



**American Indian Tourism Conference**  
**Tribal Tourism and Public Lands:**  
**Opportunities and Resources for Collaboration**

**Kaisa Barthuli, Program Manager**  
**National Park Service**  
**Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program**



# National Trails System





# Visit the Trails

*These historic routes  
cross 24 states.*



California  
National Historic Trail  
[www.nps.gov/cali](http://www.nps.gov/cali)



El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro  
National Historic Trail  
[www.nps.gov/elca](http://www.nps.gov/elca)



El Camino Real de los Tejas  
National Historic Trail  
[www.nps.gov/elte](http://www.nps.gov/elte)



Mormon Pioneer  
National Historic Trail  
[www.nps.gov/mopi](http://www.nps.gov/mopi)



Old Spanish  
National Historic Trail  
[www.nps.gov/olsp](http://www.nps.gov/olsp)



Oregon  
National Historic Trail  
[www.nps.gov/oreg](http://www.nps.gov/oreg)



Pony Express  
National Historic Trail  
[www.nps.gov/poex](http://www.nps.gov/poex)



Santa Fe  
National Historic Trail  
[www.nps.gov/safe](http://www.nps.gov/safe)



Trail of Tears  
National Historic Trail  
[www.nps.gov/trte](http://www.nps.gov/trte)



Route 66 Corridor  
Preservation Program  
[www.nps.gov/rt66](http://www.nps.gov/rt66)



## Mission

To promote the preservation and development of national historic trails for public use, enjoyment, education, and inspiration.

Approximately 250 potentially affected tribes  
across the nine National Historic Trails

