Oklahoma Municipal Government

- History of Municipalities
- Major Cities of Oklahoma
- List of Incorporated Cities and Towns
- Communities not Incorporated
- Chambers of Commerce

Gil Morgan tees off on the 17th hole of the 2001 PGA Golf Tournament: Senior Tour Championship at the Gaillardia course in Oklahoma City. Morgan turned professional in 1972. He won seven PGA Tour events between 1977 and 1990 including the prestigious World Series of Golf in 1978. In 1996 Morgan became eligible to play the Champions Tour (for golfers 50 and older), where he has been particularly successful, with over 23 wins to his name as of May 2005.

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Municipal Government History and Facts

The first towns in what we now call Oklahoma were officially incorporated by the Cherokee Nation—Fort Gibson and Downingville (now Vinita) in 1873; Webbers Falls in 1885; and Chelsea, Chouteau, and Claremore in 1889. Cherokee law, however, allowed sales of town lots only to members of the tribe. The only incorporated place outside the Indian Territory was Mangum, organized in 1886 under an 1860 act of the Texas Legislature, which claimed about 1.5 million acres in the southwestern part of Oklahoma. This area remained under Texas jurisdiction until a boundary dispute was decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1896.

The area outside that of the Five Civilized Tribes, known then as the "Oklahoma Lands" or simply as "Oklahoma," was offered to white settlement after a series of purchases by the federal government. A number of "runs" and lotteries, beginning in 1889 and continuing until 1901, were conducted.

The first run was held April 22, 1889, into some 3,000 square miles known as the "Unassigned Lands." This first run is of interest in its treatment of early municipal government in Oklahoma because it occurred before there was any kind of legal authority for the creation of towns, except for the size of town sites. It is reported 60,000 people had crowded into the area by the morning of April 23, more than enough to claim every foot of the quarter-sections of farmlands and the town sites.

Federal law at that time limited town sites to 320 acres. Fortunately the 320–acre limit was increased to 1,280 acres by an act of Congress on May 14, 1890.

Considering the fact that not a line of valid law authorized town government at the time of the 1889 run, and those municipal officials, who were selected at public meetings, were without any enforceable authority, the provisional towns were relatively successful, not necessarily peaceful. As Professor John Alley of the University of Oklahoma puts it in his book, *Early City Beginnings*, it was a time of turbulence and confusion. "Oklahoma came into being with a bang." Probably more than one claim dispute was resolved at gunpoint, but there were no pitched battles and only one killing was recorded. By the fall of 1889, orderly, although still invalid, local government prevailed in Oklahoma City and Guthrie, the most tumultuous of the overnight towns.

On May 2, 1890, Congress passed the Organic Act, giving legal status to municipal government in both Oklahoma and Indian territories. Section 14 of the act extended the laws of Nebraska in force on November 1, 1889, to "cities of the second class and villages" in the Oklahoma Territory. Section 31 extended the laws of Arkansas "as published in 1884 in the volume known as *Mansfield's Digest* ... to municipal corporations, chapter twenty-nine, division one" existing in the Indian Territory. By 1902, Indian Territory contained 147 towns, of which twenty-one had more than 1,000 inhabitants. The exact number actually carrying on municipal functions in Oklahoma Territory is not known, due to the fact that many town sites were laid out

and failed. About one hundred towns might be a fair estimate.

The First Territorial Legislature met August 1890, and governed Oklahoma Territory until statehood. It enacted the first laws dealing with city and town government in Oklahoma Territory, but had no authority in Indian Territory. This resulted in the earliest municipal laws of Oklahoma coming from states with various backgrounds and differing philosophies of government.

The situation remained until enactment by Congress of the Enabling Act on June 16, 1906. The act authorized the Oklahoma and Indian territories to hold the Constitutional Convention. Its 112 members were elected November 6, 1906, and its first meeting was held November 20. It recessed March 15, 1907, met again from April 16 to April 22, again July 10, and finally adjourned July 16.

Its work was ratified by vote of the people on September 17, 1907, and President Theodore Roosevelt on November 16, 1907, and proclaimed Oklahoma the forty-sixth state.

The constitution's schedule enabled the government to operate in the interim between the change from the forms existing in the two territories to the new state government. Coupled with the Enabling Act, certain of the schedule's provisions are of municipal significance.

Section 10 provides: "Until otherwise provided by law, incorporated cities and towns, heretofore incorporated under the laws in force in the Territory of Oklahoma or in the Indian Territory, shall continue their corporate existence under the laws extended in force in the state and all officers of such municipal corporations at the time of admission of the state into the Union shall perform the duties of their respective offices under the laws extended in force in the state, until their successors are elected and qualified in the manner that is or may be provided by law: provided, that all valid ordinances now in force in such incorporated cities and towns shall continue in force until altered, amended, or repealed."

After statehood, the First Oklahoma Legislature re-enacted many of the municipal laws that had been previously passed by the Territorial Legislature, thus extending them throughout the new state. Many, particularly those relating to the mayor-council and the town forms of government, now found in Title II of the statutes, remained unchanged until a complete revision of the Municipal Code was enacted in 1977.

Cities and Towns as Governmental Entities

Both cities and towns in Oklahoma are bodies "corporate and politic," a term usually applied to the collective body of a nation, state, or municipality as politically organized or as exercising governmental and corporate powers. "A city has a legislative, public and governmental power, in the exercise of which it is a sovereignty and governs its people, and a proprietary, corporate, or quasi-private power, for the private advantage of the inhabitants of the city and of the city itself as legal personality," (*City of Tulsa v. Roberts*, 107 P. 2d. 1006.) The same can be said of an incorporated town.

Cities and towns have a unique character that differs them from counties and school districts in that they have legislative and judicial powers. All, however, are "political subdivisions" of the state, and have only those powers that are conferred on them by the state constitution or the legislature. The constitution of the United States does not even mention cities or towns, although they may not, of course, violate any of its provisions. They are, in every way, "creatures" of the state.

Places that were incorporated as either cities or towns prior to statehood and all their ordinances not in conflict with the constitution or laws of the state were validated and declared to remain in force after statehood by an act of the First Oklahoma Legislature.

Under Oklahoma law, incorporated places of more than 1,000 population have a choice of forms of government—mayor-council, council-manager, strong-mayor—and if more than 2,000, they may become charter cities with any form, or combination of forms. Places of fewer than 1,000 are towns, with one exception: if a town has grown beyond that figure at some time in the past and adopted one of the forms allowed cities, a loss in population back to fewer than 1,000 does not change its status. In other words, it remains a city, although it may once again become a town by election of its voters.

Town Form of Government

The state statutes set out in detail how towns have been formed since statehood. Any person desiring to make application for incorporation should have a survey and map of the territory made by a surveyor. The map would have to show the boundaries and the amount of land to be contained and verified by affidavit of the surveyor. No territory within five miles of the corporate limits of a city of 200,000 or more population, or within three miles of the limits of any smaller city, may be included. A census of the resident population of the territory, showing the names and addresses of all people residing in the proposed town, must also be made and verified by those making it. The survey, map, and census shall be kept at some convenient place in the territory for public examination for not less than thirty days. A petition applying for incorporation, setting forth the contents of the survey, map, and census, must be signed by not fewer than one-third of the qualified voters residing in the territory or by at least twenty-five registered voters, whichever number is greater.

The petition, survey, map, and census are then submitted to the board of county commissioners, which shall hold a public hearing. If the board is satisfied that all requirements have been met, it shall order an election on the question of incorporation. If a majority of the votes are in favor, the territory shall from that time be deemed an incorporated town. In such case the county commissioners shall enter an order declaring that the town has been incorporated. Such order shall be conclusive and shall be given judicial notice in all courts of the state. Following the incorporation, another election is held for the purpose of electing officers for the newly incorporated town.

City Forms of Government

A town of 1,000 or more population, as shown by the last federal decennial census or other census recognized by the laws of the state, may become a city. It does so by petition signed by 35 percent of its voters, addressed to the board of county commissioners, which is required to issue a proclamation calling a local election on the question within thirty days. As an alternative, the town board of trustees, by its own resolution or ordinance, may call the election without petition. The resolution or ordinance shall divide the municipality into either four or six wards and shall designate which of the statutory forms is to be installed (aldermanic, council-manager, or strong-mayor).

All election expenses are to be paid by the city when fully organized. The secretary of the county election board, within five days after the canvass of the returns, must certify the vote to the board of county commissioners. If the vote is in favor, the board shall, within twenty days after receiving the certification, issue a proclamation that the municipality is now a city operating under the designated form of government and call an election to elect members of the city council and in the case of the mayor-council form, the mayor.

Cities operating under one of the statutory forms of government may change to one of the other statutory forms whenever the governing body directs the mayor to call an election, or upon petition signed by a number of legal voters equal to 20 percent of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general state election in the city. When called by the governing body, the ordinance or resolution must be adopted at least four months prior to the next primary city election.

The election on the change may be held at the same time as another election. The secretary of the county election board certifies to the governing body the results of the election. Officials are to be elected at the next regular municipal election in the same manner as provided by law for other city elections. The change in forms goes into effect following the election of officers.

When a city changes from one statutory form of government to another, all appointed officers and employees under the previous form remain until their services terminate or are terminated in accordance with the law applicable to the new form.

Cities or towns of more than 2,000 population may adopt charters. The procedure is begun by election of a board of freeholders composed of two electors from each ward at any general or special election. The board shall, within ninety days, prepare the charter. The proposed charter shall be published for at least twenty-one days in a daily paper or in three consecutive issues of a weekly paper, and the first publication shall be made within twenty days after completion of the charter. The question of its adoption shall be submitted to the voters within thirty days, but not earlier than twenty days after the last publication. If approved by the voters, the charter is submitted to the governor, who is required to approve it unless it is in violation of the constitution or laws of the state. Once approved, the city charter is filed with the secretary of state, the county clerk, and in the archives of the city. It is given judicial notice by all courts.

Charters may be amended or abolished by election called by the city governing body or by petition. If by petition, it must be signed by a number of voters equal to 25 percent of the total number of votes cast in the city at the last preceding general election.

Amendments or revocations are submitted to the governor in the same manner as original charter adoptions. The proposal to revoke a charter must provide for the form of city government that is to be substituted.

Consolidation of Cities and Towns

The governing body of any city or town, by resolution or upon petition signed by at least 25 percent of the registered voters of the municipality, may ask to be consolidated with an adjacent city or town. The proposal is submitted to the adjacent municipality for its approval. If the proposal is approved, the governing bodies of both municipalities, or their representatives, prepare the terms and conditions of the consolidation, including provision for the transition of the officers and employees of each municipality. If each governing body approves the terms of consolidation, an election in each municipality is called on the question. If a majority of the votes cast in each municipality are in favor, the consolidation then takes place.

The books, records, evidences of debt to it and all property and effects of the requesting city or town become the property of the one accepting, but the debts or other obligations of each shall remain its own, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms and conditions submitted at the election. Two or more cities and towns may be consolidated in this manner. The officers of the remaining municipality continue in office.

Note—This information about municipal government in Oklahoma was prepared by David Fudge, Executive Director-Emeritus of the Oklahoma Municipal League for the League's Handbook for Oklahoma Municipal Officials. It has since been revised to reflect changes in municipal law.

Municipal Revenues

Municipal government is supported by the following sources of direct revenue for operational funds in addition to bond issues for major expenditures such as capital improvements.

Cities and towns share in state tax revenues from gasoline and motor vehicle taxes based on population. Municipalities receive 1,875 percent of the sixteen-cent excise tax collections on gasoline and 3.10 percent of the motor vehicle collections. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004, these amounted to $5,316,857.16 and $18,556,142.44 respectively.

Cities and towns receive shares of alcoholic beverage tax on the basis of populations and land area. They are allocated one-third of 97 percent of alcoholic beverage tax collections. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004, this amounted to $8,001,338.83.

Another source of revenue for cities and towns is derived from city sales and use tax levies, which are administered and collected by the Oklahoma Tax Commission and then returned to the participating municipalities. While the state sales and use tax is 4.5 percent, local levies currently range from less than 1 percent to 5 percent. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004, a total of $1,046,846,384.53 was returned to 499 participating cities and towns from city sales tax levies and $55,497,557.46 to 302 municipalities from city use.

<div align="center">Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission</div>

Tulsa Drillers shortstop **Danny Sandoval** awaits a late throw as he attempts to tag out a base runner during Double-A action at Drillers Stadium.

Photograph courtesy—The Tulsa Drillers

Major Cities of Oklahoma

Cities are listed in descending order based on 2000 population.

City	1990 Pop.	2000 Pop.	Land Area Sq. Miles	Population Per Sq. Mile
Oklahoma City	444,719	506,132	606.99	833.8
Tulsa	367,302	393,049	182.65	2152.0
Norman	80,071	95,694	177.01	540.6
Lawton	80,561	92,757	75.14	1234.5
Broken Arrow	58,043	74,859	44.99	1664.0
Edmond	52,315	68,315	85.14	802.4
Midwest City	52,267	54,088	24.59	2199.3
Enid	45,309	47,045	73.97	636.0
Moore	40,138	41,138	21.73	1892.8
Stillwater	36,676	39,065	27.85	1402.7
Muskogee	37,708	38,310	37.34	1026.0
Bartlesville	34,256	34,748	21.11	1646.4
Shawnee	26,017	28,692	42.26	678.9
Ponca City	26,359	25,919	18.11	1431.0
Ardmore	23,079	23,711	49.12	482.7
Duncan	21,732	22,505	38.79	580.2
Del City	23,928	22,128	7.54	2935.8
Altus	21,910	21,447	16.83	1274.1
Yukon	20,935	21,043	25.76	816.8
Bethany	20,075	20,307	5.21	3896.7
Sapulpa	18,074	19,166	18.63	1028.5
Owasso	11,151	18,502	10.03	1844.4
McAlester	16,370	17,783	15.69	1133.1
Sand Springs	15,346	17,451	18.68	934.2
El Reno	15,414	16,212	79.98	202.7
Claremore	13,280	15,873	12.03	1319.4
Chickasha	14,988	15,850	18.06	877.5
Ada	15,820	15,691	15.70	999.3
Tahlequah	10,398	14,458	12.02	1202.8
Miami	13,142	13,704	9.71	1410.8
Durant	12,823	13,549	19.03	712.1
Bixby	9,502	13,336	24.05	554.5
Mustang	10,434	13,156	12.01	1095.9
Okmulgee	13,441	13,002	12.82	1015.7
Woodward	12,340	11,853	13.12	903.5
Elk City	10,428	10,510	14.62	718.8
Guymon	7,803	10,472	7.31	1433.2
The Village	10,353	10,157	2.54	3999.8
Guthrie	10,518	9,925	18.67	531.6

Population figures are obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau at www.census.gov

Oklahoma City

1990 Population, 444,719 • 2000 Population, 506,132 • Land Area, 606.99 sq. miles
Population Density, 833.8 people per sq. mile

www.okccvb.org • www.okc.gov

Oklahoma City is the capital of Oklahoma and the state's largest city. The city has a unique beginning, tracing its birth to a single hour of a single day—Noon, April 22, 1889—when the central part of what is now Oklahoma was opened for settlement by land run. Men and women from around the world gathered along the borders of the Unassigned Lands and raced into the area when the signal was given. By nightfall, more than 10,000 people had come to the town site for a new city and Oklahoma City was born.

The city was selected as the capital city in 1910. It has a mayor-city council form of government. It is the twenty-ninth largest city in the United States by population and the third largest in land area. Today, this metropolitan area of more than one million people is a center of commerce and industry. Its diversified economy includes major concentrations in telecommunications, government, aviation/aerospace, distribution, energy, and health care.

