legislature, the National Council

1981

CITIZENSHIP

The Muscogee (Creek) Nation opens enrollment. Descendants are allowed to enroll provided they are able to prove direct lineage to an ancestor listed on the 1906 Dawes Roll through the issuance of birth and/or death certificates as established by the Act of April 26, 1906. According to the current population count, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation is the fourth largest in the U.S. with a population of more than **100,700 enrolled citizens**.

2020

MCGIRT V. OKLAHOMA

The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the case confirms the sovereignty and territorial boundaries of the Muscogee Nation. The decision states that the Muscogee Nation Reservation, created through a treaty with Congress in 1833, remains intact and the Nation has the unrestricted right of self government with full jurisdiction over enrolled tribal members and their property.

2024

HOMELAND CONNECTION

The Nation and the Ocmulgee National Historical Park along with Okmulgee's sister city, the city of Macon, Georgia, continue to maintain and strengthen a partnership between the Macon area and its original displaced inhabitants. The Nation often works hand-in-hand with its partners to develop ways in which the Nation can interact with and become more of a presence in its homelands. Each September, a delegation of the Nation's employees and citizens descend upon the city of Macon for the Ocmulgee Indigenous Celebration at the Ocmulgee National Historical Park. Not only does the Nation attend but also is an active participant. The delegation provides resources and promotes the Nation's different departments and programs concentrating on culture, heritage, language, and progress. Learn more about the park and the city of Macon by visiting OcmulgeePark.org, nps.gov/ocmu, and VisitMacon.org, and MaconBibb.us.



CEREMONY

Turtle shells are an integral and inseparable part of the traditional Muscogee ceremonial. The shells from female box turtles are filled with pebbles and other trinkets that will make a rattling noise. Several shells are then tied to the removed top of a boot or a piece of leather large enough to wrap around and cover the wearer's lower leg from below the knee to just above the ankle. The shells cover every part of the piece, save the area where the wearer strings leather or shoe laces bringing the two ends together to attach the shells to her leg.

Female participants wear the shells on both legs and make a stomping motion providing the music to which male participants sing in a call-and-response fashion. While the men sing and the women "shake shells," each participant falls in line in a male-female pattern trailing in a counter-clockwise motion forming a spiral around a central fire.

All of this and more is part of a ceremony that is a hopeful attempt to restore harmony on earth through prayer, song, dedication, sacrifice, and, most importantly, love.



Ceremonial Participant Wearing Turtle Shells

Today, **16** ceremonial grounds and approximately **100** historically Muscogee Christian churches remain active. Church congregations blend Christianity with Muscogee language and traditional customs making worship and the church itself distinctly Muscogee.



Detail Shells



CREEK NATION
COUNCIL HOUSE

The Town Center of Okmulgee since 1878.
The original Capitol of the Muscogee Nation in
I.T. now serves as the Historical Center for the
Muscogee government and its people.

100 W 6th Street | Okmulgee, OK
For Hours, Visit CreekCouncilHouse.net
or Call 539.286.4663



REDSTICK GALLERY

Visit the Redstick Gallery across the street from
the Historical Center for arts and crafts made
by Muscogee people and items inspired by our
people and culture.

105 S Grand Avenue | Okmulgee, OK
For Hours, Visit CreekNationGiftShop.com
or Call 918-758-5557.



THE
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NATION

MuscogeeNation.com



LANGUAGE

According to *A Dictionary of Creek/Muskogee* by Jack B. Martin and Margaret Mauldin, “four hundred years ago, a single language was shared among a large number of towns in Alabama and Georgia. It was the most widely spoken language in the regions used for diplomacy, medicine, and personal names even in towns where other languages were used for everyday speech. The language the townspeople shared was known as the language of the Mvskoke people; English settlers later called it Creek. Today, the English words ‘Creek’ and ‘Muscogee’ are used interchangeably by some.”

Creek is a member of the Muskogean language family indigenous to the southeastern U.S. Other languages belonging to the Muskogean family include the distinct languages of others originally from the southeast such as the Chickasaw, Choctaw and Seminole people.

The Mvskoke Language, in written form, uses the letters of the English alphabet. Through the work of many missionaries, the alphabet of the Creek language was adopted by many interpreters and chiefs of the Nation in 1853.

The Muskogee (Creek) Nation Language Program works to promote and preserve the Mvskoke language. The program develops resources and provides language teachers to communities and schools throughout the Nation to increase use of the language. Visit the Nation's Language Program website, mvskokeopunvkv.com, for more information.

COMMON PHRASES

Hello! (All is well!)	Hesci! Her's ci! /hīs-JA/ /hīths JA/
How are you?	(E)stonko? /i)-sdon-GO/
Very well.	Heremahe. /Hĭ-thle-MAH-he/
And you?	Centv? /JĪN-də /
What is your name?	Naket cehocefkvte /NAH-gīt je-ho-JĪF-gə-de/
_____ is my name.	_____ cvhocefkvts. /jə-ho-JĪF-gə-dos/
Thank you.	Mvto. /mə-DO/
I will see you again. (no word for “goodbye”)	Hvtvm Cehecares. /hə-DəM je-he-JAH-thles/
Come! (command to 3+)	Awepvks! /ah-WĪ-bəks/
Eat! (command to 2/more)	Hompvks (Ce)*! /HOM-bəks (JE)/ *(Ce/Ci/Ca=vocalized emphasis)



Mvskoke Language Alphabet (Each letter's phoenetic sound appears below it.)

A C E F H I K L M N O P R S T U V W Y
 ah je e/i fe he a ge le me ne o be thle se de oo ə we ye

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THE COUNCIL HOUSE



Creek Nation Council House | Okmulgee

In 2018, after a complete restoration under the guidance of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Cultural Center & Archives Department, the Nation’s original capitol in Indian Territory opened as an historical interpretive centre where visitors learn the history of the building, its daily operations, and the people it served during its active years from 1878 to 1906. The Creek Nation Council House, or “the door to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation,” is the hub of tribal history and was the center of all tribal government activity and a gathering place for citizens until it was removed from the Nation’s possession in 1906 by the U.S. Department of the Interior. For anyone wanting to learn about the Muscogee people and tribal government, the Council House Interpretive Centre is the starting point.

The Interpretive Centre offers guests the chance to experience the capitol as if it were 1878. Audio/visual displays and interactive exhibits tell the story of the building, the type of services it provided, the citizens it served, tribal government, and those that built and maintained the Muscogee people’s government.

The Creek Nation Council House is located at 100 West 6th Street in Okmulgee. Visit creekcouncilhouse.net for more information.



