

NATIVE

WISCONSIN



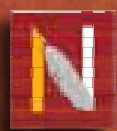
Official guide to Native American communities in Wisconsin

Preserving our past. Sharing our future.

Hello!

Welcome to Wisconsin's Native American communities. Wisconsin is home to the largest number of Native American tribes east of the Mississippi River. The reservations of these eleven sovereign nations occupy more than one half million acres of Wisconsin's most beautiful and unique landscapes: pristine lakes, rivers and streams, towering forests and ancient wild rice beds, each teeming with an abundance of wildlife.

Tribal art, traditions and culture are significant parts of both Indian and non-Indian communities in the State, making Wisconsin a remarkable place to explore the history of Native American people.



NATOW
Native American Tourism Of Wisconsin

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Cover image by Charly Makray – Rice
Design, layout -
Platypus Advertising + Design

*Mole Lake Tiny Tot Princess –
Gabrielle Ackley*



NATIVE WISCONSIN

NATIVE WISCONSIN serves as the official guide to Native American Communities in Wisconsin. The publication has been produced and printed with funding provided in part by the Wisconsin Department of Tourism and Native American Tourism of Wisconsin (NATOW). The cooperative effort is spearheaded by the NATOW Advisory Board that consists of representatives from all the Wisconsin Tribes.

NATOW was launched as a state wide initiative in 1994 by GLITC. The focus of this project is to promote tourism featuring Native American heritage and culture. NATOW holds an annual Tourism Conference, look for details on the website. GLITC, founded in 1965 as a non-profit corporation, serves as a consortium of Wisconsin tribes.

NATOW has grown significantly over these last few years. All efforts are coordinated by their own Tourism Development Director, and the executive board members report directly to the GLITC Board of Directors. It is this collaborative spirit that drives the initiatives forward on a continual basis.

Please visit the NATOW website for listings of current events, pow-wows, cultural places, gaming properties and experience all that our native communities have to offer.

www.natow.org

Native American Tourism of Wisconsin
N8502 Mohheconnuck Rd.
PO Box 70
Bowler, WI 54416

director@natow.org
chairperson@natow.org

TRAVEL
WISCONSIN
.COM

Visitors to reservations are asked to respect the natural and cultural resources. Please refrain from littering or damaging property. Some areas are considered sacred and are not open to the public. Contact tribal offices for more information.





BAD RIVER

BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA



BAD RIVER ELDERLY CENTER

In August 2009 tribal elders of the Bad River Tribe celebrated the opening of their new Tribal Elder Center. The new center is 4,200 square feet and can accommodate 180 elders. This facility was designed and constructed using many green practices in an effort to reduce the tribal carbon foot print. Some of the practices include using low emitting paint, low voc adhesives and sealants as well as certified wood and bamboo interior floors which is a rapidly renewing material. The center includes a commercial grade kitchen which is necessary for the preparation of the daily meal that is served to our elders through the Meals on Wheels program. In their new center, elders gather daily for lunch and socialize during their many planned activities throughout the month.

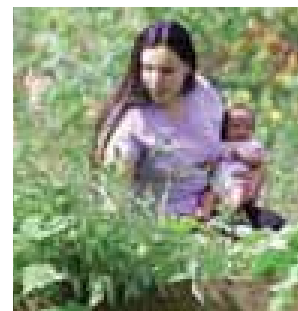


with the sacred Manomin, which has sustained the tribal members through the hardest of times.

There are 7,567 enrolled tribal members of the Bad River Band with 6,526 members residing off the reservation, including areas just outside the reservation boundaries. 1,041 members live on the reservation, which is not to be confused with the total number of people living within the boundaries of the reservation; as there are non-member spouses living with their tribal member families on the reservation, as well as other non-members residing on private properties within reservation boundaries.

Ojibwemowin (Ojibwe language) is still spoken amongst the tribal membership. The Ojibwe language is taught in homes and in classes on and off the reservation, including lessons to children ages 3 and 4 at the Bad River Tribal Head Start, and to students at nearby Ashland High School.

The Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa currently owns and operates several businesses such as the Bad River Lodge & Casino located on Hwy. 2 in Odanah. Nearby is the Moccasin Trail Center featuring a convenience store, gas station, post office, and IGA grocery store. Moccasin Trail is named in honor of Chief Ogimaans a.k.a. George Messenger, last of the Traditional Bad River Chiefs who blazed the trail for Main Street, formerly called "Moccasin Trail," in the nearby town of Ashland.



THE BAD RIVER BAND OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA TRIBE is a Band of the Ojibwe Nation who migrated from the east to the "place where food grows on water," which is in reference to Manomin (wild rice), a gift from the Creator. The name of the Band, "Bad River," comes from the English version of the river that runs through the center of the reservation from South to North, known as "Mashkii Ziibing" (Mush-kee Zee-bing). Some believe that the word, Mashkii, comes from, Mashkiikii (mush key-key), which translates to swamp or marsh. Yet others believe it comes from Mishkwa (mish qua), which is red, referring to the color of Bad River's water. It is uncertain as to how the French translated it to mean "Bad" and is still a topic of conversation amongst our members today. Before it was known as Bad River it was Gete-Gitigaaning (Big Garden), and also, Anishinabe Odetowin, meaning, "The Place with the People of Good Heart."

The signing of the Treaty of La Pointe on September 30, 1854 established the Bad River Reservation. The reservation is located in northern Wisconsin with its northern boundary along the south shore of Lake Superior. There are 124,654 acres of land within the exterior boundaries of the reservation, including nearly 200 acres

on Madeline Island. During the treaty era, the island was the central meeting place of the Anishinabe Ojibwe leadership to contemplate and discuss, in a spiritually oriented manner, the impacts of signing treaties with the United States. The sacredness of the island remains deeply rooted in the Ojibwe people today.

Shortly after the signing of the 1854 Treaty, a majority of land on the Bad River reservation was placed in allotment or tribal trust status with the U.S. Federal government. The Bad River Reservation contains the oldest land allotments of all the reservations in the United States, occurring 30 years prior to the General Allotment Act of 1887, also known as the Dawes Act. Today, Tribal lands and environment are carefully managed by the Bad River Tribal Natural Resources Department to retain the health and natural beauty of the environment for the enjoyment and subsistence hunting, fishing and gathering of the tribal membership. Many tribal members harvest Manomin from the Kakagon Sloughs within the reservation, also known as the "Everglades of the North." The sloughs encompass a 16,000 acre marsh estuary a Tribal Traditional Cultural Property and cultural landscape. The Kakagon Sloughs is treasured by tribal members and blessed



TRIBAL STATS

Reservation size: 125,000+ acres

Tribal members: 7,567

Tribal members living on the reservation: 1,041

DID YOU KNOW?

The Bad River Tribe operates the **Raymond "Snooty" Couture Fish Hatchery** that stocks reservation waters annually with an average 12 million walleye fry and 250,000 fingerlings.

The reservation's **Kakagon River** and Bad River sloughs constitute the only remaining extensive coastal wild rice marsh in the Great Lakes Region.

The Bad River is one of only three rivers in the U.S. that has a self-sustaining population of **lake sturgeon**.



The Bad River Natural Resources Department is pursuing a nomination for the Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs complex to be considered **a wetland of international importance**.

The Bad River **Giitiganing Garden Project** educates tribal members on growing both flower and vegetable gardens.

The first Wisconsin woman to cast a ballot for president is thought to have been an Ojibwe matriarch Flying Cloud, who voted in Odanah on Nov. 2, 1920.

BAD RIVER TRIBAL GOVERNMENT



Chief Blackbird 1833-1920, also known as "Chi-gaa-kii-iins" Shown wearing a Presidential medal. (Photo by D. L. Gill -1899)

For several years the primary employer in Ashland County has been the Bad River Tribe through its Indian gaming and tribal government operations. Originally the Tribe was governed by a Council of Chiefs consisting of hereditary and appointed chiefs and the head

men from each clan. Spiritual methods of governance were used and each meeting was opened with prayer. The current system of governance was established under the Indian Re-organization Act. The Bad River Tribe instituted its Tribal Constitution and By-Laws that incorporated a new governing authority on the reservation, which is the Bad River Tribal Council. The Tribal Council consists of seven elected officials serving two-year staggered terms: Tribal Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary, Treasurer, two Senior Council Members and one Junior Council Member. The Tribal Council Chairman also serves as the Executive Director of the Tribal Administration.

EXPERIENCE BAD RIVER

BAD RIVER POW-WOW GROUNDS

The Bad River Pow-wow Grounds are located on the west side of Bad River, south of Hwy-2 adjacent to St. Mary's Catholic Church in Historic Odanah. The pow-wow grounds are located on the original land allotment of Chief Blackbird in a place formerly known as "Blackbird's Field." Chief Blackbird chose this area for his allotment to protect a historic burial ground that eventually became a cemetery blessed by the renowned Father Baraga, author of the Ojibwe Dictionary. The pow-wow dance ground area is the historic site of the village's Midewiwin Lodge, which is depicted on a hand drawn bird's eye view map of the village made by Joseph Green before the railroad came in 1885.



A copy of the map is displayed in the Chief Blackbird Center in Odanah. The dance area was preserved during the assimilation era by converting it to

a baseball diamond. Although several tribal members were recruited into the minor and major baseball leagues, evening traditional dances continued in left field, lighted by bonfire. During the era of the Indian Religious Freedom Act, a cultural resurgence in the 1960's through the 1980's revitalized the dance grounds for contemporary pow-wow use and it was finally wired for electrical in the 1990's. In 2005, a pavilion was constructed in honor

of Bad River Veterans and daily feasts are held there during the Annual Manomin Celebration Pow-wow. The Manomin Celebration Pow-wow is held during the third weekend of each August and has attracted 1,000's of dancers, singers and also the National Geographic and Wisconsin Public Television. The annual pow-wow was even featured in a wild rice segment of "Cooking with Martha Stewart." The Annual Manomin Celebration Pow-wow is a no admission public event that offers free camping. The event features daily grand entries of beautiful traditional song with dancers in full regalia, as well as several community activities and a variety of craft, gift, and food vendors. Information on the Annual Manomin Celebration Pow-wow can be obtained by calling the Chief Blackbird Center reception at (715) 682-7111.