One of the city's largest employers is Tinker Air Force Base, a logistics depot for the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Navy. More than 24,000 people are employed at the base and affiliated organizations. Another major concentration of employment is at the Oklahoma Health Center, with its public, private, and non-profit research centers, specialized clinics, institutes, and state health care offices including the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center's seven colleges.

Located at the crossroads of the nation's largest interstate highways, I–40 and I–35, travelers visit Oklahoma City to go to the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum, Remington Park, Kirkpatrick Center Museum Complex, and the Oklahoma City Zoo.

The dedication of the Ronald J. Norick Downtown Library on August 17, 2004, marked the completion of a more than $300–million renaissance development plan known as Metropolitan Area Projects, or MAPS. The nine MAPS projects, funded by a temporary one-cent sales tax approved by Oklahoma City voters in December 1993, constitute one of the most comprehensive municipal improvements ever done at one time by an American city. Projects include the 12,000–seat Bricktown Ballpark, the Ford Center, construction of a mile-long canal through the historic Bricktown Entertainment District, expansion of the City's convention center, enlarged and improved horse barns at the State Fairgrounds, complete renovation of the Civic Center Music Hall, and a trolley system to link the MAPS sites. In November 2001 citizens approved a MAPS for Kids project, which will bring in more than $500 million in tax revenue to improve metropolitan area schools.

On April 19, 2000, the Oklahoma City National Memorial opened on the site of the former Alfred P Murrah Federal Building. Its huge bronze "Gates of Time," tranquil reflecting pool, 168 bronze and glass chairs, and "Survivor Tree" plaza honor those

who were killed when the building was bombed in 1995, those who survived, and those whose lives were changed forever.

Tulsa

1990 Population, 367,302 • 2000 Population, 393,049 • Land Area, 182.65 sq. miles • Population Density, 2,152 people per sq. mile

www.tulsachamber.com • www.tulsaworld.com • www.cityoftulsa.org

Fur traders, cattle rustlers, cowboys and Indians, oil barons, artists, and astronauts— Tulsa is indeed a city with a checkered history. In 1836 the first permanent settlement was founded here with the establishment of the village of Tallahassee, or Tulsi, in Indian Territory. A few years later, members of the Creek nation settled here after the Trail of Tears, which brought members of the Five Civilized Tribes to eastern Oklahoma. Tradition has it that these weary members of the Lochapoka band, led by Chief Archee Yahola, lit their council fire from the embers carried with them from their ancestral home in Alabama.

With the establishment of the first post office, the city's name changed officially to Tulsey Town. It became a convenient watering stop for cattlemen needing to rest and fatten their cattle on the long trail drive north from Texas to the slaughterhouses in Kansas City and Chicago. The Frisco Railroad reached Tulsa in 1882, and Tulsa's growth as a city really took hold. The railroads built the city's Union Station north of the modern downtown area. This was soon followed by a hotel and a general store—the beginnings of modern-day Tulsa.

Tulsa's population was about 200 when it was incorporated as a city in 1898. The oil boom brought many famous oil barons to the rapidly growing town during the next twenty or so years—men like J. Paul Getty, Harry Sinclair, William Skelly, and Waite Phillips. By 1920, the population was more than 72,000. Tulsa was dubbed the "Oil Capital of the World."

From the beginning, opportunities were present in Tulsa for people of every race and creed. The area known today as the Greenwood District flourished and was dubbed the "Black Wall Street" early in the twentieth century. This dream of opportunity died for many during a devastating 1921 race riot. A special commission was established by state legislation in 1998 to "gather information about the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921, to determine the essential facts concerning loss of life and property and to consider the larger issues of reparation, reconciliation, and memorialization." Work has begun on plans for a memorial.

Today, Tulsa is among the nation's most beautiful cities. Set beside the meandering Arkansas River in the northeastern quadrant of Oklahoma, the city boasts an abundance of trees and green rolling hills. For some, the uncommon beauty is symbolized in the unique feeling of "family" that pervades Tulsa's old and revered neighborhoods; or in the cultural and recreational assets of the community, including lush parks, outstanding museums, and the state's only professional opera company.

For others, the area's beauty is reflected in the ample opportunities for business success. Tulsa is a hub for aerospace, telecommunications, and financial services industries. The city is the forty-fourth largest in the United States by population, and is often cited in the media for its high quality of life. Recent praise appeared in *Southern Living Magazine*, which named Tulsa one of its five favorite Southern cities; and from *Newsweek*, which named the former Oil Capitol a "High Tech Haven." In addition, Tulsa has been recognized having "America's Favorite Zoo" by msn.com.

Norman

1990 Population, 80,071 • 2000 Population, 95,694 • Land Area, 177.01 sq. miles • Population Density, 540.6 people per sq. mile

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www.normanok.org • www.ncvb.org • www.ci.norman.ok.us
www.normantranscript.com • www.ou.edu

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Norman, founded at the time of the "Run of '89," was named for a Kentucky civil engineer and surveyor, Abner Ernest Norman. While the surveys were made, the survey parties encamped in a grove of trees at a spring near what is today the intersection of Classen Boulevard and East Lindsey Street. At this camp, the bark was removed from one side of a large elm tree, and the words "Norman's Camp" were burned into the tree. This was done by members of the survey party, somewhat in jest, to taunt their young supervisor.

History records that Andrew Kingkade, later owner of Kingkade Hotel in Oklahoma City, and a group of enterprising pioneers cooperated in organizing a town site company at Norman Switch. The town site was already platted when the '89ers hit town, so it was only a matter of hours before a provisional government was functioning the day of April 22, 1889.

T. R. Waggoner was selected as the provisional mayor, and Kingkade became one of four councilmen with a constituency of some 150 citizens. The new site became a village in 1890. While other cities were battling to become the capital, Norman's mayor skillfully directed a bill through the Territorial Legislature designating Norman as the site for the first institution of higher learning.

First classes at the University of Oklahoma began two years later. The original site for the university embraced only forty acres, but today it is a gigantic enterprise that includes an 18–hole golf course, the $5 million Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education, Lloyd Noble Center, University of Oklahoma Research Institute and Swearingen Research Park, Max Westheimer Airport, the $40 million Museum of Natural History, and a U.S. Postal Service Training Center. Moreover, a new $67 million National Weather Center is under construction and will serve as the largest weather center in the nation, housing the school's world renown School of Meteorology as well as top federal weather research specialists of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and a weather related museum. The university employs 7,000 people.

In 1978, the Shaklee Corporation built a facility in Norman, and in 1987, Hitachi, a

well-known Japanese computer manufacturer, opened a plant there.

Norman has a mayor-council form of government with the mayor elected by the people with a full vote on the eight-member council, nine members including the mayor.

Local annual events include the Chocolate Festival in February, Mayfair, Jazz in June, Midsummer Night's Fair in July, Taste of Norman and the Cleveland County Fair in September, and the Medieval Fair in April is Norman's biggest festival.

Lawton

1990 Population, 80,561 • 2000 Population, 92,757 • Land Area, 75.14 sq. miles • Population Density, 1,234.5 people per sq. mile

www.cityof.lawton.ok.us • www.lcci.org • sill-www.army.mil
www.lawton-constitution.com • www.lawtonok.org

Lawton was born August 6, 1901, when the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache Indian Reservation lands were opened to white settlement by the federal government. On June 6, 1901, President William H. McKinley signed a proclamation designating 9 a.m., August 6 as the official time and date for auctioning lots in the new government town site four miles south of Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory. Congress ratified the Jerome Treaty on June 6, 1900, after eight years of controversy involving the Indian leaders and the Jerome Commission over the lands. The Ratification Act, in addition to allotting each Indian man, woman, and child 160 acres from an area of 443,338 acres, provided that the federal government pay the Indians $2 million for the 2,033,583 acres to be opened for white settlement.

An official party composed of William M. Jenkins, Oklahoma's territorial governor, Dennis T. Flynn, territorial delegate to Congress, and a representative of the Interior Department toured the new country. There they met Ransome Payne, a pioneer of long standing, who had just returned from Washington, DC, where he attended the funeral of General Henry Ware Lawton, who had served in campaigns against the Indians. Payne suggested the new town be named Lawton, and this met with official approval.

Lawton city government was organized October 26, 1901. As many as 25,000 had come to the area for the land auction expecting a bonanza but instead found a pioneer city with many problems. Today, Lawton operates with the mayor-council form of government.

For higher education, Lawton points with pride to Cameron University, with a campus covering 350 acres. A modern municipal airport, with a new terminal building and extended runways, serves the daily scheduled airline flights and supplements training for the FAA School.

Just north of Lawton is Fort Sill, established by General Philip H. Sheridan as a cavalry fort on January 8, 1869. The post has been the home of the U.S. Army Field Artillery and is presently the headquarters of the Army's Field Artillery Center and School.

The military reservation covers 95,000 acres.

Fort Sill has one of the finest military museums in the world and is a registered national historic landmark. More than fifty historic sites exist at the base.

The Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge was set aside from the Indian Reservation lands as a national forest on July 4, 1901. The refuge is a sanctuary for buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, and longhorn cattle, along with native wildlife and more than 200 species of birds. The refuge is also the home of the Holy City of the Wichitas, site of Lawton's Easter Pageant founded by the Reverend Mark Wallock in 1926.

Broken Arrow

1990 Population 58,043 • 2000 Population, 74,859 • Land Area, 44.99 sq. miles • Population Density, 1,664 people per sq. mile

www.brokenarrow.org • www.city.broken-arrow.ok.us

Broken Arrow was given its name from the first group of Creek Indians, immigrating to Oklahoma from Georgia in 1828, who settled along the Arkansas, Verdigris, and Grand rivers, a few miles north of present Muskogee, Oklahoma. Traditionally, when a community became too big to gather around one campfire, the people divided and a new town would be established. When it came time to find a new town site, a group of Creeks decided on an area they had visited while gathering materials for making arrows. Because they had broken branches from the trees instead of cutting them to make their arrows, they named their new camp "Thlikachka" or "Broken Arrow." Also, the name Broken Arrow was from a community in the tribe's homelands in Georgia.

Among the early settlers were those families who were to play important roles in the Broken Arrow community: the McIntoshes, Perrymans, and Childers. A statue on Main Street in Veterans Park honors Lt. Col. Ernest Childers, a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroic action in World War II.

Since 1954, Broken Arrow has operated under the statutory council-manager form of government., which consists of a five-member city council. The city council is elected by the community to four-year overlapping terms. The council is comprised of one representative from each of the four wards within the city as well as one member who represents the city at-large.

Home to more than 200 manufacturing facilities, representing aerospace, machine tools, plastics, food processing, metal fabrication, furniture and various other industries, Broken Arrow is the third largest manufacturing city in the state (after Oklahoma City and Tulsa). There are more than 2,000 support service companies to complement Broken Arrow's manufacturing operations. Tulsa International Airport and downtown Tulsa are within a fifteen-minute drive, and the South Loop Extension of the Creek Turnpike was completed in 2002, providing easy access to the Muskogee Turnpike and Interstate 44.

Broken Arrow's public school system includes twenty-two primary and secondary

schools. The Union School District has four elementary schools, one eighth grade center, and one intermediate high school within Broken Arrow city limits. Tulsa Technology Center has a campus in Broken Arrow, and there is a campus for Northeastern State University in Broken Arrow, completed August 20, 2001, and offering a wide range of bachelors and masters programs.

For sports enthusiasts, Broken Arrow offers five championship-rated golf courses, thirty-three parks, seventeen tennis courts, and four swimming pools including an aquatic center. Indian Springs Sports Complex offers thirteen soccer fields, with more under construction, along with two adult softball fields. There are sixteen lighted baseball fields, home to the Continental Amateur Baseball Association is 13–year-old World Series tournament and the USSSA World Series Tournament for the last several years. Arrowhead Softball Complex has eight lighted fields and has hosted some of the largest, most prestigious national tournaments for girl's softball.

Other festivals and points of interest include the Irish Festival in March; Rooster Days Festival in May, Gatesway Balloon Festival in August, Indian Territory Art Gallery Festival in November; Central Park and Rhema Holiday Lights in November and December. Visitors can tour the Blue Bell Creameries, FlightSafety International, and Safari Sanctuary. For more information, contact the Broken Arrow Chamber of Commerce.

Edmond

1990 Population 52,315 • 2000 Population, 68,315 • Land Area, 85.14 sq. miles • Population Density, 802.4 people per sq. mile

www.edmondchamber.com • www.ci.edmond.ok.us • www.ucok.edu

After receiving a grant from Congress in 1887, the Santa Fe Railroad completed a north-south line between Arkansas City, Kansas, and Gainesville, Texas. At mile 103 on this line, a coaling and watering station was built due to the availability of a "good" water spring. The station was initially called "Summit" as the highest point of railroad grade between the Cimarron and North Canadian rivers, but later the name of Edmond was filed by Santa Fe with the government prior to July 14, 1887. The town was named for a traveling freight agent with the Santa Fe, Edmond Burdick, according to *The Edmond Sun*.

The town of Edmond sprang up overnight during the April 22, 1889, land run, when homesteads were staked around the Santa Fe station. The original plat for Edmond was prepared by the Seminole Town and Development Company, a newly formed syndicate with ties to the railroad. The University of Central Oklahoma is a notable feature of Edmond. One of the fastest growing universities in the state, more than 1,500 people are employed at the university.

Other major sector employment in Edmond is in the areas of technology, manufacturing, construction, wholesale, and retail trade.

Edmond offers four eighteen-hole public golf courses, one nine-hole public course, a private club with thirty-six holes, and one championship course. Beautiful Arcadia

Lake lies just east of I–35 and offers fishing, camping, boating, hiking, equestrian trails, and eagle viewing. Annual events include the Downtown Edmond Arts Festival, Canterbury Arts Festival, Jazz Festival, a Kid's Fishing Derby in the spring, and concerts in the park during June and July including LibertyFest, Oklahoma's premier 4th of July festival.

Midwest City

1990 Population, 52,267; 2000 Population, 54,088; Land Area, 24.59 sq. miles; Population Density, 2199.3 people per sq. mile

www.midwestcityok.com • www.tinker.af.mil

On December 7, 1941, a sneak attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into nearly four years of conflict around the globe. To meet the challenge, the United States built new defense plants and military installations across the nation. At this time, W. P. "Bill" Atkinson learned that Oklahoma City was being considered as a plant site. The proposed air depot would employ 4,000 persons and would have to be located approximately ten miles from downtown Oklahoma City, available to railroads and highways, and no nearer than four miles to an oil field.

Atkinson, a former journalism professor who had turned to real estate development, saw an opportunity to build a planned city from scratch. He worked day and night for weeks and finally discovered a spot, nine miles from downtown Oklahoma City. He purchased 310 acres immediately north of Southeast 29th Street. Three weeks from the time he purchased the land, top military officials flew to Oklahoma City and selected the site across from his property.

Atkinson decided to gamble on building a city, provided he received the cooperation of the military. He hired Stewart Mott, one of the nation's master land planners, and within two weeks, Mott was on the job planning the community that was to become Midwest City. In just ten years, this "Dream City" was accorded national recognition by being named "America's Model City."

The mammoth Air Material Area Depot was first referred to as the "Midwest Air Depot," but it later became Tinker Air Force Base. It was named in honor of Maj. Gen. Clarence Tinker of Pawhuska, an ace World War II airman, who was killed in action. Tinker Air Force Base is now the largest, single site employer in Oklahoma.

As the service community for Tinker, Midwest City has attracted numerous, nationally recognized companies, such as Boeing, Rockwell International, and Northrop-Grumman.

