



THE EARLY INDIGENOUS CULTURES AND NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE SOUTHEAST U.S.



COMPILED BY HOWIE BAUM

PALEO-INDIANS IN THE OHIO VALLEY 13000 BCE — 8000 BCE

While glaciers still covered much of North America, people first arrived from Asia by the ancient land bridge to Alaska, or by boat.

Over many generations they spread across the continent.

People we call “Paleo-indians” were in the Ohio Valley as early as 13,000 years ago, living in wandering bands, gathering plants, and hunting.

Their distinctive spear points have been found in the bones of long extinct ice age animals like the woolly mammoth.

They were skilled stone workers, and discovered the beautiful **rainbow-colored stone** from Ohio's Flint Ridge, used by their descendants for centuries and still prized by flintknappers today.



THE PALEO-INDIANS

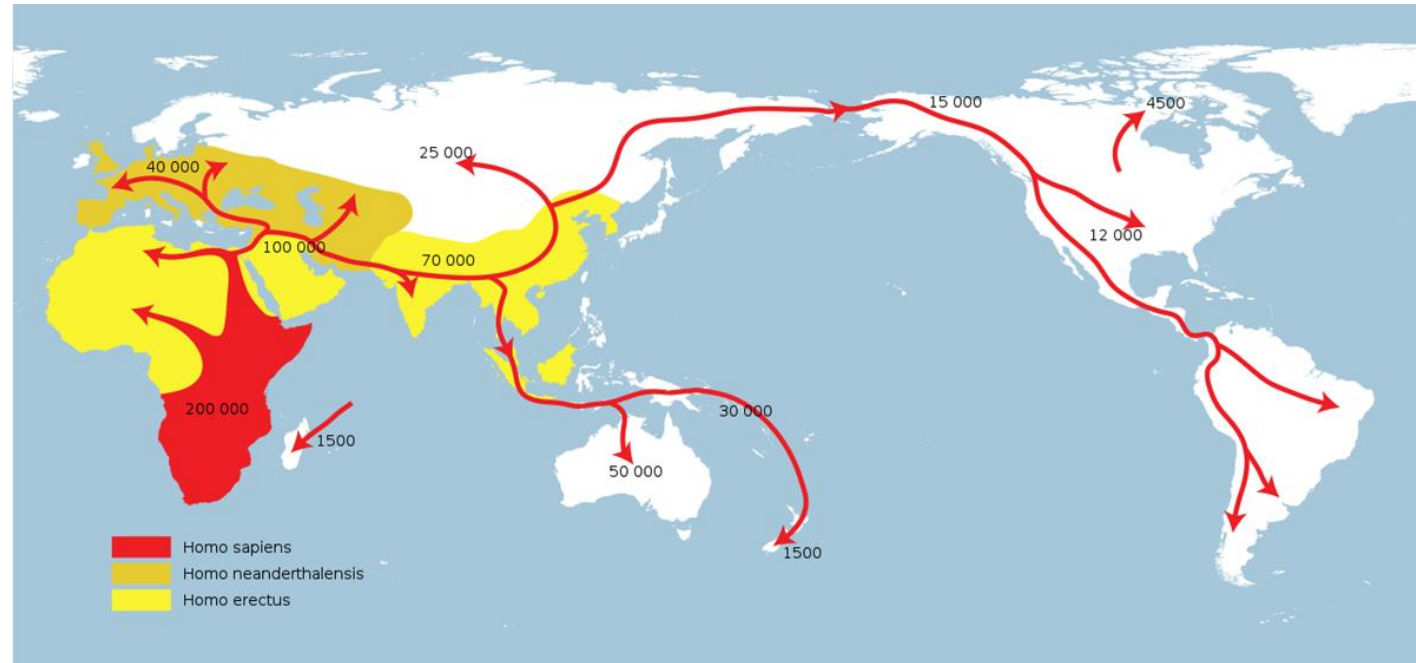
They were the ancestors of today's American Indigenous peoples.

They were hunter-gatherers who migrated into North America.

The most popular theory asserts that they came to the Americas via Beringia, the land mass now covered by the ocean waters of the Bering Strait.

Small lithic-stage peoples (The time period gets its name from the appearance of "Lithic flaked" stone tools), followed megafauna like bison, mammoth, and caribou, thus gaining the modern nickname "big-game hunters."

Groups of people may also have traveled into North America on shelf or sheet ice along the northern Pacific coast, or in boats along the West coast.



MAP OF EARLY HUMAN MIGRATIONS

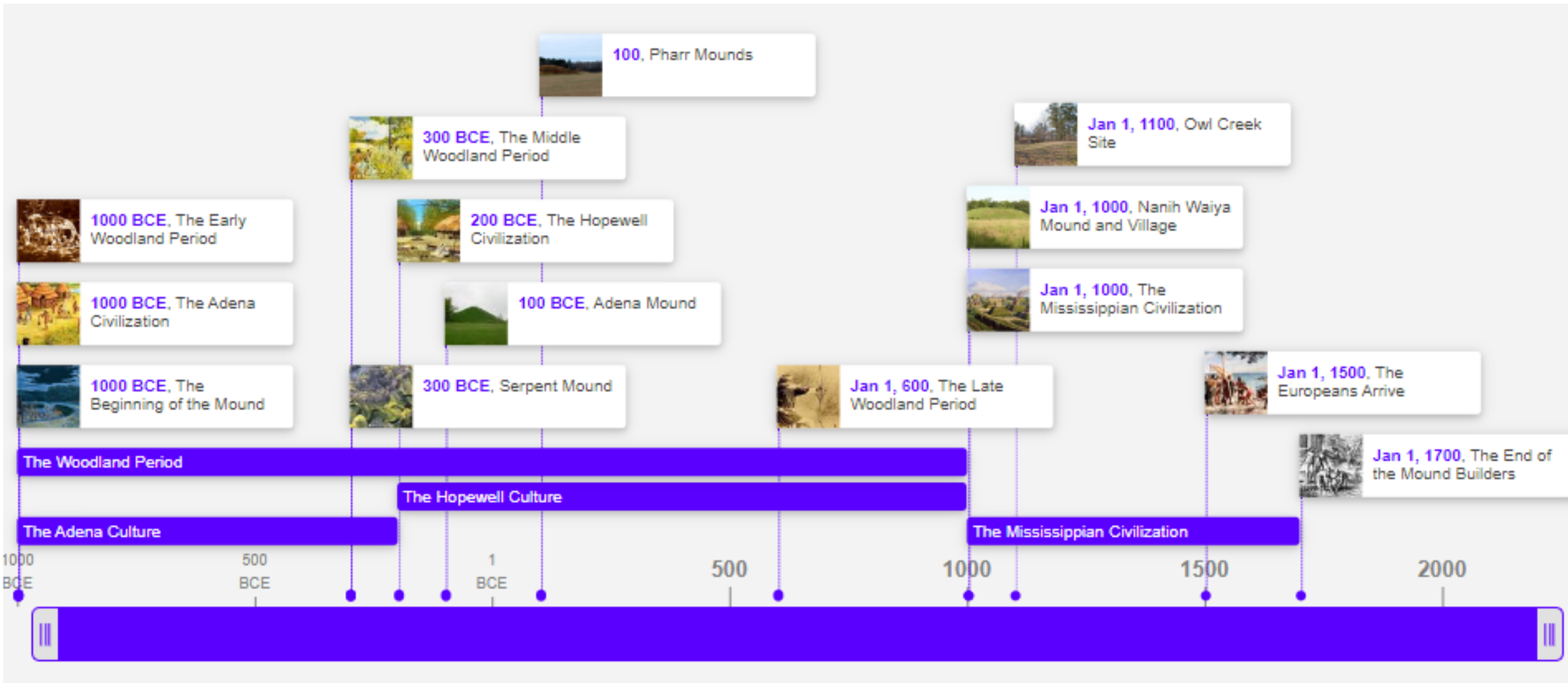
Lithic stage (Paleo-Indian stage) (18,000 to 8500 BCE)

Archaic stage (8000–1000 BCE)

The Woodland Period, and Mississippian culture (2000 BCE – 500 CE)

Post Archaic Period (1000 BCE to present)

A TIMELINE OF THE MOUND BUILDERS



THE MOUND BUILDERS

The term refers to the characteristic mound earthworks erected by early Indigenous groups, for more than 5,000 years, for burial, religious, and sometimes defensive purposes.

Their cultures go from about 1000 BCE to 1650 CE, which included the 3 cultures of:

- 1. Adena – 1000 BCE to 200 BCE (800 years)**
- 2. Hopewell – 200 BCE to 1000 CE (1200 years)**
- 3. The Mississippian period – 1000 CE to 1650 CE (650 years)**

They lived around the Great Lakes, the Ohio River Valley, and the Mississippi River valley and its tributary waters.

Watson Brake in Louisiana, constructed about 3500 BCE is currently the oldest known and dated mound complex, in North America.



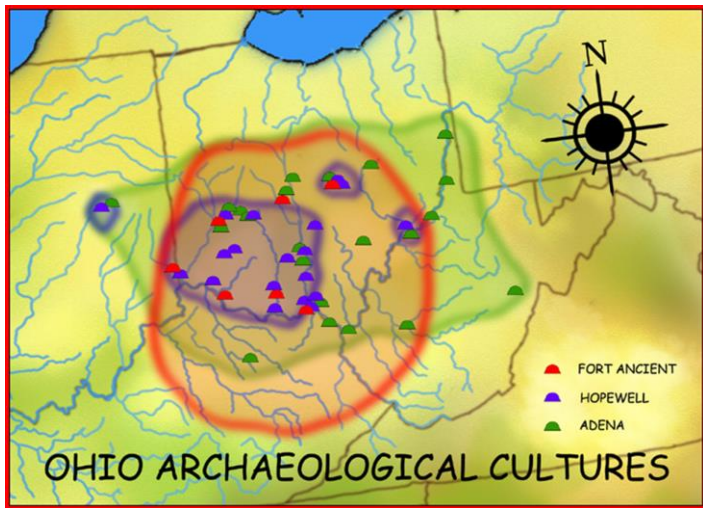
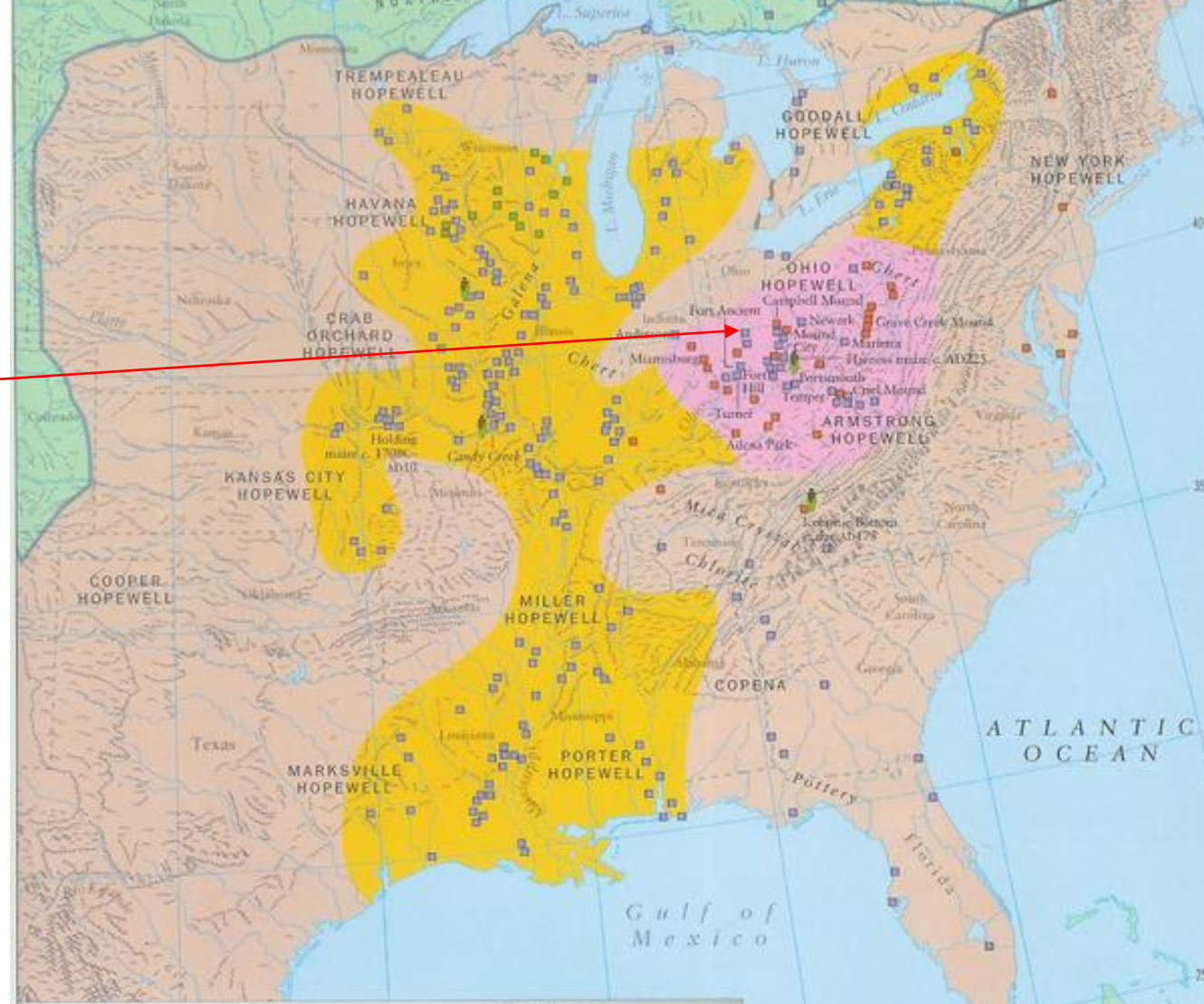
THE ADENA AND HOPEWELL CULTURES WERE CENTERED IN THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY



