



Muscoogie Creek Indian Freedmen Band

Welcome to RootsTech conference 2022!

Little known History Fun Facts:

Know the history and win a prize at the MCIFB's virtual booth!

Please stop by our virtual booth and enter the drawing for a free prize...Possible questions are below!

Knowledge Challenge!

1. Did you know that a free Black Muscoogie Creek signed the reconstruction Creek Treaty of 1866 after the civil war? Can you Name the Black Creek?
2. Who was the Richest Negro or Freedmen in Creek Nation Indian Territory?
3. What is the name of the Chief of the Muscoogie Nation as described in the Extra Census Bulletin? "The principal chief, virtually a Negro, comes of a famous family in creek annals his name is." Can you name the chief?
4. As citizens of the MCN, Were Creek Freedmen eligible to receive an allotment of land, and if so, how many acres did CF receive?
5. What was the name of the Black Creek Freedmen who served as the superintendent of the Tallahassee Mission School, a school for Creek and Seminole freedmen?
6. Can you Name the three voting districts or Towns established after the Civil War and included in the 1867 Creek constitution?
7. Who was the first Black Creek Freedmen enrolled by the Dawes Commission?
8. What is the name of a Black Creek Freedmen who served in both ruling House "the House of Kings and the House of Warriors"?



9. What year was the Black Creeks “Creek Freedmen” disenfranchised from the Muscogee Nation of Oklahoma?
10. What year was the Creek Treaty of 1866 article 2 Abrogated? Bonus points
11. What is the Name of the Creek Freedwoman who witnessed the Battle of Honey Spring?
12. What is the Name of the Black Creek that served as Supreme court Judge in Creek Nation History?
13. Accused of “sedition” by the Creek legislature, Isparhecher was impeached and removed from office. What is the Name of the Creek Freedwoman that carried a letter to Isparhecher during the Green Peach War to warn the party that Military forces were being summoned from Ft. Gibson and that there was a desire that he surrender without resistance as a massacre indeed would occur? This courageous Creek freedwoman is credited for bringing peace during the war. Can you name her?
14. Can you name the Creek Freedmen descendant, an award-winning jazz musician inducted into the Oklahoma Jazz Hall of Fame in 1998? He was born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, on March 5, 1937, in Greenwood and attended Booker T Washington High.
15. Can you name the three Creek Freedmen leaders who traveled to Washington DC on a mission trip in 1868 to ensure that the Creek Freedmen were treated fairly and included in benefits extended to the citizens of the Muscogee Nation? The trio journeyed by wagon from IT (Okla) to Lawrence, KS, where they boarded a train to Washington DC to meet with congress. The result of the trip was a Per Capital payment of \$17.34 for all Creek Freedmen in 1869.

Which of the following is correct?

What was Island Smith’s role?

1. Was a Native Healer
2. Lighthouse Police
3. The 1st Creek Freedmen to enroll by Dawes

Creek Freedwoman Sarah Davis

1. Was a dressmaker



2. Born among the Creeks in Alabama in 1799 in the old country
3. Was a free African Creek merchant

African Creek Freedmen Monday Durant

1. Spoke the Creek Language and was born in Old Creek Nation
2. Was one of the most important and influential Black Creek Freedmen
3. Was a Baptist preacher in the Little River community in 1854

Did you know that the Muscogee Creek Peace Treaty of 1866 freed black Creeks enslaved by the Muscogee Nation?

The 1866 Treaty: The Creeks hereby covenant and agree that henceforth neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted in accordance with laws applicable to all members of said tribe, shall ever exist in said nation; and inasmuch as there are among the Creeks many persons of African descent, who have no interest in the soil, it is stipulated that hereafter these persons lawfully residing in said Creek country under their laws and usages, or who have been thus residing in said country, and may return within one year from the ratification of this treaty, and their descendants and such others of the same race as may be permitted by the laws of the said nation to settle within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Creek Nation as citizens [thereof,] shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges of native citizens, including an equal interest in the soil and national funds, and the laws of the said nation shall be equally binding upon and give equal protection to all such persons, and all others, of whatsoever race or color, who may be adopted as citizens or members of said tribe.

AllRootsLeadtoRootsTech2022