Annual events in Midwest City include "Holiday Lights Spectacular," an animated drive through a holiday light display, and Global Oklahoma, a festival of cultures.

Enid

1990 Population, 45,309 • 2000 Population, 47,045 • Land Area, 73.97 sq. miles •

Population Density, 636 people per sq. mile

www.enid.org • www.enidnews.com • www.vance.af.mil

At noon September 16, 1893, a single gunshot marked the beginning of the land run into the Cherokee Outlet. Of the 100,000 people who participated in the run, 20,000 settled in an area designated as "O" County. This area, provided with a county seat reserve of 320 acres, a plot of four acres for a courthouse and one acre for a government land office, became Garfield County, with Enid as the county seat. From its beginnings, Enid has thrived, building on strong pioneer initiative.

Two Enid town sites were plotted—one by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad and one by the government surveyors, and these two town sites were only three and one-half miles apart. There ensued a bitter struggle between North Town and South Town, but South Enid endured to become the Enid of today.

A board of commissioners/manager form of government is used in Enid. The medical facilities of Enid also serve much of northwestern Oklahoma. The City of Enid is a participant in the Main Street Program for promotion of downtown businesses and activities.

Enid has a diversified economy of agriculture, oil, and manufacturing. It is a leading retail and wholesale center for northwest Oklahoma and the center of the state's most prolific wheat farms. Per capita annual income in Garfield County is $26,067. Oil has been an important factor in Enid's growth. It is surrounded by important fields—the Garber Pool, east of the city, which has had continuous production since its discovery in 1917; and the Ringwood Field, west of Enid, which was discovered in 1946.

Vance Air Force Base, located three miles south of Enid, is a vital installation of the Air Training Command. It has an estimated economic impact of $200 million per year, and employs over 1,500. Other major employers include Advance Food Company with a workforce of over 1,200, and DynCorp, an aircraft/base maintenance company. In 1996 Northwestern Oklahoma State University-Enid opened its doors in a new multi-million dollar facility. In June 1999 Northern Oklahoma College purchased the former Phillips University campus and began offering classes in September 1999.

Enid's ninety churches represent twenty-seven denominations and are regularly attended. Enid and its immediate area have excellent recreational facilities, capitalizing on such nearby lakes as Great Salt Plains and Canton, and the Roman Nose State Park near Watonga.

Moore

1990 Population 40,318 • 2000 Population, 41,138 • Land Area, 21.73 sq. miles • Population Density, 1892.8 people per sq. mile

www.smileamerica.com • www.moorechamber.com

Settled first by participants in the 1889 Land Run, and originally called "Verbeck," the city of Moore is said to be named for a conductor of the Santa Fe Railway Company,

who wrote his name on a board and nailed it to the boxcar in which he lived because he had trouble receiving his mail.

On March 23, 1893, an election of local residents resulted in a 22 to 0 vote to incorporate the town of Moore. It became a city March 2, 1962, under a council-manager form of government and created the Moore Public Works Authority.

Two council representatives are elected from each of three wards and the mayor is elected at large, all for four-year terms. Water is supplied solely by wells sunk into the Garber-Wellington Aquifer; thirty-two wells are in service with storage capacity of 7,600,000 gallons.

Approximately 18,000 students attend twenty-eight school campuses within the Moore school district; Hillsdale Free Will Baptist College is also located in the city. Moore's business sector is primarily retail and service oriented, with limited industrial concerns. The bulk of the community is single-family residences with some multi-family dwellings. There is a community center, library, swimming pool, senior citizen center, golf courses, tennis courts, and 179 acres of parks.

Stillwater

1990 Population, 36,676 • 2000 Population, 39,065 • Land Area, 27.85 sq. miles • Population Density, 1402.7 people per sq. mile

www.stillwater.ok.us • www.stillwater.org
www.come2stillwater.com • www.okstate.edu

Stillwater is located in what was once Indian Territory and was the scene for the first non-Indian settlement attempt in the area. In December 1884 colonists came from Kansas to establish a town at the junction of Stillwater and Boomer creeks. Less than a month later, the "Boomers" were forced to return to Kansas by federal troops.

In April 1889 the land was officially opened for settlement in the first great land run. At the end of the day, 240 acres were claimed in the Stillwater Township, and the population of the tent city numbered 300. Stillwater was selected county seat for Payne County. Two years later, the town approved a bond issue to build what would later become Oklahoma State University.

OSU's Stillwater campus now has an enrollment of about 21,500 students and employs more than 7,000 persons including 3,500 students. In addition, Stillwater is the home of the headquarters of the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education, the only state agency with headquarters outside Oklahoma City. Ten major manufacturers also add to economic growth in the area.

Annual events in Stillwater include the Cheese and Sausage Festival in October, the Payne County Free Fair in late August/early September, the Juke-Joint Jog in the fall, and the Oklahoma Special Olympics in May.

Muskogee

1990 Population, 37,708 • 2000 Population, 38,310 • Land Area, 37.34 sq. miles • Population Density, 1026 people per sq. mile

www.muskogee.org

Named after the Muscogee or Creek Tribe of Indians, Muskogee was originally a terminus along the route of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad when it was built through the country in the summer of 1872. The impetus for building a town on the site was due to the construction of a new agency building for the Creek Indians, begun on August 18, 1875. The agency building represented the consolidation of the different agencies of the Five Civilized Tribes into one "Union Agency," which established Indian administration at this place, and enabled Muskogee to become one of the most important cities in Indian Territory.

On March 3, 1893, Congress created a commission of three, known as the Dawes Commission, to introduce negotiations with several tribes of Indians for the purpose of creating a state in the Union embracing the lands within the Indian Territory. This commission had its headquarters at Muskogee.

From its rich, colorful past, Muskogee has developed into a commercial, industrial, and medical center. Its health and medical facilities include the Veterans Administration Hospital, Muskogee Regional Medical Center, City-Council Health Clinic, and numerous nursing homes. Muskogee also played a major role in the development of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System. Muskogee operates under the mayor-council system of government, with a city manager as the chief executive officer.

Muskogee is also the home of three university campuses. Major sector employment is in construction, manufacturing, and retail trade.

Muskogee has many historical and recreational attractions nearby. Honor Heights Park has approximately 114 acres of natural beauty and attracts more than 600,000 visitors each year. Within a thirty-minute drive, there are five major recreational lake areas—Fort Gibson, Tenkiller, Greenleaf, Eufaula, and Webbers Falls.

Bartlesville

1990 Population, 34,256 • 2000 Population, 34,748 • Land Area, 21.11 sq. miles • Population Density, 1646.4 people per sq. mile

www.cityofbartlesville.org • www.bartlesville.com • www.bartlesville.lib.ok.us

The Bartlesville area has a rich Indian and Western heritage. Three Indian tribes played a large role historically—the Cherokee, Delaware, and Osage. The Osage, who roamed, hunted, and fought over the vast Western Plains, were the first to live in the area. The Cherokee came next to establish settlements with the intent of staying permanently. The Delaware arrived in the area around 1856 to occupy lands in the Cherokee Nation area of eastern Oklahoma.

Taking its name from an early day settler, Jacob H. Bartles, the town was incorporated in 1897 as a part of Indian Territory. From its early days to the present, natural gas, oil, agriculture, and ranching have been the economic foundations of Bartlesville area business, industry, and commerce.

Points of interest in the area include Woolaroc, a 3,600–acre wildlife preserve, and Johnstone Park, an amusement park just for small children. Annual events include the OK Mozart Festival in June, Indian Summer in the fall, KidsFest in the summer, SunFest during the weekend after Memorial Day, and FantasyLand of Lights during the Christmas holiday season.

Shawnee

1990 Population, 26,017 • 2000 Population, 28,692 • Land Area, 42.26 sq. miles • Population Density, 678.9 people per sq. mile

www.shawneeOK.org • www.news-star.com

Founded in 1894, Shawnee has a heritage rich in the western and Native American cultures. Powwows are still held to honor the ancestry and culture of the Shawnee, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Iowa, and Sac and Fox tribes.

Shawnee is also a community strengthened by its religious ties. It has more than sixty churches representing numerous denominations. It also has two major colleges founded on the principles of making students stronger through education and spiritual and moral guidance.

Shawnee started, like most Oklahoma towns, dependent economically on agriculture. However, Shawnee has made a transition from an agriculture-based economy to a diversified one. The agriculture and livestock markets still play a key role in Shawnee's economy. A variety of thriving industries continue to handle the production and processing of agricultural products. Shawnee also has producers of items such as copper tubing, hydraulic motors, plastic film, and polyethylene pipefittings.

Shawnee contains many wonderful sites. The Mabee-Gerrer Museum and Art Gallery of St. Gregory's College contains a world famous collection that was started by a Benedictine monk of St. Gregory's Abbey in 1900. This collection is one of the few in the western United States to house a total rather than period collection. Also in Shawnee is the Santa Fe Depot Museum. The depot, which was built in 1903 by Joseph Schuettern, is the last of its kind on the old route to the West. Another point of interest is the Bob Townsend Antique Auto Museum. The museum contains 126 restored or classic cars beginning with models from 1906. Shawnee also has twenty-nine parks, lighted baseball fields, golf courses, tennis courts, swimming facilities, and a variety of other great leisure-time choices.

Ponca City

1990 Population, 26,359 • 2000 Population, 25,919 • Land Area, 18.11 sq. miles •

Population Density, 1431 people per sq. mile

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www.poncacitychamber.com • www.poncacityok.com
www.poncacitynews.com

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Ponca City was settled September 16, 1893, following the opening of the Cherokee Strip in the Oklahoma Territory. For twenty years Ponca City, located equal-distance from Wichita (Kansas), Tulsa, and Oklahoma City, was a frontier town and trading center for the agricultural and livestock areas that surrounded it. A balanced agricultural economy, which included wheat and small grain production, livestock and dairy farming, was the mainstay of Ponca City before the discovery of gas and oil in 1912. By 1920, Ponca City was well on its way to becoming an industrial and manufacturing center.

Now the largest city in north central Oklahoma, Ponca City is a thriving community whose principal industries are oil and chemical research and management operations, oil refining, metal forming, computer support services, food processing, and oil industry equipment manufacturing.

Local areas of interest include the Marland Mansion, Cultural Center and Indian Museum, Pioneer Woman Statue and Museum, the Poncan Theater, Standing Bear Native American Memorial Park, and Cann Memorial Gardens. Annual events include the Iris Festival, Herb Festival, KawFest, 101 Wild West Rodeo, Grand National Moto Cross Championship, Water Garden Tour, OctoberFest, Cherokee Strip Chili Cook-Off, and Festival of Angels holiday lighting celebration.

Ardmore

1990 Population, 23,079 • 2000 Population, 23,711 • Land Area, 49.12 sq. miles • Population Density, 482.7 people per sq. mile

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www.ardmore.org

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Ardmore was founded in 1887 in Pickens County, Chickasaw Nation. It was named by the area Santa Fe railroad agent after Ardmore, Pennsylvania, which had been named after Ardmore-By-the-Sea, Ireland. The post office was established in October of the same year, but no city government or law enforcement agency existed. Non-Indians could not vote, own land, or operate a business without a license.

In 1895 the majority of the downtown area was destroyed by fire. As a result, the fire department was established. In 1898 Ardmore was incorporated as a chartered city.

By the early part of the twentieth century, Ardmore was well established, with the largest population in the Indian Territory. Its economic base was cotton, and it was the largest inland cotton market in the United States. As the prairie soil depleted and cotton was no longer raised, the Healdton Oil Field was discovered and oil became the economic base for the community.

Located midway between Dallas and Oklahoma City on Interstate 35, Ardmore is the county seat of Carter County. Ardmore is the site of the Uniroyal Tire Company, Total

Petroleum, Ardmore Higher Education Center, Ardmore Technology Center, and the Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation.

The county ranges from hilly, rugged terrain in the north, exemplified by the Arbuckle Mountains, to rolling plains with productive oil fields in the south. Points of interest include the Greater Southwest Historical Museum, The Charles B. Goddard Center, Eliza Cruce Doll Museum, Lake Murray, and Tucker Tower.

Duncan

1990 Population, 21,732 • 2000 Population, 22,505 • Land Area, 38.79 sq. miles • Population Density, 580.2 people per sq. mile

www.cityofduncan.com

William Duncan, a Scotsman, brought his wife, parents, and relatives to this area after learning Rock Island Railroad was extending its lines from Kansas to Texas. He built a store, as did other settlers. By the time the first train arrived June 27, 1892, Duncan (named after its founder) had become a new town. A celebration is still held every year during this week to celebrate Duncan's birthday.

Despite a tornado in 1898 that almost destroyed every store or building on Main Street and four fires on Main Street in 1901, Duncan continued to grow with new businesses appearing weekly.

In 1918 the first oil gusher came in and Duncan became a boomtown. A young Tennessee pioneer, Erle P. Halliburton, established his headquarters here affecting the community's economy then and now.

Duncan, the county seat of Stephens County, is located between Oklahoma City and Dallas on Highway 81. Duncan is the major support center for Halliburton Energy Services, which is the largest employer in the area.

Duncan is surrounded by rolling wheat fields mixed with productive oil fields. Four area lakes offer a wide variety of recreational activity—three of the last five state record black bass have come from these lakes.

Points of interest include Centennial Park, Fuqua Park with amusement rides for small children, Simmons Center Recreation and Theatre, and an abundance of antiques. The unique Stephens County Historical Museum is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The million-dollar bronze life-size "On the Chisholm Trail" statue was unveiled and the Chisholm Trail Museum was opened in 1998. Annual events include Heritage Days in June, Dehydrator Bicycle Race in July, World's Largest Garage Sale in August, Fall Fest in October, and Lighting the Trail in December.

Altus

1990 Population, 21,910 • 2000 Population, 21,447 • Land Area, 16.83 sq. miles •

Population Density, 1274.1 people per sq. mile

<center>www.cityofaltus.org • www.altustimes.com</center>

Altus was founded in 1886, with the original name of "Frazer." The settlement was located about two and a half miles west of the present site of the city. In 1891 Frazer was flooded and almost washed away. The citizens moved their few remaining belongings, started again in the present site, and changed the name to Altus, which means "altitude" or "high place" in Latin.

Today, Altus is located in the heart of Oklahoma's Great Plains Country and is the county seat of Jackson County. The community lies 139 miles southwest of Oklahoma City and only fifteen miles from the Texas border.

The land drops from the high plains of the northwest and sweeps down without reserve, marked only by a steady wind, sandstone out-croppings, the meandering of rivers, and horizons of granite. This is southwest Oklahoma: points of interest include the Museum of the Western Prairie and Quartz Mountain State Park.

Altus Air Force Base is the largest industry in the county. It is home of the 97th Air Mobility Wing and Air Education and Training Command's strategic airlift and aerial refueling flying training schools. It maintains and supports the C-5 Galaxy, C-17 Globemaster III, and KC-135 Stratotanker aircraft. Agriculture is also a major industry in Jackson County. The primary crops are cotton, wheat, and grain sorghum. Cattle and greyhounds are also bred and raised in this area. Altus is the site of Western Oklahoma State College, Southwest Technology Center, and Jackson County Memorial Hospital.

McAlester

1990 Population, 16,370 • 2000 Population, 17,783 • Land Area, 15.69 sq. miles • Population Density, 1133.1 people per sq. mile

<center>www.mcalesternews.com • www.mcalester.org</center>

Located at the intersection of state highways 69 and 270, McAlester is the county seat of Pittsburg County and an economic hub of southeastern Oklahoma. Before the highways, McAlester could be found at the crossing point of the Texas Road and the California Trail. Both were wagon roads used primarily by migrating families; the Texas Road ended in Dallas, Texas, while the California Trail crossed the southwest by way of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

J.J. McAlester was the namesake of the town. He was a merchandising frontiersman from Sebastian County, Arkansas, who set up a general store in an area now called North McAlester, or "Old Town." His marriage in 1872 to a member of the Chickasaw Nation allowed him to take up legal residence in the Choctaw Nation. His already profitable business was further enhanced by the decision of the Katy Railroad (Missouri, Kansas, & Texas—MKT) to develop a line from Kansas to Texas through Indian Territory. The line ran right by McAlester's store.