The map shows the vast cultural hold which the Ohio Adena and Hopewell cultures extended across Eastern and Midwestern America.

The small red squares represent the Adena burial mounds.

The large number of small gray squares represent burial mounds.

The few green ones in both areas, are **effigy mounds** which were made in the shapes of a snake, birds, bear, deer, bison, lynx, turtle, panther or water spirit.



Culture and horticulture c. 1500 BC–AD 400	
mound builders	
Adena, c. 700–100 BC	
	cultural area
	burial mound
Hopewell, c. 100 BC–AD 400	
	cultural area
	burial mound
	effigy mound



GOOD IMAGES OF AN EFFIGY MOUND.

**GREAT SERPENT MOUND, NEAR PEEBLES,
OHIO.**

© Praveen Indramohan/Dreamstime.com





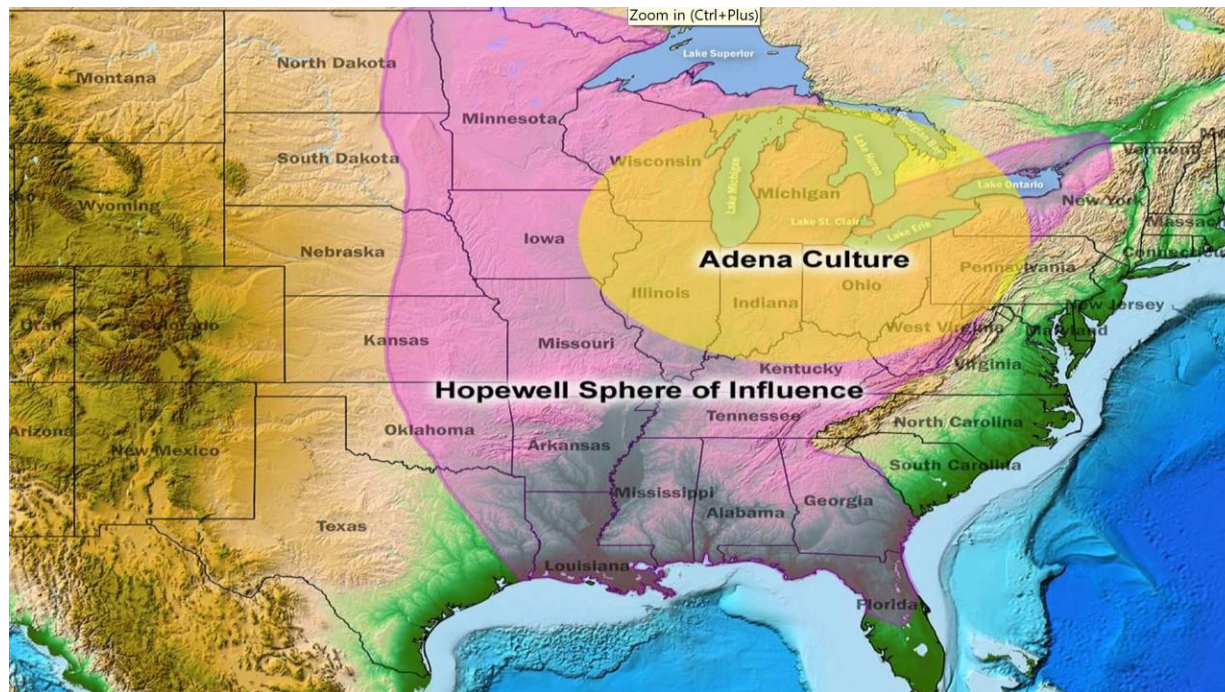
THE ADENA CULTURE

The Adena was the first of the Mound Builder Cultures and they lasted from 1000 BCE to 200 BCE.

Next was the Hopewell Culture and then the Mississippians.

All 3 used complex burial and ceremonial methods.

The Adena culture was centered in Ohio and extended into connected areas of northern Kentucky, eastern Indiana, West Virginia, and parts of western Pennsylvania.





Conical burial
mound built by
the Adena
culture in 50
BCE

It is in the Grave
Creek Mound
Archaeology
Complex,
Moundsville,
West Virginia.

Michael Keller/WV
Division of Culture and
History



**Grave Creek
Mound in
Moundsville,
West Virginia**

Adena culture

Individual human labor was used to build the mounds at all times

laborers carried the specially graded dirt, it in baskets on backs of the working class persons.



The Miamisburg Mound is the best known Adena mound, but least understood of the major prehistoric Indian mounds in Ohio.

It is the largest conical shaped burial mound or earthwork of its kind east of the Mississippi, and the most recognizable landmark in the city of Miamisburg.

For scale, see the person's height, at the top.

The Adena were notable for their agricultural practices, pottery, artistic works and extensive trading network, which supplied them with a variety of **raw materials, ranging from glass from Wyoming, copper from the Great Lakes mica from Appalachia, and marine shells from saltwater oceans.**

The Adena culture was named for the large mound on Thomas Worthington's early 19th-century estate called 'Adena', in Chillicothe, Ohio.



ADENA STONE PIPE



THE HOPEWELL PEOPLE

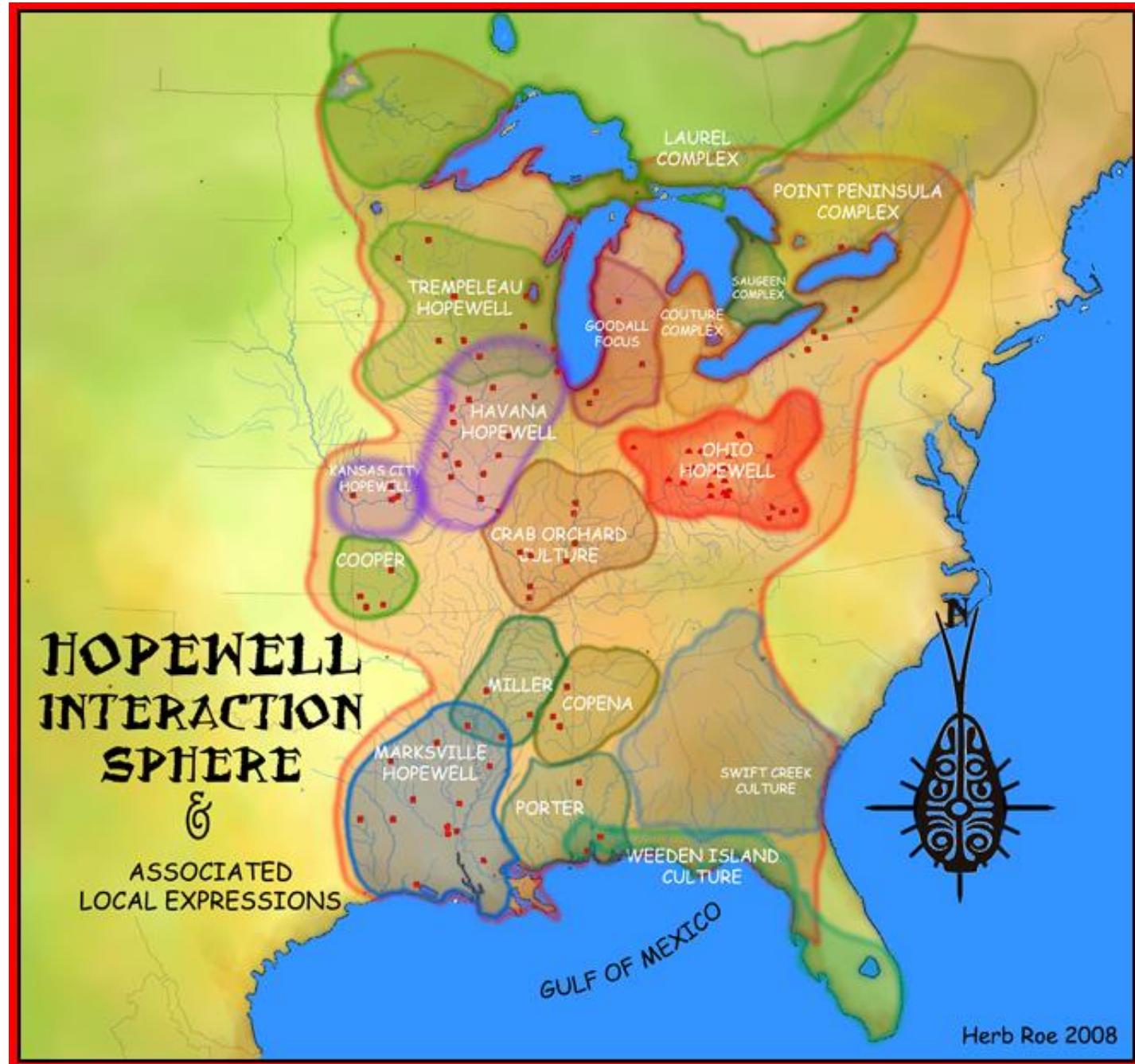
In the Ohio River Valley, large mounds and earthen walls that reach more than 12 feet high are remnants of **the Hopewell people, who lived in the region from 200 B.C.E. to 500 C.E.**

The term Hopewell is derived from Mordecai Cloud Hopewell, who owned a farm where earthworks were excavated in the 1890s.

