

Canadian River, the Town members constructed a council house made of hand hewn stone.

A tribal town represented a small but important segment of the Muskogee (Creek) Nation; therefore, any historical presentation concerning the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town must involve portions of Muskogee (Creek) history and culture. This, however, by no means is an in-depth historical presentation. The accounts set forth are merely to provide the background and foundation from which the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town has emerged.

There are many stories pertaining to the origin of the Muskogee people which were given orally from one generation to another. We can expect some discrepancies; however, the consensus of the stories related by several elders of the Tribe seems to agree that the Muskogees came from a north westerly direction beyond the earth backbone (Rocky Mountains), crossing many waters, following the direction (Southeast) where the sun started on its journey across the skies. They were said to have reached the Big White Water (Ocean) and from there traveled back inland until they found many streams near which they established their camps. Because their campsites were always alongside or near the creeks, they were referred to as the "Creek Indians" and finally, the name prevailed so that the Muskogees are more commonly referred to today as the Creek Indians or the Creek tribe. There were two main divisions of the Creeks, the Lower Creeks who lived closer to the coastal areas and the upper Creeks who lived further inland.

The waterways provided avenues of travel from their dugout boats and rafts. Alongside the creeks were edible plants and roots which could also be used for medicinal purposes. The nearby springs could be used for drinking while the creeks afforded a place for bathing and washing as well as a place to find various species of edible fish.

The laws and policies of the Muskogee (Creek) Nation were propagated through the local tribal town government. There were forty-four tribal towns from which representatives of each tribal town made up the tribal council for the entire tribe. Hereafter, "Creek" will be used when referring to the "Muskogee".

The tribal towns represented local autonomous communities subject only to the laws and policies of the Creek tribal government.

The tribal towns were identified as a "Red Stick" or a "White Stick" town. The members of the "Red Stick" town were those who would readily engage in battle in the event of war upon the Creek tribe. The members of the "White Stick" would be the one who would negotiate for peace. One tribal town is known as Re-ware (Thlewathle) today, but the root word was Horre-ware (Hothlewathle), indicating those who cut the war in two! The ends of several sticks would be dipped in red or white paint, depending on the coming event; war or peace. The sticks would be tied in several bundles and each tribal town king would receive a bundle. The town king would count the number of sticks in the bundle, and from that the town king knew how many days he had in order to prepare