In 1889 the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company completed a line that connected

the Frisco with the MKT by way of an east-west track. A disagreement with McAlester over right-of-way permits caused the railroad to look elsewhere for land. They found it a mile and a half to the south of McAlester's store and the young community. Fritz Sittel, the son of a German immigrant who had come to the area with the Katy construction, gave the new line right-of-way through land he owned in exchange for business contracts with the railroad. The community that quickly grew up alongside the new line became known as South McAlester, and a post office was established.

Claremore

1990 Population, 13,280 • 2000 Population, 15,873 • Land Area, 12.03 sq. miles • Population Density, 1319.4 people per sq. mile

www.claremore.org • www.rsu.edu

Major Jean Pierre Chouteau, founder of St. Louis and Kansas City, established the first permanent white settlement in Salina. In 1802 Chouteau encouraged a band of Osage Indians to locate to a twenty-five-acre mound along the Verdigris River to hunt and trap animals for trade. Chief Glahmo settled his village with 400 to 500 Osages from Missouri on this mound, now known as Claremore Mound. The top of the mound was flat and more than one hundred feet above the river and plains and presented a natural fortification. The area allowed the tribe to continue their traditions of hunting and trapping. The mound became known as Clermont, French for "clear mountain" and Glahmo became known as Chief Clermont. Clermont was an impressive figure, very strong and highly intelligent. He was referred to as the "builder of towns," was an eloquent speaker, and a master politician. He also had four wives and thirty-seven children.

After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the area was designated as Indian Territory. The Cherokee tribe, through a series of treaties, was forced from its eastern home to new land in northeast Oklahoma. They were given title to land that included Clermont Mound, and for several years sought to remove the Osage village. During one of several battles, Chief Clermont was killed and buried on the mound. The town was moved when, years after the Clermont Mound Massacre, Delaware Chief John Bullette obtained permission to re-establish Clermont as a Delaware Indian city on Cherokee land. This site was three miles east of the mound.

To reach an extension of the Frisco Railroad, the site of Clermont was moved a third time, to its present location about seven miles southeast of the mound. A post office was established there June 25, 1874. Through a clerical error, the name was listed as Claremore, and that spelling became permanent.

Most of the first settlers were Cherokees. They prospered, organized constitutional government, established towns and plantations, published newspapers, magazines, and books, and established an extensive educational system.

At the turn of the century, Claremore was larger than Tulsa. In 1903 George Eaton, who owned the first oil company in town, was drilling east of town for oil or gas. Instead, he found rotten-egg smelling water. The water was analyzed for medical use;

soon bath houses and "radium water" became the biggest area industry.

Claremore was home to Will Rogers, who said, "Claremore, Oklahoma, a town that reached its enviable position through hard work, perseverance, and water that will cure you of everything but being a Democrat." Points of interest include the Will Rogers Memorial, the J.M. Davis Gun Museum, the Oklahoma Military Academy Museum, Rogers State University, and the Lynn Riggs Memorial, in honor of the Claremore playwright who wrote, *Green Grow the Lilacs* on which the Broadway musical *Oklahoma!* was based.

Chickasha

1990 Population, 14,988 • 2000 Population, 15,850 • Land Area, 18.06 sq. miles • Population Density, 877.5 people per sq. mile

 www.chickasha.org • www.chickashanews.com • www.chickashachamber.com

Originally conceived in 1892 as a railroad stop for the Rock Island Line as it made its way through Indian Territory, Chickasha rose on the lush grasslands of the Great Plains in the province of the Chickasaw Nation.

Located midway between Oklahoma City and Lawton on I-44, Chickasha is the county seat of Grady County. Chickasha is the home of Delta Faucet Company of Oklahoma, Gabriel Ride Control, Hermetic Switch, Tower Tech, Midwest Towers, Cabot Safety, Hart Manufacturing, Southern Plains Medical Center, Grady Memorial Hospital, Canadian Valley Area Vo-Tech, and the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma.

Chickasha is a "Certified City" and has an active Main Street Program. Points of interest and special events include the Dixie (Grady County's Historical Museum), the Museum of Transportation, Rock Island Depot, six public parks, one of the few remaining drive-in theaters in the state, a territorial jail, Muscle Car Ranch, a private nine-hole golf course, a public twenty-seven-hole golf course, five major automobile related swap meets and car shows, and the state's largest Christmas celebration, the Festival of Light.

Ada

1990 Population, 15,820 • 2000 Population, 15,691 • Land Area, 15.70 sq. miles • Population Density, 999.3 people per sq. mile

www.adaok.com • www.adaeveningnews.com

Nestled in the rolling hills of southern Oklahoma, Ada offers all the amenities of a much larger city and yet maintains the best features of small-town America. Ada provides a quality of life few communities can match.

Ada is fortunate to be a regional center for both health services (Valley View Regional Hospital, Carl Albert Indian Hospital, and Rolling Hills Psychiatric Hospital are located in Ada) and retail shopping, serving approximately twelve counties and

120,000 persons. The Chickasaw Nation has headquarters in Ada and is a major partner in the economic growth of the community. Additionally, Ada enjoys a favorable location between four metropolitan areas—Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Dallas, and Fort Worth—that allows the business community to serve large markets while profiting from a lower cost of doing business, a more productive work force, and an enviable life style.

Major companies with headquarters in or with major facilities in the Ada area include: Chickasaw Industries (various enterprises associated with the Chickasaw Nation, employing more than 1,500 persons), Holcim (cement), Solo Cup (Styrofoam cups), Surgical Specialties (surgical tools), Camrose Technologies (auto body parts), VF Jeanswear, Pre-Paid Legal (national legal insurance), Peripheral Enhancements (computer memory components), Remington Arms (clay pigeons), Apex Technologies (aircraft parts), and Anderson Quarries (monuments and stone products).

Education is first priority in Ada. The combination of three award winning public school systems in the area, a quality four-year college (East Central University), and the Pontotoc Area Technology Center produce productive workers, who ensure the continued growth of the city.

Tahlequah

1990 Population, 10,398 • 2000 Population, 14,458 • Land Area, 1202 sq. miles • Population Density, 1202.8 people per sq. mile

www.tahlequahok.com • www.nsuok.edu • www.tahlequahchamber.com

The terminus for the Trail of Tears, Tahlequah is the capital of the Cherokee Nation and is located in the heart of the fourteen counties in northeast Oklahoma that comprise the Cherokee Nation.

In 1822 a brilliant Cherokee Indian, Sequoyah, developed a completely phonetic alphabet for the Cherokee language, the first alphabet for any Indian tribe. The alphabet was so simple to use, even illiterate Indians could learn to use it rapidly. Spurred by Sequoyah's invention, in 1828, Elias Boudinot began publishing *The Cherokee Advocate*, one of the first Indian newspapers.

Tradition says three Cherokee commissioners were selected to choose a site for the western capital. Only two survived the Trail of Tears, the removal of the Cherokee Tribe to Indian Territory in the 1830s. They chose the rolling hills and clear streams where Tahlequah now stands for the new capital. When convinced the third commissioner would not arrive, one turned to the other and said: "Tah-le-quah," which means "two is enough" in Cherokee.

Education had always been important to the Cherokees. Among the first acts of the Cherokee National Council under the Tahlequah Constitution was the establishment of a public school system—the first in Oklahoma. Before long, more than one hundred primary schools were operating in the Cherokee Nation.

The Male Seminary was to be located north of Tahlequah, and the Female Seminary

at Park Hill. The Female Seminary was rebuilt in 1889 in Tahlequah. The building is now part of Northeastern State University. The university is Tahlequah's most important economic influence and forms the center for cultural development of the city and the area.

The oldest public building in the state of Oklahoma is the Cherokee Supreme Court Building, erected in 1845. It still stands in downtown Tahlequah. Tahlequah rests in the heart of one of the most attractive retirement locations in the United States, and is ranked one of the Best Small Towns in America. Annual activities include Symposium on the American Indian in March, Habitat for Humanity Riverfest in July, the Illinois River BalloonFest in August, Cherokee National Holiday during Labor Day weekend, and Tahlequah Festival of Light in December.

Miami

1990 Population, 13,142 • 2000 Population, 13,704 • Land Area, 9.71 sq. miles • Population Density, 1410.8 people per sq. mile

www.miamiok.org • www.miaminewsrecord.com

Originally a trading post on the banks of the Neosho River in Indian Territory, Miami was founded in 1891 in present-day Ottawa County. A subscription school was established in 1892, and the first town newspaper (a weekly publication, the *Miami Chieftain*) in 1894. In 1905 a vast lead and zinc field was discovered five miles north of the city; mining started in 1907 and production in 1951 reached a height of 188,000 tons per year. A State School of Mines, now Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College, was founded in 1919.

Miami has a mayor-council type of government, is a participant in the Oklahoma Main Street Program, and supports the Miami Area Economic Development Service. The *Miami News Record* is the daily newspaper; KGLC-AM and KSSM-FM are local radio stations. There are six elementary schools, a middle school, and a high school. Miami has swimming pools, tennis courts, a fairgrounds with facilities for rodeos and other public events, a municipal airport, a historical museum, a 50,000–volume library with an extensive genealogy department, and a 200–bed hospital. Miami's city park, located on the Neosho River, has a boat ramp; year-round fishing facilities; baseball, soccer, and softball fields; and picnic pavilions. Historic Route 66 runs through town and passes the restored 1929 Coleman Theater.

Seventy-one percent of Ottawa County is agricultural, supporting beef cattle and grains. Miami is the home of several industries including mushroom and salad production, custom built coaches, leather products, ball caps, work clothes, a research/boron facility, and plastics manufacturing.

Durant

1990 Population, 12,823 • 2000 Population, 13,549 • Land Area, 19.03 sq. miles • Population Density, 712.1 people per sq. mile

www.durant.org • www.sosu.edu

In the beginning, Durant was a relay station on the Butterfield Overland Mail route, which carried mail between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Coast. Pierre Durant came to Indian Territory with his Choctaw-French family in 1832 by way of the Trail of Tears. Durant is named after Dixon Durant, the grandson of Pierre. Dixon built the first general store and may have had some influence on the building of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, better known as the Katy Railroad, in 1872.

Durant officially became a town in 1879 when a post office for Durant Station was built. However, the services were discontinued until being re-established in 1882 at Durant, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. In 1908 Durant became the county seat of Bryan County.

In the early 1900s, cotton was the predominant farm crop in Durant. Today, cow-calf farming predominates the local agricultural economy while peanuts remain the largest crop. Located ninety-five miles from Dallas, Durant is home to Southeastern Oklahoma State University, Eaker Air Field, J.C. Potter Sausage, the Medical Center of Southeastern Oklahoma, Custom Molded Plastics, Indian National Wholesale, and Customer Linx, and a Big Lots Distribution Center.

Bordered on the west by Lake Texoma, Durant is often referred to as the "Queen of the Three Valleys" due to is location in the fertile bottomlands of the Red, Blue, and Washita rivers. Adding beauty to Durant and the Southeastern campus are thousands of magnolia trees. Durant has been recognized by the Oklahoma Legislature as the "Magnolia Capital of Oklahoma." Not native to the area, the magnolias were introduced by E. B. Robbins, a professor at Southeastern, around 1914. Sites of interest include historic Fort Washita, the World's Largest Peanut, the Choctaw Nation Headquarters, Three Valley Museum, Lake Texoma, and Chickasaw Pointe Golf Course.

Oklahoma Chambers of Commerce

Oklahoma has more than 200 Chambers of Commerce that assist local companies with their business needs.

State Chamber of Commerce & Industry
330 NE 10 ST, Oklahoma City, OK 73104–3200
Telephone 405/235–3669; FAX 405/235–3670

The following local Chambers of Commerce—organized by area code—are a good first contact for the entrepreneur, traveler, or historian.

405 Area Code

Anadarko	247–6651	Kingfisher	375–4445	Pauls Valley	238–6491
Bethany	789–1256	Lindsay	756–4312	Perkins	547–2131
Chandler	258–0673	Luther	277–3833	Piedmont	373–2234
Chickasha	224–0787	Maysville	867–4748	Prague	567–2616
Choctaw	390–3303	McLoud	964–5264	Purcell	527–3093
Crescent	969–2814	Midwest City	733–3801	Seminole	382–3640
Del City	677–1910	Moore	794–3400	Shawnee	273–6092
Edmond	341–2808	Mustang	376–2758	Spencer	771–4576
El Reno	262–1188	Newcastle	387–3232	Stillwater	372–5573
Fort Cobb	643–2682	Nicoma Park	769–6635	Tecumseh	598–8666
Geary	884–2765	Noble	872–5535	Wellston	356–2476
Guthrie	282–1947	Norman	321–7260	Wetumka	452–3237
Hennessey	853–2416	Okla. City	297–8900	Wewoka	257–5485
Hinton	542–6428	OKC South	634–1436	Wynnewood	665–4466
Holdenville	379–6675	Paoli	484–7844	Yukon	354–3567

580 Area Code

Ada	332–2506	Canton	886–2216	Elk City	225–0207
Allen	857–2461	Carmen	987–2320	Enid	237–2494
Altus	482–0210	Carnegie	654–2121	Erick	526–3505
Alva	327–1647	Cherokee	596–3053	Fairview	227–2527
Antlers	298–2488	Cheyenne	497–3318	Frederick	335–2126
Ardmore	223–7765	Clinton	323–2222	Freedom	621–3276
Arnett	885–7833	Coalgate	927–2119	Gage	923–7727
Atoka	889–2410	Comanche	439–6500	Garber	863–2279
Beaver	625–4726	Cordell	832–3538	Grandfield	479–5710
Billings	725–3210	Covington	864–7428	Granite	535–2184
Blackwell	363–4195	Cyril	464–2411	Guymon	338–3376
Boise City	544–3344	Davis	369–2402	Haworth	245–2369
Broken Bow	584–3393	Duke	679–3345	Healdton	229–0900
Buffalo	735–6177	Duncan	255–3644	Helena	852–3250
Burns Flat	562–4871	Durant	924–0848	Hobart	726–2553

580 Area Code

Hollis	688–2419	Newkirk	362–2155	Walters	875–3335
Hooker	652–2809	Okeene	822–3005	Watonga	623–5452
Hugo	326–7511	Perry	336–4684	Waurika	228–2081
Idabel	286–3305	Ponca City	765–4400	Waynoka	824–4741
Kingston	564–3750	Pond Creek	532–6359	Weatherford	772–7744
Konowa	925–3220	Sayre	928–3386	Woodward	256–7411
Laverne	921–3612	Seiling	922–7766		
Lawton	355–3541	Shattuck	938–2818		
Lone Grove	657–2422	Stratford	759–3300		
Lone Wolf	846–9078	Sulphur	622–2824		
Madill	795–2431	Temple	342–5115		
Mangum	782–2444	Thomas	661–3685		
Marietta	276–3102	Tipton	667–5275		
Marlow	658–2212	Tishomingo	371–2175		
Mtn. View	347–2711	Tonkawa	628–2220		