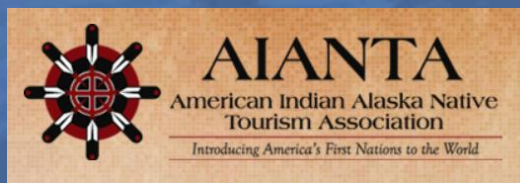




# American Indians & Route 66

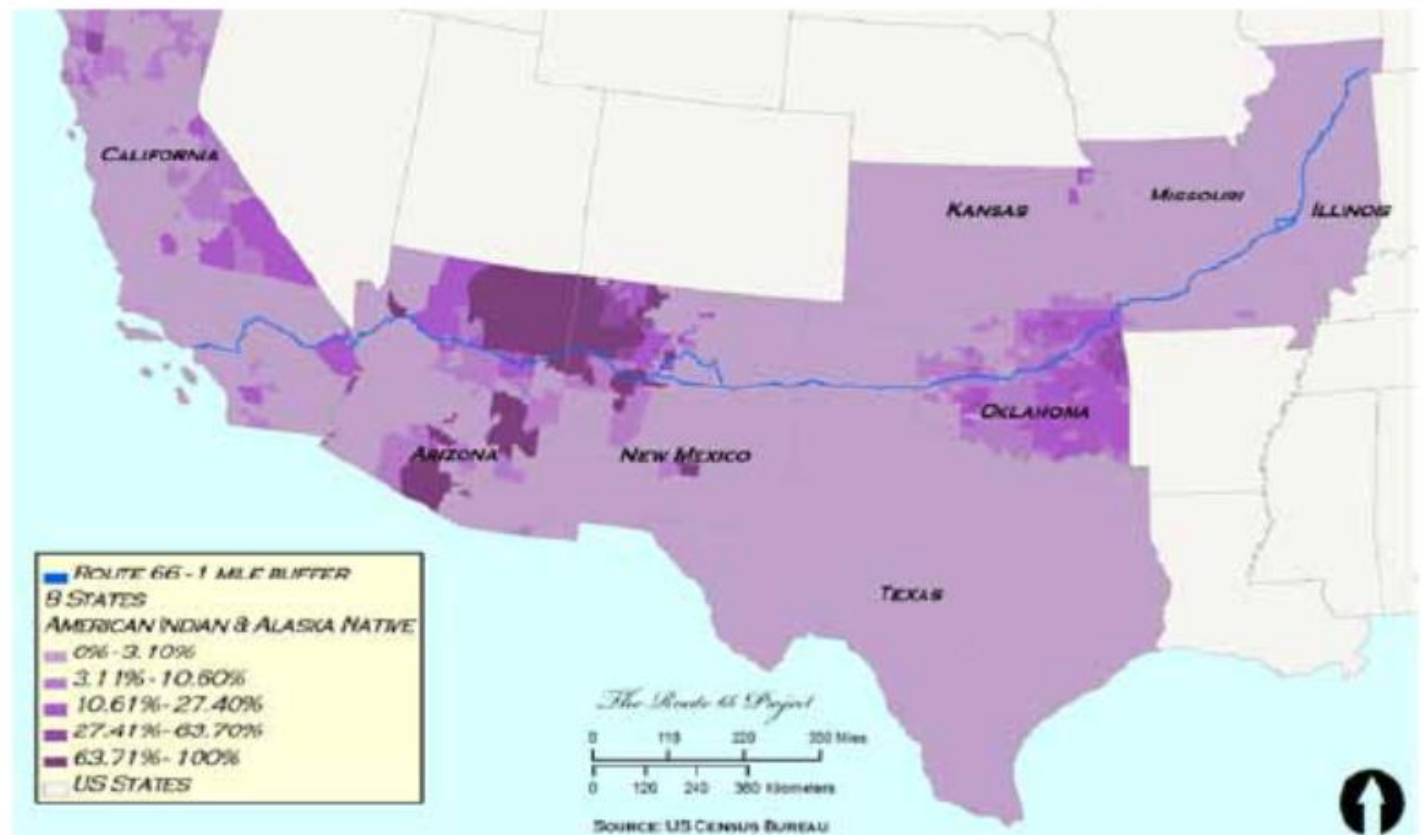
GERA, WERC, Isalas Crow 2013

**A Project Partnership Between**  
**American Indian Alaska Native Tourism Association**  
**National Historic Trails Intermountain Region**