Historical Interpretation Signage | Creek Nation Council House | Okmulgee



House of Kings Exhibit | Creek Nation Council House | Okmulgee

COUNCIL HOUSE TIMELINE

The Nation arrives in I.T. and works to re-establish law and order.

1836

1

The Nation constructs a log cabin council house. The city of Okmulgee is established and opens a post office.

1869

3

The U.S. Department of the Interior takes possession of the Council House in accordance with the 5 Civilized Tribes Act.

1906

5

Formation of the Creek Indian Memorial Association (CIMA), the parent organization of the Creek Council House Museum.

1923

7

The Council House is listed on the Nat'l Register of Historic Sites and designated as a Nat'l Historic Landmark.

1961

9

The CIMA initiates a \$1 million drive for the historic restoration of the Council House.

1989

11

The Nation provides an annual appropriation for the support of the Council House Museum curator.

2000

13

After a complete historically accurate restoration, the Council House opens as an historical interpretive centre.

2018

15

Following the Reconstruction period, the Nation chooses Okmulgee as their new capital and ratifies a new constitution.

1867

2

The log cabin burns and the Nation builds a stone capitol along with schools, churches and public houses.

1878

4

Oklahoma becomes a state. Okmulgee County leases the building for \$2,000/year to serve as the county courthouse.

1907

6

Different uses of the building: Sheriff's office, Boy Scout meeting room, Red Cross and a YMCA

30-60

8

The city of Okmulgee purchases the structure from the U.S. Dept. of the Interior and it becomes a Native American history and art museum.

1971

10

After a year-long restoration, the museum reopens and receives the Nat'l Preservation Award the following year.

1992

12

The city of Okmulgee sells the Council House to the Nation for \$3.2 million.

2010

14

THE CAPITOL COMPLEX

Located in Okmulgee, the Nation's capital city, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Complex serves as the seat of tribal government. It houses the Executive Branch (Principal Chief, Second Chief, Support Staff), Legislative Branch (National Council), the Judicial Branch (District and Supreme Courts), and many support services essential to the function of tribal government including the Lighthorse Tribal Police Department.

A large memorial dedicated to tribal service men and women stands tall on the west end of the complex. The Complex also honors veterans in the Veterans' Affairs Services Office (VASO) Museum, which exhibits military artifacts, some dating as far back as World War I, on loan from Muscogee citizens who served in all branches of the U.S. Military. The Nation's judicial and legislative branches operate out of the "Mound Building." The building represents the large earthen mounds created by Muscogee ancestors of the Mississippian culture in what is now known as the Southeastern U.S.



Muscogee (Creek) Nation Capitol Complex | Okmulgee



VASO Museum | Muscogee (Creek) Nation Capitol Complex | Okmulgee



Veterans' Memorial | Muscogee (Creek) Nation Capitol Complex | Okmulgee



Mound Building | Muscogee (Creek) Nation Capitol Complex | Okmulgee

THE COLLEGE OF THE MUSCOGEE NATION

Opened since 2004, the College of the Muscogee Nation is the institution of higher education for the Muscogee (Creek) Nation emphasizing native culture, values, language and self determination. The college provides a positive learning environment for tribal and non-tribal students as citizens of a tribal and global society supported by teaching excellence and offers exemplary academic programs that meet student, tribal, and societal needs. The college offers degree programs to meet the unique needs of students seeking careers in the tribal sector. As a member of the American Indian Education Consortium, the college's degree programs also serve as a foundation for a bachelor's degree.

The campus is situated on 32 acres and houses a 22,000 square-foot educational and administrative facility featuring an array of Muscogee motifs, Smart Board equipped classrooms, computer lab, Student Success Center, Lecture Hall, faculty offices, and a student commons area. Student housing consists of 21 two-bedroom units, which include telephone, cable, and internet; accommodating 84 students. The Student Center includes a library, bookstore, fitness center, cafeteria, science lab, additional classrooms, and seminar space.

The College is located at 2170 Raven Circle in Okmulgee. Visit cmn.edu for more information.



Administration Building | College of the Muscogee Nation | Okmulgee



Student Services Building | College of the Muscogee Nation | Okmulgee



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COUNCIL OAK

The Creek Nation Council Oak Park, created in the mid 1900's, lies just south of Tulsa's downtown amidst a mixture of houses and apartments. The park is home to a statue of soaring bronze flames, native plants, and the park's namesake and most prominent feature- The Council Oak. The tree, dubbed "Tulsa's first city hall," has witnessed the beginnings of a city starting with the area's first inhabitants. The *Locvpokv* (LŌ•jə•BŌ•gə) tribal town arrived in Indian Territory in 1836 carrying the coals and ash from their original fires in Alabama. In a ceremonial act proclaiming this location as their new home, they used the coals to rekindle the fire at the base of a towering oak on a hill overlooking, what is now, the Arkansas River. The *Locvpokv* people built their town around the tree and called it *Tvlvhasse* (də•lə•HAH•sē) or, in English, Tallahassee.

Once settled in IT., the confederated towns of the Muscogee Nation held council at the tree to re-establish their government. The tree was host to governmental discussions as well as tribal gatherings, ceremonies, games and feasts. With the contribution of the Reconstruction period, following the U.S. Civil War, change and urban development smothered the original town. Even the town's name, mostly due to settlers' inability to pronounce it, changed to Tallasi and, eventually, Tulsey or *Tvlse* in Muscogee. In 1897, Tulsa became the city's official name. Disturbance from the city's population and industrial growth brought an end to the activity around the oak. Tribal town members scattered and joined other towns.

Although the development of Tulsa drove the people away from the oak, Muscogee influence remained. Families operated their own businesses or maintained large tracts of land and others were highly involved in establishing the city. George Perryman, a Muscogee citizen, established the first official post office in his house and his brother, Josiah, became the city's first postmaster. George was also a signer of the original charter for the Town of Tulsa in 1898.

Every October, the leaders of Muscogee and Euchee ceremonial grounds, tribal government and city officials along with the public, gather at the Creek Nation Council Oak Park for the Council Oak Ceremony. The event commemorates the arrival and contributions of *Locvpokv*. The ceremony includes retelling the history of Council Oak, *Locvpokv* tribal town, Muscogee culture and traditions, and the city that Muscogee people created.

The Creek Nation Council Oak Park is located at 1750 South Cheyenne Avenue in Tulsa just one mile north of the world class park, Gathering Place. Visit GatheringPlace.org for more information on the riverfront park.