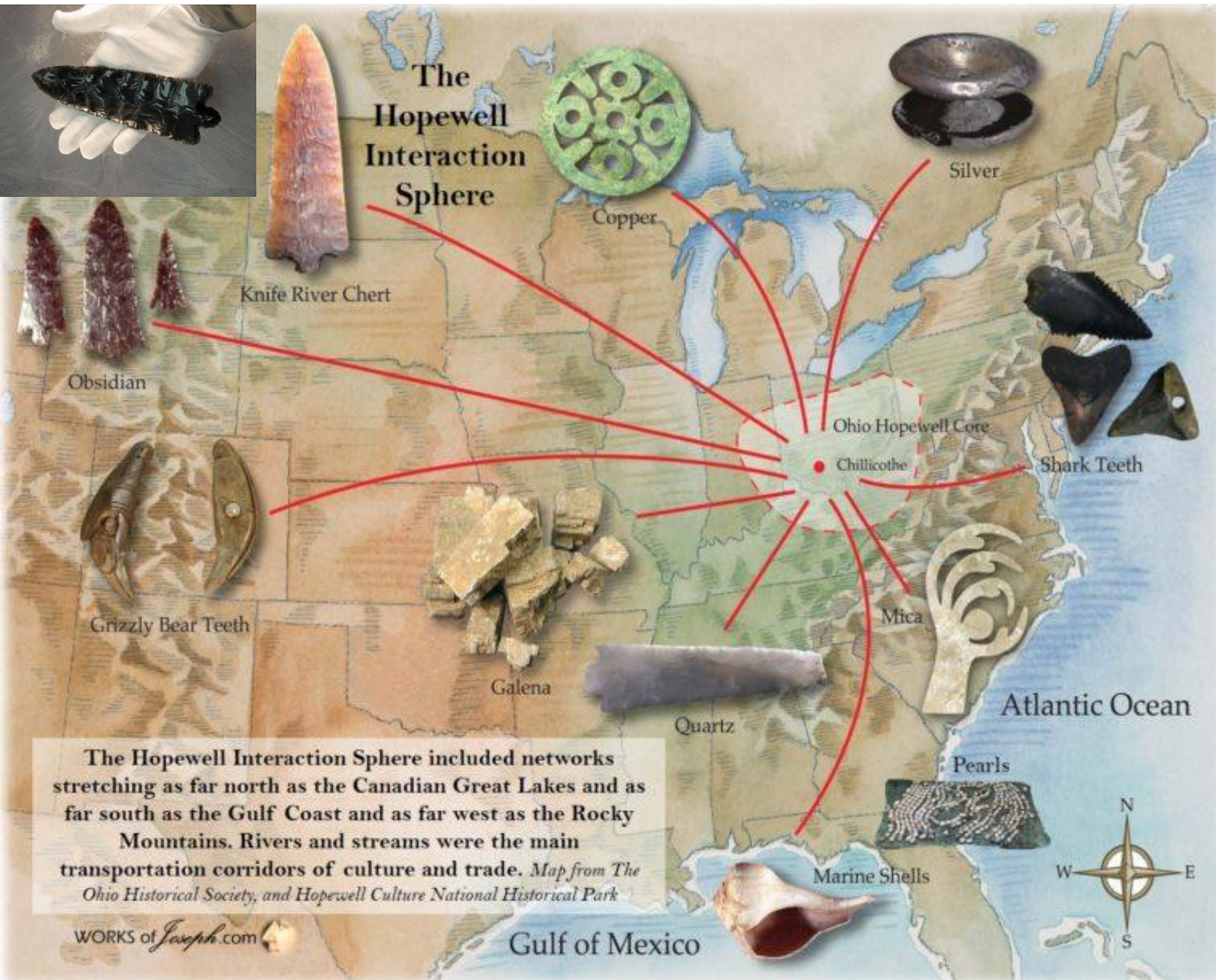
Chillicothe is a Shawnee word that means "principal town."

The present-day Ohio city was once a center for Hopewell culture.

Even more impressive is a collection of artifacts suggesting they had regular contact with cultures thousands of miles away.



Map created by Heironymous Rowe at English Wikipedia



Examples are:

- **Fossilized shark's teeth** that either came from the Gulf Coast or a southern part of the East Coast.
- **Copper and silver used in jewelry** was mined in the northern Great Lakes region.
- **Mirrors made from mica**, a mineral commonly found in the Appalachian Mountains.
- **Spear points** found in the region, made of obsidian, a volcanic glass that has been **traced to what is today Yellowstone National Park in Montana, more than 1,500 miles) away !**

HOPEWELL CEREMONY

The Hopewell Interaction Sphere was centered around mysterious burial mounds in what is today southern Ohio.

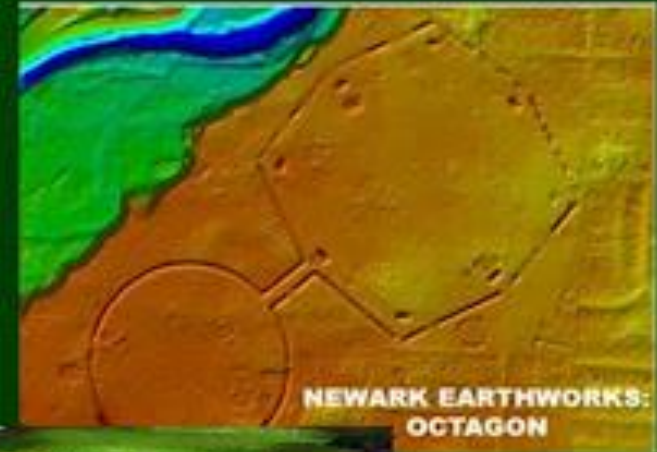
The Hopewell tradition was an affiliation of many Native American tribes.





The Hopewell culture is known for works of art made from raw materials obtained from far-flung places, including mica from the southern Appalachian Mountains and copper from southern Ontario. [Ohio History Connection] *The Columbus Dispatch*

HOPEWELL CEREMONIAL EARTHWORKS



**THE AXIAL
ALIGNMENT OF
THE MOON RISE
WITH THE
HOPEWELL
OCTAGON
EARTHWORKS, IN
NEWARK, OHIO**

To have accomplished the building of all of the mounds by persons in a predominantly hunting and gathering economy is unprecedented in world history.



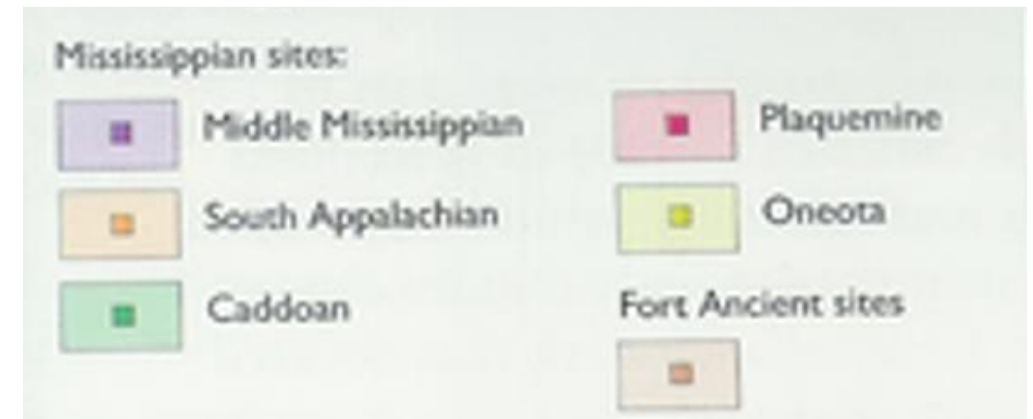
MODERN SOCIETY CAN LEARN FROM HOW THE HOPEWELL CONDUCTED THEMSELVES

- The Hopewell did not become great by concentrating their society's wealth in the hands of a privileged upper class.
- They didn't bow to the whims of an authoritarian leader.
- Studies of the bones of people buried in Hopewell mounds indicate that everyone worked just about as hard and ate pretty much the same food.
- Their houses were all about the same size.
- They didn't become great by conquering their neighbors or building walls to keep them out.
- None of the small Hopewell villages were surrounded by a fence and no Hopewell skeletons have been found with spear points lodged between their ribs.
- They never engaged in trade wars.
- They maintained friendly ceremonial and economic relationships with distinct cultures as far away as the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains.
- They welcomed immigrants from those distant lands who came to the great earthworks, at least in part, as pilgrims bearing gifts of spiritually powerful raw materials from their homelands, such as seashells and copper.
- The Hopewell valued the arts and sciences.
- Their artisans crafted beautiful ceremonial regalia from those imported raw materials
- Their architects encoded a sophisticated knowledge of geometry and astronomy into the designs of their magnificent earthworks.

BOUNDARIES OF THE FORT ANCIENT CULTURE 900 to 1450 CE

Ft. Ancient is shown in the light, pink color.

The map also shows the other Native American cultures which existed at the same time, across the eastern part of the North American continent.





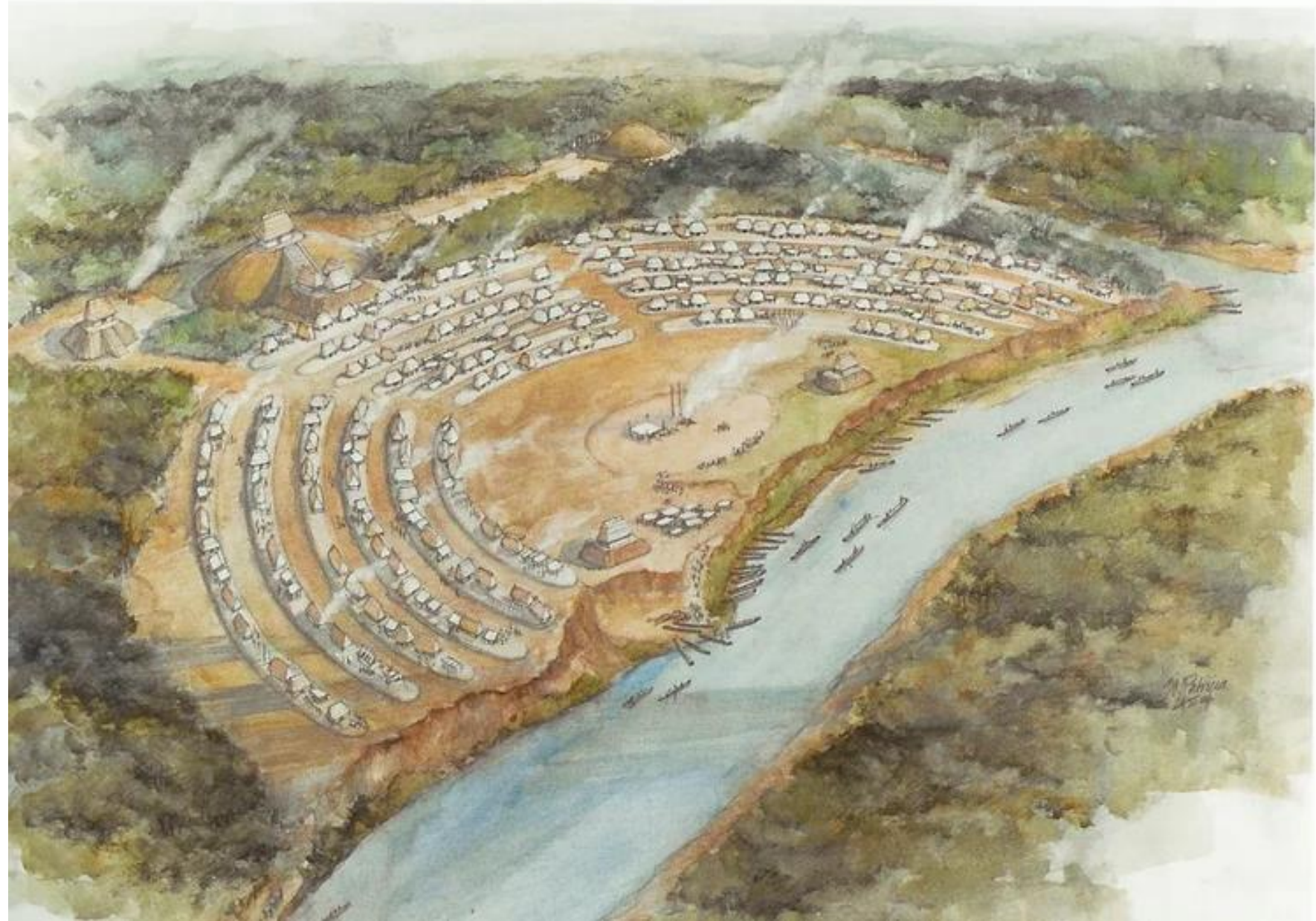
**ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF THE
FORT ANCIENT
CULTURE SUNWATCH INDIAN
VILLAGE**