918 Area Code

Barnsdall	847–2980	Grove	786–9079	Poteau	647–9178
Bartlesville	336–8708	Haskell	482–1245	Pryor	825–0157
Bixby	366–9445	Heavener	653–4303	Sallisaw	775–2558
Boley	667–3341	Henryetta	652–3331	Sand Springs	245–3221
Bristow	367–5151	Hominy	885–4939	Sapulpa	224–0170
Broken Arrow	251–1518	Jay	253–8698	Skiatook	396–3702
Catoosa	266–6042	Jenks	299–5005	Spiro	962–3816
Checotah	473–2070	Langley	782–3214	Stigler	967–8681
Chelsea	789–2220	Mannford	865–2000	Stilwell	696–7845
Chouteau	476–8222	McAlester	423–2550	Stroud	968–3321
Claremore	341–2818	Miami	542–4481	Tahlequah	456–3742
Cleveland	358–2131	Muskogee	682–2401	Talihina	567–3434
Collinsville	371–4703	Nowata	273–2301	Tulsa	585–1201
Coweta	486–2513	Okemah	623–2440	Vinita	256–7133
Cushing	225–2400	Okmulgee	756–6172	Wagoner	485–3414
Davenport	377–2241	Oologah	443–2790	Warner	463–6240
Drumright	352–2204	Owasso	272–2141	Wilburton	465–2759
Eufaula	689–2791	Pawhuska	287–1208		
Fort Gibson	478–4780	Pawnee	762–2108		
Glenpool	322–3505	Pocola	436–2471		

Incorporated Cities and Towns

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	Population 2000	Phone Number
Achille–1	74720	Bryan	491	506	580/283–3734
Ada–5	74820	Pontotoc	15,820	15,691	580/436–6300
Adair–1	74330	Mayes	685	704	918/785–2432
Addington–1	73520	Jefferson	100	117	NA
Afton–1	74331	Ottawa	915	1,118	918/257–4304
Agra–1	74824	Lincoln	334	356	918/375–2344
Albion–1	74521	Pushmataha	88	143	918/563–4213
Alderson–1	74522	Pittsburg	395	261	918/423–2260
Alex–1	73002	Grady	639	635	405/785–2393
Aline–1	73716	Alfalfa	295	214	580/463–2612
Allen–1	74825	Pontotoc	972	951	580/857–2461
Alluwe–1	74016	Nowata	83	95	918/475–2257
Altus–2	73521	Jackson	21,910	21,447	580/477–1950
Alva–2	73717	Woods	5,495	5,288	580/327–1340
Amber–1	73004	Grady	418	490	405/224–0635
Ames–1	73718	Major	268	199	580/753–4624
Amorita–1	73719	Alfalfa	56	44	580/474–2623
Anadarko–5	73005	Caddo	6,586	6,645	405/247–2481
Antlers–4	74523	Pushmataha	2,524	2,552	580/298–3756
Apache–1	73006	Caddo	1,591	1,616	580/588–3505
Arapaho–1	73620	Custer	802	748	580/323–4376
Arcadia–1	73007	Oklahoma	320	279	405/396–2899
Ardmore–5	73402	Carter	23,079	23,711	580/223–2934
Arkoma–1	74901	LeFlore	2,393	2,180	918/875–3381
Armstrong–1	74726	Bryan	200	141	NA
Arnett–1	73832	Ellis	547	520	580/885–7833
Asher–1	74826	Pottawatomie	449	419	405/784–2242
Ashland–1	74570	Pittsburg	56	53	918/867–2751
Atoka–5	74525	Atoka	3,298	2,988	580/889–3341
Atwood–1	74827	Hughes	100	113	580/986–2211
Avant–1	74001	Osage	369	372	918/263–3205
Avard–1	73717	Woods	37	26	580/435–2423
Barnsdall–2	74002	Osage	1,316	1,325	918/847–2795
Bartlesville–5	74003	Washington	34,256	34,748	918/338–4000
Bearden–1	74859	Okfuskee	142	140	918/623–2237
Beaver–1	73932	Beaver	1,584	1,570	580/625–3331
Beggs–2	74421	Okmulgee	1,150	1,364	918/267–4935
Bennington–1	74723	Bryan	251	289	580/847–2311
Bernice–1	74331	Delaware	330	504	918/256–7777

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
Bessie–1	73622	Washita	248	190	580/337–6602
Bethany–5	73008	Oklahoma	20,075	20,307	405/789–2146
Bethel Acres–1	74801	Pottawatomie	2,505	2,735	405/275–4128
Big Cabin–1	74332	Craig	271	293	918/783–5704
Billings–1	74630	Noble	555	436	580/725–3610
Binger–1	73009	Caddo	724	708	405/656–2426
Bixby–5	74008	Tulsa	9,502	13,336	918/366–4430
Blackburn–1	74058	Pawnee	110	102	918/865–8054
Blackwell–5	74631	Kay	7,538	7,668	580/363–7250
Blair–1	73526	Jackson	922	894	580/563–2406
Blanchard–4	73010	McClain	1,922	2,816	405/485–9392
Bluejacket–1	74333	Craig	175	274	918/784–2382
Boise City–4	73933	Cimarron	1,509	1,483	580/544–2271
Bokchito–1	74726	Bryan	576	564	580/295–3775
Bokoshe–1	74930	LeFlore	403	450	918/969–2395
Boley–1	74829	Okfuskee	908	1,126	918/667–9790
Boswell–1	74727	Choctaw	643	703	580/566–2211
Bowlegs–1	74830	Seminole	398	371	405/398–4671
Boynton–1	74422	Muskogee	391	274	918/472–7232
Bradley–1	73011	Grady	166	182	405/462–7559
Braggs–1	74423	Muskogee	308	301	918/487–5952
Braman–1	74632	Kay	251	244	580/385–2169
Bray–1	73055	Stephens	925	1,035	580/658–2709
Breckenridge–1	73701	Garfield	251	239	580/446–5765
Bridgeport–1	73047	Caddo	137	109	405/542–3931
Bristow–5	74010	Creek	4,062	4,325	918/367–2237
Broken Arrow–4	74013	Tulsa	58,043	74,859	918/251–5311
Broken Bow–4	74728	McCurtain	3,961	4,230	580/584–2885
Bromide–1	74530	Johnston	162	163	580/638–2334
Brooksville–1	74873	Pottawatomie	69	90	405/598–3497
Buffalo–1	73834	Harper	1,312	1,200	580/735–2030
Burbank–1	74633	Osage	165	155	918/648–5383
Burlington–1	73722	Alfalfa	169	156	580/431–2550
Burns Flat–1	73624	Washita	1,027	1,782	580/562–3144
Butler–1	73625	Custer	341	345	580/664–3915
Byars–1	74831	McClain	263	280	405/783–4255
Byng–1	74820	Pontotoc	755	1,090	580/436–2545
Byron–1	73722	Alfalfa	57	45	580/474–2504
Cache–2	73527	Comanche	2,251	2,371	580/429–3354
Caddo–1	74729	Bryan	918	944	580/367–2244
Calera–1	74730	Bryan	1,536	1,739	580/434–5420

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
Calumet–1	73014	Canadian	560	535	405/893–2323
Calvin–1	74531	Hughes	251	279	405/645–2434
Camargo–1	73835	Dewey	185	115	580/926–3322
Cameron–1	74932	LeFlore	327	312	918/654–3591
Canadian–1	74425	Pittsburg	261	239	918/339–2517
Caney–1	74533	Atoka	184	199	580/889–8842
Canton–1	73724	Blaine	632	618	580/886–2212
Canute–1	73626	Washita	538	524	580/472–3111
Capron–1	73717	Woods	38	42	NA
Carmen–1	73726	Alfalfa	459	411	580/987–2321
Carnegie–1	73015	Caddo	1,593	1,637	580/654–1004
Carney–1	74832	Lincoln	558	649	405/865–2380
Carrier–1	73727	Garfield	171	77	NA
Carter–1	73627	Beckham	286	254	580/486–3205
Cashion–1	73016	Kingfisher	430	635	405/433–2243
Castle–1	74833	Okfuskee	94	122	918/668–3336
Catoosa–3	74015	Rogers	2,954	5,449	918/266–2505
Cement–1	73017	Caddo	642	530	405/489–3222
Centrahoma–1	74534	Coal	106	110	NA
Central High–1	73055	Stephens	781	954	580/658–9372
Chandler–5	74834	Lincoln	2,596	2,842	405/258–3200
Chattanooga–1	73528	Comanche	437	432	580/597–3390
Checotah–2	74426	McIntosh	3,290	3,481	918/473–5411
Chelsea–1	74016	Rogers	1,620	2,136	918/789–2557
Cherokee–5	73728	Alfalfa	1,787	1,630	580/596–3326
Cheyenne–1	73628	Roger Mills	948	778	580/497–2455
Chickasha–5	73018	Grady	14,988	15,850	405/222–6020
Choctaw–5	73020	Oklahoma	8,545	9,377	405/390–8198
Chouteau–1	74337	Mayes	1,771	1,931	918/476–5902
Cimarron City–1	73028	Logan	71	110	405/969–3562
Claremore–5	74018	Rogers	13,280	15,873	918/341–8842
Clayton–1	74536	Pushmataha	636	719	918/569–4135
Clearview–1	74880	Okfuskee	47	56	405/786–2726
Cleo Springs–1	73729	Major	359	326	580/438–2243
Cleveland–5	74020	Pawnee	3,156	3,282	918/358–3507
Clinton–5	73601	Custer	9,298	8,833	580/323–0217
Coalgate–5	74538	Coal	1,895	2,005	580/927–3914
Colbert–1	74733	Bryan	1,043	1,065	580/296–2560
Colcord–1	74338	Delaware	628	819	918/326–4200
Cole–1	73010	McClain	355	473	405/485–3374
Collinsville–5	74021	Tulsa	3,612	4,077	918/371–1010

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council-Manager • 5—Home-Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
Colony–1	73021	Washita	163	147	NA
Comanche–4	73529	Stephens	1,695	1,556	580/439–8832
Commerce–2	74339	Ottawa	2,426	2,645	918/675–4373
Cooperton–1	73564	Kiowa	15	20	580/639–2706
Copan–1	74022	Washington	809	796	918/532–4114
Cordell–2	73632	Washita	2,903	2,867	580/832–3825
Corn–1	73024	Washita	548	591	580/343–2255
Cornish–1	73456	Jefferson	164	172	580/662–2428
Council Hill–1	74428	Muskogee	139	129	918/474–3777
Covington–1	73730	Garfield	590	553	580/864–7428
Coweta–4	74429	Wagoner	6,159	7,139	918/486–2189
Cowlington–1	74941	LeFlore	151	133	918/966–3283
Coyle–1	73027	Logan	289	337	405/466–3741
Crescent–4	73028	Logan	1,236	1,281	405/969–2538
Cromwell–1	74837	Seminole	268	265	405/944–5333
Crowder–1	74430	Pittsburg	339	436	NA
Cushing–5	74023	Payne	7,218	8,371	918/225–2394
Custer City–1	73639	Custer	443	393	580/593–2312
Cyril–1	73029	Caddo	1,072	1,168	580/464–2411
Dacoma–1	73731	Woods	182	148	580/871–2250
Davenport–1	74026	Lincoln	979	881	918/377–2235
Davidson–1	73530	Tillman	473	375	580/568–2600
Davis–4	73030	Murray	2,543	2,610	580/369–2323
Deer Creek–1	74636	Grant	124	147	580/267–3518
Del City–5	73155	Oklahoma	23,928	22,128	405/677–5741
Delaware–1	74027	Nowata	434	456	918/467–3218
Depew–1	74028	Creek	502	564	918/324–5251
Devol–1	73531	Cotton	165	150	580/299–3338
Dewar–1	74431	Okmulgee	921	919	918/652–4042
Dewey–5	74029	Washington	3,326	3,179	918/534–2272
Dibble–1	73031	McClain	181	289	405/344–6659
Dickson–1	73401	Carter	942	1,139	580/223–5445
Dill City–1	73641	Washita	622	526	580/674–3376
Disney–1	74340	Mayes	257	226	918/435–8242
Dougherty–1	73032	Murray	138	224	580/993–2312
Douglas–1	73733	Garfield	55	32	580/862–7227
Dover–1	73734	Kingfisher	376	367	405/828–4212
Drummond–1	73735	Garfield	408	405	580/493–2900
Drumright–5	74030	Creek	2,799	2,905	918/352–2610
Duncan–5	73534	Stephens	21,732	22,505	580/252–0250
Durant–4	74702	Bryan	12,823	13,549	580/924–7205

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
Dustin–1	74839	Hughes	429	452	918/656–3220
Eakly–1	73033	Caddo	277	276	405/797–3252
Earlsboro–1	74840	Pottawatomie	535	633	405/997–5560
East Duke–1	73532	Jackson	360	445	580/679–3400
Edmond–5	73034	Oklahoma	52,315	68,315	405/348–8830
Eldorado–1	73537	Jackson	573	527	580/633–2245
Elgin–2	73538	Comanche	975	1,210	580/492–5777
Elk City–5	73648	Beckham	10,428	10,510	580/225–3230
Elmer–1	73539	Jackson	132	96	580/687–4430
Elmore City–2	73433	Garvin	493	756	580/788–2345
El Reno–5	73036	Canadian	15,414	16,212	405/262–4070
Empire City–1	73533	Stephens	219	734	580/251–4727
Enid–5	73702	Garfield	45,309	47,045	580/234–0400
Erick–2	73645	Beckham	1,083	1,023	580/526–3924
Erin Springs–1	73052	Garvin	139	114.	NA
Etowah–1	73068	Cleveland	33	122	405/899–4726
Eufaula–2	74432	McIntosh	2,652	2,639	918/689–2534
Fair Oaks–1	74015	Wagoner	42	122	918/266–6740
Fairfax–1	74637	Osage	1,749	1,555	918/642–5211
Fairland–1	74343	Ottawa	916	1,025	918/676–3636
Fairmont–1	73736	Garfield	129	147	580/358–2282
Fairview–4	73737	Major	2,936	2,733	580/227–4416
Fallis–1	74881	Lincoln	49	28	405/356–4114
Fanshawe–1	74935	LeFlore	331	384	918/659–2393
Fargo–1	73840	Ellis	299	326	580/698–2635
Faxon–1	73540	Comanche	127	134	580/597–6650
Fitzhugh–1	74843	Pontotoc	196	204	580/332–8233
Fletcher–1	73541	Comanche	1,002	1,022	580/549–6550
Foraker–1	74638	Osage	25	23	NA
Forest Park–1	73121	Oklahoma	1,249	1,066	405/424–1212
Forgan–1	73938	Beaver	489	532	580/487–3393
Fort Cobb–1	73038	Caddo	663	667	405/643–2682
Fort Coffee–1	74959	LeFlore	NA	NA	NA
Fort Gibson–1	74434	Muskogee	3,359	4,054	918/478–3551
Fort Supply–1	73841	Woodward	369	328	580/766–3211
Fort Towson–1	74735	Choctaw	568	611	580/873–2658
Foss–1	73647	Washita	148	127	580/592–4513
Foyil–1	74031	Rogers	86	234	918/341–8590
Francis–1	74844	Pontotoc	346	332	580/332–3967
Frederick–4	73542	Tillman	5,221	4,637	580/335–7551
Freedom–1	73842	Woods	264	271	580/621–3302