Morning Prayer | Dan Brook, Artist | Creek Nation Council Oak Park | Tulsa

RIVER SPIRIT CASINO RESORT

Open since 2016 on the banks of the Arkansas River in Tulsa, River Spirit Casino Resort has brought a little slice of paradise to Tulsa with Margaritaville Casino & Restaurant. River Spirit has two casinos in one, each with its own distinctive atmosphere and decor. With over 3,000 high-tech electronic machines, numerous poker tables and table games, River Spirit Casino and Margaritaville Casino are the destination of choice for casino excitement.

Guests will enjoy several dining and entertainment venues including Fireside Grill, Scoreboard Sports Bar, 5 O'Clock Somewhere Bar, Jimmy Buffett's Margaritaville restaurant and Ruth's Chris Steak House.

River Spirit Casino Resort features a luxurious 27-story, 483-room hotel, Margaritaville retail store, River Spirit Casino Resort gift shop, coffee shop, 30,000 square foot convention and meeting center and the Cove Theater, a 2,500+ seat showroom theater for live entertainment and sporting events.

Additional casino amenities include a poker room, high-stakes room and designated smoke-free areas. As an active community partner, River Spirit Casino Resort provides a positive economic impact for Tulsa and the surrounding towns. River Spirit, along with Muscogee (Creek) Nation's eight other casinos, pays millions of dollars in exclusivity fees to the state of Oklahoma to help fund the state's Education Reform Revolving Fund, the General Revenue Fund and the Oklahoma State Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. Other proceeds from gaming operations help to fund a variety of Muscogee (Creek) Nation service programs such as housing, education, elderly assistance and health care.

River Spirit Casino Resort is located at 8330 Riverside Parkway in Tulsa. Visit RiverSpiritTulsa.com for more information.





River Spirit Casino Resort | Tulsa



Margaritaville Casino Entrance | River Spirit Casino Resort | Tulsa



Margaritaville Restaurant | River Spirit Casino Resort | Tulsa



Landshark Pool Bar | River Spirit Casino Resort | Tulsa

MUSCOGEE NATION FESTIVAL

Held annually in June, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Festival is a celebration of the living culture and contemporary life of Muscogee people. Since 1974, the Muscogee Nation Festival has been a treasured and time-honored experience.

Festival events include sports tournaments, an all Indian rodeo, a parade through downtown Okmulgee, Junior Olympics, horseshoes, live entertainment, a 5K run, children's activities, senior activities, a fun fair, art festival, stomp dance, cultural exhibitions, and fireworks. With an estimated attendance of 40,000 plus, all of more than 26 events are free to attend and everyone is welcome. The festival's goal is to be a premier event providing entertainment and free, family fun for the Muscogee Nation Reservation and beyond.

The Muscogee (Creek) Nation Festival began in 1973 with an all-Indian rodeo. The following year, the Nation added a softball tournament to the rodeo, and the festival was born. Fifty years later, the festival consists of more than 26 events, including the festival's biggest draw, live entertainment, and requires the help of nearly 1,000 volunteers.

Festival attendance has dramatically increased in recent years thanks to the addition of some of the music industry's most well-known stars. Some recognizable names include Smokey Robinson, Eli Young Band, Kool & The Gang, and Bret Michaels. The acquisition of top musical acts has garnered the Nation's premier event greater attention and has created a much larger festival. All subsequent festivals must now be bigger and better.



Concert Crowd | Muscogee Nation Festival | Claude Cox Omniplex Amphitheater | Okmulgee



Fun Fair | Muscogee Nation Festival | Claude Cox Omniplex | Okmulgee

The increased awareness of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Festival has also heightened participation and attendance of all other events including a momentous celebration of traditional Muscogee culture to open the festival each year, with the public invited to a Muscogee stomp dance. Everyone is welcome to attend and immerse themselves into a single but vital part of the living Muscogee culture that has been entrusted from generation to generation since time immemorial.

While visiting the festival, make sure to check out some of the largest sporting events in Oklahoma including fast pitch and slow pitch softball tournaments that attract more than 100 teams, volleyball, horseshoes, basketball, as well as a tennis tournament, and the second largest All-Indian Rodeo in the U.S. Children and adults alike enjoy a great parade and the festival parade is not one to be missed. Each year the festival parade amasses an excess

of 100 entries. The parade is always pleasurable to view as it passes in front of the historical Creek Nation Council House on Main Street in historic downtown Okmulgee, the capital of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

While some events occur in other locations throughout the Nation and throughout the entire month of June, the majority of events are held at the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Claude Cox Omniplex during the fourth weekend in June. The Claude Cox Omniplex is located on the north end of the city of Okmulgee and west of the intersection of U.S. Highway 75 and OK State Highway 56, Loop Route. Check the festival website, MuscogeeNationFestival.com, for a full schedule and list of locations.

MuscogeeNationFestival.com

26 EVENTS

1000 VOLUNTEERS

4 DAYS



Muscogee Nation Festival Rodeo | Bob Arrington Rodeo Arena | Okmulgee

RIVERWALK

JenksRiverwalk.com

The Riverwalk is South Tulsa's first major lifestyle center and inaugural riverfront development. Situated on the west bank of the Arkansas River on the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Reservation, this mixed-use hub connects to the Oklahoma Aquarium, the Tulsa River Parks Trail System, Jenks High School, the thriving 96th Street and Riverside Parkway area, and the ever-growing and always impressive River Spirit Casino Resort. Its central location enables the Riverwalk to grow into a playing, working, and living environment suited for the entire family.

Whether you're coming to dine, shop, stay, or play, see what's waiting for you at Riverwalk. Choose from different delectable menus from the property's restaurants. Perfect your swing or hang out with friends and enjoy a drink or a bite to eat while you watch others tee-off at Suite Shots, opening Spring 2025. Enjoy some down time as you stroll along the waterfront enjoying the people, views, and seasonal live entertainment from the amphitheater or the Los Cabos stage. Make the Riverwalk your family's lunch or dinner destination after a day at the Oklahoma Aquarium. Riverwalk has it all including a beautiful and welcoming setting.

Riverwalk is owned and operated by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and is an investment property of Onefire Holding Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. Onefire Holding exists to build a stronger future for the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and its citizens through wise investments and business development. The Riverwalk is located at 300-1100 Riverwalk Terrace in Jenks. Visit JenksRiverwalk.com for more information.