# Route 66 passes through more than 25 American Indian Nations today

Figure 1: Percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native Map



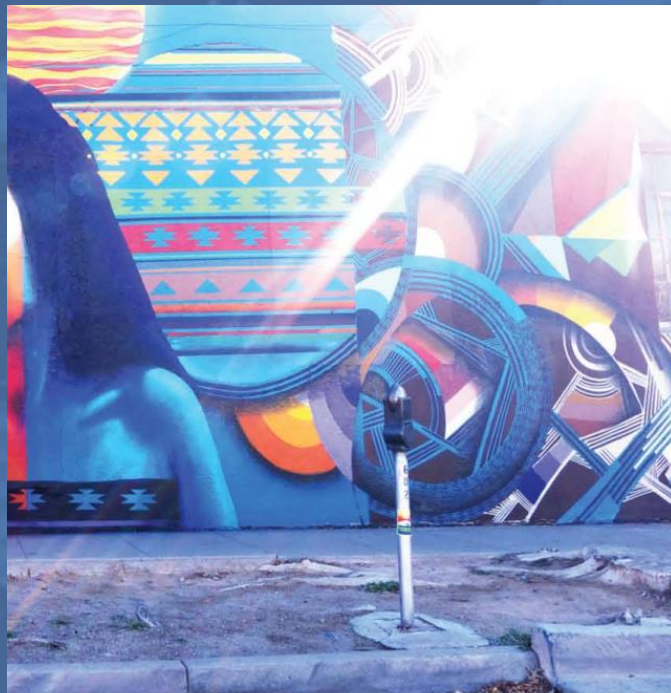


# American Indians and Route 66 Project

Year: **2014**

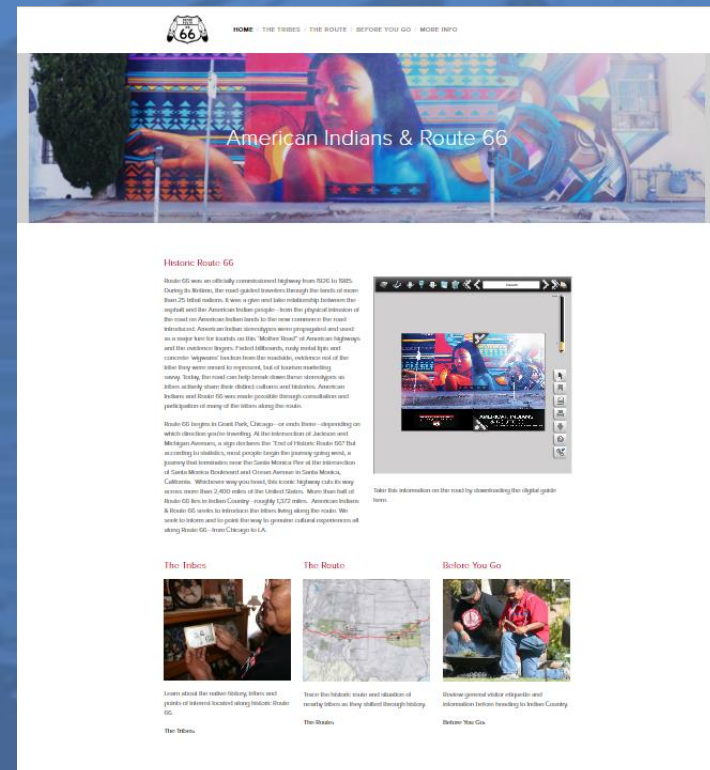
Amount: **\$24,900 NPS, \$29,651 match**

Purpose: **Develop travel guide to provide first-voice interpretation of the highway; to introduce travelers to tribes living along the route and to genuine cultural experiences**



## AMERICAN INDIANS & ROUTE 66

Produced by the American Indian Alaska Native Tourism Association



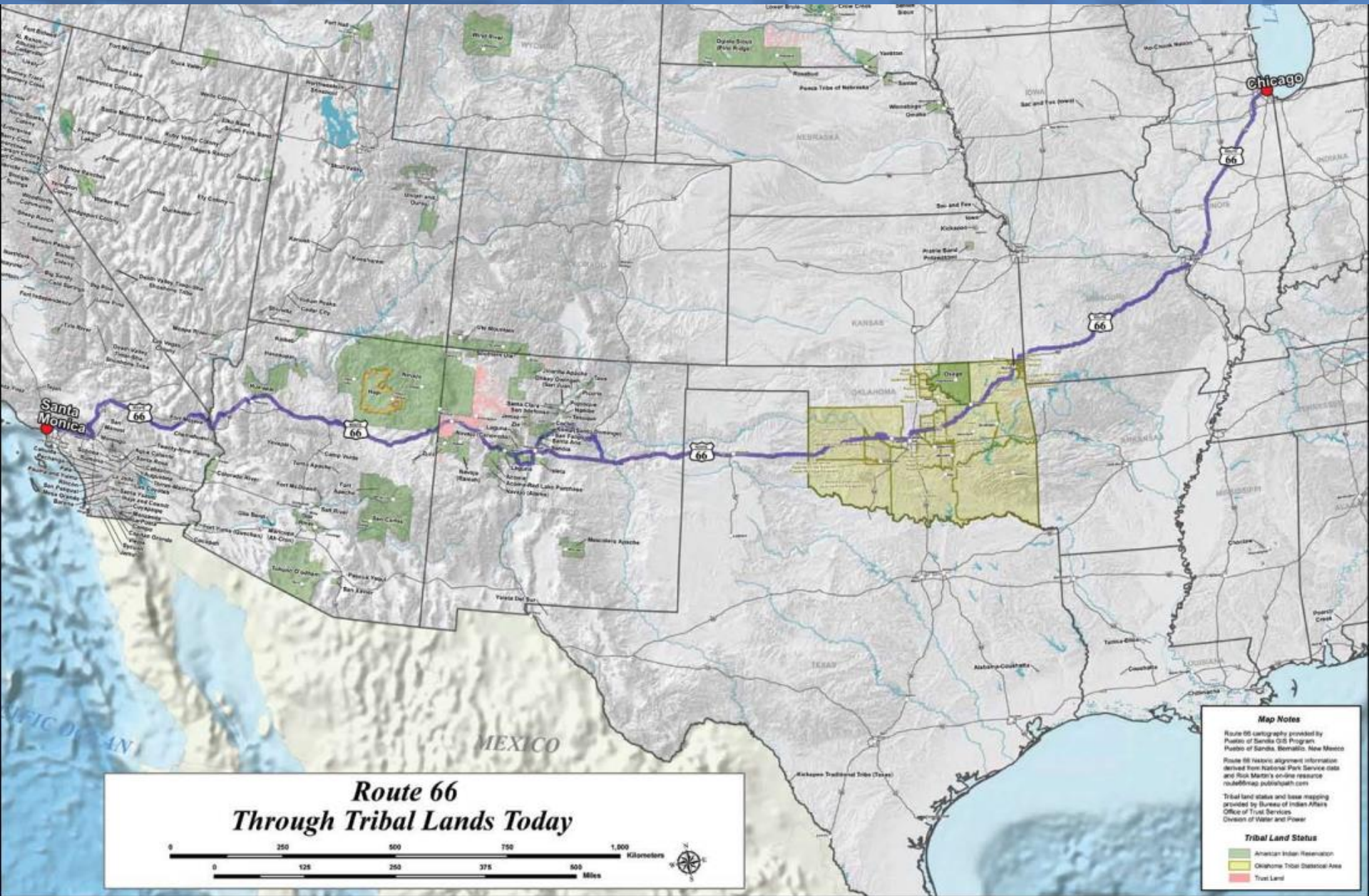
The NPS Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program provided grant assistance for the American Indians & Route 66 project.