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
Gage–1	73843	Ellis	473	429	580/923–7727
Gans–1	74936	Sequoyah	218	208	918/775–2411
Garber–2	73738	Garfield	959	845	580/863–2254
Garvin–1	74736	McCurtain	128	143	580/286–2200
Gate–1	73844	Beaver	159	112	580/934–2202
Geary–2	73040	Blaine	1,347	1,258	405/884–5466
Gene Autry–1	73436	Carter	97	99	580/294–3545
Geronimo–2	73543	Comanche	990	959	580/353–5511
Gerty–1	74531	Hughes	95	101	580/892–3921
Glencoe–1	74032	Payne	473	583	580/669–2271
Glenpool–4	74033	Tulsa	6,688	8,123	918/322–5409
Goldsby–1	73093	McClain	816	1,204	405/288–6675
Goltry–1	73739	Alfalfa	297	268	580/496–2441
Goodwell–1	73939	Texas	1,065	1,192	580/349–2566
Gore–1	74435	Sequoyah	690	850	918/489–2636
Gotebo–1	73041	Kiowa	370	272	580/538–5351
Gould–1	73544	Harmon	237	206	580/676–3511
Gracemont–1	73042	Caddo	339	336	405/966–2201
Grainola–1	74652	Osage	58	31	918/433–2391
Grand Lake–1	74349	Mayes	58	65	918/782–4309
Grandfield–5	73546	Tillman	1,224	1,110	580/479–5215
Granite–1	73547	Greer	1,844	1,844	580/535–2116
Grant–1	74738	Choctaw	0	NA	580/326–7945
Grayson–1	74437	Okmulgee	66	134	918/652–3127
Greenfield–1	73043	Blaine	200	123	NA
Grove–4	74344	Delaware	4,020	5,131	918/786–6107
Guthrie–5	73044	Logan	10,518	9,925	405/282–0493
Guymon–4	73942	Texas	7,803	10,472	580/338–3396
Haileyville–2	74546	Pittsburg	918	891	918/297–2402
Hall Park–1	73070	Cleveland	1,090	1,088	405/360–3110
Hallet–1	74034	Pawnee	159	168	918/356–4335
Hammon–1	73650	Roger Mills	611	469	580/473–2281
Hanna–1	74845	McIntosh	99	133	918/657–2244
Hardesty–1	73944	Texas	228	277	580/888–4568
Harrah–5	73045	Oklahoma	4,206	4,719	405/454–2951
Hartshorne–2	74547	Pittsburg	2,120	2,102	918/297–2544
Haskell–1	74436	Muskogee	2,143	1,765	918/482–3933
Hastings–1	73548	Jefferson	164	155	580/963–3221
Haworth–1	74740	McCurtain	293	354	580/245–2369
Headrick–1	73549	Jackson	183	130	580/738–5703
Healdton–5	73438	Carter	2,872	2,786	580/229–1283

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
Heavener–5	74937	LeFlore	2,601	3,201	918/653–2217
Helena–1	73741	Alfalfa	1,043	443	580/852–3250
Hendrix–1	74741	Bryan	108	79	580/838–2270
Hennessey–1	73742	Kingfisher	1,902	2,058	405/853–2416
Henryetta–4	74437	Okmulgee	5,872	6,096	918/652–3348
Hickory–1	74865	Murray	77	87	580/456–7419
Hillsdale–1	73743	Garfield	96	101	580/635–2284
Hinton–1	73047	Caddo	1,233	2,175	405/542–3253
Hitchcock–1	73744	Blaine	139	141	580/825–3233
Hitchita–1	74438	McIntosh	118	113	918/466–3663
Hobart–4	73651	Kiowa	4,305	3,997	580/726–3100
Hoffman–1	74437	Okmulgee	175	148	918/652–8431
Holdenville–2	74848	Hughes	4,792	4,732	405/379–3397
Hollis–4	73550	Harmon	2,584	2,264	580/688–9245
Hollister–1	73551	Tillman	59	60	580/335–7643
Hominy–4	74035	Osage	2,342	2,584	918/885–2164
Hooker–2	73945	Texas	1,551	1,788	580/652–2885
Horntown–1	74848	Hughes	NA	61	NA
Howe–1	74940	LeFlore	510	697	918/658–3814
Hugo–4	74743	Choctaw	5,978	5,536	580/326–7755
Hulbert–1	74441	Cherokee	499	543	918/772–2135
Hunter–1	74640	Garfield	218	173	580/684–7434
Hydro–1	73048	Caddo	977	1,060	405/663–2531
Idabel–2	74745	McCurtain	6,957	6,952	580/286–7608
Indiahoma–1	73552	Comanche	337	374	580/246–3572
Indianola–1	74442	Pittsburg	171	191	918/823–4517
Inola–1	74036	Rogers	1,444	1,589	918/543–2430
Jamestown–1	74080	Rogers	NA	NA	NA
Jay–5	74346	Delaware	2,220	2,482	918/253–4148
Jefferson–1	73759	Grant	36	37	580/532–6278
Jenks–4	74037	Tulsa	7,493	9,557	918/299–5883
Jennings–1	74038	Pawnee	381	373	918/757–4250
Jet–1	73749	Alfalfa	272	230	580/626–4401
Johnson–1	74801	Pottawatomie	196	223	405/275–8562
Jones–1	73049	Oklahoma	2,424	2,517	405/399–5301
Kansas–1	74347	Delaware	556	685	918/868–2198
Kaw City–2	74641	Kay	314	372	580/269–2525
Kellyville–1	74039	Creek	984	906	918/247–6160
Kemp–1	74747	Bryan	138	144	580/838–2522
Kendrick–1	74079	Lincoln	171	138	918/368–2257
Kenefic–1	74748	Bryan	147	192	580/367–2744

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council-Manager • 5—Home-Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	Population 2000	Phone Number
Keota–1	74941	Haskell	625	517	918/966–3655
Ketchum–1	74349	Craig	263	286	918/782–2244
Keyes–1	73947	Cimarron	454	410	580/546–7651
Kiefer–1	74041	Creek	962	1,026	918/321–5925
Kildare–1	74604	Kay	94	92	580/362–2339
Kingfisher–5	73750	Kingfisher	4,095	4,380	405/375–3705
Kingston–1	73439	Marshall	1,237	1,390	580/564–3750
Kinta–1	74552	Haskell	233	243	918/768–3474
Kiowa–1	74553	Pittsburg	718	693	918/432–5621
Knowles–1	73847	Beaver	18	32	580/934–2361
Konawa–5	74849	Seminole	1,508	1,479	580/925–3775
Krebs–2	74554	Pittsburg	1,955	2,051	918/423–6519
Kremlin–1	73753	Garfield	243	240	580/874–2601
Lahoma–1	73754	Garfield	645	577	580/796–2600
Lake Aluma–1	73121	Oklahoma	96	97	405/478–8587
Lamar–1	74850	Hughes	97	172	405/379–2114
Lambert–1	73728	Alfalfa	11	9	580/596–2850
Lamont–1	74643	Grant	454	465	580/388–4360
Langley–1	74350	Mayes	526	669	918/782–9850
Langston–1	73050	Logan	1,471	1,670	405/466–2271
Laverne–1	73848	Harper	1,269	1,097	580/921–5121
Lawrence Creek–1	74044	Creek	97	119	918/865–4188
Lawton–5	73501	Comanche	80,561	92,757	580/581–3500
Leedey–1	73654	Dewey	468	345	580/488–3616
LeFlore–1	74942	LeFlore	119	168	918/753–2287
Lehigh–3	74556	Coal	303	315	NA
Lenapah–1	74042	Nowata	253	298	918/468–2282
Leon–1	73441	Love	101	96	NA
Lexington–4	73051	Cleveland	1,776	2,086	405/527–6123
Lima–1	74884	Seminole	133	74	405/257–6905
Lindsay–5	73052	Garvin	2,947	2,889	405/756–2019
Loco–1	73442	Stephens	160	150	580/537–2550
Locust Grove–1	74352	Mayes	1,326	1,366	918/479–5102
Lone Chimney–1	74058	Pawnee	150	NA	918/454–2447
Lone Grove–5	73443	Carter	4,114	4,631	580/657–3111
Lone Wolf–1	73655	Kiowa	576	500	580/846–9078
Longdale–1	73755	Blaine	281	310	580/274–3375
Lookeba–1	73053	Caddo	141	131	405/457–6361
Loveland–1	73553	Tillman	13	14	580/479–5788
Loyal–1	73756	Kingfisher	76	81	NA
Luther–1	73054	Oklahoma	1,560	612	405/277–3833

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
Macomb–1	74852	Pottawatomie	64	61	405/598–2445
Madill–5	73446	Marshall	3,069	3,410	580/795–5586
Manchester–1	73758	Grant	106	104	580/694–2340
Mangum–5	73554	Greer	3,344	2,924	580/782–2256
Manitou–1	73555	Tillman	244	278	580/397–2006
Mannford–1	74044	Creek	1,826	2,095	918/865–4314
Mannsville–1	73447	Johnston	396	587	580/371–3334
Maramec–1	74045	Pawnee	110	104	918/454–2495
Marble City–1	74945	Sequoyah	232	242	918/775–3002
Marietta–2	73448	Love	2,306	2,445	580/276–5569
Marland–1	74644	Noble	280	280	580/268–3271
Marlow–5	73055	Stephens	4,416	4,592	580/658–5401
Marshall–1	73056	Logan	288	258	580/935–6624
Martha–1	73556	Jackson	217	205	580/266–3300
Maud–2	74854	Pottawatomie	1,204	1,136	405/374–2717
May–1	73851	Harper	42	33	580/689–2303
Maysville–1	73057	Garvin	1,203	1,313	405/867–5850
McAlester–5	74502	Pittsburg	16,370	17,783	918/423–9300
McCurtain–1	74944	Haskell	465	466	918/945–7210
McLoud–1	74851	Pottawatomie	2,493	3,548	405/964–5264
Mead–1	73449	Bryan	109	123	580/924–3604
Medford–4	73759	Grant	1,172	1,172	580/395–2823
Medicine Park–1	73557	Comanche	285	373	580/529–2825
Meeker–1	74855	Lincoln	1,003	978	405/279–3321
Meno–1	73760	Major	155	195	580/776–2275
Meridian–1	73058	Logan	45	54	405/586–2488
Miami–5	74355	Ottawa	13,142	13,704	918/542–6685
Midwest City–5	73140	Oklahoma	52,267	54,088	405/732–2281
Milburn–1	73450	Johnston	264	312	580/443–5702
Mill Creek–1	74856	Johnston	336	340	580/384–5296
Millerton–1	74750	McCurtain	234	359	580/746–2692
Minco–2	73059	Grady	1,411	1,672	405/352–4274
Moffett–1	74946	Sequoyah	219	179	918/875–3666
Moore–5	73160	Cleveland	40,318	41,138	405/793–5000
Mooreland–1	73852	Woodward	1,157	1,226	580/994–5924
Morris–2	74445	Okmulgee	1,216	1,294	918/733–4222
Morrison–1	73061	Noble	640	636	580/724–3531
Mounds–1	74047	Creek	980	1,153	918/827–6711
Mountain Park–1	73559	Kiowa	473	390	580/569–4234
Mountain View–1	73062	Kiowa	1,086	880	580/347–2711
Muldrow–1	74948	Sequoyah	2,889	3,104	918/427–3226

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
Mule Barn–1	74101	Pawnee	3	0	918/243–5583
Mulhall–1	73063	Logan	199	239	405/649–2494
Muskogee–5	74402	Muskogee	37,708	38,310	918/682–6602
Mustang–5	73064	Canadian	10,434	13,156	405/376–4521
Mutual–1	73853	Woodward	68	76	580/989–3384
Nash–1	73761	Grant	281	224	580/839–2829
New Tulsa–1	74014	Wagoner	272	568	918/355–4413
Newcastle–4	73065	McClain	4,214	5,434	405/387–5135
Newkirk–5	74647	Kay	2,168	2,243	580/362–2117
Nichols Hills–5	73116	Oklahoma	4,020	4,056	405/843–6637
Nicoma Park–5	73066	Oklahoma	2,353	2,415	405/769–5673
Ninnekah–1	73067	Grady	1,016	994	405/222–0882
Noble–5	73068	Cleveland	4,710	5,260	405/872–9251
Norge–1	73018	Grady	97	82	NA
Norman–5	73070	Cleveland	80,071	95,694	405/366–5406
North Enid–1	73701	Garfield	874	796	580/234–5941
North Miami–1	74358	Ottawa	450	433	918/542–2718
Nowata–5	74048	Nowata	3,896	3,971	918/273–3538
Oakland–1	73446	Marshall	602	674	580/795–3467
Oaks–1	74359	Delaware	431	412	918/868–3370
Oakwood–1	73658	Dewey	107	72	918/891–3394
Ochelata–1	74051	Washington	441	494	918/535–2213
Oilton–2	74052	Creek	1,060	1,099	918/862–3202
Okarche–1	73762	Canadian	1,160	1,110	405/263–7290
Okay–1	74446	Wagoner	528	597	918/687–6585
Okeene–1	73763	Blaine	1,343	1,240	580/822–3035
Okemah–4	74859	Okfuskee	3,085	3,038	918/623–1050
Oklahoma City–5	73102	Oklahoma	444,719	506,132	405/297–2345
Okmulgee–5	74447	Okmulgee	13,441	13,022	918/756–4060
Oktaha–1	74450	Muskogee	266	327	918/682–3212
Olustee–1	73560	Jackson	701	680	580/648–2288
Oologah–1	74053	Rogers	828	883	918/443–2783
Optima–1	73945	Texas	92	266	580/338–0644
Orlando–1	73073	Logan	198	201	580/455–2403
Osage–1	74054	Osage	163	188	918/354–2377
Owasso–5	74055	Tulsa	11,151	18,502	918/376–1500
Paden–1	74860	Okfuskee	400	446	405/932–4441
Panama–1	74951	LeFlore	1,528	1,362	918/963–4116
Paoli–1	73074	Garvin	574	649	405/484–7844
Paradise Hill–1	74435	Sequoyah	88	100	918/487–5187
Pauls Valley–5	73075	Garvin	6,150	6,256	405/238–3308

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
Pawhuska–5	74056	Osage	3,825	3,629	918/287–3576
Pawnee–2	74058	Pawnee	2,197	2,230	918/762–2658
Pensacola–1	74301	Mayes	69	71	918/782–2022
Peoria–1	74363	Ottawa	136	141	918/542–4903
Perkins–5	74059	Payne	1,925	2,272	405/547–2445
Perry–2	73077	Noble	4,978	5,230	580/336–9360
Phillips–1	74538	Coal	161	150	580/927–3139
Picher–1	74360	Ottawa	1,714	1,640	918/673–1765
Piedmont–5	73078	Canadian	2,522	3,650	405/373–2621
Pink–1	74873	Pottawatomie	1,020	1,165	405/598–3578
Pittsburg–1	74560	Pittsburg	249	280	918/432–5516
Pocasset–1	73079	Grady	200	192	405/459–6737
Pocola–1	74902	LeFlore	3,664	3,994	918/436–2388
Ponca City–5	74602	Kay	26,359	25,919	580/767–0300
Pond Creek–2	73766	Grant	982	896	580/532–4915
Porter–1	74454	Wagoner	588	574	918/483–8331
Porum–1	74455	Muskogee	851	725	918/484–5125
Poteau–2	74953	LeFlore	7,210	7,939	918/647–4191
Prague–4	74864	Lincoln	2,308	2,138	405/567–2279
Prue–1	74060	Osage	346	433	918/242–3613
Pryor Creek–5	74362	Mayes	8,327	8,659	918/825–0888
Purcell–5	73080	McClain	4,784	5,571	405/527–6561
Putnam–1	73659	Dewey	44	46	580/582–6248
Quapaw–1	74363	Ottawa	928	984	918/674–2525
Quay–1	74085	Pawnee	59	47	NA
Quinton–1	74561	Pittsburg	1,133	1,071	918/469–2652
Ralston–1	74650	Pawnee	405	355	918/738–4211
Ramona–1	74061	Washington	508	564	918/536–2245
Randlett1	73562	Cotton	458	511	580/281–3370
Ratliff City–1	73481	Carter	157	131	580/856–3599
Rattan–1	74562	Pushmataha	257	241	580/587–2256
Ravia–1	73455	Johnston	404	459	580/371–3559
Red Bird–1	74458	Wagoner	166	153	918/483–7801
Red Oak–1	74563	Latimer	602	581	918/754–2832
Red Rock–1	74651	Noble	321	293	580/723–4470
Renfrow–1	73759	Grant	19	16	580/849–6547
Rentiesville–1	74459	McIntosh	66	102	918/473–1577
Reydon–1	73660	Roger Mills	200	177	580/655–4592
Ringling–1	73456	Jefferson	1,250	1,135	580/662–2264
Ringwood–1	73768	Major	394	424	580/883–5550
Ripley–1	74062	Payne	376	444	918/372–4287