Jenks Riverwalk | Jenks



Mural | Jenks Riverwalk | Jenks



Aerial View | Jenks Riverwalk | Jenks



Amphitheater | Jenks Riverwalk | Jenks

LAKE EUFAULA



Aerial View | Lake Eufaula



Peaceful Shores | Lake Eufaula

Welcome to Eufaula, home of the Gentle Giant – Lake Eufaula, Oklahoma’s Largest Lake. Boasting 105,000 acres of water, the lake covers five counties in Oklahoma – McIntosh, Haskell, Pittsburg, Okmulgee, and Muskogee. Surrounding the water, you’ll find sandy beaches for building sand sculptures, catching some rays or strolling along looking for treasures. Explore parts of the lake’s 800+ miles of shoreline hiking, on horseback, ATV, a motorcycle or car drive on a scenic winding road. Two state parks and Corps of Engineers campgrounds offer a variety of camping options, tents, yurts, and RV hookups. Traditional lodging and all types of rentals are available from small one-room cabins to luxurious homes.

As a lakeside community the summers are bustling with locals and visitors enjoying all that the community has to offer. The lake provides endless recreational amenities including boating, fishing, wake boarding, swimming, and camping. In addition to a thriving summer, Eufaula enjoys year-round excitement in town with other amenities including unique local restaurants and shopping attractions, event venues that host concerts, dinners, and rodeos, farmers market, local museum, casino, multiple town murals, and so much more. For more information about Lake Eufaula, visit VisitLakeEufaula.com.



Hidden Beach | Lake Eufaula

MUSCOGEE ARTISTRY



Mural by Joseph Hopkins | 2022 | Eufaula

Since 2022, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Marketing & Tourism Department, along with the Nation's Cultural Center and Archives Department joined efforts with local community organizations to bring Muscogee art and a presence of the original inhabitants to the towns within the reservation. Two of the largest projects are the two murals located in downtown Eufaula. The first mural was a Welcome to Eufaula Mural. Muscogee artist, Joseph Hopkins combined local imagery of downtown Eufaula with a Muscogee aesthetic using designs from pottery found at ancient mound sites across the southeastern U.S. The second mural was painted by Muscogee artist Starr Hardridge in 2023. Hardridge's mural depicts the "friendship dance," which is part of the traditional Muscogee stomp dance. He combines ancient iconography with contemporary dress linking the past to the present in a scene that can be found at the many ceremonial grounds throughout the reservation.

Another mural project can be seen when visiting the Riverwalk in Jenks. Muscogee artist Johnnie Diacon's murals depict scenes from Muscogee legends and stories along with Muscogee history tying the Riverwalk to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. Some of the images shown in two of the murals depict traditional Muscogee religion, the Trail of Tears, the Council Oak Tree, the Muscogee creation story and the story of Muscogee clans and their origin.



Mural by Starr Hardridge | 2023 | Eufaula



Mural by Johnnie Diacon | 2023 | Jenks



Mural by Johnnie Diacon | 2023 | Jenks

COMMUNITY PARTNERS



Muscoogie Royalty | Tulsa Drillers | 2023



Muscoogie Night Jersey | Tulsa Drillers | 2023

The Muscoogie Nation partners with local, regional, and international partners throughout the world. Here are a few examples of community partnerships that foster collaboration, growth, and commitment to our reservation.

Over the last few years, the Muscoogie Nation and the Tulsa Drillers have partnered in bringing TVLSE designs back into the heart of Tulsa.

Broken Arrow was formed in 1902 and named for the Muscoogie (Creek) settlement of Native Americans who were forced from their homes



Broken Arrow History Museum | Broken Arrow



Native American Night Practice Jersey | Tulsa Oilers | 2023

during the Trail of Tears. From statehood forward, Broken Arrow would be a driving force in Oklahoma's history. From electing the first female mayor in Oklahoma in 1931 to hosting the longest-running festival in Oklahoma, Rooster Days, and being home to the award-winning downtown area, the Rose District, Broken Arrow is a town blooming with opportunity.

A few other towns the Nation considers partners are Jenks, Eufaula, and Okmulgee, just to name a few. Join us.

THE MUSCOGEE NATION VIA ROUTE 66

With 28 miles of The Mother Road, Tulsa, the reservation's metropolitan area, is known as the Capital of Route 66®. Route 66 has much of its origins in Tulsa, with Cyrus Avery, a Tulsan, being known as The Father of Route 66 for his role in the road's creation.

November 11, 2026, will mark the road's 100th year. As celebrations are planned, we invite you to see how the Nation is working with our partners to ensure the continued success of our approximately 60-mile stretch of the famed highway through our reservation.

U.S. Route 66 was one of the original highways in the United States Numbered Highway System. It was established on November 11, 1926, with road signs erected the following year. The highway, which became one of the most famous roads in the United States, ran from Chicago, Illinois, through Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona before terminating in Santa Monica, California, covering a total of 2,448 miles (3,940 km).



LOCATIONS ON ROUTE 66® WITHIN THE RESERVATION

- Tulsa*
- Oakhurst
- Bowden
- Sapulpa
- Kellyville
- Heyburn
- Bellvue
- Bristow
- Pulaski
- Depew

*Capital of Route 66®



EXPERIENCE IT IN MACON

HOMELAND of the MUSCOGEE PEOPLE

The region along the Ocmulgee River has been home to over 17,000 years of continuous human habitation and more than 2,000 artifacts have been recovered from the site. In the 18th century, this area was made up of around 60 towns and formed the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. With the Indian Removal Act of 1830, the Muscogee Nation was forcibly relocated to I.T. in 1836, to the area now known as Oklahoma in the region of their capital, Okmulgee. The Muscogee Nation are the descendants of the Mississippian people who constructed the mounds thousands of years ago, seven of which have been preserved at the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park in Macon. Local organizations such as the Ocmulgee National Park and Preserve Initiative (ONPPI) whose director of advocacy is a Muscogee Nation citizen, Ocmulgee Mounds Association (OMA), Visit Macon, and elected officials are working with The Muscogee Nation to tell the story of the people and land accurately and respectfully. When the park is designated as a national park status, the Muscogee Nation will co-manage it, making it the first time in history that a tribe that was once removed from the land will help operate the national park.

Today, you can walk through 8 miles of trails interlaced with lush forests, wetlands, and wildlife. Explore the park's visitor center to learn more about the culture and heritage



Visitor's Center | Ocmulgee Nat'l Historical Park | Macon, Ga.

Photo Courtesy: Stephen Cook and Ocmulgee Mounds Association

of the region or view artifacts recovered from thousands of years ago. Visit OcmulgeePark.org, nps.gov/ocmu, and VisitMacon.org, and MaconBibb.us for more information on the homelands of the Muscogee people.

Visit Macon, Georgia, where you can hike through beautiful scenery while observing historic Indigenous mounds and experience the state's largest collection of African American history, art, and culture. Stroll down wide avenues lined with art galleries, boutiques, and architecture as diverse as the people who built it. In a city where a night out can mean watching a Broadway Play, or learning about our musical heritage at the Allman Brothers Band Museum and Capricorn Sounds. Explore the outdoors by bringing the whole family for a float down the Ocmulgee River or learn why Georgia is the Peach State at any of our local farms and orchards.