## Project Process:

- Engage tribes
- Hold project kick-off meetings
- Travel the road
- Conduct research and oral histories
- Develop/publish guide and website





## Route 66 Through Tribal Lands Today

0 250 500 750 1,000 Kilometers  
0 125 250 375 500 Miles

### Map Notes

Route 66 cartography provided by  
Purcell of Santa GIS Program,  
Purcell of Santa, Bernards, New Mexico  
Route 66 historic alignment information  
derived from National Park Service data  
and Rick Martin's on-line resource  
[route66map.purcellgis.com](http://route66map.purcellgis.com)

Tribal land status and base mapping  
provided by Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Office of Trust Services  
Division of Water and Power

### Tribal Land Status

- American Indian Reservation
- Oklahoma Tribal District Area
- Trust Land



# NATIVE AMERICAN NATIONS

## TRADITIONAL NAMES & LOCATIONS



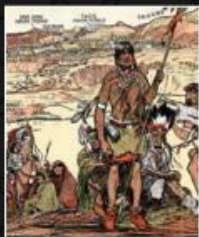
This map is the first to document the true names and original locations of every documented Native American Nation in what is now the contiguous United States of America. We seek to honor all tribes, by including the larger, well-known ones as well as many that did not survive the effects of European arrival. Most of the tribal names are the correct names used to call themselves in their own languages. The only exception are for those tribes whose languages were never documented. It is a visual reminder of who called this land home for tens of thousands of years before any European set foot, creating a sense of pride for modern-day Native Americans as well as educating the non-Native public. To Native Americans, this land will always be our ancestral homeland.

Map made by Aaron Carapella. All rights reserved. For more information on the map, please visit [www.tribalnationsmaps.com](http://www.tribalnationsmaps.com).  
Copyright © 2013 Aaron Carapella. All rights reserved. For more information on the map, please visit [www.tribalnationsmaps.com](http://www.tribalnationsmaps.com).