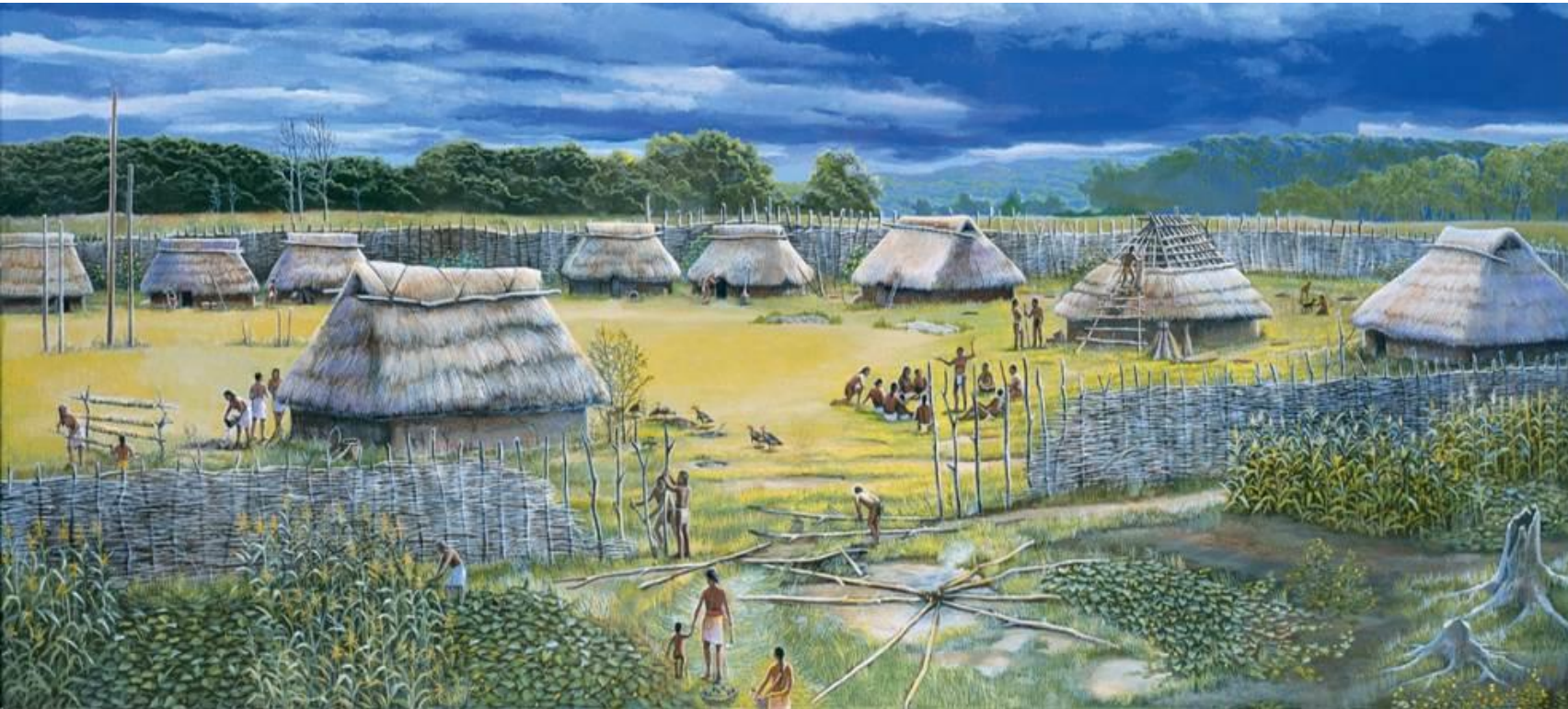
Poverty Point

It comprises several earthworks and mounds built between 1650 and 700 BCE, during the Archaic period in the Americas.

It was built by Native Americans of the Poverty Point culture.

The culture extended 100 miles (160 km) across the Mississippi Delta.





LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD VILLAGE IN OHIO

Susan Walton, artist

THE TRANSITION FROM THE LATE WOODLAND (400-1050 CE) TO THE MISSISSIPPIAN (1050- 1500 CE)

This time period is one of the most significant cultural transformations in eastern North American prehistory.

It involved changes to social and political structure, the adoption of intensive maize agriculture, changes to mortuary practices and the development of new art, technologies and religious practices.”

THE MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURE

It was a Native American civilization that flourished in what is now the Midwestern, Eastern, and Southeastern United States from 800 CE to 1600 CE, varying regionally.

It was known for building large, earthen platform mounds, and often other shaped mounds as well.

It was composed of a series of urban settlements and satellite villages linked together by loose trading networks.

The largest city was Cahokia, believed to be a major religious center located in what is present-day southern Illinois.

The Mississippian way of life began to develop in the Mississippi River Valley (for which it is named).



FARMING AND OTHER FOODS

The Mississippian peoples were excellent farmers.

Notably, Cherokee women planted and harvested crops, including beans, squash, corn, tobacco, and sunflowers.

They supplemented their diets with acorns, nuts, seeds, and fruits.

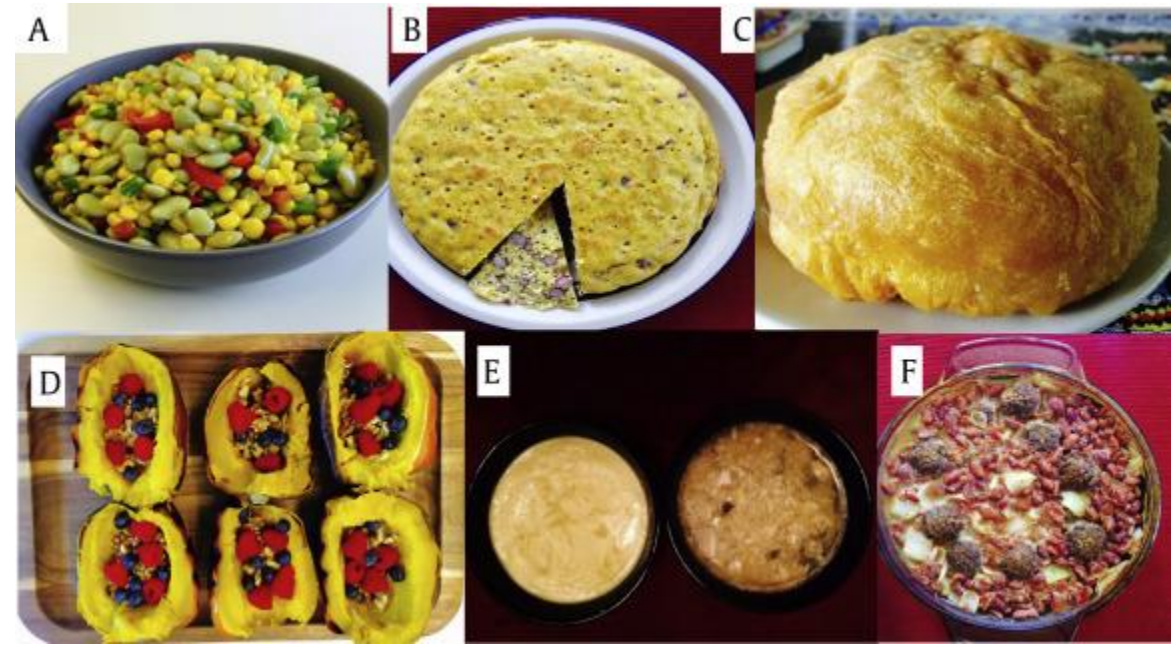
Since they did not use any fertilizer, they had to burn the fields and create new ones every season.

This required immense amounts of time and labor but ultimately led to large crop yields.

While they had great farming success, Southeastern Native Americans also continued to hunt and fish.

They hunted deer with bows and arrows and fished in rivers and in the Gulf of Mexico for protein.

In southern Florida, Calusa people developed complex fishing and trapping systems for clams, mussels, and saltwater fish.



(A) Succotash is based on boiled sweet corn and beans

(B) Bean bread is corn bread with beans

(C) Fry bread was developed out of hardship when tribes were forcibly relocated and provided little food other than flour and lard.

(D) Baked acorn squash.

(E) The Cherokee tradition of eating fish and corn mush, especially when sick, was a simple yet nourishing meal.

(F) Baked beans



PLATFORM MOUNDS

Mississippian cultures often built structures on top of their mounds such as homes and burial buildings.

GEOGRAPHIC AND TEMPORAL SETTING: THE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

This region stretches down the Mississippi River and into the area surrounding the Gulf of Mexico, through some of the most fertile lands in North America.

Native Americans were the first to take advantage of such promising agricultural conditions.

The prominent Native American groups in this area were known as the 5 Civilized Tribes: Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles.

Mississippian culture, dominant from 1000 CE onward, developed from the beginnings of farming in Hopewellian culture, which dominated a few centuries before, in the Northeast.

CAHOKIA

It was an early Native American city (which existed from 1050–1350 CE, located across the Mississippi River from modern St. Louis, Missouri).

At its apex around 1100 CE, the city covered about 6 square miles and included about 120 earthworks in a wide range of sizes, shapes, and functions.

It was the largest and most influential urban settlement of the Mississippian culture.

Today, the Cahokia Mounds are considered to be the largest and most complex archaeological site, north of the great pre-Columbian cities in Mexico.



CAHOKIA



ARTIST'S REPRESENTATION OF HOW CAHOKIA MAY HAVE LOOKED AT ITS HEIGHT

Image Credit: Wikimedia Commons

It was home to an estimated 40,000 Cahokian people, after whom the city was named.

It became the major urban trade center along the Mississippi River and remained the largest city ever recorded in North America until Philadelphia surpassed its population numbers, 500 years later.

Monk's Mound, at the center of Cahokia, is the largest pre-contact earthwork in modern America, expanding 955 feet in length and 100 feet in height.