Principal Chief D. Hill | Ocmulgee Indigenous Celebration

Photo Courtesy: VisitMacon.org

“Our history is here. Our ancestors are here. Our stories started here. And we are committed to ensuring that this cherished site is protected.”

— Principal Chief David Hill

TRIBAL GAMING

The Nation's 9 casinos, collectively, paid **\$13.4 MILLION** in exclusivity fees to the state of Oklahoma via the Oklahoma State-Tribal Gaming Act, according to the Oklahoma Gaming Compliance Unit Annual Report FY 2022, compiled by the Oklahoma Office of Management & Enterprise Services.

The Nation's gaming operations are more than mere business ventures, they are a testament to the Nation's commitment to growing its economic development capacity, expanding cultural tourism, creating jobs and enhancing the quality of life for tribal citizens. Two new additions to the Nation's gaming facilities, opening soon, include the Lake Eufaula Casino and Hotel in Eufaula and the Coweta Casino Hotel in Coweta.

The Lake Eufaula Casino and Hotel will include a 46-room hotel, with three suites, a fitness center, and 645

parking spaces. In addition, the 78,000 square-foot facility will host a 20,500 square-foot casino with 500 new gaming machines, and a new full-service restaurant the Lakeside Bar & Grill with 90 seats and a 25-seat private dining area. The property is expected to open in the Fall of 2025.

The \$100 million Coweta Casino Hotel will benefit regional tourism with an upscale, 46-room hotel with a pool, fitness center, concierge services, and a meeting and event space to accommodate as many as 150 guests. The 104,000 square-foot gaming and hospitality facility will include a raised full-service center casino bar, a 150 seat full-service restaurant, as well as a private dining room. Guests will be welcomed by a 1,000 space paved parking lot and a porte-cochère entrance. The property is scheduled to open in the Spring of 2026.

LOCATIONS*

1. DUCK CREEK CASINO

10071 Ferguson Road | Beggs
918.267.3468
CreekNationCasinoDuckCreek.com

2. CREEK NATION CASINO HOLDENVILLE

211 E. Willow Street | Holdenville
405.379.3321
CreekNationCasinoHoldenville.com

3. CREEK NATION CASINO MUSCOGEE

3420 West Peak Boulevard | Muskogee
918.683.1825
CreekNationCasinoMuscogee.com

4. CREEK NATION CASINO EUFAULA

806 Forrest Avenue | Eufaula (Existing)
918.689.9191
CreekNationCasinoEufaula.com

5. ONE FIRE CASINO

1901 North Wood Drive | Okmulgee
918.756.8400
CreekNationCasinoOneFire.com

6. CREEK NATION CASINO BRISTOW

121 West Lincoln Avenue | Bristow
918.367.2260
CreekNationCasinoBristow.com

7. CREEK NATION CASINO CHECOTAH

830 N. Broadway Street | Checotah
918.473.5200
CreekNationCasinoChecotah.com

8. CREEK NATION CASINO OKEMAH

1100 South Woody Guthrie Street | Okemah
918.623.0051
CreekNationCasinoOkemah.com

9. RIVER SPIRIT CASINO RESORT

8330 Riverside Parkway | Tulsa
888.748.3731
RiverSpiritTulsa.com

10. LAKE EUFAULA CASINO HOTEL

Projected Opening Fall 2025

11. COWETA CASINO HOTEL

Projected Opening Spring 2026

MUSCOGEE NATION TRAVEL PLAZA

Convenience Store/Casino/Burger King
2800 North Wood Drive | Okmulgee
918.752.0090

*See coordinating map on next page.



Scan QR code to visit
CreekNationCasinos.com.

Muscogee (Creek) Nation gaming facilities are owned and operated by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. Proceeds from gaming operations help to fund a variety of the Nation's service programs such as housing, education, elderly assistance health care, etc.

LAKE EUFAULA CASINO HOTEL



Restaurant



Guest Suite



Entrance



COWETA CASINO HOTEL



Center Bar

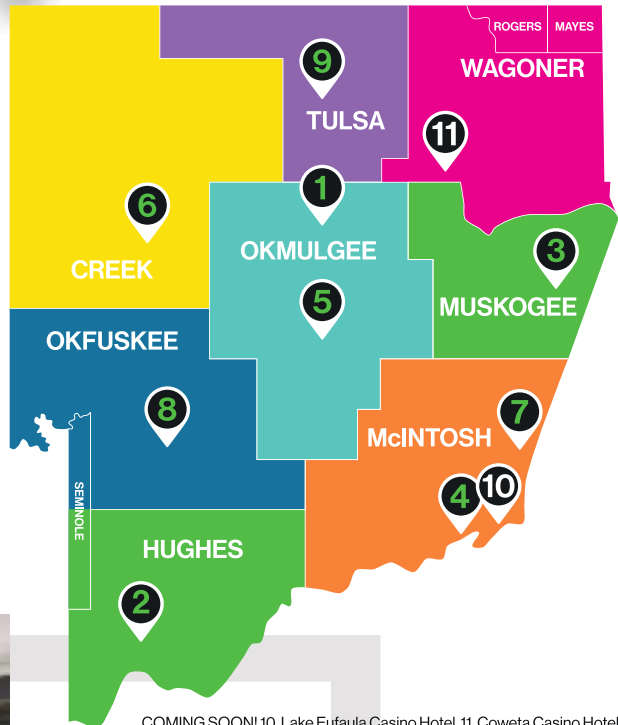


Entrance



Guest Room

LOCATIONS



COMING SOON! 10. Lake Eufaula Casino Hotel 11. Coweta Casino Hotel

Architectural renderings courtesy of Muscogee Nation Gaming Enterprises.

RESERVATION TOUR ITINERARY

8:00 AM: Depart from River Spirit Casino Resort
8330 Riverside Parkway | Tulsa

9:00 AM: Arrive at Muscogee (Creek) Nation Council House and Redstick Gallery

100 West 6th Street | 105 South Grand Avenue | Okmulgee

The Creek Nation Council House, in Okmulgee, stands as the hub of tribal history and is where the present-day tribal government was formerly established and where Muscogee people founded the present-day city of Okmulgee in 1868. Redstick Gallery provides the opportunity to shop and purchase Muscogee-made arts and crafts.