Map courtesy Aaron Carapella, Native mapmaker. Full size copies may be purchased at [www.tribalnationsmaps.com](http://www.tribalnationsmaps.com)



## DID YOU KNOW?



### Indian Detours

In 1926, businessman Fred Harvey launched an all-expense auto tour featuring inhabited Indian pueblos, ruins and scenic points of interest. The tours whisked intrepid travelers away from the Santa Fe railroad depot in distinctly marked Harvey cars and coaches, and took them on the journey of a lifetime.

In an article published in the *New York Times Magazine* that same year, Francis McMullen wrote, "Tourists have invaded the Indian country of the Southwest. Over roads once ridden by the conquistadors, the sightseeing busses now hunk their way; and into even the remote fastnesses of the Pueblos penetrate these curious city folk. They seek no longer the gold sought of old by Spanish cavalier or Yankee sourdough, but merely the sight of a real live Indian in his feathers and paint..."

— Image of Indian Detours map found in Harvey Company publications 1926  
Courtesy University Libraries,  
University of New Mexico



### ROUTE 66's MYTH OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

There are hundreds of American Indian tribes in the U.S. with distinct languages, traditions, ceremonies and regalia. Yet, popular culture, including Route 66 marketing, has perpetuated a monolithic view of the American Indian. Motorists on Route 66 in western Oklahoma pass signs for the Cherokee Trading Post depicting (presumably) a Cherokee. Except this "Cherokee" wears a Plains Indian-style war bonnet that Cherokees do not. On the Route in Arizona, a "Navajo" trading post boasts the "World's Largest Teepee" (made of sheet metal). Navajos' traditional dwellings are hoghans, not tipis. These marketing images depicting American Indian homes and clothing are likely due to how Indians have been depicted in Hollywood movies. Many Western films and TV shows feature these kind of Plains Indian images.

There are many other examples along the Route, including a chain of Historic "Wigwam Motels", or "Wigwam Villages," built between 1933 and 1950 on Historic Route 66 by a Kentucky-based



### Fred Harvey's Indian Detours

In 1931, Pueblo Indians were employed by the Fred Harvey Company's Indian Detours as tour guides. They were often outfitted in "uniforms" of feathers and buckskins reminiscent of the dress of the Plains tribes.

— Photo courtesy Library of Congress



entrepreneur. Originally, there were seven roadside sleepover spots, each featuring a small village of tipi structures. Three of these survive today—two on Route 66. One is in Holbrook, Arizona and the other is in San Bernardino, California. The San Bernardino property brochure offers "a complete guest room in a peculiar fashion of actual wigwam units." The problem is a traditional wigwam is not a tipi; it is a grass-covered hut also called a wickiup, used only by nomadic Indians in arid regions of the western and southwestern United States.

The romance of Route 66 was, in part, created by marketing the Hollywood version of American Indians. Travelers were given the images they were accustomed to seeing in films to lure them into buying postcards and souvenirs, taking photos with wooden Indians, staying the night in a "wigwam" and spending a little extra time and money on their journey west. There are dozens of fascinating tribal cultures on the Route with their own distinct and beautiful traditions, and each can enrich any trip along the road.



### Cultural Misappropriation

In this photo, scientist Albert Einstein visits Hopi House, part of the Fred Harvey concession at the Grand Canyon. He's wearing Plains Indian headdress and holding a Plains style pipe.

— Photo by El Tovar Studios  
Courtesy Museum of Northern Arizona Photo Archives

## DID YOU KNOW?



Hollywood has made more than 4000 films about Native people; more than 100 years of movies defining how Indians are seen by the world.

"Everybody knows about Indians. They think about 'Dances with Wolves' or 'A Man Called Horse' or something like that. But these things are wrong. These things are just cinema."

— Otis Halfmoon, Nez Perce,  
Tribal Liaison, Retired  
National Trails Program



## DID YOU KNOW?



### Eminent Domain

Route 66 forced its way east to west, following the railroads. As the roadbed was laid and the highway inched its way from Chicago to Los Angeles, it laid claim to even more Indian land for the United States – land not ceded in treaties or bought from American Indian tribes.