Cahokia's population declined sharply around 1250, probably due to environmental factors such as overhunting or deforestation.

CAHOKIA AS IT MAY HAVE APPEARED IN 1150 CE

PAINTING BY MICHAEL HAMPSHIRE

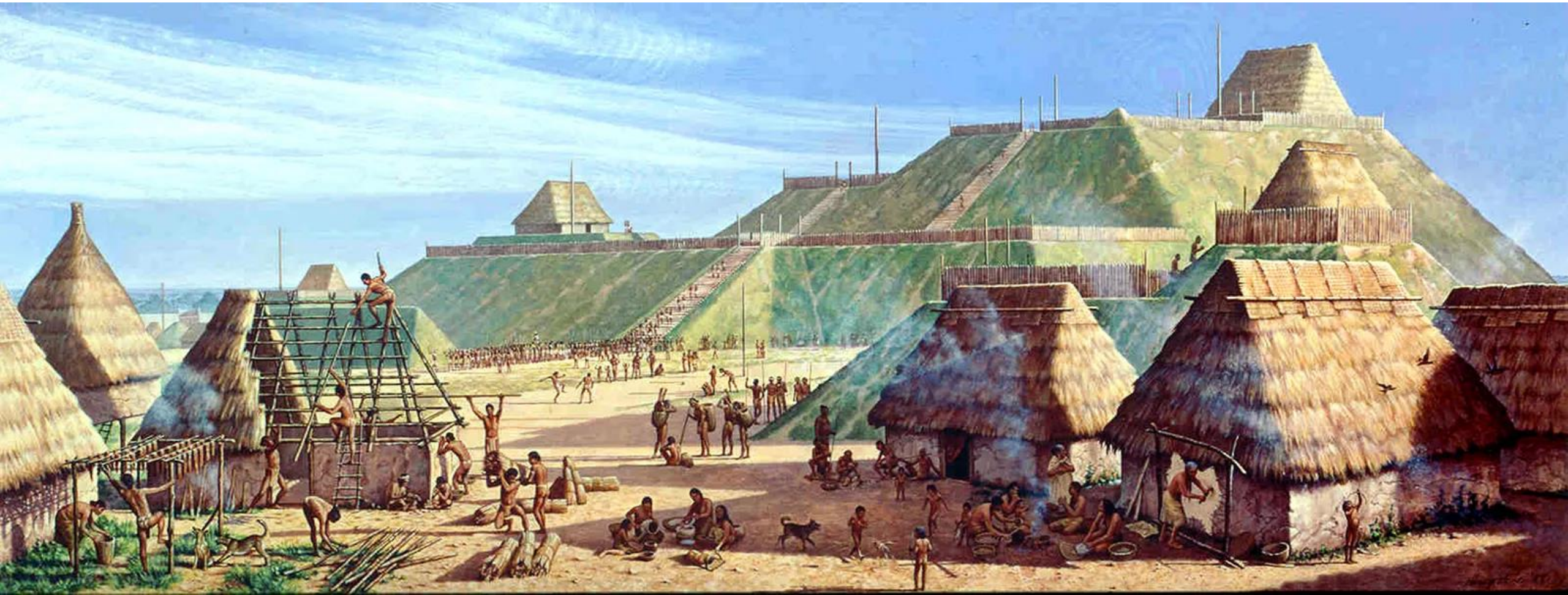


Illustration of Cahokia with the large Monks Mound in the central precinct, encircled by a palisade, surrounded by four plazas, notably the Grand Plaza to the south



MONKS MOUND NEAR CAHOKIA

It is the largest man-made earthen structure in North America.

The Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, is near Cahokia and Collinsville, Illinois,

Monks Mound covers some 15 acres and is about 100 feet high.

It dwarfs the automobile visible on the road in this photograph.



MONKS MOUND, CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITE, ILLINOIS

THESE ART ITEMS WERE FOUND IN THE CAHOKIA MOUND SITE



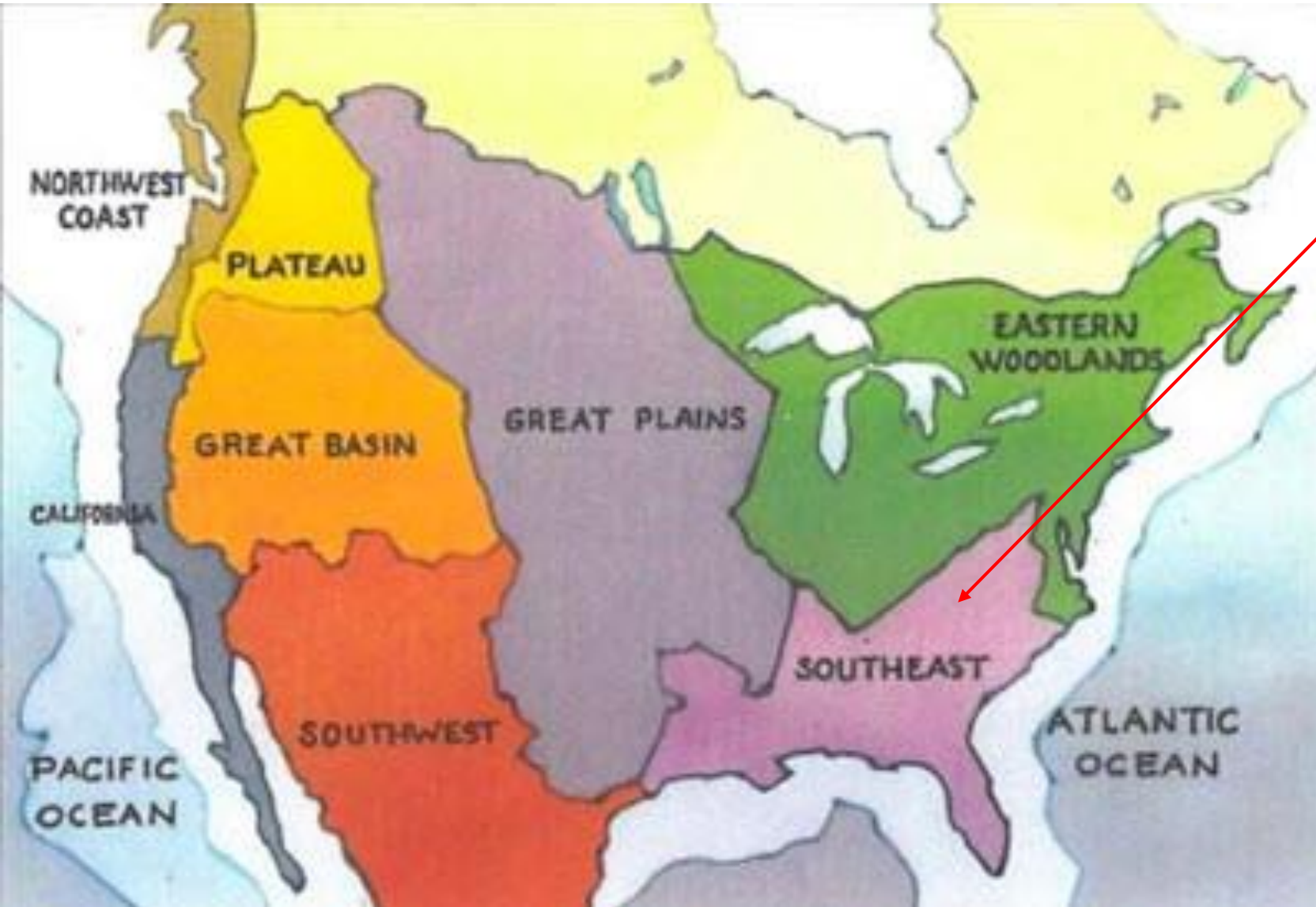
ILLUSTRATION OF
THE HOLLY BLUFF
SITE IN YAZOO
COUNTY,
MISSISSIPPI



NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE SOUTHEAST U.S.



COMPILED BY HOWIE BAUM



NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE SOUTHEAST UNITED STATES

The land along the Atlantic Coast was inhabited long before the first English settlers set foot in North America.

There were more than 24 Native American groups living in the southeast region.

It was loosely defined as spreading from North Carolina to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE MAIN 15 TRIBES IN THE SOUTHEAST U. S.

APALACHEE
CADDO
CALUSA
CATAWBA
CHEROKEE
CHICKASAW
CHOCTAW
CHITIMACHA
CREEK
GUALE
NATCHEZ
SEMINOLE
TIMUCUA
TUNICA
YUCHI

**NOTE: THE 5 TRIBES SHOWN
IN RED, WERE CALLED "THE
CIVILIZED TRIBES", WHICH
WILL BE DISCUSSED LATER.**





THE 12 U.S. STATES,
WHERE
SOUTHEASTERN
NATIVE AMERICANS
LIVED

THE 21 FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES IN THE SOUTHEAST

Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma

Caddo Nation of Oklahoma

Catawba Indian Nation, South Carolina

Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma

Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma

Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina

Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana

Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians,
Mississippi

Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma

Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama

Seminole Tribe of Florida

Seminole Nation of Oklahoma

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma

Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
in Oklahoma

WATTLE AND DAUB HOUSES

Wattle and daub houses (also known as asi, the Cherokee word for them) are Native American houses used by southeastern tribes.

They are made by weaving rivercane, wood, and vines into a frame, then coating the frame with plaster or mud.

The roof was either thatched with grass or shingled with bark.



RIVERCANE FRAME



PLASTERED AND THATCHED



CHICKEES

Chickees (also known as chickee huts, stilt houses or platform dwellings) are Native American homes used primarily in Florida by tribes like the Seminole Indians.

Chickee houses consisted of thick posts supporting a thatched roof and a flat wooden platform raised several feet off the ground.

They did not have any walls.

During rainstorms, Florida Indians would lash tarps made of hide or cloth to the chickee frame to keep themselves dry, but most of the time, the sides of the structure were left open.



SOUTHERN COLONIES



Many Native American tribes and groups lived in the region of the Southern colonies prior to white settlement.

One of the most prominent groups were the **Powhatan**, an Algonquian-speaking group that lived in the areas of present-day Virginia and Maryland.

They consisted of an alliance of several hundred villages—approximately 15,000 people—united under Chief Powhatan.

SOUTHERN COLONIES



Two other tribes living in the Southern colonies were the Cherokee and the Muskogee, also called the Northern Creeks.

The Cherokee, an Iroquoian tribe, lived primarily in present-day Georgia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas.

The Muskogee lived in present-day Georgia.

Like the Powhatan, the Cherokee and Muskogee were constantly prepared for war.

Both the Cherokee and Muskogee had a red chief and red villages to lead in times of war and a white chief and white villages in times of peace.

They also planted crops, hunted, and gathered food.

The Cherokee and Muskogee also built villages and towns.