ATTRACTIONS :

The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC)
P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861
(715) 682-6619 www.glifwc.org

Bad River Lodge & Casino, U.S. Hwy 2, Odanah, WI 54861
(715) 682-7121 www.badriver.com

St. Mary's Catholic Church,
Located in Old Odanah, WI (715) 682-8350.

FOREST COUNTY

POTAWATOMI



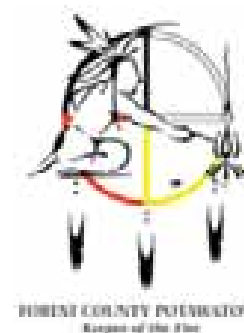
THE POTAWATOMI NATION WAS ONCE A VERY LARGE TRIBE LIVING ON MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND. It has been said that the Potawatomi originally lived on the East Coast or near the Atlantic Ocean. But more and more evidence and oral history has revealed that the Potawatomi originated in the Great Lakes area and more than likely in the Wisconsin area.

As Neshnabek (a Potawatomi word that refers to "original people"), the Potawatomi formed a confederacy with the Ojibwa (Chippewa) and Odawa (Ottawa) Indian tribes. The Chippewa (Ojibwa) were to become the oldest brother and the Keepers of the Faith. The Ottawa (Odawa), the middle brother, was to become the Keepers of the Trade. And the Potawatomi (Bodewadmi), the youngest brother, was to become Keeper of the Fire.

Despite the loss of millions of acres of sacred lands and devastating hardships to their way of life, the Forest County Potawatomi traditional

ways endure. They continue to honor their elders and their children. The Potawatomi believe in the importance of the Circle of Life. This Circle is a part of their daily lives and is included in their ceremonies.

With the advent of Indian gaming, the Forest County Potawatomi community (FCPC) was able to create and build two casinos - the first in Forest County (Potawatomi Carter Casino Hotel), followed by the one in Milwaukee (Potawatomi Bingo Casino). The revenue generated by gaming has had an impact on the Potawatomi way of life beyond anyone's imagination. The people now have good jobs, good homes, exceptional health care, and the realized vision of self-sufficiency. The impact of these two businesses on their surrounding communities has been enormously positive as well. The FCPC is the largest employer in Forest County, and one of a handful of major employers in Milwaukee.



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
Keeper of the Fire

TRIBAL STATS

Reservation size: 13,000 acres

Tribal members: 1,360

Reservation population: 684

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FOREST COUNTY

POTAWATOMI



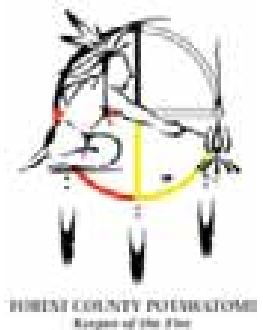
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DID YOU KNOW?

The Forest County Potawatomi Foundation, which was founded on the ideals of helping to fight poverty, promote economic opportunity, strengthen communities and provide an example of responsible citizenship by assisting charitable organizations, has proudly contributed millions of dollars to charitable causes in both Forest County and in the Greater Milwaukee area.

The Forest County Potawatomi approved the charter and bylaws of the Potawatomi Business Development Corporation in 2002, with its overall mission being to sustain the tribe's future by increasing the economic base outside of gaming.

The modern cities of Algoma, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Mequon, Wauwatosa, Mukwonago, and Waukesha were former Potawatomi villages.

Group tours of the Forest County Potawatomi Cultural Center, Library & Museum can be booked by calling (715) 478-7474.

The annual Hunting Moon Pow-wow, sponsored by the Forest County Potawatomi, welcomes all guests every October at Potawatomi Bingo Casino in Milwaukee. For more information, visit paysbig.com/powwow

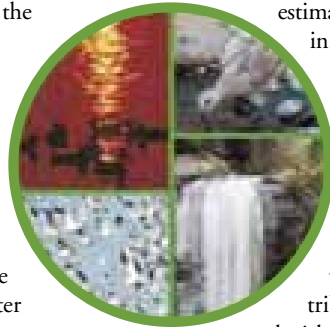
FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI SUPPORTS CLEAN ENERGY JOBS ACT

Article by Martin Schreiber & Associates

You may have seen some television ads or heard radio ads from the Forest County Potawatomi (FCP) in support of the Clean Energy Jobs Act. These ads are just one piece of an aggressive strategy to help protect the environment and bring thousands of new jobs to Wisconsin.

It should come as no surprise that the FCP are supporting this crucial legislation. For generations the Potawatomi people have fought for clean air, water and land. The tribe successfully protected northern Wisconsin's waterways from pollution and contamination by fighting the development of the Crandon Mine, and for over 14 years the FCP fought for the right to protect the air over their reservation.

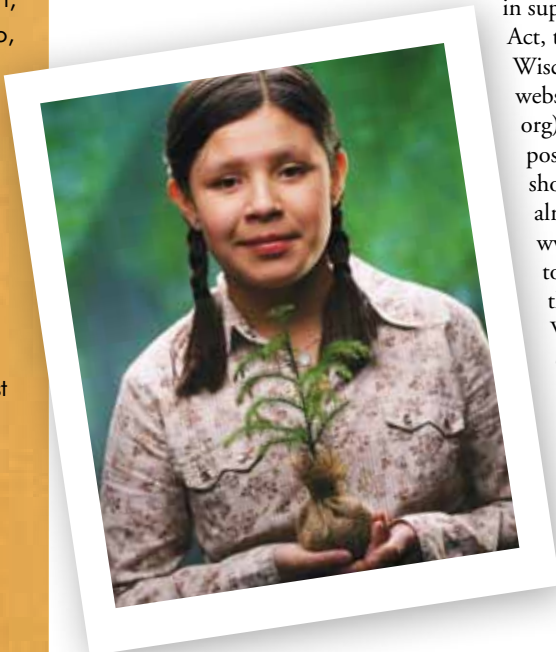
The Clean Energy Jobs Act is the next chapter in the tribe's history of environmental advocacy. This bill will implement measures to make homes and businesses more energy efficient and will require utilities to generate 25 percent of their power from renewable sources by the year 2025.



Expanding the use of renewable power in Wisconsin will not only reduce our dependence on dirty fossil fuels, but it will also help create thousands of jobs for Wisconsin residents. Economists estimate that the provisions in this bill will create, at a minimum, 15,000 new jobs in Wisconsin by the year 2025.

While this bill is still being debated in the Wisconsin legislature, it is clear that the public supports the tribe's efforts to pass this legislation. A recent statewide poll found that an overwhelming majority (66 percent) of Wisconsin voters favor the State of Wisconsin taking action to reduce carbon emissions. More specifically, a clear majority (56 percent) of voters favor the Clean Energy Jobs Act being considered by the Wisconsin legislature. The statewide poll of 600 likely Wisconsin voters was conducted February 16-18, 2010, by The Mellman Group.

It is clear that the public wants to see the state take action to create new jobs and protect our natural resources. Since the tribe has launched their effort in support of the Clean Energy Jobs Act, thousands of people from around Wisconsin have gone to the tribe's website (www.CleanJobsWisconsin.org) to learn more about the bill's positive impacts on Wisconsin and show their support. If you haven't already, please go to our website, www.CleanJobsWisconsin.org, to learn how you can help bring thousands of new, clean jobs to Wisconsin. You can also follow us on Twitter@cleanjobswi or on Facebook at www.facebook.com/cleanjobswisconsin.



TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

Forest County Potawatomi Executive Council

Executive Office Building - 5415 Everybody's Road - Crandon, WI 54520

The Executive Council is a constitutionally created body that is composed of the elected officers of the tribe: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and two Council Members. The duties of the Executive Council are stated in Article V, Section 1 of the FCP Constitution of 1982. The duties of the members of the Executive Council are enumerated in Article IX of the Constitution.



Its duties include the handling of any and all agreements with federal, state and local governments, or businesses and individuals. They are to advise the Secretary of the Interior on all projects that benefit the FCP community.

The Council is also charged with managing the economy of the tribe, the administration of all funds, regardless of their source. They also are to develop ordinances and resolutions for the General Council and to develop policies, formulate plans and set objectives for the betterment of the tribe for consideration of the General Council.

Finally, the Executive Council is to encourage preservation of Potawatomi arts, crafts, traditions, and culture.



ATTRACTIONS :

Potawatomi Cultural Center, Library and Museum

5460 Everybody's Road
Crandon, WI
(800) 960-5479 ext. 7474
www.potawatomimuseum.com

Fire-Up Smoke Shop

Fireworks and Native American Arts & Crafts. East of Crandon on Hwy 8
(715) 478-5120

Potawatomi Bingo Casino

1721 W Canal St
Milwaukee, WI
800 PAYS BIG • (414) 645-6888
www.paysbig.com

Potawatomi Carter Casino Hotel

618 State Hwy 32
Wabeno, WI
800 487-9522 • (715) 473-2021
www.cartercasino.com

Potawatomi C-Store and Smoke Shop

Directly across the street from Potawatomi Carter Casino Hotel
617 State Hwy 32 in Carter
(715) 473-5100
www.fcpotawatomi.com



HO-CHUNK NATION

PEOPLE OF THE BIG VOICE

CULTURAL TOURS

Ho-Chunk Nation preserves and shares our identity by providing a culturally rich and welcoming environment that provides visitors an insight into Ho-Chunk history and culture. Our visitors are guided through a memorable experience filled with Ho-Chunk hospitality and customs, where they enter as guests and leave as hicakoro (friends).

Ho-Chunk Nation provides mobile and walking tours of various cultural sites as well as other attractions of the Ho-Chunk Nation spread throughout south central Wisconsin. Tours are tailored to the needs and interests of the tour groups.