"For centuries, American Indians have seen their lands taken by federal and state governments without consent, and at times, without compensation. Some Indian land takings have fallen squarely within the exercise of eminent domain powers, but takings have routinely occurred under other theories that provide no legal remedy. In both situations, the underlying rationale for the taking was the belief that Indians were not using the land as efficiently as another owner would," writes Stacy L. Leeds, Cherokee, in "By Eminent Domain or Some Other Name: A Tribal Perspective on Taking Land" published in Volume 41, Issue 1, of *Tulsa Law Review*.

## DID YOU KNOW?



### Allotted & Restricted Lands

In 1824, a mere 100 years before the concept of Route 66 was born, the Office of Indian Affairs (now known as the Bureau of Indian Affairs or BIA) was formed within the War Department. The purpose of this office was to broker the treaties and agreements with Indian nations conquered by the U.S. military as settlers made their way westward to fulfill their "manifest destiny" – their divine right to land of their own in the "new world."

Today, approximately 56.2 million acres are held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes and individuals. These lands include Allotted Lands held in trust for individuals and families, and restricted lands, where the title is individually held but limited in use by the Secretary of the Interior. There are approximately 326 reservations.

– Application for Allotment and Homestead  
Image courtesy  
National Archives and  
Records Administration

## DID YOU KNOW?



### Indian Relocation Act

The Indian Relocation Act of 1956 was enacted to entice American Indians to move from Indian reservations and assimilate into major U.S. cities by offering vocational skill training. Relocation had been first initiated by the federal government in 1952. Relocation offices were established in seven major cities—including Chicago at the east end of Route 66 and Los Angeles at the west.

"This [Route 66] was actually a second Trail of Tears for many tribes. Some of our tribal people were sent to Indian boarding schools. Many of them never come back, as we know. This is the route too, that many of our young people went during the Indian Relocation Program. Again, many of them never come back."

– Otis Halfmoon, Nez Perce,  
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National Trails Program

## DID YOU KNOW?



### Tribal Sovereignty

William T. Sherman and the Sioux sign a treaty at Fort Laramie, Wyoming. Photographed by Alexander Gardner, 1868.

– Courtesy  
National Archives

"Treaties rest at the heart of Native American history as well as contemporary tribal life and identity. The approximately 386 treaties that were negotiated and signed by U.S. commissioners and tribal leaders from 1777 to 1868 enshrine promises our government made to Indian Nations. But they also recognize tribes as nations – a fact that distinguishes tribal citizens from other Americans, and supports contemporary Native assertions of tribal sovereignty and self-determination."

– Kevin Gover, Pawnee,  
Nation to Nation: Treaties  
Between the United States  
and American Indian Nations  
Edited by Suzan Shown Harjo

*"These were not things that tribal nations were doing to promote themselves. These are other people taking our identity or their perception of our identity and profiting off of them in a way that really didn't tell our story."*

— Travis Owens, Cherokee

*"We often refer to the 1930s and the Great Depression as a 'Second Trail of Tears' for the Cherokee people. Seeking work and better opportunities, thousands of Cherokees left Oklahoma and headed west on Route 66. This has resulted in California now having one of the highest populations of Cherokees outside of Oklahoma."*

— Catherine Foreman Gray, Cherokee Nation  
History and Preservation Officer

*"I see a historical irony in which first the railroad established the right of way in the name of Manifest Destiny and part of that right of way was title and extinguishing Native occupation from the right of way and then Route 66 took the same path, or at least one of them, and Natives were already displaced by railroad from around the right of way and then this old west kind of mythology with white people building hotels that resemble tipis as another road side attraction filled the vacuum of the displacement of the Native people."*

— Hopi Elder



## DID YOU KNOW?



### American Indian Center Chicago, circa 1953

Today, more than 65,000 American Indians call the Chicago area home. AIC-Chicago provides resources to aid in economic development, educational advancement, cultural enrichment, wellness and social services.