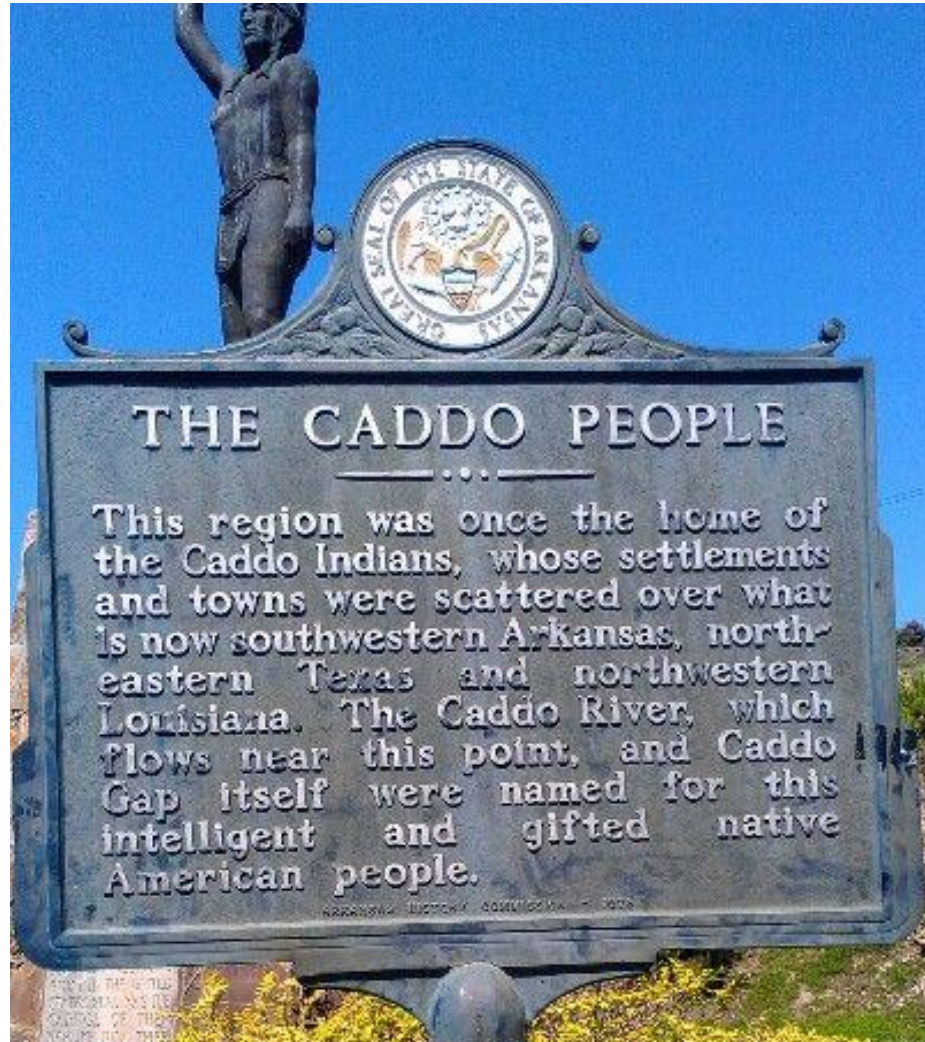


CADDO

They inhabited parts of East Texas, Louisiana, southern Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

The tribe is able to date themselves back to one of the earliest Native American cultures in North America which is known as the Caddoan Mississippian culture.

During their early existence, they were mound builders like most of the natives in North America.



The Caddo people comprise the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, a federally recognized tribe, with their main location in Binger, Oklahoma.

They speak the Caddo language and its interesting that it is also spoken by person in the Wichita and Pawnee tribes.

Prior to European contact, they were the Caddoan Mississippian culture, who constructed huge earthwork mounds at several sites in this territory, flourishing about 800 to 1400 CE.

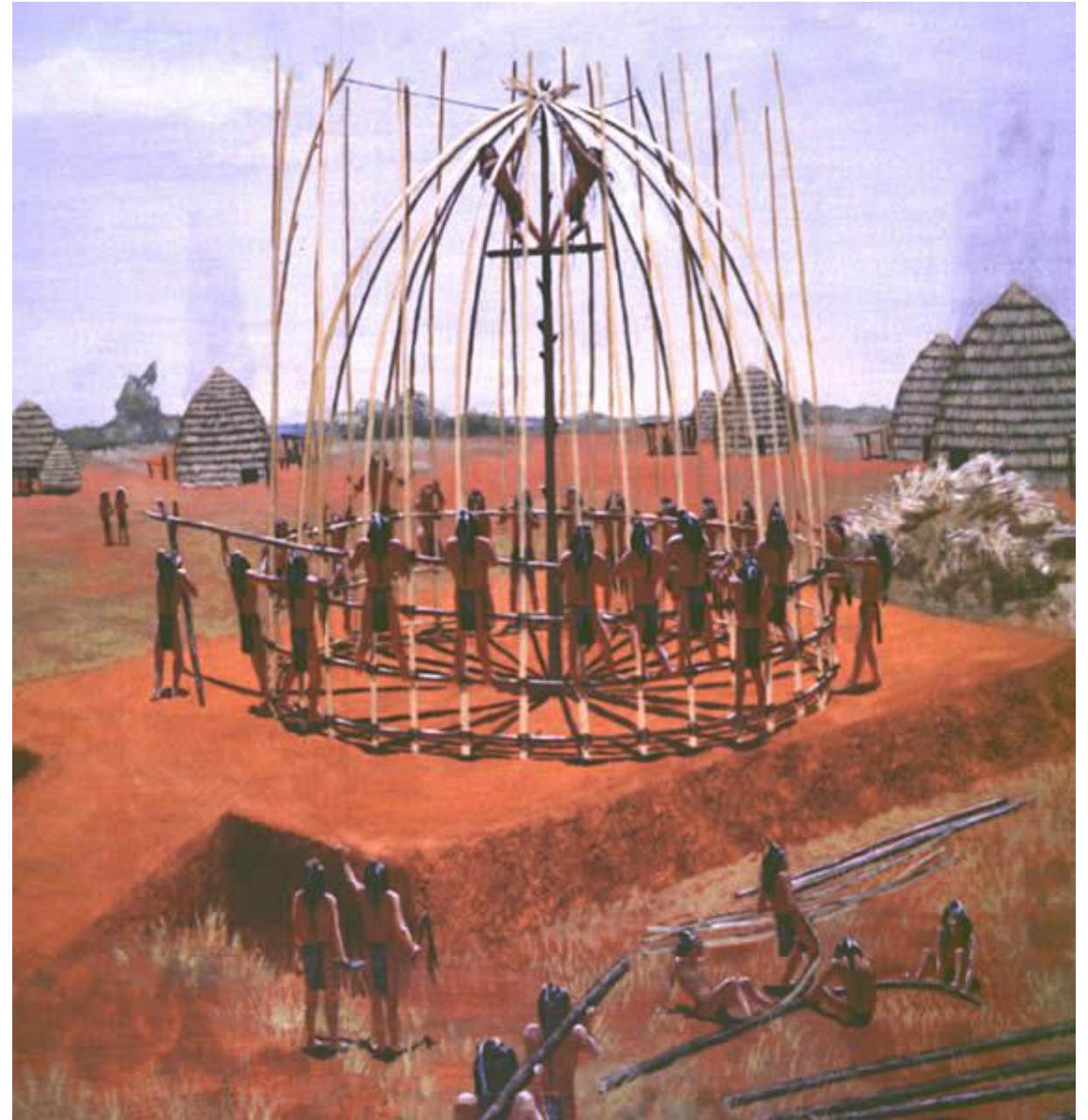
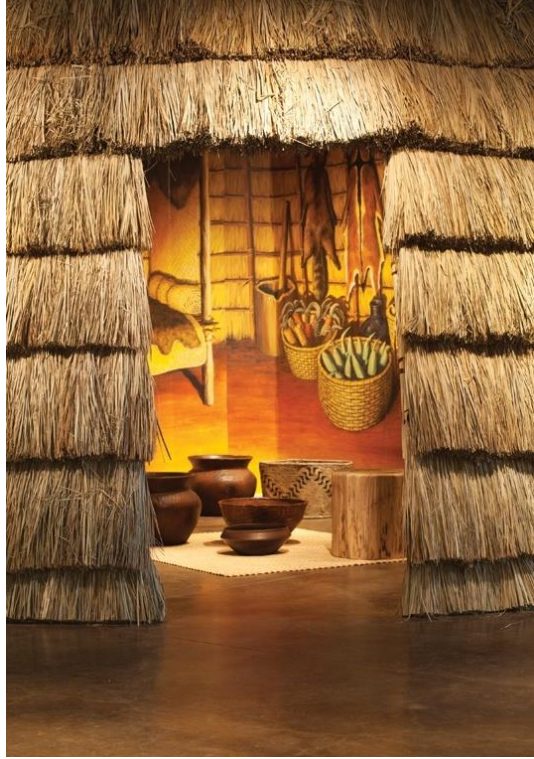
In the early 19th century, Caddo people were forced to a reservation in Texas. In 1859, they were removed to Indian Territory.



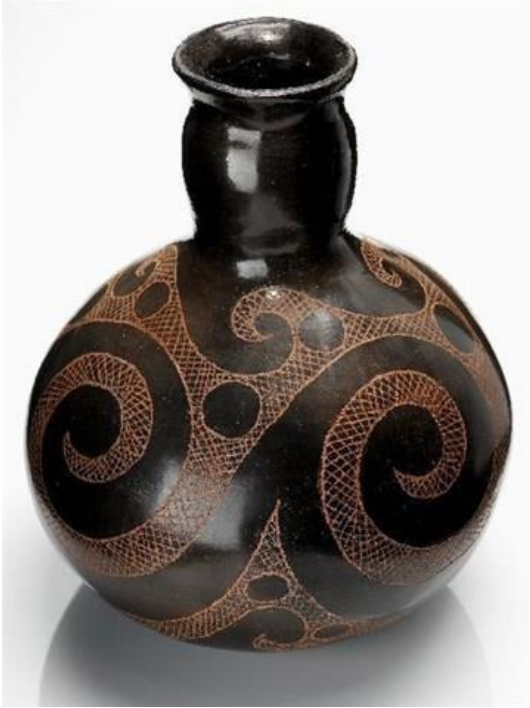
CADDO GRASS BEEHIVE HOUSES







BEAUTIFUL CADDO POTTERY



For a thousand years Caddo women made the finest pottery east of the Rockies.

While many other groups in the Eastern Woodlands made serviceable vessels and a few created extraordinary pottery objects, none equaled the Caddo in terms of variety, quality, and artistic expression.