Our most popular element is a cultural performance featuring traditional songs of the Ho-Chunk people accompanied by the brilliant display of dancing by seasoned performers. Contact: Office of Public Relations 1 (800) 294-9343 Ext. 1255



Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr.

KOREAN WAR MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT

It is largely unknown that through the years many tribal members have joined their fellow countrymen in military service to the United States. Relative to their population, three times more Native Americans enlist than do any other racial or ethnic group. During the Korean Conflict, a Wisconsin Ho-Chunk, Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr., at the young age of 26, gave his life and received the nation's highest tribute, the Congressional Medal of Honor, for gallantry and bravery beyond the call of duty.

It all happened November 5, 1950 near Chonghyon, Korea. From his position on the point of a ridge immediately in front of the company command post Cpl. Red Cloud was the first to detect the approach of the Chinese Communist forces and give the alarm as the enemy charged from a brush covered area less than 100 feet from him. He held his position and fought fearlessly. This heroic act stopped the enemy from over running his company's position and gained time for reorganization and evacuation of the wounded.

Corporal Red Cloud's dauntless courage and gallant self-sacrifice reflects the highest credit upon him and upholds the esteemed traditions of the U.S. Army.

Today, Cpl. Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr. remains one of the most prominent warriors of his people. Cpl. Red Cloud has been honored through the naming of an Army camp in Korea (Camp Red Cloud) and a naval cargo ship (USNS Red Cloud). The Ho-Chunk Nation recognizes July 4th as Cpl. Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr. Day..



HO-CHUNK NATION POW-WOWS:

Memorial Day Pow-wow, held at the Andrew Blackhawk Pow-wow Grounds in Rural Black River Falls, WI every Memorial Day Weekend from Saturday-Monday.

Ho-Chunk Neesh La Pow-wow, held in Rural Wisconsin Dells, WI across from the Ho-Chunk Casino every summer.

Labor Day Pow-wow, held at the Andrew Blackhawk Pow-wow Grounds in Rural Black River Falls, WI every Labor Day Weekend from Saturday-Monday.



TRIBAL STATS

Ho-Chunk Nation is a non-reservation tribe.

Trust land (reservation status): 3,407 acres

Taxable land: 5,310 acres

Total land base: 8,717 acres

IN 1634, WHEN FRENCH EXPLORER JEAN NICOLET WADED ASHORE AT RED BANKS, now known as Green Bay, he was greeted by a group of indigenous peoples. The French called this group the Winnebago, a name that continued to be used for over 360 years.

Through the hard work of tribal elders, the Winnebago organized and were federally recognized in 1963 as the Wisconsin Winnebago Nation. In 1994, the tribe established their constitution, reclaimed their name and legally became the Ho-Chunk Nation, also known as the "People of the Big Voice".

According to oral history, Ho-Chunk people have been in this region since prior to two ice ages, occupying the area around Green Bay in Wisconsin, reaching beyond Lake Winnebago to the Wisconsin River and to the Rock River in Illinois. The tribe hunted, fished, gathered and gardened. A spiritual people, the Ho-Chunk have always respected the land which they call home.

Today, after numerous forced removals, the Ho-Chunk Nation is the only federally recognized tribe in Wisconsin without a contiguous land base

or reservation. The Ho-Chunk protect and preserve the scattered parcels of land they occupy throughout Wisconsin. In addition to preserving their land base, the Ho-Chunk Nation continues to preserve their sacred language. The Ho-Chunk say the Hocak language is a gift from the Creator, and along with it comes generations of wisdom and teachings.

Continuing the tradition of providing for future generations, the Ho-Chunk Nation promotes economic development and diversification through the tourism industry. Experience Ho-Chunk hospitality by visiting the Ho-Chunk Nation: six gaming complexes, five convenience stores and retail shops, two hotel and conference facilities, multiplex cinema and camping grounds spread throughout Wisconsin. For a truly unique experience, come visit Ho-Chunk Nation for a cultural tour.

For information: call the Office of Public Relations (800) 294-9343 Ext. 1255

www.ho-chunknation.com

DID YOU KNOW?

The Ho-Chunk had **tobacco** from the beginning. It was their most valued possession. Ho-Chunk legend states that Mauna, Earthmaker, gave man tobacco to offer up when making requests.

The Ho-Chunk have engaged in **tourism since the 1800's** and were a major draw in early Wisconsin Dells tourism.

The **Hocak Worak** (Ho-Chunk Wo-duk) is a bi-weekly periodical published by the Ho-Chunk Nation and can also be read online at www.ho-chunknation.com.



HO-CHUNK TOURISM —

A Long Standing Tradition

HO-CHUNK TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

The Ho-Chunk Nation is governed by a constitution that created four branches of government. The responsibilities of each branch are similar to the federal government's structure.

General Council

Consist of all eligible voters (enrolled members of Ho-Chunk Nation) 18 years of age and older.

Legislative Branch

This branch consists of thirteen elected officials representing five voting districts. Four of the districts are within the state of Wisconsin and the fifth district is beyond Wisconsin. This branch of government creates Ho-Chunk Nation laws and appropriates funds. Each Legislator serves a four year term and the terms are staggered.

Executive Branch

This branch is headed by the Ho-Chunk Nation President. This branch executes laws of the Ho-Chunk Nation, administers departments and provides services to the people. The President serves a four-year term.

Judiciary Branch

This branch, which interprets laws of the Ho-Chunk Nation Constitution, consists of a Trial Court (one Chief Judge and one Associate Judge) and a Supreme Court (three Justices).

The Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Trial Court are appointed by the Legislature and serve three-year staggered terms.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court serves a six-year term. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court serve three year staggered terms.

The Ho-Chunk Nation also recognizes the Traditional Court who offer guidance of traditional matters and customs.



ATTRACTIONS :

Ho-Chunk Gaming – Wisconsin

6 locations:
www.ho-chunk.com

Ho-Chunk Gaming – Wisconsin Dells

(800) 746-2486

Ho-Chunk Gaming – Black River Falls

(800) 657-4621

Ho-Chunk Gaming – Nekoosa

(800) 782-4560

Ho-Chunk Gaming – Wittenberg

(715) 253-2272

Ho-Chunk Gaming – Tomah

(866) 880-9822

Ho-Chunk Gaming – Madison

(Class II bingo machines)
(888) 248-1777

Crockett's Resort Camping & RV Park – Lyndon Station, WI

(888) 621-4711
<http://crockettsrv.com/>

Ho-Chunk Cinemas – Tomah, WI

(866) 203-9827
www.marcustheatres.com

House of Wellness Fitness & Aquatic Center – Baraboo, WI

(888) 552-7889
www.ho-chunknation.com

Hocak Wazija Hacı Language Program – Mauston, WI

(800) WAKSIK
www.hocak.info

Ho-Chunk Executive Office Building –

Black River Falls, WI
(800) 294-9343

www.ho-chunknation.com

LAC COURTE OREILLES OJIBWE

BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA



ONE OF SIX BANDS OF OJIBWA IN WISCONSIN, the Lac Courte Oreilles (Lac Coot O'Ray) (LCO) Band of Lake Superior Chippewa occupies a 76,465 acre reservation in west-central Wisconsin, located in Sawyer County. The reservation is bordered by the Lac Courte Oreilles, Grindstone and Whitefish lakes on the Northeast and the Chippewa flowage to the west.

It's believed that the first members of the Band settled in the area about 1670 because of the abundance of game, fish, and wild rice. The current LCO reservation is the result of the Treaty of 1854, when Ojibwa clan chief ceded their traditional territory, the northern third of what is now Wisconsin, in exchange for payments for land, the purchase of basic goods and supplies, provisions for education, health and farming, and land for their exclusive occupation. Through subsequent treaties, the Ojibwa retained in perpetuity rights for themselves and their descendants to hunt, fish and gather products of the land within the ceded territory.

The tribe owns and operates many enterprises; K-12 Tribal School, LCO

IGA Commercial Center, Quick Stop Gas Station, LCO Convenience Store and C-2, Construction Corporation, LCO Community College, Boy's and Girl's Club, several elderly centers, a cranberry marsh, 88.9 FM WOJB Public Radio Station, LCO Casino Bingo Lodge and Convention Center and Grindstone Creek Casino, Police Department, Fireworks Depot, Domestic Abuse Shelter, Hydro Electric Plant, Halfway House, Pineview Funeral Home, Health Center, Housing Authority, Fish Hatchery, Credit Union, LCO Conservation Department and recently purchased 'Al Capone's Hideout' also located on the beautiful Chippewa Flowage.

The tribe also owns and operates 'The Landing' formerly known as 'Hermans Landing' a family resort located on the beautiful Chippewa Flowage. The remodeled resort features a large dining room overlooking the lake and an ice cream parlor. Nine spacious cabins accommodate guests, along with boat and pontoon rentals. There's a pow-wow dance troop Wednesday evenings throughout the summer.

www.lco-nsn.gov



TRIBAL STATS

Reservation size: 77,000 acres

Tribal members: 6,918

Tribal members living in 27 villages: 3,217

STAY AND RELAX

Lac Courte Oreilles – 4 Seasons of Fun

DID YOU KNOW?

The French phrase “Lac Courte Oreilles” means “**short ears**” because the Ojibwa did not wear earrings.

WOJB 88.9 FM, owned and operated by the LCO tribe, is one of very few Native American radio stations in the United States offering news and information relevant to Indian and non-Indian communities alike.

The Tribe operates the **LCO Ojibwe Community College**, an NCA accredited college. (715) 634-4790

Lac Courte Oreilles is known for fun during any season of the year. World class fishing waters are in abundance at Lac Courte Oreilles. The Chippewa Flowage, Grindstone and Big LCO lakes are well known for their fishing excellence. Stay at the Landing Resort located in the heart of the Chippewa Flowage. For more info visit the website <http://thelanding-lco.com> or call (715) 462-3626.