10:00 AM: Depart the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Council House and Redstick Gallery

10:15 AM: Arrive at Muscogee (Creek) Nation Capitol Complex

U.S. 75 & OK 52 Loop | Okmulgee

Tour the modern-day Muscogee government and Mound building that houses the tribe's Legislative and Judicial branches of government. Explore the Veterans' building to honor and pay tribute to Muscogee Veterans who proudly served in the United States armed services from WWI to present day. Visit the College of the Muscogee Nation. The next stop, Claude Cox Omniplex, is a recreational site and home to the annual Muscogee Nation Festival.

11:15 AM: Depart Muscogee (Creek) Nation Capitol Complex

11:30 AM Arrive at Looped Square Meat Company

3300 U.S. 75 | Beggs

Retail/Grocery store. The beef, processed on site, is raised on the Reservation at the Nation's Ranch. Remember to check out Looped Square merchandise.

12:30 PM: Depart Looped Square Meat Company

1:00 PM: Arrive at Jenks Riverwalk

300-1100 Riverwalk Terrace | Jenks

Eateries at the Jenks Riverwalk include everything from Barbecue to Mexican to Pizza, Ice Cream, and so much more! After lunch, take a walk to see all of the eye-catching murals by Muscogee artists.

3:00 PM: Depart Jenks Riverwalk

3:15: Arrive at Council Oak Healthcare Center

10109 East 79th Street | Tulsa

The Tulsa location is key to providing convenient care to

Muscogee people and the community. The center is able to specialize in areas that are more specific to the needs of indigenous people.

3:30 PM: Depart Council Oak Healthcare Center

4:00 PM: Arrive at Creek Nation Council Oak Park

1750 South Cheyenne Avenue | Tulsa

The Locvpokv tribal town claimed this area as their new home. They carried coal and ashes from their original fires in Alabama and held a ceremony placing the ashes at the base of a towering oak tree on a hill overlooking what is now the Arkansas River.

4:30 PM: Depart Creek Nation Council Oak Park

5:00 PM: Arrive at River Spirit Casino Resort

Dinner at Fireside Grill, Ruth's Chris Steak House, Rain Bay Café, Margaritaville, or Mazzio's Go.

Allotted times for each location may vary.

HOURS of OPERATION

River Spirit Casino Resort
Mon–Sun 24 Hours

Creek Nation Council House
Fall/Winter, Mon–Fri 10:00AM–4:00 PM
Spring/Summer, Tues–Sat 10:00 AM–4:00 PM

Redstick Gallery
Tues–Fri 10:00 AM–4:00 PM

Muscogee (Creek) Nation Government Complex
Mon–Fri 8:00 AM–5:00 PM

Looped Square Meat Company
Mon–Fri 10:00 AM–6:30 PM | Sat 8:30 AM–4:00 PM

Jenks Riverwalk
Open Mon–Sun 11:00 AM–12:00 AM
(Individual restaurant and shop ours may vary.)

Council Oak Healthcare Center
Mon–Fri 7:00 AM–7:00 PM | Sat–Sun 9:00 AM–5:00 PM

Creek Nation Council Oak Park
Mon–Sun 7:00 AM–10:00 PM

NIGHTLIFE OPTIONS

Mileage shown = distance from River Spirit Casino Resort

TULSA ARTS DISTRICT 11.1 miles

Valkyrie
Tuesday–Sunday 4:00 PM–2:00 AM

Inner Circle Vodka Bar
Wednesday–Thursday 4:00 PM–12:00 AM
Friday–Saturday 4:00 PM–2:00 AM

Club Majestic
Thursday–Sunday 9:00 PM–2:00 AM

PEARL DISTRICT 8.9 miles

Pearl Beach Brew Pub
Wednesday–Friday 4:30 PM–10:00 PM
Saturday–Sunday 12:00 PM–10:00 PM

Dead Armadillo Craft Brewing
Sunday 1:00 PM–8:00 PM
Monday–Thursday 2:00 PM–9:00 PM
Friday 2:00 PM–11:00 PM
Saturday 12:00 PM–11:00 PM

Nothing's Left Brewing Co.
Sunday 1:00 PM–8:00 PM
Tuesday–Thursday 3:00 PM–9:00 PM
Friday–Saturday 12:00 PM–11:00 PM

BLUE DOME DISTRICT 11.4 miles

Arnie's Bar
Sunday–Saturday 12:00 PM–2:00 AM

The Max Retropub
Sunday 12:00 PM–12:00 AM
Monday–Saturday 4:00 PM–2:00 AM

Fassler Hall
Sunday–Thursday 11:00 AM–12:00 AM
Friday–Saturday 11:00 AM–2:00 AM

Dust Bowl Lanes and Lounge
Sunday 12:00 PM–10:00 PM
Tuesday–Thursday 4:00 PM–10:00 PM
Friday 4:00 PM–1:00 AM
Saturday 12:00 PM–1:00 AM

St. Vitus
Thursday–Sunday 9:00 PM–1:40 AM

Whiskey 918
Friday–Saturday 9:00 PM–2:00 AM

CHERRY STREET DISTRICT 7.3 miles

Kilkenny's Irish Pub
Monday–Friday 11:00 AM–2:00 AM
Saturday–Sunday 9:00 AM–2:00 AM

Roosevelt's Gastropub
Sunday 10:00 AM–9:00 PM
Monday–Thursday 11:00 AM–10:00 PM
Friday 11:00 AM–12:00 AM
Saturday 10:00 AM–12:00 AM

Sidecar Barley & Wine Bar
Sunday 11:00 AM–12:00 AM
Monday–Thursday 11:00 AM–1:00 AM
Friday–Saturday 11:00 AM–2:00 AM

Main Event 4.7 miles
Sunday 11:00 AM–12:00 AM
Monday 11:00 AM–1:00 AM
Tuesday–Thursday 11:00 AM–12:00 AM
Friday 11:00 AM–2:00 AM
Saturday 9:00 AM–2:00 AM

Andy B's 1.4 miles
Sunday 10:00 AM–10:00 PM
Monday 12:00 PM–11:00 PM
Tuesday 2:00 PM–11:00 PM
Wednesday 12:00 PM–11:00 PM
Thursday 2:00 PM–11:00 PM
Friday 2:00 PM–12:00 AM
Saturday 10:00 AM–12:00 AM

JENKS 2 miles

Maggie's Music Box
Sunday 12:00 PM–12:00 AM
Monday–Thursday 4:00 PM–12:00 AM
Friday 4:00 PM–2:00 AM
Saturday 12:00 PM–2:00 AM

George's Pub
Sunday 12:00 PM–2:00 AM
Monday–Saturday 11:00 AM–2:00 AM

Got Wood Axe Throwing Co.
Monday–Thursday 4:00 PM–10:00 PM
Friday–Saturday 12:00 PM–11:00 PM
Sunday 12:00 PM–8:00 PM