**ANCIENT
CADDO
POTTERY
GALLERY**



Harleton Appliqued Jar



Spiro Engraved Bottle



Maxey Redware Nodded Bottle



*Maxey Redware Noded Tripod or Triple
Bottle*



Avery Engraved Compound Bowl



Engraved Bottle



Black Bowl



Black Bottle #1



Rattlesnake Bottle



Cylindrical Seed Jar



Hixson Bottle



Red Bottle



Red Bowl



Bell Dance Bowl



Tail Rider Bowl

MODERN CADDO POTTERY GALLERY



A REDWARE POTTERY BOWL, IN THE FORM OF A CAT

"KAH-WIS-A-TI-TI"
MEANS: "LITTLE POT"
LOW-FIRE WHITE, ENGRAVED, KILN SMUDGED
KAH-WIN-HUT 7-4-2011



A MINIATURE CADDO CLAY BOWL, NOT MUCH LARGER THAN A QUARTER

© 2011
Chase
Kawinhut
Earles
www.
Caddo
Pottery.com

THE SPIRIT WORLD OF THE CADDO PEOPLE

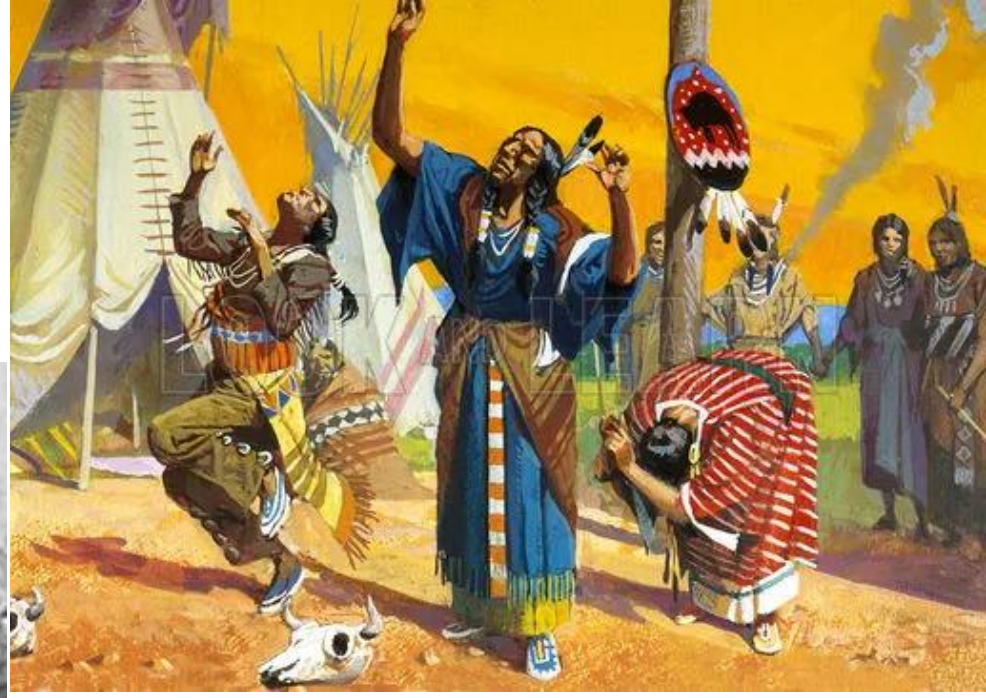
THE GHOST DANCE

Among the Caddo People of Oklahoma, in 1890, were the Coninisi or those who know the spirit medicine through the Ghost Dance religion and the Native American Church.

They took on the role of mediating relationships between the visible and invisible realms of the world, and between the living community and the souls of deceased ancestors.

Thus, despite a tragic history, a people survives today.





THE SACRED CADDO TURKEY DANCE

It has been enjoyed for generations and is a reminder of the special Caddo history.

Women and children dance in a circle while male drummers sing songs in an ancient Caddo dialect.



CADDO TURKEY DANCE, CADDO NATIONAL COMPLEX, BINGER, OKLAHOMA, 2000.



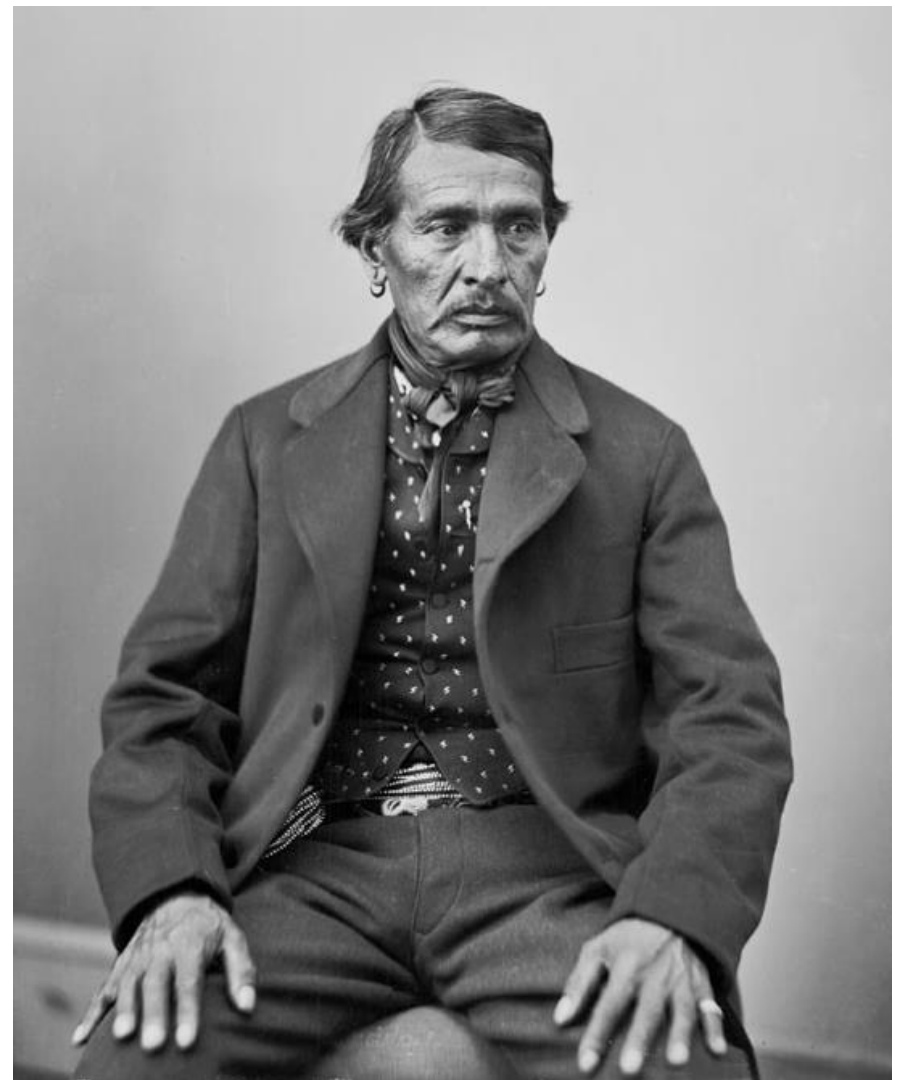
MOCCASINS MADE BY MRS. SIEN-COIT STURM (CADDO), 1909



SPECIAL DRESSES WITH A BEAUTIFUL BACK SASH



**KAW-U-TZ
PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1906**



**SHO-E-TAT (LITTLE BOY) OR
GEORGE WASHINGTON
(1816-1883), LOUISIANA CADDO
LEADER**

CHEROKEE

They were a large and powerful tribe who originally moved from the Great Lakes region to the southern Appalachian Mountains.

They lived in western North and South Carolina, northern Georgia, southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, northern Alabama, Mississippi, and the west of Florida.

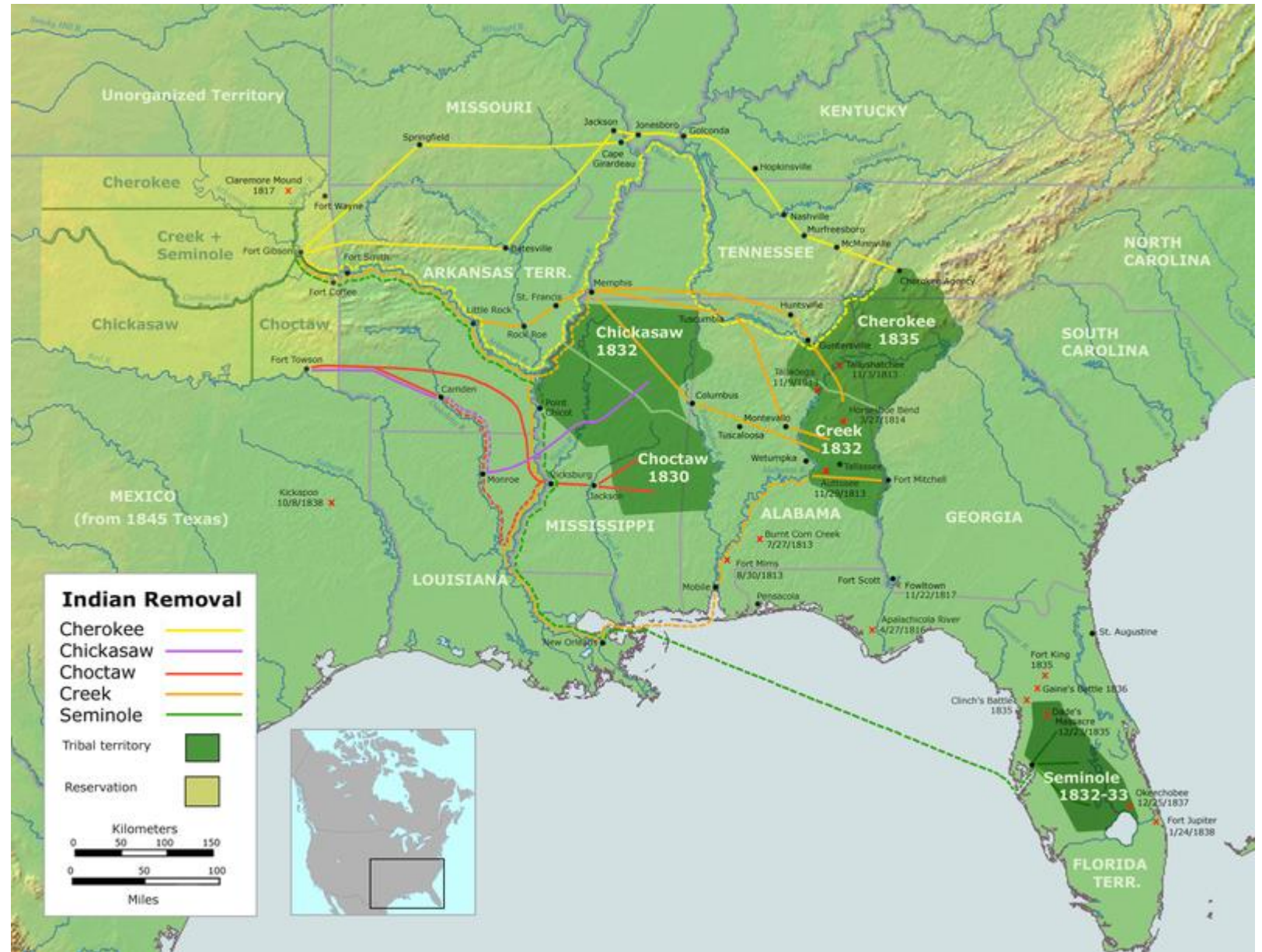
The Cherokee people were hunters and farmers who grew the staple crops of corn, beans and squash.



Map of Southern United States during the time of the Indian Removals (Trail of Tears), 1830–1838.

It shows the historic lands of the Five “Civilized” Tribes.

The destination Indian Territory is depicted in light yellow-green.



THE CHEROKEE

- The Cherokees lived in the river valleys of the Southern Appalachian Mountains.
- Cherokees were farmers and hunters.
 - They grew corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, sunflowers, and tobacco.
 - They hunted squirrel, rabbit, turkey, bear, and deer.
- Cherokee families had two houses covered with earth.
 - Their summer house was a larger, box shaped house covered with grass or clay walls, and bark roofs.
- Several families of the same clans shared the same house.
- The Cherokees built villages of 300 or 400 houses clustered together.
- At the center of each village was an open square with a temple built on a flat topped mound.
- Each Cherokee Village had its own Chief. But the villages belonged to larger Cherokee Confederation.



This is an original Native American Cherokee Nation handwoven basket.

It is a double wall, really two baskets one inside the other with decoration only on the outside, done in a geometric pattern.

Traditionally done by the woman, the knowledge passed down from Mother to Daughter.

They used natural and materials and dyes to make them.

SEMINOLE BRAVES



With colonization came a desire to convert Native Americans to Christianity and to encourage (or force) them to adopt European cultures and traditions.