Golf in the Lac Courte Oreilles area is also world class. Several championship courses are within a 30 minute drive. The Big Fish Golf course designed by Pete Dye is located right across the road from the LCO Casino.

For the motor sports enthusiast Lac Courte Oreilles features several miles of snowmobile and ATV trails as well as direct access to the Sawyer County Trail systems. Currently biking and hiking trails are being constructed for the non-motorized enthusiasts.

Cross country skiing is spectacular in the Lac Courte Oreilles area. Our area is home to the American Birkebeiner Ski race which is the largest and longest ski race in North America. The Birkebeiner trail is open for use except during and shortly before the race.

Honor the Earth Pow-wow

The Honor the Earth Pow-wow is the

largest traditional pow-wow in the state of Wisconsin. It is enjoyed by thousands of people each year and is always held during the third week in July. Indian and non-Indian people join together to celebrate and honor what our Mother Earth provides to sustain all people.

The Pow-wow features tribal singing and dancing as well as a wide array of traditional and non-tradition foods. Other activities include sporting events such a softball and horseshoe tournaments, naming ceremonies, giveaways, and even marriages.

So when you visit Lac Courte Oreilles, bring your camera. The pictures as well as the memories will last a lifetime.



LAC COURTE OREILLES TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

The LCO Tribal Government is a constitutional government sanctioned under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The tribe adopted its current constitution in 1966. This constitution states that the people of Lac Courte Oreilles shall be governed by a seven member governing board, whose Chairperson has a tie-breaking vote. In addition to the Chairperson, there is a Vice-Chairperson, Secretary/Treasurer, and four Council Members. The Council meets weekly and decisions are made by a majority vote. Elections are held in June every two years for a four-year term.

ATTRACTIONS:

St. Francis Indian Mission, County Highway E, 9 miles south of LCO Casino, Native American art and crafts store located within the mission. Open all year round. (715) 865-3662

Abiinoojii-Aki (which means “Our Children Land”) An Ojibwe cultural village located 2 blocks west of Honor the Earth Pow-wow grounds on Trepania Road, Lac Courte Oreilles Visitor Center located next to LCO Casino. (715) 634-7419

Lac Courte Oreilles Community College-located on Trepanina Road, Hayward, Wisconsin (715) 634-4790

Living Cultural Center (LCO Community College)

The LCO Community is located on the circle of Wisconsin Fall Colors Tour

The Landing 8255 N County Road CC, (715) 462-3626 www.thelanding-lco.com

LCO Boy’s & Girl’s Club (715) 634-4030

WOJB Radio Station (715) 634-2100

LCO Fish Hatchery (715) 945-3180

LCO Hydro Electric Dam (715) 266-2904

Grindstone Creek Casino (715) 634-2430

Fishing Mecca-Big LCO, Little LCO, Grindstone, Chippewa Flowage, Blueberry, Big Round Lake

LAC DU FLAMBEAU

BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA



HISTORY OF TRIBE

THIS AREA'S HABITATION began at least 9,000 years ago as Indian hunting parties followed the withdrawals of the Valdres glacier. Six major cultural changes followed before recorded contact by early explorers, fur-traders, and missionaries. Then occupied by the Dakota Indians, Lac du Flambeau was contested by the Dakota and the Chippewa who migrated westward for about 150 years because of its vital wild rice fields and its position at the crossroads of the Montreal River-Wisconsin River route and the Big Bear River-Flambeau River-Chippewa River route to the Mississippi.

Chief Keeshkemun (Sharpened Stone) moved his band here around 1745, and Lac du Flambeau has remained a permanent Chippewa settlement ever since. The North West Fur Trade Company established its headquarters post "for the waters of Wisconsin" on Flambeau Lake in 1792, followed shortly by a post of the XY Company. The companies merged in 1804. Following the war of 1812,

Astor's American Fur Company maintained the post until furs petered out of this region around 1835.

The Indians returned to their annual migration cycle from early spring sugar camps to planting grounds to hunting along the shores of Lake Superior to fishing areas often at Madeline Island. Early fall found them in the wild rice fields, then moving to harvest their plantations, gather nuts and berries, and as the leaves began to fall, canoeing down the rivers to hunt on the prairies, finally gathering together just before freeze-up for winter camp.

In 1885, when the government decided to log the reservation, which had been set apart in the Treaty of 1854, many bands returned to this area to receive their allotments of land and to work for the loggers.

Today, to the more than 3,000 Native Americans who call the reservation home, life is a balance between man and nature. Outdoor recreational opportunities, Native American heritage, and cultural experiences add a special flavor to the area businesses and attractions.

TRIBAL STATS

Reservation size:
more than 86,500 acres

Reservation population: 3,004

Tribal members: 3,401

Tribal members living on reservation: 2,056

TOURISM INFORMATION

Lac du Flambeau Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 456 / 602 Peace Pipe Road
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538
(715) 588-3346 or (877)N 588-3346
www.lacduflambeauchamber.com

LAKE OF THE TORCHES INDIAN BOWL

In the summers, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Ojibwe gathers to celebrate life, to dance and sing, to laugh and remember. The Indian Bowl has been featuring dancers, drummers, and singers from the Upper Great Lakes since 1950. Bring a seat cushion and insect repellent, but don't bring a watch, a business suit, a schedule or a rain cloud!

The Lake of the Torches Indian Bowl was built in 1951 in a natural half-amphitheater on the site of a former lumber mill on the banks of beautiful Long-Interlaken Lake on the famous Flambeau Chain of Lakes. Visitors will be provided an enriched cultural experience and a show they will never forget. Many guests return throughout the summer because of their childhood memories at the Indian Bowl. The events will start on the last Thursday of June with Pow-wows on Thursdays and other events on selected days. Guests will have the opportunity to interact, experience Native American culture, wigwams, view artifacts, purchase crafts, and have fun. If you come a little early, you can visit the George W. Brown Jr. Ojibwe Museum & Cultural Center right next door.

As part of the great history of the Indian Bowl in Lac du Flambeau, President Dwight Eisenhower visited and was honored as an adopted member of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.

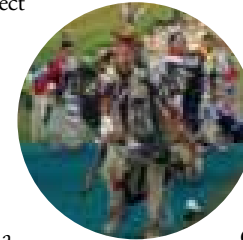
For updated information call the Lac du Flambeau Chamber of Commerce at (877) 588-3346 go to the website at www.lacduflambeauchamber.com

TRIBALLY OWNED BUSINESSES

George W. Brown Jr., Museum and Cultural Center / Powwow
(715) 588-3333
603 Peace Pipe Road, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

Golden Eagle Strawberry Farm
(715) 588-3303
State Road 70 West
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

Lac du Flambeau Ojibwe Mall Supermarket and Gas Station
(715) 588-3447
501 Old Abe Road, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538



Lac du Flambeau Smoke Shop
(715) 588-9510
597 Peace Pipe Road, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

Lac Du Flambeau Tribal Campground & Marina
(715) 588-4211

1101 Old Abe Rd., Hwy 47, P.O. Box 67, Lac Du Flambeau, WI 54538

Lake of the Torches Resort Casino
(800) 25-Torch
510 Old Abe Road, Lac Du Flambeau, WI 54538

Simpson Electric Company
(715) 588-3311
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

William J. Poupart Fish Hatchery & Trout Pond
(715) 588-3303
Hwy 47 North, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

DID YOU KNOW?

French fur traders called the area Lac du Flambeau, Lake of the Torch, when they saw the torches on the lakes as the Ojibwe speared fish at night.

The world's largest sturgeon to be speared was hauled in on the shores of Lac du Flambeau's Pokegama Lake. It measured 7 feet and 1 inch, weighed 195 pounds and 40 inches around. This world record fish is located in the local museum.

The Lac du Flambeau reservation has 260 lakes, 71 miles of streams, lakes, and rivers, and 28,000 acres of wetlands. The lakes and other waterways are regularly restocked by the **tribal fish hatchery** with over 200,000 fish per year. Over the last 30 years the tribal fish hatchery has restocked the lakes with well over 415 million walleye fry.

Lac du Flambeau is the location of **sacred Strawberry Island** "the place of the little people," a site recognized by the National Register of Historical Places. This island is the place where the last battle between the Sioux and the Ojibwe was fought in 1745. In 1966, the island was identified through an archeological survey as a place with artifacts and remains dating back to 200 B.C.



BIA GOVERNMENT BOARDING SCHOOL

The reservation boarding school in Lac du Flambeau opened on November 18, 1895. It ran as a boarding school until approximately 1932. The school consisted of a complex of about twenty-five school and farm related buildings as well as farm fields and pastures. Out of the original twenty-five buildings, only portions of twelve remain, and only two, the Boy's Dormitory and the Warehouse, retain the appearance and integrity associated with their original use. The most predominant remaining structure is the Boy's Dormitory, which originally housed 100 students, a matron, and at times, classrooms.

In 2005, the complex was listed on the National Register of Historic Places for national significance. To our tribal people, this listing represents more than a historic property designation. It is the recognition and honor for those native children who made countless sacrifices to ensure the preservation of our culture and language. The complex represents a silent battle between Midwestern tribes and the government's education policy. It was a policy that by design was created to eradicate a native way of life through our most vulnerable resource, our children. This complex is the only boarding school facility located on tribal soil that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places in Wisconsin. It has recently been remodeled as a 1906 structure.



ATTRACTIONS :

Adaawe Place

"Adaawe" means a place to shop, trade, or sell. Adaawe Place offers a variety of retail shops and services in downtown Lac du Flambeau.

George W. Brown Jr., Museum and Cultural Center

(715) 588-3333
 Downtown Lac du Flambeau
 March through May, Monday through Friday, 10 AM to 4 PM
 June through September, Monday through Friday, 10 AM to 4 PM, and some Saturdays
 October through November, Monday through Friday, 10 AM to 2 PM
 December through February, Tuesday through Thursday, 10 AM to 4 PM

Golden Eagle Strawberry Farm

715-588-3303
 State Road 70 West
 Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

Lac du Flambeau Bike Trails

More than 17 miles of area trails connecting with neighboring communities. See the amazing beauty of the county by bike!