Suite Shots at Jenks Riverwalk
Opening Spring 2025

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

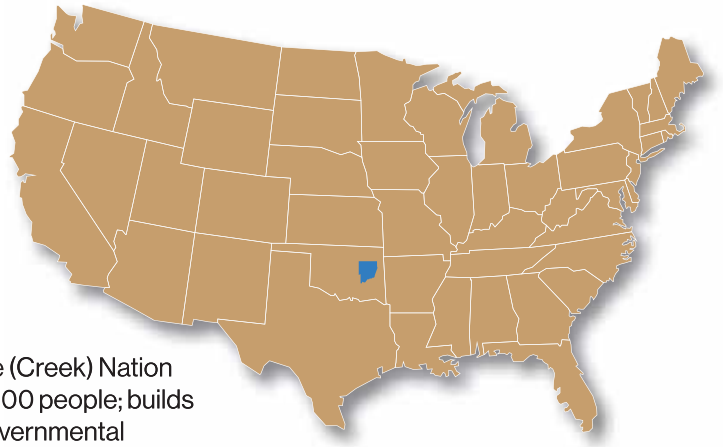
The Muscogee (Creek) Nation operates as a self-determined visionary government, designing, developing, and managing an advanced service system for its citizens and communities while maintaining the traditions, culture, and respect of the Muscogee people.

The Muscogee (Creek) Nation is one of 38 federally-recognized, sovereign tribal governments in Oklahoma and 573 in the U.S. The Nation's enrollment consists of more than 100,000 Muscogee Nation citizens* (numbers change daily), making this tribe the third largest in Oklahoma and the fourth largest in the United States. Tribal citizens and governments have inherent rights and a political relationship with the U.S. government. Tribal citizens are citizens of three sovereigns: their tribe, the United States, and the state in which they reside; they are also individuals in an international context with the rights afforded to any other individual.

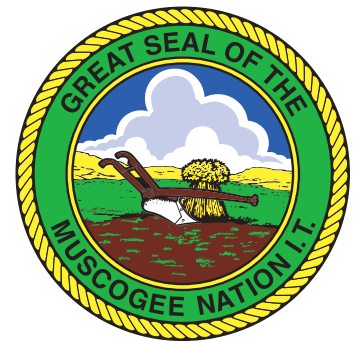
Located in Okmulgee, the Nation's capital city, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Complex serves as the seat of tribal government and houses the Executive (Principal Chief, Second Chief, Support Staff) Legislative (National Council), and Judicial (District and Supreme Courts) branches as well as many support services essential to the function of tribal government.

The Muscogee (Creek) Nation employs over 5,000 people; builds and maintains governmental infrastructure; provides vital services to its citizens such as health care, housing, education assistance, job training and placement, financial assistance and support services, foster care and adoption; provides law and order (Lighthorse Tribal Police Force); and operates many other programs including culture and language preservation and natural resource management. While some of the Nation's programs and departments operate on an annual budget granted from the Federal Government, the Nation subsidizes some and creates others solely with tribally-generated funds.

The Nation generates revenues from its many business ventures and its tribal tax commission. Monies generated from these sources not only allow the Nation to provide more jobs by funding more operations, but also to give back to state and local governments, schools, communities, businesses, and Muscogee (Creek) citizens. The Nation's revenue, combined with the number of employees and the payroll, grant the Nation the ability to have an \$874 million impact on the state of Oklahoma's economy.

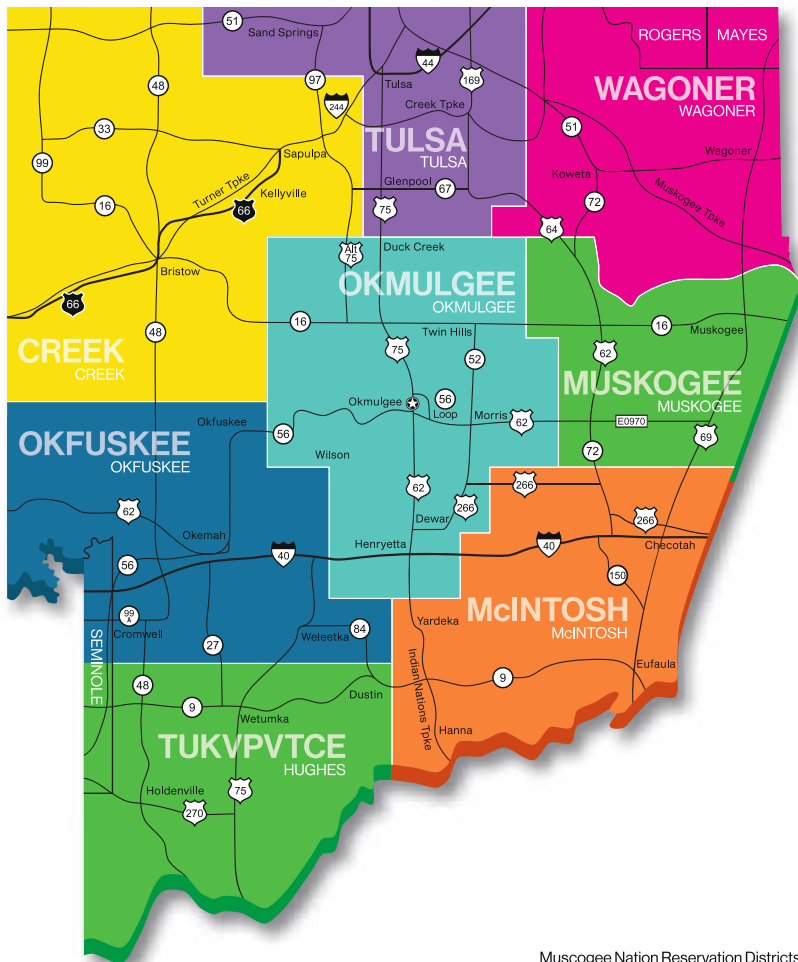


Muscogee Nation Reservation within the U.S.



*Muscogee citizen: any person granted citizenship in the tribe following a process including, but not limited to, proof of lineage to a Muscogee ancestor(s) listed on the final rolls by issuance of birth and/or death certificates as established by the Act of April 26, 1906.

THE MUSCOGEE (CREEK) NATION RESERVATION



Muscogee Nation Reservation Districts

The Muscogee (Creek) Nation Reservation, which includes trust land and fee land owned by the tribe as well as other lands within the boundaries, calls for a high level of coordination and the development of cooperative agreements between tribal, state, and local officials.