These efforts were more successful in the Southeast than most parts of North America

Indeed, 5 southeastern nations (the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole) later became known as the "Five Civilized Tribes."

The men in the picture were in the Seminole tribe.

These nations were considered such because of their adoption of European cultural traits.



A CHOCTAW VILLAGE

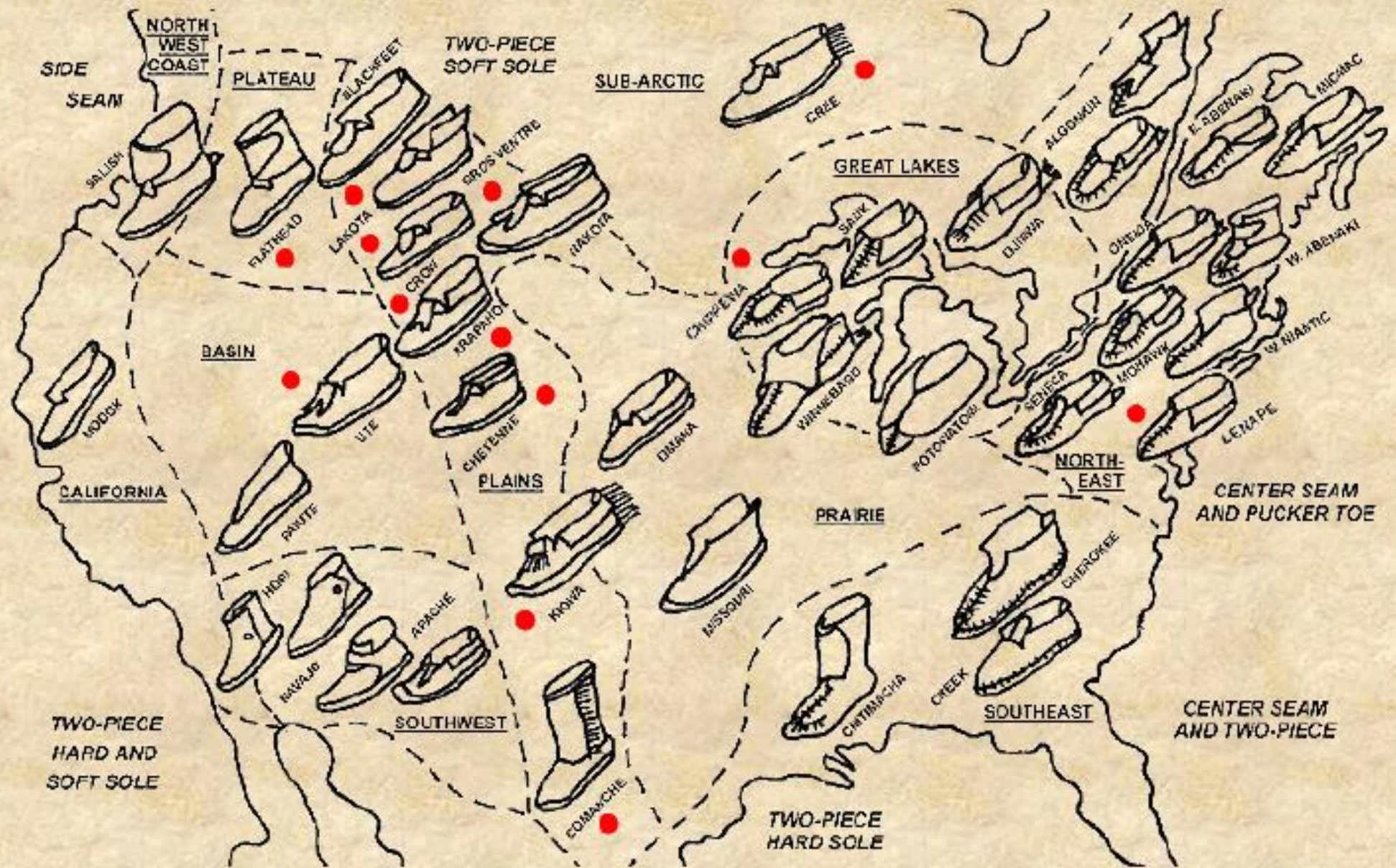
Secotan People of North Carolina



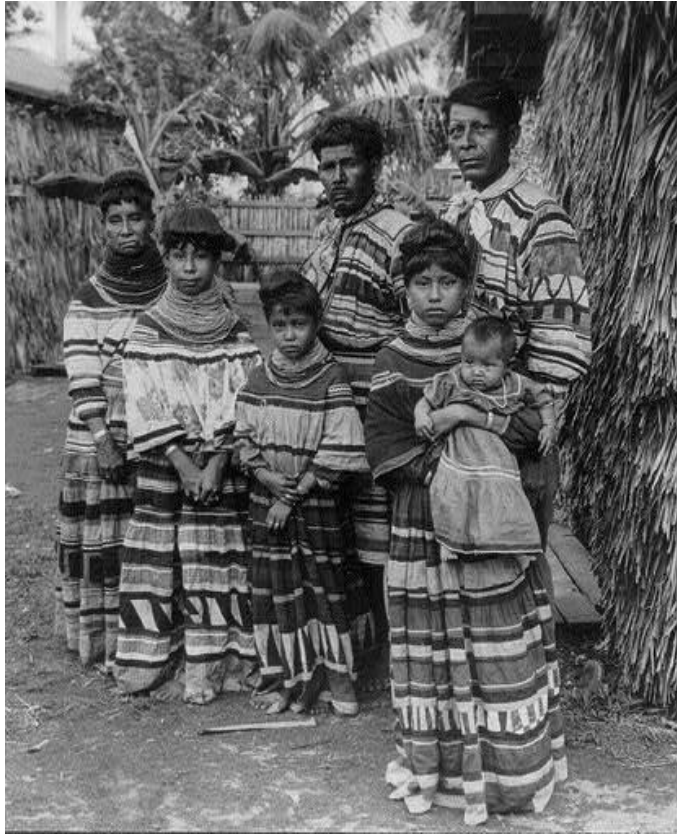
Library of Congress

This drawing by John White, one of the first English colonists in North America, shows the village life of the Secotan people who lived in North Carolina.

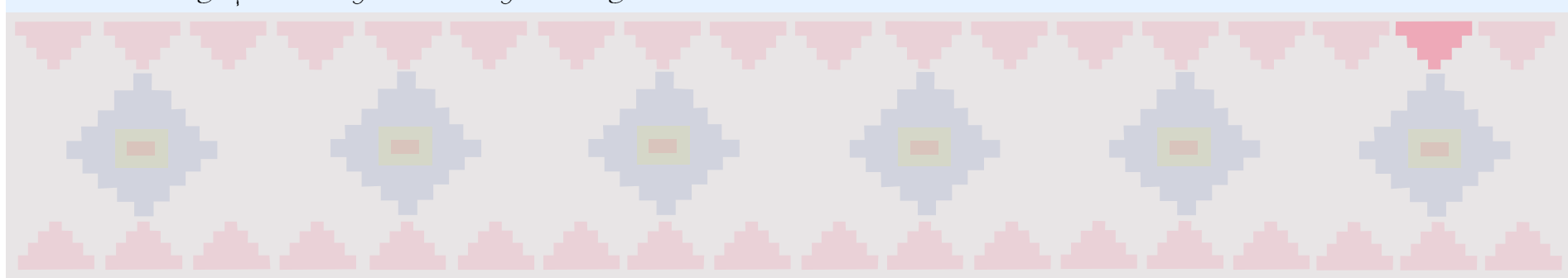
Types of Moccasins



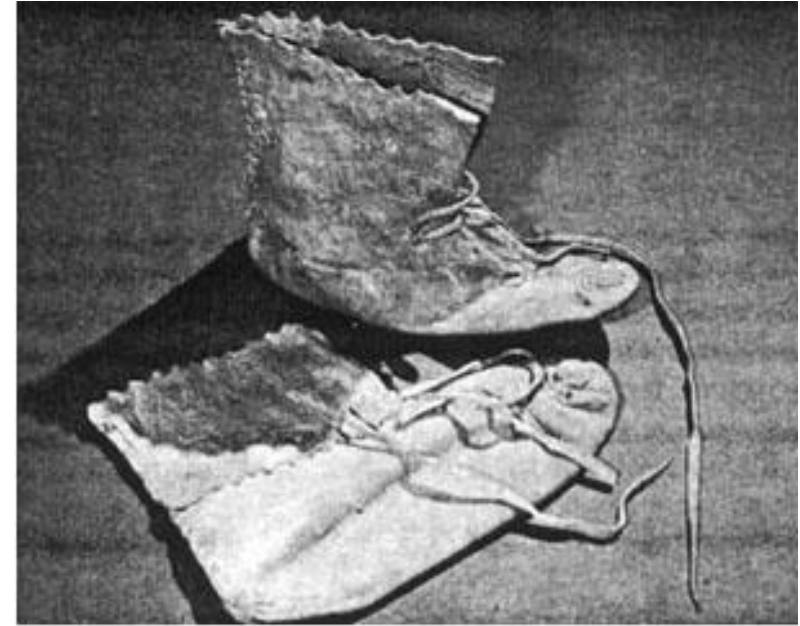
Seminoles of the Southeast



Photograph courtesy The Library of Congress



Seminole Clothing



DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

- Seminole men wore breechcloths.
- Seminole women wore wraparound skirts, usually woven from palmetto.
- Shirts were not necessary in Seminole culture, but men and women both wore poncho-style mantles in cool weather.
- The Seminoles also wore moccasins on their feet.

THE PORCUPINE HAIR ROACH

They are a head ornament worn by men.

It is typically constructed of porcupine guard hair (not quills) and hair from the tail of the white-tail deer.

Some roaches from the southern plains are constructed using black turkey beards.

They were in common use in the early 19th century.

The roach worn by Buffalo Bull can be clearly seen in this drawing by George Catlin in 1832:

Derwin Velarde (Jicarilla Apache)
Men's Traditional Dancer,
wearing a porcupine roach

from the book Powwow - Photographs by
Ben Marra © Ben Marra 1996



Buffalo Bull
Grand Pawnee Warrior
Painted by George Catlin, 1832



Black & Purple Roach
Northern Plains
Collected 1881



Crow Roach - 1900's
With orange & pink
striped, deer hair



Roach headdress

Scalp lock



Seminole woman
with a topknot



Seminole woman
with board hair

- Seminole men usually shaved their heads except for a single scalp lock.
- Sometime, they would also wear a porcupine roach.
- Originally, Seminole women wore their long hair in topknots or buns, but later they developed a distinctive hairstyle in which they fanned their hair out around a cardboard frame (as shown, at the top, right).
- The Seminoles wore elaborate [tribal tattoos](#), but rarely painted their faces.



Southeastern turtleshell rattles, worn on the legs while dancing, 1920, Oklahoma History Center



Turtleshell rattle made by Tommy Wildcat



Detail of a stomp dance skirt made by Ardina Moore (Osage-Quapaw), featuring rattlesnake-patterned ribbon work



Seminole Stomp Dance

THE STOMP DANCE

It is performed by various Eastern Woodland tribes.

Muscogee, Yuchi, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Delaware, Miami, Caddo, Tuscarora, Ottawa, Quapaw, Peoria, Shawnee, Seminole, Natchez, and Seneca-Cayuga tribes.

Stomp dance communities are active in North Carolina, Oklahoma, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida.



THE END

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