Powell Marsh Wildlife Area

Located on Highway 47 and Powell Marsh Road. 12,300 acres of wildlife refuge to hike, ski, snowshoe, and enjoy nature.

Strawberry Island

Located in Flambeau Lake, Strawberry Island is "the place of the little people." Recognized by the National Register of Historical Places, Strawberry Island is the location of the last battle between the Sioux and Ojibwe in 1745. The island is private property. Please no trespassing, but photographs are welcome.

Wa-Swa-Goning Ojibwe Indian Village

715-588-2615 or 715-588-3560
 North on County Highway H, 1/3 mile from Highway 47, Lac du Flambeau
 www.waswagoning.org
 Twenty acres of recreated Ojibwe Indian village. Open to the public for guided tours. Memorial Day through Labor Day.

William J. Poupert Fish Hatchery & Trout Pond

715-588-3303
 Hwy 47 North, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538
 Open Memorial Day through Labor Day. Trout fishing daily, fish bagged while you wait! No license or fishing pole needed.

Woodland Indian Arts Center

715-588-3700
 Adaawe Place #5, downtown Lac du Flambeau
 niijii.org
 The Woodland Indian Art Center offers opportunities for artists, students, and the public at large to participate in programs, classes, and Native art-related events. Most of the programs are free. The Native Art Gallery offers high quality Native arts and crafts to purchase.

TIPS FOR VISITING INDIAN COUNTRY

Welcome to Indian Country! On your journey, we ask you to think of Wisconsin as a diverse quilt of communities that include eleven Native American tribes. The culture and heritage of these tribal communities have distinctly shaped the history of our great state.

The Native American Tribes of Wisconsin are happy to have you as a guest and invite you to visit their communities. In fact, the indigenous people of the western hemisphere have an ancient tradition of hospitality. But we ask you to keep in mind that each reservation, tribe, band, or sovereign nation is unique, with its own government, laws and protocols.

Visitors are welcome, but before your visit we recommend a visit to the tribal website (see www.natow.org for links to all Wisconsin tribes) or to call ahead with any questions. In order to make your visit as enjoyable and respectful as possible, the NATOW Advisory Committee suggests you follow these guidelines for you travels:

- Respect private property. Stay on public roads, trails and waterways...ask at the Tribal Office if you are not sure.
- Don't harvest any wild plants or flowers without permission from the tribe.
- As you would on any state property, obey all laws, including hunting and fishing regulations.
- Ask you hosts about local rules and guidelines before taking photos at tribal ceremonies.
- Do not disturb sites that contain devotions or offerings. These may include pipes, tobacco, bundles, ties, flags of colored material, food offerings as well as other items. These sites are considered sacred and desecration will be taken very seriously.
- Don't litter.

Nick Hockings of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa Indians once heard a gentleman in a teaching lodge say: "When you don't know something, you have a tendency to fear it. And if you fear it long enough, you want to destroy it". It is our hope that the pages of this magazine help you to know Wisconsin's Indian Country, and have a better understanding for the eleven tribes that live here. A Wisconsin tribal chairman greeted visitors this way: "You are only a stranger here once. Next time you come as a friend."

ANNUAL EVENTS

JANUARY

- Inter-Tribal/Milwaukee**
Church of the Great Spirit Pow-wow – Mid January
- Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa**
Famous Winter Air Show
- Oneida Nation**
Honor the Youth Pow-wow – January-February

FEBRUARY

- Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa**
Winterfest
- Northwoods Humane Society
"Paws of Appreciation"
- LCO Sno-Cross Regional
American Birkebeiner

- Sokaogon (Mole Lake) Chippewa**
Annual Mole Lake Pro-Vintage Snowmobile Races
- Annual Mole Lake Jr.'s Ice Fish-A-Ree

MARCH

- Forest County Potawatomi**
Winter's End Pow-wow – Mid March
- Inter-Tribal/Milwaukee**
Indian Summer Festival Winter Pow-wow – Early March



ANNUAL EVENTS (continued)

Sokaogon (Mole Lake) Chippewa
Annual Mole Lake T.R.A.I.L.S. Pow-wow

APRIL

Inter-Tribal/Milwaukee
Indian Awareness Week
-Milwaukee Area Technical College
-University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee – Mid April

Great Lakes Native American Pow-wow – Late April

Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa
Ziiqwon Run Series – Starts in April

Sokaogon (Mole Lake) Chippewa
Pancakes & Fresh Maple Syrup

MAY

Forest County Potawatomi
Career Fair

Ho-Chunk Nation
Memorial Day Pow-wow
Black River Falls, WI
Memorial Day Weekend, Saturday – Monday

Inter-Tribal/Milwaukee
United Indians Pow-wow – Early May

Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa
Fishing Has No Boundaries Event

Menominee Nation
Veterans Pow-wow – Mid May

Sokaogon (Mole Lake) Chippewa
Opening fishing season

JUNE

Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa
LCO Schools Contest Pow-wow

Anishinabe Way Conference

Ziiqwon Run Series

Musky Festival

Lac Du Flambeau Chippewa
Lakesfest – Third Saturday in June

Indian Bowl Pow-wow (downtown Lac du Flambeau)

Oneida Nation
Family Carnival – First full weekend in June

Miss Oneida Pageant
Third week in June

Sokaogon (Mole Lake) Chippewa
Annual Great Northern Bike Rally & Treasure Hunt

Strawberry Moon Pow-wow
Father's Day weekend

St. Croix Chippewa
Casino Anniversary Competition Pow-wow – Last week in June

JULY

Ho-Chunk Nation
Neeshla Pow-wow
Wisconsin Dells, WI

Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa
Fourth of July Fireworks

Fishing Has No Boundaries
Rubber Duck Race

Lumberjack World
Championships

Honor the Earth Pow-wow – Third weekend in July

Lac Du Flambeau Chippewa
Parade & Pow-wow – July 4th weekend

Bear River Pow-wow – Second weekend in July

Oneida Nation
Annual Pow-wow – July 4th weekend

Forest County Potawatomi
North American Indigenous Games

Red Cliff Chippewa
Traditional Pow-wow – July 4th weekend

Sokaogon (Mole Lake) Chippewa
Annual Mole Lake Spectacular Fireworks

Stockbridge/Munsee
Fourth of July Fireworks

AUGUST

Bad River Chippewa
Manomin Pow-wow

Forest County Potawatomi
Mno keno ma ge wen Pow-wow
Carter Pow Wow Grounds, – Mid August

Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa
Annual Musky Shoot Out – Last weekend in August

Lac Du Flambeau Chippewa
Traditional Native Art Making

Woodland Indian Arts & the Environment

Menominee Nation
Annual Menominee Nation Contest Pow-wow – First weekend in August

Menominee Country Music Fest – Last weekend in August

Sokaogon (Mole Lake) Chippewa
Great Northern Jeep Trail Ride

Annual Mole Lake Heritage Days

St. Croix Chippewa
St. Croix Chippewa Wild Rice Pow-wow – Last weekend in August

Stockbridge/Munsee
Mohican Nation Honoring All Veterans Pow-wow – Second weekend in August

SEPTEMBER

Ho-Chunk Nation
Labor Day Pow-wow
Black River Falls, WI – Labor Day Weekend, Saturday – Monday

Inter-Tribal/Milwaukee
Indian Summer Festival
Summerfest Grounds – Early September

Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa
Chippewa Flowage Musky Hunt Fall Festival

Chequamegon Fat Tire Festival

Lac Du Flambeau Chippewa
Wild Rice Festival – Last Saturday of September

OCTOBER

Inter-Tribal/Milwaukee
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Pow-wow – Late October

Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa
Cranberry Festival

Musky Tournament

Annual Crappie Quest

LCO Spook-O-Rama

Oneida Nation
Three Sisters Pow-wow

Red Cliff Chippewa
Apple Festival (Bayfield) – First full weekend in October

NOVEMBER

Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa
Veterans Day Pow-wow

Oneida Nation
Veterans Day Pow-wow

Forest County Potawatomi
Hunting Moon Pow-wow

DECEMBER

Ho-Chunk Nation
Red Arrow Veteran's Pow-wow

Ho-Chunk Day – Day after Thanksgiving

Ho-Chunk New Year's Eve Sobriety Pow-wow
Tomah, WI – December 31

Inter-Tribal/Milwaukee
Church of the Great Spirit
Winter Solstice – Mid December

Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa
New Year's Sobriety Eve Pow-wow –December 31

