Many circumstances have caused the Indians of this part of Northeast Oklahoma to become scattered. The Quapaws can be found in Kansas, Missouri, and all thru Oklahoma. By their own efforts and initiative they have taken their places in modern society and have become substantial citizens. Probably the Quapaws have stayed closer together than have many of the other tribes. The Great Spirit that has looked after the Indians smiled favorably on them as they have been blessed with having rich deposits of lead and zinc deposits discovered on their lands. Not all Quapaw lands held by individual allotments enjoyed the benefits of mineral wealth, but the more fortunate took care of their own tribesmen. Robert tells that in the early days of land allotments some of the Quapaws sold their lands, usually under pressure or ill advise, or lost lands thru adoption of whites into the tribe.

A prominent Indian of several years ago was Ben Quapaw, who had a place on Spring River. During his time he enjoyed benefits from his mineral holdings. On his place stands a beautiful two story colonial type home. After his death, a white man married his widow, but they too have now passed on, and a son lives on the place now. By the home is the Ben Quapaw Cemetery, well kept and maintained. About a mile north of this place was the Goodeagle family lands and home, and they too were prominent in their tribe's affairs while they were living.

In earlier days the different tribes of that area did not have council houses, but held meetings at members homes. For most of them their meeting place would be their dance grounds, which served as a place to hold council, meetings, and ceremonials. In one of his visits with Tom Captain, a Shawnee chief, Tom told him that they had a council meeting ground not far north of his home a long time ago. At present the Quapaws have a pow-wow grounds and meeting house east of Quapaw, where much of the tribe's activities are contained. Usually, a meeting place would be at the chief's home for the different tribes. This is true with the Ottawas, Shawnees, Senecas, and Wyandottes also. However, the Cayugas do have a recognized council house where they hold their meetings. Although most of the Cayuga country is in Ottawa County, their meeting grounds are in Delaware County which is in the Cherokee Nation.

One of the best known of the Cayugas was Mathias Splitlog. He was probably one of the wealthiest of the early day Indians and also one of the most industrious. Splitlog had a trading post on the Cowskin River, and also held large livestock and farming interests. It is told that he built a part of a railroad in that Indian Territory-Missouri area. At Old Cayuga in Delaware County stands the Catholic Church built of native stone and stands as a memorial to this man.

Much of what was the Indian country of the several tribes was not a land that would be considered good farming. In the early days, farming was not a general practice among the Indians as their wants and demands were satisfied by their hunting, fishing, and trading activities.