The AIC-Chicago hosts an annual powwow each September at Busse Woods, an extensive urban greenbelt, in Elk Grove Village, a Chicago suburb.

In November, the Center hosts a Giving Thanks Feast and Powwow before the Thanksgiving holiday.

In December, a Winter Feast and Powwow is held the weekend before the Christmas holiday.

All these events are open to the public. For more information, or exact dates and times, visit the Center website, [www.aic-chicago.org](http://www.aic-chicago.org)



## ILLINOIS

Studies show that most journeys along historic Route 66 begin in Chicago.

Before white settlement, the Illinois or Illiniwek Nation who lived in Illinois consisted of several independent American Indian tribes that spoke a common language, had similar ways of life, and shared a large territory in the central Mississippi River valley, according to the Illinois State Museum. The Illinois called themselves "Inoca." French explorers and missionaries generally referred to them as "Illinois," but also used other terms, including Erinoui, Linioek, Aliniouek, Illiniouek, Illinois, and Illinouis.

Up until the 1800s, a number of Algonquian peoples lived in Illinois but today, Illinois is no longer the official home of any American Indian tribe. However, citizens of many tribal nations call Chicago home because Chicago was one of the five original cities chosen by the U.S. government to relocate American Indians in the 1950s.

Mary Lowden, who is Acoma, traveled with her husband Alvin from the Acoma Pueblo in New Mexico to Chicago to seek a better life during the Relocation Program.

"People would ask us if we were really Indian, where we lived... it was like we were on display," she said.

In spite of being considered a novelty by their big city neighbors, Chicago was good to them, Lowden said. Their family would visit when they could, taking the Santa Fe Railroad, also known as the Route 66 Railway.

Susan Power of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe remembers living in Chicago when the government initiated the Relocation. "We were suspicious," she said. "It was more of our land to take."

The influx of American Indians from all over the country gave rise to the need for a common ground—a home away from home—for all the newcomers. In 1953, in response to the thousands of American Indians arriving in Chicago, a group got together and formed the American Indian Center.



Annual AIC Powwow



"There were not many Indians here [before Relocation]. It was amazing we found each other," Power said.

Power was one of the Center founders and is still an active member of the Chicago American Indian Center.

"It's very important we maintain our Center, to preserve our culture," she said. "My daughter grew up in that Center."

According to Power, more than 200 tribes are represented there.

The mission of the AIC-Chicago is the same today as it was in the beginning: "to promote fellowship among Indian people of all tribes living in metropolitan Chicago and to create bonds of understanding and communication between Indians and non-Indians in this city."

Today, more than 65,000 American Indians call the Chicago area home. AIC-Chicago provides resources to aid in economic development, educational advancement, cultural enrichment, wellness and social services.

## CONTACT

AIC-Chicago  
1630 W. Wilson Ave  
Chicago, IL 60630  
773-275-5871  
[www.aic-chicago.org](http://www.aic-chicago.org)

## ATTRACTIONS

American Indian Association of Illinois  
Chicago Indian Museum Without Walls  
5751 N. Richmond  
Chicago, IL 60659  
773-338-8320  
[www.Chicago-American-Indian-edu.org](http://www.Chicago-American-Indian-edu.org)

Mitchell Museum of the American Indian  
3001 Central Street  
Evanston, IL 60201  
847-475-1030  
[www.mitchellmuseum.org](http://www.mitchellmuseum.org)

Trickster Art Gallery  
190 S Roselle Rd.  
Schaumburg IL 60193  
847-301-2090  
[www.trickstergallery.com](http://www.trickstergallery.com)

## EVENT

3rd weekend in September  
Annual AIC Powwow  
Busse Woods  
Forest Preserve  
536 N Harlem Ave  
River Forest, IL 60305  
773-275-5871

## Cahokia Mounds

In southern Illinois, near Collinsville, just outside of St. Louis, Missouri, Route 66 passes by the remains of one of the greatest cities of the Americas—Cahokia. Cahokia was larger than London in AD 1250.