Menominee Nation
New Year's Eve Sobriety Pow-wow –December 31

Oneida Nation
New Year's Eve Sobriety Pow-wow –December 31

St. Croix Chippewa
T.R.A.I.L.S Pow-wow/
Conference – Second weekend in December

CASINO & ACCOMMODATIONS

GUIDEBOOK



HOTELS, MOTELS & LODGES

	NUMBER OF ROOMS	POOL	CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST	RESTAURANTS	BAR/LOUNGE	ENTERTAINMENT	BANQUET FACILITIES	ATTACHED CASINO	GAME ROOM	BOAT LAUNCH
BAD RIVER Bad River Lodge & Casino Odanah, WI 715-682-6102 • 800-795-7121	50	•		•	•		UP TO 600	YES	•	
FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI Indian Springs Lodge & Conference Center Wabeno, WI 715-473-6300 • 800-777-1640	99	•		•	•		UP TO 400	YES		
LAC COURTE OREILLES La Courte Oreilles Casino, Bingo Lodge & Convention Center Hayward, WI 715-634-5643 • 800-526-2274	74	•	•	•	•		UP TO 900	YES	•	•
HO-CHUNK Ho-Chunk Hotel & Convention Center Baraboo, WI 608-355-1500 • 800-446-5550	315	•		•	•		UP TO 1300	YES	KIDS QUEST	
HO-CHUNK Majestic Pines Hotel Black River Falls, WI 715-284-8056 • 888-625-8668	60	•	•	•	•		UP TO 75	YES	•	
LAC DU FLAMBEAU Lake of the Torches Resort/Casino Lac du Flambeau, WI 715-588-9200 • 888-599-9200	101	•		•	•		UP TO 850	YES	•	
MENOMINEE Menominee Casino-Bingo Hotel Keshena, WI 715-799-3600 • 800-343-7778	100	•	•	•	•		UP TO 250	YES		
ONEIDA Radisson Hotel & Convention Center Green Bay, WI 920-494-7300	409	•		•	•		UP TO 3000	YES	•	
ONEIDA Wingate by Wyndham Green Bay 2065 Airport Drive Green Bay, WI 54313 920-617-2000	84		•							
SOKAOGON MOLE LAKE Mole Lake Motel Crandon, WI 715-478-5770 • 800-457-4312	25		•					3 BLKS AWAY		
ST. CROIX Hole-In-The-Wall Hotel Danbury, WI 715-656-4333 • 877-656-4333	45		•					ACROSS THE STREET	•	
ST. CROIX St. Croix Casino & Hotel Turtle Lake, WI 715-986-4000 • 800-STAY-W-US	158	•		•	•		UP TO 350 AT CASINO	YES	•	
STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE Konkapot Lodge Bowler, WI 715-787-4747	28		•					1 MILE AWAY		
STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE North Star Mohican Casino Resort W12180 County Road A 715-787-3110 • 800-775-CASH	97			•	•		UP TO 50	YES		

CAMPGROUNDS, RV PARKS & RESORTS

	NUMBER OF SITES	WATER/ELECTRIC HOOKUPS	CABINS	LAKE	POOL	RESTROOMS/SHOWERS	PLAYGROUNDS	BOAT RAMP	RESTAURANT	STORE
LAC COURTE OREILLES The Landing Resort 8225 N. Cty. Road CC, Hayward, WI 715-462-3626 • www.thelanding-lco.com			2 & 3 BEDRMS. UP TO 12 PPL.	•				•	BOAT & MOTOR RENTALS BAIT SHOP	•
HO-CHUNK Crockett's Resort, Camping & RV Park N2884 28 th Ave • Lyndon Station, WI 608-666-2040 • 888-621-4711 www.crockettsrv.com	40 RV SITES 32 TENT SITES	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
LAC DU FLAMBEAU Lac du Flambeau Tribal Campground Located on Hwy. 47 N. across from Fish Hatchery 715-588-9611	72	•		•		•		•		•
MENOMINEE RV Park • Next to casino Keshena, WI 800-343-7778	60	27 ELEC. SITES								
RUSTIC CAMPING Hwy. 55 & Cty. M, 10 mi. north of Keshena • 715-799-4410	20					•				
MOHICAN RV PARK Located behind North Star Casino 715-787-3110 • 800-952-0195	57	•		•					•	•
RED CLIFF CHIPPEWA Buffalo Bay Campground & Marina Hwy. 13 along the Lake Superior Shoreline Red Cliff, WI 715-799-3743	45	•		LAKE SUPERIOR		•		•		



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Across from Austin Strubel Airport
Oneida@OneidaCasino.com
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54313
920.494.4300 • 1.800.238.4263



**BAD RIVER
LODGE & CASINO**
U.S. Highway 2
Odanah, WI 54861
715-682-7121
www.badriver.com



**POTAWATOMI
CARTER CASINO**
Hwy 32 - P.O. Box 430
Wabeno, WI 54566
800-487-9522 • 715-473-2021
www.cartercasino.com



**POTAWATOMI
BINGO CASINO**
1721 West Canal Street
Milwaukee, WI 53233
800-PAYS-BIG • 414-645-6888
www.paysbig.com



**HO-CHUNK GAMING
- MADISON**
Ho-Chunk Nation - 4002 Evan
Acres Road - Madison, WI 53718
888-248-1777 • 608-223-9876
www.ho-chunkgaming.com



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- WITTENBERG**
N7214 US Hwy 45
Wittenberg, WI 54499
715-253-4400
www.ho-chunkgaming.com

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MENOMINEE NATION

1 2,000 YEARS AGO, Wisconsin's landscape was little more than rough rock moraines and newly formed kettles left by the retreating glaciers. But even then, Menominee people called this land home. We are Wisconsin's oldest continuing residents.

No longer barren and rocky, our reservation today features mostly thick lush forestlands. The tribe's world famous sustained yield forest management practices maintain what have become the finest old stands of hardwood, pine, and hemlock located in the Great Lakes Region.

The Menominee Logging Camp Museum is a fascinating exhibit of Menominee logging history. Visitors will find 20,000 artifacts housed in seven log buildings constructed like the logging camps of the late 1800's and early 1900's.

Also set among the pines is our

beautiful "Woodland Bowl," a natural amphitheater where contest pow-wows are held several times a year. Dancers, singers, and drummers from across the country and Canada gather to compete and enjoy camaraderie among friends, relatives and fellow dancers – all who value our Native American heritage.

You will also find the miles of the wild, white capped water of the Wolf River winding throughout the reservation. This federally designated wild river is one of the last pristine rivers in the state. Whitewater rafting enthusiasts often challenge the Wolf River Dells and the "Rooster Tail" at Smokey Falls.

For more information, visit the website for the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin:

www.menominee-nsn.gov



TRIBAL STATS

Reservation size: 234,000 acres

Reservation population: 4,857

Tribal members: 8,769

Native Americans living on reservation: 3,693

DID YOU KNOW?

An Algonquin speaking tribe, whose name, Menominee or "O-MAEQ-NO-MIN-NI-WUK" means **people of the Wild Rice**.

The tribe's aboriginal lands include more than **nine and one half million acres of land** which is now central and mid-eastern Wisconsin and part of the upper Peninsula of Michigan.

All forty-six of Wisconsin's timber varieties grow and are harvested on the reservation by **Menominee Tribal Enterprise, Inc.**

The legend of "**Spirit Rock**" states that when said rock, located on Hwy 55, finally crumbles away, the race will be extinct.

MENOMINEE NATION TRIBAL GOVERNMENT



Chief Oshkosh, 1827-1850

In the past, the Menominee tribe was led by a chief, or okemaw, who was the hereditary head of one of the tribal clans. Today the Menominee okemaw can be of either gender and is popularly elected, just as mayors and governors are.

Today the Menominee Nation is governed by a Tribal Legislature made up of nine members including a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Secretary. It meets twice a month.

The General Tribal Council, made up of all enrolled tribal members makes recommendations to the legislature as well as responding to policies and goals set forth by the Legislature. The General Tribal Council meets at least once annually and as necessary throughout the year.

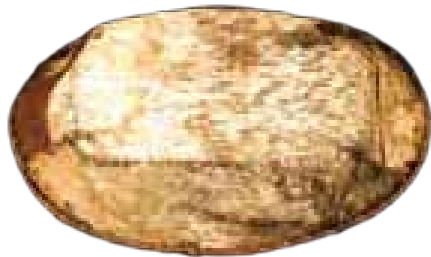
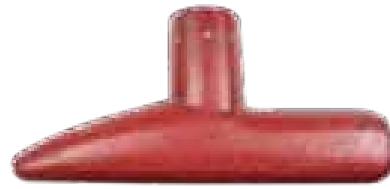


Seated Left to Right:

Randal Chevalier, Vice Chairman, Laurie A. Boivin, Chairwoman, Lynette Miller Secretary

Standing Left To Right:

Rebecca D. Alegria, Bruce Pecore, David "Jonesy" Miller, Myrna Warrington, Lisa Waukau, Kenneth Fish



MENOMINEE CLANS

Menominee creation stories tell us that we had our beginning at the mouth of the Menominee River where our original five clans were created. This clan structure was how our people organized their community. Each phratry (group or clan) was responsible for one aspect of Menominee society and its members were recognized as experts in that given area. For each clan, an animal was chosen to symbolize the group.



BEAR

Owas'sse we'dishi'anun – Bear phratry speakers and keepers of the law.



EAGLE

Ina'maqki'u wi'dishi'anun – Big Thunder phratry – freedom and justice.



WOLF

Moqwai'o wi'dishi'anun - Wolf phratry – hunting and gathering.



CRANE

Ota'tshia wi'dishi'anun - Crane phratry – architecture, construction and art.



MOOSE

Mo's wi'dishi'anun – Moose phratry – community or individual security.

Although the structure of Menominee society has changed through the years, tribal members still proudly distinguish themselves as members of the clan of their ancestors.

THE MENOMINEE NATION FOREST

Menominee forest management dates back almost 150 years, when the tribe started a sustainable yield forestry management program. The concept of sustained forestry evolved out of a strong spiritual obligation, relating to tribal origins, to preserve the forests of Mother Earth. By so doing, the Earth will, in return, provide for them and for future generations.

Sustained yield forestry management incorporates the practice of selective harvesting. Together with the strict policies for extraction set forth by Menominee leaders, the Menominee Nation Forest stands as an island of managed natural resources acclaimed for its value and volume, as well as its environmental and aesthetic quality. It's interesting that after the extraction of more than two billion board feet of saw timber through the years, the Menominee forest has largely retained its original volume, all-aged structure, and mixed composition, and landscape appeal. Most of its flora and fauna are intact and balanced, the soils are healthy, timber quality has improved, and weather or pest related problems, with the exception of two exotic diseases, have been minor. This forest has not only significantly contributed to the economic self-sufficiency of the tribe, but has had a profound effect on its culture and spiritual identity, by emphasizing community ownership, a land ethic, and intergenerational responsibility.

Even more interesting is that the Menominee Forest, which has the same boundaries as Menominee County, is the only county that can be distinctly seen from space. In fact, the experts from NASA use the forest as a visual point of reference for taking satellite photographs.