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
Rocky–1	73661	Washita	181	174	580/666–2471
Roff–1	74865	Pontotoc	717	734	580/456–7223
Roland–1	74954	Sequoyah	2,481	2,842	918/427–5779
Roosevelt–1	73564	Kiowa	323	280	580/639–2681
Rosedale–1	74831	McClain	48	66	NA
Rosston–1	73855	Harper	54	66	580/921–5130
Rush Springs–1	73082	Grady	1,229	1,278	580/476–3277
Ryan–1	73565	Jefferson	945	894	580/757–2277
Saint Louis–1	74866	Pottawatomie	181	206	918/289–3312
Salina–1	74365	Mayes	1,153	1,422	918/434–5027
Sallisaw–5	74955	Sequoyah	7,122	7,989	918/775–6241
Sand Springs–5	74063	Tulsa	15,346	17,451	918/246–2500
Sapulpa–5	74067	Creek	18,074	19,166	918/224–3040
Sasakwa–1	74867	Seminole	169	150	580/941–3002
Savanna–1	74565	Pittsburg	869	730	918/548–3735
Sawyer–1	74756	Choctaw	280	274	580/326–5933
Sayre–2	73662	Beckham	2,881	4,114	580/928–2260
Schulter–1	74460	Okmulgee	600	600	918/652–2093
Seiling–1	73663	Dewey	1,031	875	580/922–4460
Seminole–5	74818	Seminole	7,071	6,899	405/382–4330
Sentinel–1	73664	Washita	960	859	580/393–2171
Shady Grove–1	74020	Pawnee	23	44	918/243–5229
Shady Point–1	74956	LeFlore	597	848	918/963–4214
Shamrock–1	74068	Creek	95	125	918/352–4111
Sharon–1	73857	Woodward	108	122	580/866–3270
Shattuck–1	73858	Ellis	1,454	1,274	580/938–2916
Shawnee–5	74802	Pottawatomie	26,017	28,692	405/273–1250
Shidler–2	74652	Osage	487	520	918/793–7171
Silo–1	74701	Bryan	249	282	580/924–2076
Skedee–1	74058	Pawnee	96	102	918/767–2781
Skiatook–1	74070	Osage	4,910	5,396	918/396–2797
Slaughterville–1	73051	Cleveland	1,843	3,609	405/527–9672
Slick–1	74071	Creek	124	148	918/367–1800
Smith Village–1	73115	Oklahoma	34	40	405/672–0440
Snyder–3	73566	Kiowa	1,619	1,509	580/569–2119
Soper–1	74759	Choctaw	305	300	580/345–2630
So. Coffeyville–1	74072	Nowata	791	790	918/255–6045
Sparks–1	74869	Lincoln	202	137	918/866–2411
Spaulding–1	74848	Hughes	60	62	405/379–3668
Spavinaw–1	74366	Mayes	432	563	918/589–2278
Spencer–4	73084	Oklahoma	3,972	3,746	405/771–3226

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
Sperry–1	74073	Tulsa	937	981	918/288–7056
Spiro–1	74959	LeFlore	2,146	2,227	918/962–2477
Sportsman Acres–1	74361	Mayes	181	204	918/824–1000
Springer–1	73458	Carter	485	577	580/653–2500
Sterling–1	73567	Comanche	684	762	580/365–4445
Stidham–1	74461	McIntosh	48	23	NA
Stigler–5	74462	Haskell	2,574	2,731	918/967–2164
Stillwater–5	74076	Payne	36,676	39,065	405/372–0025
Stilwell–5	74960	Adair	2,663	3,276	918/696–8111
Stonewall–1	74871	Pontotoc	519	465	580/265–4511
Strang–1	74367	Mayes	141	100	NA
Stratford–1	74872	Garvin	1,404	1,474	580/759–2371
Stringtown–1	74569	Atoka	366	396	580/346–7759
Strong City–1	73628	Roger Mills	49	42	580/497–2734
Stroud–4	74079	Lincoln	2,666	2,758	918/968–2571
Stuart–1	74570	Hughes	228	220	918/546–2648
Sugden–1	73573	Jefferson	65	59	580/228–2402
Sulphur–5	73086	Murray	4,824	4,794	580/622–5096
Summit–1	74401	Muskogee	170	226	NA
Swink–1	74761	Choctaw	74	83	580/873–2301
Taft–1	74463	Muskogee	400	349	918/683–0568
Tahlequah–5	74464	Cherokee	10,398	14,458	918/456–0651
Talala–1	74080	Rogers	206	270	918/275–4203
Talihina–1	74571	LeFlore	1,297	1,211	918/567–2194
Taloga–1	73667	Dewey	415	372	580/328–5444
Tamaha–1	74462	Haskell	188	198	918/967–0817
Tatums–1	73487	Carter	176	172	580/856–3241
Tecumseh–5	74873	Pottawatomie	5,750	6,098	405/598–2188
Temple–1	73568	Cotton	1,223	1,146	580/342–6776
Terlton–1	74081	Pawnee	121	85	918/757–2523
Terral–1	73569	Jefferson	469	386	580/437–2337
Texhoma–1	73949	Texas	746	935	580/423–7456
Texola–1	73668	Beckham	45	47	580/526–3778
Thackerville–1	73459	Love	290	404	580/276–4842
The Village–5	73120	Oklahoma	10,353	10,157	405/751–8861
Thomas–2	73669	Custer	1,246	1,238	580/661–3687
Timberlane–1	74020	Pawnee	22	NA	918/243–5951
Tipton–1	73570	Tillman	1,043	916	580/667–5211
Tishomingo–5	73460	Johnston	3,116	3,162	580/371–2369
Tonkawa–4	74653	Kay	3,127	3,299	580/628–2508
Tribbey–1	74878	Pottawatomie	288	273	405/899–4332

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
Tryon–1	74875	Lincoln	514	448	918/374–2227
Tullahassee–1	74466	Wagoner	92	106	918/483–2129
Tulsa–5	74103	Tulsa	367,302	393,049	918/596–7411
Tupelo–1	74572	Coal	323	377	580/845–2412
Tushka–1	74525	Atoka	256	345	580/889–3046
Tuttle–5	73089	Grady	2,807	4,294	405/381–2335
Tyrone–1	73951	Texas	880	880	580/854–6873
Union City–1	73090	Canadian	1,000	1,375	405/483–5509
Valley Brook–1	73129	Oklahoma	744	817	405/677–6948
Valley Park–1	74017	Rogers	1	24	NA
Valliant–1	74764	McCurtain	873	771	580/933–4556
Velma–1	73091	Stephens	661	664	580/444–3393
Vera–1	74082	Washington	167	188	918/371–2283
Verden–1	73092	Grady	546	659	405/453–7235
Verdigris–1	74018	Rogers	0	NA	NA
Vian–1	74962	Sequoyah	1,414	1,362	918/773–8110
Vici–1	73859	Dewey	751	668	580/995–4442
Vinita–2	74301	Craig	5,804	6,472	918/256–6468
Wagoner–2	74477	Wagoner	6,894	7,669	918/485–2554
Wainwright–1	74468	Muskogee	223	197	918/474–3621
Wakita–1	73771	Grant	453	420	580/594–2200
Walters–5	73572	Cotton	2,519	2,657	580/875–3337
Wanette–1	74878	Pottawatomie	346	402	405/383–2246
Wann–1	74083	Nowata	126	132	918/531–2254
Wapanucka–1	73461	Johnston	402	445	580/937–4272
Warner–1	74469	Muskogee	1,479	1,430	918/463–2696
Warr Acres–5	73122	Oklahoma	9,288	9,735	405/789–2892
Warwick–1	74881	Lincoln	160	235	405/258–2882
Washington–1	73093	McClain	279	520	405/288–2578
Watonga–2	73772	Blaine	3,408	4,658	580/623–4669
Watts–1	74964	Adair	303	316	918/422–5924
Waukomis–1	73773	Garfield	1,322	1,261	580/758–3242
Waurika–5	73573	Jefferson	2,088	1,988	580/228–2713
Wayne–1	73095	McClain	519	714	405/449–3451
Waynoka–2	73860	Woods	947	993	580/824–2261
Weatherford–5	73096	Custer	10,124	9,859	580/772–7451
Webb City–1	74652	Osage	99	95	918/765–2241
Webbers Falls–1	74470	Muskogee	722	726	918/464–2920
Welch–1	74369	Craig	499	597	918/788–3616
Weleetka–1	74880	Okfuskee	1,112	1,014	405/786–2272
Wellston–1	74881	Lincoln	912	825	405/356–2476

1—Town • 2—Aldermanic • 3—Mayor • 4—Council–Manager • 5—Home–Rule Charter

City/Town–Gov't	Zip	County	Population 1990	2000	Phone Number
W. Siloam Springs–1	74338	Delaware	539	877	918/422–5101
Westport–1	74020	Pawnee	326	264	918/243–7454
Westville–1	74965	Adair	1,374	1,596	918/723–5101
Wetumka–4	74883	Hughes	1,427	1,451	405/452–3153
Wewoka–5	74884	Seminole	4,050	3,562	405/257–2413
Whitefield–1	74472	Haskell	253	231	918/967–4982
Wilburton–2	74578	Latimer	3,092	2,972	918/465–5361
Willow–1	73673	Greer	142	114	580/287–3421
Wilson–2	73463	Carter	1,639	1,584	580/668–2106
Winchester–1	74421	Okmulgee	301	424	918/267–4142
Wister–1	74966	LeFlore	956	1,002	918/655–7421
Woodlawn Park–1	73008	Oklahoma	170	161	405/789–8815
Woodward–5	73801	Woodward	12,340	11,853	580/256–2280
Wright City–1	74766	McCurtain	836	848	580/981–2100
Wyandotte–1	74370	Ottawa	366	363	918/678–2211
Wynnewood–2	73098	Garvin	2,451	2,367	405/665–2307
Wynona–1	74084	Osage	531	531	918/846–2526
Yale–5	74085	Payne	1,392	1,342	918/387–2406
Yeager–1	74848	Hughes	40	67	NA
Yukon–5	73085	Canadian	20,935	21,043	405/354–1895

Information from the 2003–2004 *Directory of City & Town Officials in Oklahoma*
and the U.S. Census Bureau.

Total Oklahoma Population: 3,450,654 Persons as Per 2000 Census

Communities Not Incorporated

Acme (Grady), Adams (Texas), Adamson (Pittsburg), Adel (Pushmataha), Agawan (Grady), Agnus Valley Acres (Tulsa), Ahloso (Pontotoc), Ahpeatone (Cotton), Akins (Sequoyah), Albany (Bryan), Albert (Caddo), Alden (Caddo), Aledo (Dewey), Alfalfa (Caddo), Allison (Bryan), Alma (Stephens), Alpers (Carter), Alsuma (Tulsa), Altee (Jefferson), Altona (Kingfisher), Altus Air Force Base (Jackson), Antioch (Garvin), Apperson (Osage), Apple (Choctaw), Arch (Pittsburg), Arlington (Lincoln), Arnett (Harmon), Arpelar (Pittsburg), Arrowhead Estates (Pittsburg), Artillery Village (Comanche), Atwood (Hughes), Avery (Lincoln), Aydelotte (Pottawatomie)

Babbs (Kiowa), Bache (Pittsburg), Bacone (Muskogee), Bailey (Grady), Baker (Texas), Baldhill (Okmulgee), Balko (Beaver), Ballard (Adair), Banner (Canadian), Banty (Bryan), Barber (Cherokee), Barnes (Logan), Baron (Adair), Barry (Bryan), Bartlett (Okmulgee), Battiest (McCurtain), Baum (Carter), Beachton (McCurtain), Beckett (Stephens), Bee (Johnston), Beland (Muskogee), Bell (Adair), Bellemont (Pottawatomie), Bellvue (Creek), Belzoni (Pushmataha), Bengal (Latimer), Bentley (Atoka), Berlin (Roger Mills), Berwyn (Carter), Bethel (Comanche), Bethel (McCurtain), Bidding Springs (Adair), Big Cedar (LeFlore), Big Creek (LeFlore), Big Spring (Hughes), Bison (Garfield), Blackgum (Sequoyah), Blanco (Pittsburg), Blocker (Pittsburg), Blue (Bryan), Bluff (Choctaw), Boatman (Mayes), Boehler (Atoka), Boggy Depot (Atoka), Bois D'Arc (Kay), Bokhoma (McCurtain), Bond (McIntosh), Boone (Caddo), Boss (McCurtain), Boulevard (Cleveland), Bowden (Creek), Bowlin Spring (Craig), Bowring (Osage), Box (Sequoyah), Boyd (Beaver), Braden (LeFlore), Brady (Garvin), Brent (Sequoyah), Briartown (Muskogee), Briggs (Cherokee), Brinkman (Greer), Brock (Carter), Brooken (Haskell), Brown (Bryan), Broxton (Caddo), Brush Hill (McIntosh), Brushy (Sequoyah), Bryant (Okmulgee), Buffalo (McCurtain), Buffalo Valley (Latimer), Bunch (Adair), Burmah (Dewey), Burneyville (Love), Burns (Washita), Burwell (McCurtain), Bushyhead (Rogers), Butner (Seminole)

Cade (Bryan), Cairo (Coal), Calhoun (LeFlore), Cambria (Latimer), Camp Houston (Woods), Canadian Shores (Pittsburg), Caney Ridge (Cherokee), Carleton (Blaine), Carpenter (Roger Mills), Carson (Hughes), Cartersville (Haskell), Cartwright (Bryan), Catale (Rogers), Catesby (Ellis), Cayuga (Delaware), Cedar Crest (Mayes), Cedar Lake (Canadian), Cedar Ridge (Pawnee), Center (Pontotoc), Center Point (Atoka), Centerview (Pottawatomie), Centralia (Craig), Ceres (Noble), Cerrogordo (McCurtain), Cestos (Dewey), Chance (Adair), Chase (Muskogee), Cherry Tree (Adair), Chester (Major), Chewey (Adair), Cheyenne Valley (Major), Chigley (Murray), Childers (Nowata), Chilli (Latimer), Chilocco (Kay), Chisney (Pottawatomie), Chitwood (Grady), Chloeta (Delaware), Choska (Wagoner), Christie (Adair), Cimarron City (Logan), Cisco (McCurtain), Citra (Hughes), Clarita (Coal), Clarksville (Wagoner), Clayton Lake (Pushmataha), Clear Lake (Beaver), Clearview (Okfuskee), Clebit (McCurtain), Clemscot (Carter), Cleora (Delaware), Cloud Chief (Washita), Cloudy (Pushmataha), Clyde (Grant), Coalton (Okmulgee), Cobb (Bryan), Cogar (Caddo), Coleman (Johnston), Connerville (Johnston), Conrad (Cimarron), Conser (LeFlore), Cookietown (Cotton), Cookson (Cherokee), Corbett