For more information visit [www.cahokiamounds.org](http://www.cahokiamounds.org).

## DID YOU KNOW?

### CHICAGOLAND INDIANS GET GOOD JOBS.



JOB RECENTLY OBTAINED OFFER  
OPPORTUNITY - SECURITY

### SHOW KNOW HOW



CHICAGOLAND INDIANS OPEN DOOR TO  
HAPPINESS - SUCCESS

## Indian Relocation Act

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— Otis Halfmoon, Nez Perce,  
Tribal Liaison, Retired  
National Trails Program

## DID YOU KNOW?



### Tips for Buying American Indian Arts and Crafts

Do some homework before you go.

*Research the kind of items that appeal to you. Learn how it is made, what materials are used, and who traditionally makes that item.*

Look for a label.

*Many American Indian artists will affix their card or a sticker to indicate the item is genuine American Indian made.*

Consider the price.

*If the item's price is too good to be true, ask. In gift shops and even roadside stands, it's common to find mass-produced souvenir items alongside genuine traditionally made articles. An example to consider is pottery. Traditional hand-coiled pottery will be more expensive than ceramic greenware pieces which come from molds and are kiln fired.*

When in doubt, ask.

*Who made it? What is their tribal affiliation? What materials did they use? How was it produced? How was it finished?*

## DID YOU KNOW?



### When Visiting American Indian Ruins

- Ask questions of the interpreter

- Take a few minutes to quietly enjoy and contemplate what you are experiencing

- Take photographs only when appropriate – if unsure, ask your guide

- Stay on the path

- Don't lean on ruin walls

- Do not move or take anything

- Do not venture into any rooms or areas a ranger or guide does not specifically say is ok to walk into.

- Respect the dwellings as a the physical and spiritual home of a people



*All pueblos and tribes have their own rules of etiquette. Visitors are generally welcome, especially those who've taken the time to arrive familiar with their guidelines. Following are some general guidelines but it is best to check with the particular community you are visiting for exact rules. Many pueblos and tribes will have them posted online and/or have them available at their welcome center, cultural center or administrative office.*

### Guidelines for visiting Pueblos:

Call ahead to confirm event dates, as well as access to tribal lands. There are times when tribal leaders need to restrict access because of private ceremonies and other reasons.

Observe all signage indicating OFF LIMITS while visiting a pueblo.

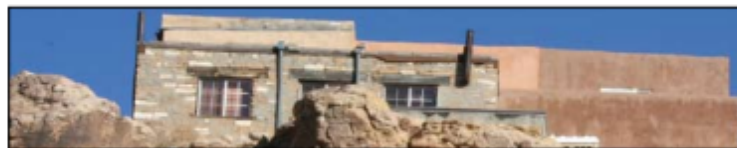
Although most pueblos are open to the public during daylight hours, the homes are private. Like any village, pueblos are made up of the homes of the people who live there and should be respected as such.

Some pueblos may charge an entry fee. Camping and fishing fees are charged where such facilities are available. Call ahead to find out if there are fees associated with visiting.

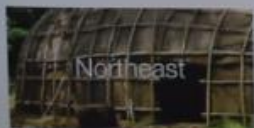
Most pueblos require a permit to photograph, sketch or paint on location. Some pueblos prohibit photography at all times. Please check with the Tribal Office for the permitting process before entering the pueblo. Once a permit is obtained, always ask for permission before taking a photograph of a tribal member. Remember: cameras and film can be confiscated.

Possession or use of alcohol and drugs on pueblos is strictly prohibited.

Tribes value traditions, customs and religion. Some actions and/or questions could be offensive, so refrain from pressing for answers. Tribal dances are religious ceremonies, not public performances. It is a privilege to witness a ceremony.







INTRODUCING AMERICA'S  
**NATIVE** TO THE **WORLD**





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