The Muscogee (Creek) Nation Reservation consists of an area within boundaries established in treaties between the tribe and the Federal Government following the Indian Removal Act of 1830. Prior to statehood, both Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory contained suzerain Indian Nations that had legally established boundaries.

The reservation includes three million acres of trust lands and fee lands owned by the tribe as well as other lands not belonging to or owned by the tribe. The Muscogee (Creek) Nation Reservation includes 11 counties, wholly or in part, in east central Oklahoma. The 11 counties make up 8 voting districts, originally for political representation, but now for the sole purpose of administering elections. These districts are Creek (Creek County entirely), Tulsa (Southern portion and western reach of Tulsa County), Wagoner (majority of Wagoner County and a small portion of the southern regions of Rogers and Mayes Counties), Okfuskee (Okfuskee County entirely and a portion of Seminole County), Okmulgee (Okmulgee County entirely), Muskogee (western portion of Muskogee County), Tukvptce (northern portion of Hughes County and a portion of Seminole County), and McIntosh (majority of McIntosh County).



Muscogee Nation Reservation within the State of Oklahoma

PROGRESS and GROWTH

1984

The Nation opens Creek Nation Tulsa Bingo on the east bank of the Arkansas River. Gaming creates jobs and revenue funds government operations and programs, provides for the general welfare of citizens, promotes economic development, enhances communities and helps fund operations of local government agencies.

1993

The Nation begins providing citizens, living in the jurisdiction, the option to register their vehicles with the Nation's Tax Commission. Revenues fund construction and improvement of roads and public parking lots, and public safety improvement projects on the Reservation.

2004



College of Muscogee Nation | Okmulgee

The Nation opens the College of the Muscogee Nation. Its purpose is to provide native and non-native students an institution of higher education emphasizing native culture, values, language and self determination. As a member of the American Indian Education Consortium, the college is accredited to provide associate-level degrees.

2008



Fountainhead Creek Golf Course | Checotah

- The Nation begins leasing and operating the Fountainhead Golf Course, now the Fountainhead Creek Golf Course, from the Army Corps of Engineers.
- The Nation holds a Constitutional Convention, the first since 1979, to update and propose amendments to the Nation's constitution. One of the amendments proposed and ratified decreases the amount of representatives on the National Council to two per district for a total of 16 and also makes them, essentially, at large representatives.

2009

River Spirit Casino opens and replaces the original Creek Nation Casino Tulsa. River Spirit is home to one of Oklahoma's largest gaming floors.

2010

The Nation regains ownership of the Creek Nation Council House after purchasing it from the City of Okmulgee.

History on the RESERVATION



Remaining in line with the vision for economic development, the Nation purchases Tulsa's pioneering commercial Arkansas River development. The waterfront property, located on the west bank of the Arkansas River, is home to several restaurants, shopping, and office space.



- After operating the Okemah Hospital since the 1970s, the Nation opens the Okemah Community Hospital, a 110,000 sq foot replacement facility, to serve tribal and non-tribal citizens.
- The Nation's Citizenship Board begins to issue Enhanced Tribal Identification Cards as an option to current citizenship cards. The cards, compliant with the Real ID Act, enable tribal citizens to carry a Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative to be used for domestic air travel and land/sea-border crossings within the Western Hemisphere.

2013

- The University of Oklahoma transfers ownership of the George Nigh Rehabilitation Center to the Nation.
- The Nation acquires the Okmulgee Memorial Hospital and operates it as a community hospital serving tribal and nontribal citizens.

2021

The Nation purchases the former Cancer Treatment Centers of America facility in Tulsa. Now operating as Council Oak Comprehensive Healthcare Center, outpatient services include urgent care and an HIV and Hepatitis clinic. Inpatient services began in 2022. The 20-acre campus features 336,385 square feet of inpatient and outpatient accommodations, a medical office building and 153 hotel rooms for family members and patients.



QUICK FACTS

- 1 The official name of the tribe, as noted in the Nation's constitution, is the **Muscogee (Creek) Nation**. Creek, when used with Muscogee, appears in parenthesis because it is a pseudonym coined by the British in the late 1600s.
- 2 **LANGUAGES** spoken: Mvskoke (mə SKŌ gē), Euchee, English
- 3 The federal government **FORCIBLY REMOVED** the Muscogee people from their ancestral lands in Georgia and Alabama to Indian Territory, I.T. (now Oklahoma), as a directive of the Indian Removal Act of 1830. Removal was complete in 1837.
- 4 Prior to removal, the Nation was not one tribe but a loose confederation of several "tribal towns" all with political autonomy and individual land holdings. Each tribal town descended from one of four mother towns...**Arbeka, Coosa, Coweta, Tuckabutche**.
- 5 Third largest tribe in Oklahoma and fourth in the U.S, with **100,700+** enrolled citizens. Numbers change daily.
- 6 The city of **TULSA** was originally **TALLAHASSEE**. It is a Muscogee word translated as "Old Town." Tallahassee changed to Talasi, then **TULSEY TOWN**, or **TVLSE** in Muscogee, and ultimately Tulsa.
- 7 **CITIZENSHIP** requirements: Applicant must be a lineal descendant of a Muscogee (Creek) Indian by blood whose name appears on the final Dawes Rolls as provided by the act of April 26, 1906, and is not an enrolled member of another tribe, nation, or pueblo...
- 8 Enrolled citizens hold **DUAL CITIZENSHIP**: tribal and federal (or foreign country).
- 9 Citizens pay state and federal taxes along with **TRIBAL TAX** if choosing to register a vehicle(s) with the tribe. Similar to state and federal elections, citizens 18 and over are eligible to register and **VOTE** in tribal elections.
- 10 The reservation consists of 11 counties in east central Oklahoma. The area is further divided into **8 districts** for election purposes: Creek, Tulsa, Wagoner, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Muskogee, Tukupvtce, and McIntosh.
- 11 The Muscogee (Creek) Nation government, Okmulgee being the capital and the seat of the government, consists of **3 branches**.
Executive Branch: Chief and Second Chief
Legislative Branch: National Council consisting of 16 representatives
Judicial: District and Supreme Courts
- 12 The Nation maintains a **\$200 MILLION operating budget**, has more than **4,000 employees**, and provides vital services to its citizens such as health care, housing and education assistance, job training and placement, social services, and operates many other programs including culture and language preservation.
- 13 **2024 marks the 100th year of U.S. citizenship for ALL Native Americans**. June 2, 1924, Congress enacts the Indian Citizenship Act, which grants U.S. citizenship to all non-citizen Native Americans born in the U.S. (1831 is the earliest recorded date of Native people becoming U.S. citizens.) The first peoples of this country, are the last to receive citizenship.

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