"HOW THE PORCUPINE GOT HIS QUILLS"

Long ago when the first porcupine was placed on the earth by the Great Spirit he had no quills. Porcupine was a gift to the Menominee Tribe and he was given a beautiful coat of fur.

Porcupine's beauty made the other animals jealous. Every day the animals would come to Porcupine and tell him how much they wished their fur looked like his.

Now Porcupine knew he was beautiful, but he didn't pay any attention to the other animals. As time went by, every day he heard how wonderful he looked and decided to see for himself.

While Porcupine was taking his morning walk he stopped by the stream to admire his fur.

Now the Great Spirit noticed Porcupine gazing at himself in the stream. The Great Spirit watched Porcupine for ten moons as he sat by the clear water admiring his own beauty.

The Great Spirit had a system of rewards and punishments for every creature. The Great Spirit knew now was the time to punish Porcupine. The Great Spirit decided to take away Porcupine's beautiful fur and cover his body with ugly sharp quills.

Porcupine wears his coat of quills yet today. This is why he hides during the day and will only come out at night.

ATTRACTIONS:

Menominee Logging Camp Museum

1.25 mile North of Keshena, Hwy 47 & Cty VV.
May 1 – Oct. 15 Tues. – Sat. 9:00am – 4:00pm
(715) 799-3757

Big Smokey Falls Rafting

10 miles North of Keshena on Hwy 55.
Seasonal. Reservations appreciated.
(715)799-3359 or (715)799-4945

Menominee Heritage Tours

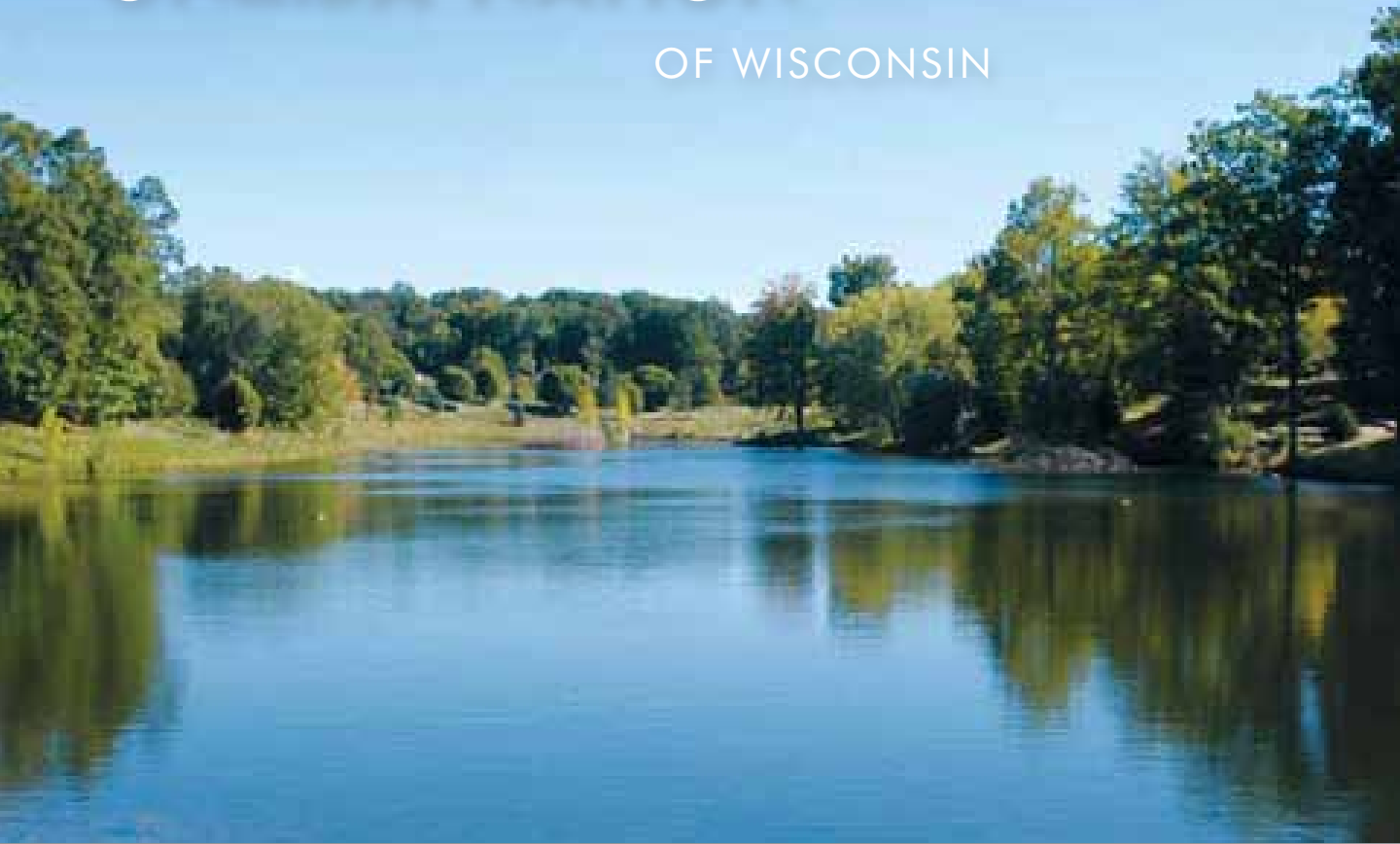
46 miles (2 hours) auto tour through the heart of the Menominee Reservation.

Points of interest:

- Veterans Park and War Memorial
 - Wolf River Falls
 - Spirit Rock
 - Menominee Tribal Enterprises and the Menominee Logging Museum.
- For a free map, call (715)799-5217.

ONEIDA NATION

OF WISCONSIN



THE WAMPUM BELT

The Oneida Nation is one of the six nations in the Iroquois Confederacy. For many Iroquois Nations, the Wampum belts hold historical significance. The Wampum was joined together as strings and belts to record information of great importance to these sovereign nations. Some belts were created to provide a record of governmental agreements, while others represented a message to be carried from one community to another.

The Oneida tribal belt reflects six squares and six diamonds. The six squares represent the territories of the Six Iroquois Nation: the Mohawks, Oneida, Onondagas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and Senecas. The diamonds represent the council fires of each nation.

Traditionally, there was a sense of etiquette that was conveyed through the use of Wampum between the nations. Europeans learned the value of Wampum, but never quite accepted the spiritual resonance associated with it.

DESTINATION ONEIDA

Experience the proud heritage of the Oneida people during a visit to the Oneida Nation Museum. The museum's collection of exhibits traces the history of the tribe and gives visitors the opportunity to explore the fine tribal craftsmanship along with an authentic reconstructed Oneida longhouse. The Oneida Nation Tsyunhehkwa Agriculture, Cannery and Retail, organic farm and apple orchard allows visitors to take pleasure in the gifts of the land.

Full of grandeur, years of tradition, and amazing food choices, the annual Pow-wow held over the Fourth of July weekend, greets participants with a flourish of color and powerful tribal music. Hosting traditional and social dances, the Oneida encourage all guests to experience the affluent Oneida culture and heritage.

No visit to the Oneida Nation is complete without a stop at the lavish Oneida Casino. Whether looking to test your luck in the 850-seat high stakes bingo parlor, take a spin on the slot machines, explore the poker room or hit the Vegas-style table games, guests are sure to enjoy the sights and sounds of one of Wisconsin's most popular casinos.

The Radisson Hotel & Conference Center Green Bay is Oneida's first-class, full-service hotel attached to the Oneida Casino and located across from Austin Straubel International Airport. With 409 sleeping rooms, conference and banquet rooms, on-site dining and easy access to local attractions, the Radisson is sure to meet the needs of all.

When it's time to take a break from the action, visitors can enjoy Oneida's award winning championship golf course. Thornberry Creek at Oneida has 27 majestic holes of championship golf, an original 9 hole course, a newer 18 hole course, pro shop, sports pub & grill, and banquet facilities.



TRIBAL STATS

- Reservation size: 65,280 acres
- Tribal members: 16,500
- Tribal members living on reservation boundaries: 4,200

THROUGHOUT WESTERN CIVILIZATION, CULTURES HAVE BEEN DEFINED by the customs, political and social activities of individuals living in the same time and place. But for the people of the Oneida Nation, now 16,000 members strong, our culture and language are seen as continuous threads weaving through time. One of the six nations that make up the Iroquois Confederacy, Oneida people approach the present with a sense of reverence for the past and responsibility to the future.

You can learn the rich Oneida heritage and colorful history by visiting the Oneida Nation Museum. The story of the Oneida (People of the Standing Stone) unfolds in a series of unique exhibits which explain the history of the Iroquois Confederacy. Nestled within the trees of the Oneida Reservation, the Oneida Nation Museum provides a

hands-on exhibit where you can feel the weight of the pestle used to grind corn and the texture of the unique traditional raised Oneida beadwork. Step into the past by walking through the recreated Oneida Longhouse located on the museum grounds.

The Oneida Nation provides tours for visitors. Discover our past, present and envision our future as you take a guided tour. Experience planting and harvesting at the Oneida Nation farms the way the Oneida ancestors did. Purchase traditional foods and herbs at Tsyunhehkwa, and visit the Oneida Nation Buffalo Farm. Stop in and experience the fun and excitement at Oneida Casino.

For more information regarding the Oneida Nation, visit

www.oneidation.org

DID YOU KNOW?

The Oneida are one of six tribes joined in an alliance known as the **Iroquois Confederacy**. It was the first democratic system in the country. The Confederacy was formed by the Oneida, Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga, and the Seneca tribes, with the Tuscarora tribe joining later in the 1970's, to bring the nations total to six.

Respected for their wisdom, **elder Iroquois women** were active participants in the Grand Council of the Confederacy.

The Oneida tribe had seven commissioned officers in the **Revolutionary War**.

The Oneida were forced from their homelands in New York after the Revolutionary War. Their villages were destroyed and crops burned. They sought newer and **more fertile lands** and in 1822 settled in Wisconsin on land acquired through treaty negotiations with the Menominee and Winnebago tribes.

