



THE MUSCOGEE (CREEK) NATION

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- Muscogee (Creek) Nation is the fourth largest federally-recognized sovereign tribal government (nation within a nation) in the United States and the third largest in the state of Oklahoma.
- The Nation operates a \$290 million budget, employs more than 4,000 people, and provides vital services to its citizens such as health care, housing assistance, education assistance, job training and placement, social services, and operates many other programs including culture and language preservation.
- The Muscogee (Creek) Nation 1974 Constitution, ratified 1979, continued the 1867 constitutional organization of the Executive (Principal Chief & Second Chief), Legislative (National Council), and Judicial (District & Supreme Courts) branches of the government, with distinct separation of power among the three.
- The Muscogee (Creek) Nation's jurisdictional area is comprised of 11 counties in east central Oklahoma either whole or in part. This area is divided into 8 districts for election purposes. These districts are Creek, Tulsa, Wagoner (Wagoner, Rogers, Mayes Counties), Okfuskee (Okfuskee and Seminole Counties), Okmulgee, Muskogee, Tukvptce (Hughes County), and McIntosh.
- The Muscogee (Creek) Nation Complex, located in Okmulgee, Okla., serves as the seat of tribal government.
- The official name of the tribe is the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. The word *Creek* is not a translation of *Muscogee*. It is, essentially, a pseudonym by which the tribe has become known by the general public.
- Today, there are more than 80,000 enrolled Muscogee (Creek) Citizens. (Numbers change daily.)
- To be eligible for Muscogee (Creek) Nation citizenship, one must be Muscogee (Creek) by blood and trace back to a direct ancestor listed on the 1906 Dawes Roll by issuance of birth and/or death certificates.
- The Muscogee (Creek) Nation provided more than \$8 million (gaming funds), in FY 15, to the state of Oklahoma through the Oklahoma State-Tribal Gaming Act. *Oklahoma Gaming Compliance Unit Annual Report FY 2015*
- The traditional language of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation is Mvskoke /mũ•SKŌ•gē/.

MUSCOGEE (CREEK) NATION LEADERSHIP

EXECUTIVE LEADERS

Principal Chief James R. Floyd
 Second Chief Louis A. Hicks

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Dode Warrington Barnett, Creek District
 David Walter Hill, Creek District

Adam Jones III, McIntosh District
 Darrell Proctor, McIntosh District

Pete Beaver, Muskogee District
 Joyce Deere, Muskogee District

Randall Hicks, Okfuskee District
 Mitch Jack, Okfuskee District

Del Beaver, Okmulgee District
 James Jennings, Okmulgee District

Rufus Scott, Tukvptce District
 Thomas Yahola, Tukvptce District

Robert Hufft, Tulsa District
 Lucian A. Tiger III, Tulsa District

Johnnie Greene, Wagoner District
 Mark J. Randolph, Wagoner District

MUSCOGEE (CREEK) NATION HISTORY TIMELINE

- 1540** Chroniclers of Spanish explorer Hernando DeSoto's expedition write the first descriptions of the ancestors of the historic Creek (Muscogean), Cherokee (Iroquoian), Yuchi (Euchee), and other Southeastern people...
Most of their main towns are situated near rich river bottomland fields of corn, beans and squash. Many towns feature open plazas and earthen temple mounds. Public buildings and homes are constructed of upright logs, interwoven with vines or cane and plastered with clay (wattle and daub). Some are elaborately decorated and contain large woodcarvings.
- DeSoto's expedition's 600 men and 300 horses devastate local food supplies; epidemics of European diseases decimate many populations. <http://www.nps.gov/ocmu/learn/historyculture/people.htm>
- 1690** A British trading post is constructed on Ochese Creek (present Ocmulgee River, Georgia). The Muscogee towns at this location are known as the Ochese Creek Nation. The British refer to them as the "Creeks."
- 1812** Tecumseh (Shawnee) leads a Muscogee rebellion against the U.S. Start of the "Creek War."
- 1814** Battle of Horseshoe Bend ends the Creek War. More than 800 Muscogee lives lost.
- 1826** The Second Treaty of Indian Springs is the only ratified treaty with an Indian nation overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court.
- 1830** U.S. President Andrew Jackson signs the The Indian Removal Act.
- 1832** After several treaties with the U.S., the Treaty of Cusseta ceded the last of Muscogee ancestral homelands in Alabama in exchange for new lands in Indian Territory (Oklahoma).
- 1836** 20,000 Muscogee men, women and children are forcibly removed from their homes in Alabama to Indian Territory.
- 1867** The Muscogee Nation adopts a written constitution providing for a Principal Chief and Second Chief, judicial branch, and legislature. New capital established at Okmulgee.
- 1898** The U.S. Congress passes the Curtis Act enabling the Dawes Commission to break up tribal landholdings and allot land to individual households.
- 1971** The Muscogee people freely elect a principal chief without presidential approval.
- 1979** The Muscogee people ratify a new constitution and revitalize the National Council, the Nation's unicameral legislature.
- 1981** The Muscogee (Creek) Nation opens enrollment to those that can prove direct lineage to a Muscogee (Creek) ancestor on the 1906 Dawes Roll.
- 2004** College of the Muscogee Nation established at Okmulgee, Okla. to serve Muscogee citizens and citizens of other tribes utilizing the history, government, language, and culture of the Muscogee people.
- 2010** The Nation regains ownership of the Council House in downtown Okmulgee. The U.S. Department of the Interior removed the capitol building from tribal possession in 1906 and sold it to the City of Okmulgee in 1971.
- Today**, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, consisting of more than 80,000 enrolled citizens, operates as a self-determined government designing, developing, and managing an advanced service system for its citizens and communities.