(Cleveland), Corinne (Pushmataha), Corum (Stephens), Cottonwood (Coal), Countyline (Stephens and Carter), Courtney (Love), Cove Acres (Comanche), Cowden (Washita), Cox City (Grady), Cravens (Latimer), Crawford (Roger Mills), Crekola (Muskogee), Creosote (Choctaw), Criner (McClain), Crystal (Atoka), Crystal Lakes (Major), Cumberland (Marshall)

Daisy (Atoka), Dale (Pottawatomie), Damon (Latimer), Dane (Major), Darwin (Pushmataha), Degnan (Latimer), Dela (Pushmataha), Delhi (Beckham), Dempsey (Roger Mills), Dennis (Delaware), Dewright (Seminole), Dighton (Okmulgee), Dillard (Carter), Dixon (Seminole), Dodge (Delaware), Dotyville (Ottawa), Dow (Pittsburg), Drake (Murray), Driftwood (Alfalfa), Drumb (Latimer), Dunbar (Love), Durham (Roger Mills), Durwood (Carter)

Eagle City (Blaine), Eagletown (McCurtain), Earl (Johnston), Eastborough (Wagoner), East Duke (Jackson), East Jessie (Coal), East Ninnekah (Grady), Eastside (Custer), Eddy (Kay), Edgewater Park (Comanche), Edna (Creek), Eldon (Cherokee), Elk Plaza (Stephens), Elmwood (Beaver), Emerson Center (Cotton), Emet (Johnston), Enos (Marshall), Enterprise (Haskell), Enville (Love), Eram (Okmulgee), Estella (Craig), Ethel (Pushmataha), Etna (Garfield), Etta (Cherokee), Eucha (Delaware), Eva (Texas), Ewing (Custer)

Falconhead (Love), Falfa (Latimer), Fame (McIntosh), Farmers Hill (McCurtain), Farris (Atoka), Fay (Dewey), Featherston (Pittsburg), Felker (McCurtain), Felt (Cimarron), Fewell (Pushmataha), Fillmore (Johnston), Finley (Pushmataha), Fittstown (Pontotoc), Fleetwood (Jefferson), Floris (Beaver), Folsom (Johnston), Forest Hill (LeFlore), Forney (Choctaw), Forrester (LeFlore), Foster (Garvin), Four Corners (Okmulgee), Four Corners (Texas), Fox (Carter), Franklin (Cleveland), Friendship (Jackson), Frisco (Pontotoc), Frogville (Choctaw), Fugate (Atoka)

Garr Corner (Pontotoc), Garden Grove (Pottawatomie), Garland (Haskell), Gay (Choctaw), Georgetown (Muskogee), Gibson (Wagoner), Gideon (Cherokee), Gilmore (LeFlore), Glendale (LeFlore), Glover (McCurtain), Golden (McCurtain), Goodland (Choctaw), Goodwater (McCurtain), Gould (Harmon), Gowen (Latimer), Grady (Jefferson), Graham (Carter), Grandview Heights (Muskogee), Grant (Choctaw), Gray (Beaver), Gray Horse (Osage), Greasy (Adair), Green Valley Estates (Cherokee and Sequoyah), Greenville (Love), Greenwood (Pushmataha), Griggs (Cimarron), Grimes (Roger Mills), Gulftown (Okmulgee), Gyp (Blaine), Gypsy (Creek)

Hanson (Sequoyah), Happyland (Pontotoc), Harden City (Pontotoc), Hardy (Kay), Harjo (Pottawatomie), Harmon (Ellis), Harmony Star (Rogers), Harris (McCurtain), Harrison (Sequoyah), Haw Creek (LeFlore), Hawley (Grant), Hayward (Garfield), Haywood (Pittsburg), Hazel Del (Pottawatomie), Hennepin (Garvin), Herring (Roger Mills), Hess (Jackson), Hester (Greer), Hewitt (Carter), Hext (Beckham), Higgins (Latimer), Hill (LeFlore), Hill Top (Hughes), Hockerville (Ottawa), Hodgen (LeFlore), Hog Shooter (Washington), Holley Creek (McCurtain), Hollow (Craig), Hollywood Corners (Cleveland), Homer (Pontotoc), Homestead (Blaine), Honobia (LeFlore), Hontubby (LeFlore), Hopeton (Woods), Hough (Texas), Hoyt (Haskell), Hulen (Cotton), Humphreys (Jackson), Hyde Park (Muskogee)

Independence (LeFlore), Indian Meadows (Cherokee), Ingalls (Payne), Ingersoll (Alfalfa), Iona (Murray), Iron Post (Creek), Iron Stob Corner (McCurtain), Irving (Jefferson), Isabella (Major)

Jackson (Bryan), Jacktown (Lincoln), Jesse (Pontotoc), Jimtown (Love), Jollyville (Murray), Joy (Murray), Jumbo (Pushmataha)

Katie (Garvin), Keefeton (Muskogee), Keetonville (Rogers), Kellond (Pushmataha), Kellyville (Ottawa), Kemp City (Bryan), Kent (Choctaw), Kenton (Cimarron), Kenwood (Delaware), Kiamichi (Pushmataha), Kiersey (Bryan), Kosoma (Pushmataha), Kulli/Kullituklo (McCurtain), Kusa (Okmulgee)

Lacey (Kingfisher), Lafayette (Haskell), Lake Creek (Greer), Lake Ellsworth Addition (Comanche), Lake Hiawasse (Oklahoma), Lake Humphreys (Stephens), Lakeside Village (Comanche), Lake Valley (Washita), Lake West (Bryan), Lane (Atoka), Lark (Marshall), Last Chance (Okfuskee), Latta (Pontotoc), Leach (Delaware), Lebanon (Marshall), Lenna (McIntosh), Lenora (Dewey), Lenox (LeFlore), Leonard (Tulsa), Lequire (Haskell), Lewisville (Haskell), Liberty (Bryan), Liberty (Okmulgee and Tulsa), Liberty (Sequoyah), Limestone (Latimer), Limestone (Rogers), Lincolnville (Ottawa), Little (Seminole), Little Axe (Cleveland), Little Chief (Osage), Little City (Marshall), Little Ponderosa (Beaver), Lodi (Latimer), Logan (Beaver), Lona (Haskell), Lone Oak (Sequoyah), Long (Sequoyah), Longtown (Pittsburg), Lookeba (Blaine), Lookout (Woods), Lotsee (Tulsa), Lovedale (Harper), Lovell (Logan), Loving (Le Flore), Lowrey (Cherokee), Lucien (Noble), Lugert (Kiowa), Lula (Pontotoc), Lutie (Latimer), Lynn Addition (Osage), Lyons (Adair)

MacArthur Park (Comanche), Madge (Harmon), Mallard Bay (Wagoner), Manard (Cherokee), Maple (Sequoyah), Martin (Muskogee), Mason (Okfuskee), Matthew (Choctaw), Matoy (Bryan), Maxwell (Pontotoc), Mayfield (Beckham), Mazie (Mayes), McBride (Marshall), McCord (Osage), McKey (Sequoyah), McKiddyville (Cleveland), McKnight (Harmon), McLain (Muskogee), McMillan (Marshall), McWillie (Alfalfa), Meers (Comanche), Mehan (Payne), Mellette (McIntosh), Melvin (Cherokee), Merritt (Beckham), Messer (Choctaw), Micawber (Okfuskee), Middleberg (Grady), Midland (Bryan), Midlothian (Lincoln), Midway (Atoka and Coal), Milfay (Creek), Miller (Pushmataha), Milo (Carter), Milton (LeFlore), Mocane (Beaver), Monroe (LeFlore), Montclair Addition (Le Flore), Moodys (Cherokee), Moon (McCurtain), Moorewood (Custer), Moseley (Delaware), Mound Grove (McCurtain), Mount Herman (McCurtain), Mount Zion (McCurtain), Mouser (Texas), Moyers (Pushmataha), Mudsand (Choctaw), Mule Barn (Pawnee), Murphy (Mayes), Muse (LeFlore)

Nani–Chito (McCurtain), Narcissa (Ottawa), Nardin (Kay), Nashoba (Pushmataha), Natura (Okmulgee), Navina (Logan), Nebo (Murray), Needmore (Cleveland), Neff (LeFlore), Nelagony (Osage), Newalla (Oklahoma), New Liberty (Beckham), New Lima (Seminole (New Oberlin (Choctaw), Newport (Carter), Nicut (Sequoyah), Nida (Johnston), Niles (Canadian), Nobletown (Seminole), Non (Hughes), Norris (Latimer), Nowhere (Caddo), Nuyaka (Okmulgee)

Oak Grove (Murray), Oak Grove (Pawnee), Oak Grove (Payne), Oak Hill

(McCurtain), Oakhurst (Tulsa and Creek), Oakman (Pontotoc), Oak Park (Washington), Oakridge (Creek), Oberlin (Bryan), Octavia (LeFlore), Ogeechee (Ottawa), Oglesby (Washington), Oil Center (Pontotoc), Oil City (Carter), Okesa (Osage), Okfuskee (Okfuskee), Oleta (Pushmataha), Olive (Creek), Olney (Coal), Omega (Kingfisher), Onapa (McIntosh), Oneta (Wagoner), Oney (Caddo), Oowala (Rogers), Ord (Choctaw), Orienta (Major), Orion (Major), Orr (Love), Oscar (Jefferson), Oswalt (Love), Otoe (Noble), Overbrook (Love)

Page (LeFlore), Panola (Latimer), Paradise View (Mayes), Park Hill (Cherokee), Parker (Coal), Parkland (Lincoln), Parthena (Creek), Patterson (Latimer), Patton (Mayes), Paw Paw (Sequoyah), Payne (McClain), Payson (Lincoln), Pearson (Pottawatomie), Pearsonia (Osage), Peckham (Kay), Peggs (Cherokee), Pernell (Garvin), Pershing (Osage), Petersburg (Jefferson), Petros (Le Flore), Pettit (Cherokee), Pettit Bay (Cherokee), Pharoah (Okfuskee), Pickens (McCurtain), Pickett (Pontotoc), Pierce (McIntosh), Piney (Adair), Pin Oaks Acres (Mayes), Platter (Bryan), Pleasant Hill (McCurtain), Plucketville (McCurtain), Pocasset (Grady), Pollard (McCurtain), Pontotoc (Johnston), Pooleville (Carter), Porter Hill (Comanche), Powell (Marshall), Preston (Okmulgee), Proctor (Adair), Pruitt (Carter), Pumpkin Center (Comanche), Pumpkin Center (Okmulgee), Purdy (Garvin), Pyramid Corners (Craig)

Qualls (Cherokee), Quinlan (Woodward)

Raiford (McIntosh), Reagan (Johnston), Reck (Carter), Red Hill (Haskell), Redland (Sequoyah), Reed (Greer), Reichert (LeFlore), Remus (Pottawatomie and Seminole), Retrop (Beckham and Washita), Rexroat (Carter), Reynolds (Atoka), Rhea (Dewey), Richards Spur (Comanche), Richland (Canadian), Richville (Pittsburg), Ringold (McCurtain), Roberta (Bryan), Rocky Mountain (Adair), Rocky Point), Wagoner), Roll (Roger Mills), Rose (Mayes), Rossville (Lincoln), Rubottom (Love), Rufe (McCurtain), Russell (Greer), Russellville, (Pittsburg), Russett (Johnston), Ryan (Jefferson)

Sacred Heart (Pottawatomie), Saddle Mountain (Kiowa), Sageeyah (Rogers), Salem (McIntosh and Okmulgee), Salt Fork (Grant), Sams Point (Pittsburg), Sandbluff (Choctaw), Sand Creek (Grant), Sand Point (Bryan), Sans Bois (Haskell), Santa Fe (Stephens), Sardis (Pushmataha), Scipio (Pittsburg), Scott (Caddo), Scraper (Cherokee), Scullin (Murray), Scullyville (LeFlore), Sedan (Kiowa), Selman (Harper), Sequoyah (Rogers), Seward (Logan), Shady Grove (McIntosh), Shady Grove (Sequoyah), Shay (Marshall), Sherwood (McCurtain), Shinewell (McCurtain), Short (Sequoyah), Shults (McCurtain), Sickles (Caddo), Silver City (Creek), Slapout (Beaver), Smith Lee (Bryan), Smithville (McCurtain), Snow (Pushmataha), Sobol (Pushmataha), Southard (Blaine), Spaulding (Hughes), Speer (Choctaw), Spelter City (Okmulgee), Spencerville (Choctaw), Stafford (Custer), Stanley (Pushmataha), Stapp (LeFlore), Star (Haskell), Stealy (McClain), Stecker (Caddo), Steedman (Pontotoc), Steel Junction (McCurtain), Stonebluff (Wagoner), Stones Corner (Wagoner), Stony Point (Adair), Stony Point (LeFlore), Story (Garvin), Straight (Texas), Summerfield (LeFlore), Sumner (Noble), Sunkist (Choctaw), Sunray (Stephens), Sunshine Valley (Ottawa), Survey Hills (Texas), Sweetwater (Roger Mills and Beckham)

Tabler (Grady), Tablerville (McCurtain), Tahona (LeFlore), Tailholt (Cherokee), Tallant (Osage), Tangier (Woodward), Taylor (Cotton), Teresita (Cherokee), Texanna (McIntosh), Ti (Pittsburg), Tiajuana (Mayes), Tiawah (Rogers), Timber Brook (Wagoner), Timberlane (Pawnee), Tiner (McCurtain), Titanic (Adair), Tom (McCurtain), Topsy (Delaware), Trousdale (Pottawatomie), Troy (Johnston), Tucker (LeFlore), Turkey Ford (Delaware), Turley (Tulsa), Turner (Love), Turpin (Beaver), Tuskahoma (Pushmataha), Tuskegee (Creek), Tussy (Carter and Garvin), Tuxedo (Washington), Twin Oaks (Delaware), Tyler (Marshall)

Ulan (Pittsburg), Ultima Thule (McCurtain), Unger (Choctaw), Union Valley (Pontotoc), Utica (Bryan)

Vamoosa (Seminole), Vanoss (Pontotoc), Verdigris (Rogers), Vernon (McIntosh), Victory (Jackson), Vinco (Payne), Vinson (Harmon), Virgil (Choctaw), Vista (Pottawatomie), Vivian (McIntosh)

Wade (Bryan), Wallville (Garvin), Ward Springs (Pittsburg), Warren (Jackson), Washita (Caddo), Waterloo (Logan), Watova (Nowata), Watson (McCurtain), Wauhillau (Adair), Weathers (Pittsburg), Webb (Dewey), Welling (Cherokee), Welty (Okfuskee), Wheeless (Cimarron), Whippoorwill (Osage), White Bead (Garvin), White Eagle (Kay), Whitefield (Haskell), White Oak (Cherokee), White Oak (Craig), Whitesboro (LeFlore), Wildcat Point (Cherokee), Wild Horse (Osage), Williams (LeFlore), Willis (Marshall), Wilson (Okmulgee), Winganon (Rogers), Wirt (Carter), Wolco (Osage), Wolf (Seminole), Woodford (Carter), Woods (Oklahoma), Woody Chapel (McClain), Wybark (Muskogee and Wagoner), Wye (Pottawatomie)

Yanush (Latimer), Yarnaby (Bryan), Yewed (Alfalfa), Yost Lake (Payne), Yuba (Bryan)

Zafra (LeFlore), Zaneis (Carter), Zeb (Cherokee), Zena (Delaware), Zincville (Ottawa), Zion (Adair), Zoe (LeFlore)

Source: 2002 Rand McNally & Company Commercial Atlas & Marketing Guide