EXPERIENCE THE ONEIDA NATION

ONEIDA NATION TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

The Oneida Nation is a sovereign nation with a long and proud history of self-government. The Oneida Constitution, originated in 1936, established an elected democratic government. Under the provision of this government, all enrolled tribal members age 21 and over belong to the General Tribal Council which is required by the constitution to meet twice a year to review and discuss tribal business.



Purcell Powless

The Oneida Business Committee is authorized by the General Tribal Council to oversee tribal operations. The Business Committee consists of nine members includes a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson,

Secretary, Treasurer and five other Committee Members. They are elected every three years. The elections are open to all enrolled tribal citizens who are 21 and older. All committee members must be enrolled Oneida Nation of Wisconsin members.



ATTRACTIONS :

Oneida Nation Museum:

W892 County EE, DePere, WI 54115* (920)869-2768
 Located 7 miles west of Green Bay city limits at County Roads E and EE in DePere. We recommend visitors call for directions

Thornberry Creek at Oneida

27 Majestic Holes of Championship Golf, Original 9 Hole Course with 2 Greens, Newer 18 Hole Course with 4 Sets of Tees, Pro Shop, Sports Pub & Grill, and Banquet Facilities.
 4470 N Pine Tree Road
 Oneida, WI 54155
 (920) 434-7501 www.golfthornberry.com

Oneida Nation Tours:

Tailored group tours serving to inform visitors about the heritage, culture and economic growth of the Oneida Tribe. Points of interest include the tribal government building, the uniquely designed "Turtle School," the Oneida gaming complex and the Oneida Nation Museum. Call (920) 496-5020

Tsyunhehkwa (pronounced joon-hey-qwa)

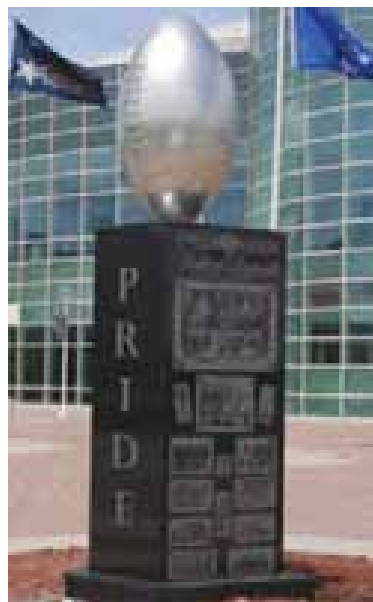
Translates to "it provides for us."

- Agricultural: certified organic farm produces heirloom white corn and other healthy produce, grass fed beef and free range chickens. (920) 869-2718
- Cannery: traditional food preservation, community canning workshops, signature products. (920) 869-4379
- Retail: natural health and wellness product lines, bulk herbs, tea blends, organic coffee, essential oils (920) 497-5821

The Walk of Legends

24 granite monuments located one mile east of Lambeau Field, which celebrate the legends and history of Green Bay Football and the Oneida Nation.

Native American gift shops (various locations).



RED CLIFF

BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA

IMAGINE WAKING TO THE CALMING SOUNDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR WAVES as they reach for the sun-drenched shores along the Red Cliff Reservation. Red Cliff residents cherish this experience. The lake is part of their being – it's what draws them back home. Enjoy the area in full bloom in spring, the cool lake breezes in the summer, the rich golden hues of fall; nature's artistic ice sculptures each winter.

The Red Cliff Reservation is located on Highway 13 at the northernmost tip of the State of Wisconsin. It's nestled along the pristine north shore of the Bayfield Peninsula and the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The twenty-two Apostle Islands and City of Bayfield, a popular tourist community, offer an abundance of year-round activities, as does the Red Cliff Community itself. Attractions include the Isle Vista Casino, lounge, bingo hall and bar and grill. Isle Vista Casino has added more slot machines and table games – there's always something fun happening at Isle Vista Casino.

www.redcliff.org
www.redcliffcasino.com

Red Cliff proudly offers the Buffalo Bay Campground & Marina and Point Detour "Wilderness" Campground; the Ojibway Trading Post and Native Spirits Gifts and Gallery gift shops, and the Red Cliff Traditional Pow-wow Arena to name a few. Activities including biking, hiking, snowshoeing, recreational fishing, ice fishing, sailing, canoeing, kayaking, swimming, snorkeling and scuba diving; RV, tent and wilderness camping; bird watching, arts and crafts, and nightlife. Ferry lines, cruise and charter services, golf courses, lodging accommodations and shops are available within a few miles.

The rich culture and traditional values are enhanced by the un-matched beauty of the pristine environment in which this community thrives. Imagine stretching out on a lounge chair on a quiet evening and watching the stars as the moonlight dances across our Lake Superior harbor and over the Apostle Islands.



TRIBAL STATS

Reservation size: 14,451 acres

Reservation population: 1,200

Tribal members: 5,414

Members eligible for on-reservation services within all of Bayfield County: 2,504

EXPERIENCE REDCLIFF

DID YOU KNOW?

Indians of the Great Lakes area made some of the **first metal tools** ever produced.

They played end **flutes**, particularly for love songs.

Picture writing was highly developed by the Chippewa. Pictures were drawn to preserve ceremonial details or to record a dream.

Shells were useful and decorative and were a major item in the inter-tribal trade. **Fishing lures** made of shells have been found in this area.

In the Great Lakes area, Chippewa made **coil baskets** with sweet grass – a ceremonial grass grown locally.

Lake Superior has the largest surface area of any freshwater lake in the world. It is also the coldest and deepest (1,332 feet) of the Great Lakes.

The lake measures 350 miles from west to east, and 160 miles north to south, and its stunning shoreline is nearly 2,800 miles long, with vast stretches of quiet beaches, red rocky cliffs, and thick lush forests.

WENABOZHO AND THE BULRUSHES

Many years ago, Wenabozho walked over all of North America. One evening just before dark, he saw a group of Indians dancing near the shore of a beautiful lake, so he walked over to them. It was dark by the time he arrived, so he could not see very clearly. He asked them where they were from and what their names were. But they wouldn't answer him. So Wenabozho started dancing among them. He danced and danced. "You think you are a good dancer," he said. "I'm Wenabozho and I am the best dancer anywhere." But they still said nothing. So Wenabozho said, "Let's have a contest to see who's really the best." He started dancing hard, and danced and danced. But the

others could bend farther and dance harder, bending and moving in ways Wenabozho could not. Wenabozho danced and danced, but couldn't keep up with them. He finally fell over and went to sleep. He just couldn't figure out why he couldn't dance faster and longer than the others. When he woke up it was daylight, he looked around and saw that he had been dancing with bulrushes. Those tall, slender plants that grow along the lake and the wind that blew them, were the dancers who out-danced him. Wenabozho learned something from this. He found out he bragged too much about himself. Sometimes we think we're so great, we brag so much that we look very foolish.



RED CLIFF TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

The Red Cliff Reservation is governed by an elected nine member Council. The role and responsibilities of the Tribal Council have expanded considerably since the passing of the Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975. The tribe administers a variety of programs, grants and contracts, and it is the largest employer in Bayfield County.

Elections for the Tribal Council take place yearly in July. The elections are staggered. In odd years, the election for Chairman, Secretary and three Council Members is held. In even years, the election for Vice Chairman, Treasurer and two Council Members is held.

Red Cliff is a vibrant and active tribal community. Tribal members are proud to represent their community on a local, state, regional and national level.

Our mission is, "To promote, plan and provide for the health, welfare, education, environmental protection, cultural preservation and economic well being of Tribal Members and to protect Treaty Rights now and in the future."



ATTRACTIONS :

Isle Vista Casino

The only Casino with a view of the Apostle Islands! Offer over 200 slot machines, Blackjack and Poker Tables, Bingo, Pull Tabs, Bar & Grill, and live entertainment. The excitement is worth coming in and our customer service will have you coming back! There's always changes and always something new, and with a view like ours how can you lose? Visit us online at www.redcliffcasino.com or call (800) 226-8478

Buffalo Bay Campgrounds & Marina

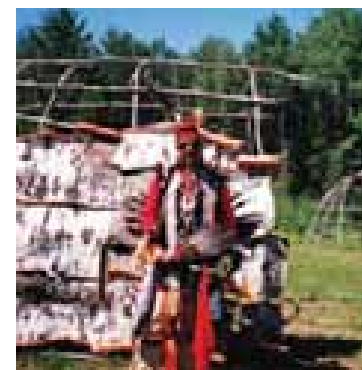
Forty-eight lakeshore tent and RV sites with a breathtaking view of Lake Superior and the Apostle Islands. Possible to see Minnesota and Canada on a clear day! Call our park office at (715) 779-3743 for additional information. Rustic wilderness campground with 24 sites at Point Detour, just nine miles north on Highway 13.

Red Cliff Pow-wow

Held on a weekend around the 4th of July, Red Cliff hosts an annual pow-wow on their beautiful grounds, overlooking our majestic bay on Lake Superior. For information, call (715) 779-3700.

Native Spirit Gifts and Gallery

Inside their beautiful log building you'll find traditional Ojibwa Art from the Great Lakes Region: beadwork, locally-made birch bark baskets, full-size hand-crafted canoes, dream catchers, quill boxes, books, music by well know Native American artists, etc. Wild rice is harvested and processed locally. Historic artifacts. Native owned and operated. (715) 779-9550



DID YOU KNOW?

What is the difference between 'Chippewa,' 'Ojibway,' 'Ojibwe,' and 'Ojibwa'?

There is no difference. All these different spellings refer to the same people. In the United States more people use 'Chippewa,' and in Canada more use 'Ojibway.' The names come from an Algonquian word meaning 'puckered,' most likely from their puckered moccasin style. The Ojibway people call themselves 'Anishinabe' in their own language, which means 'original people or person.'

Originally, the Native people did not refer to themselves as "tribes," but were **identified by clans**. The clans were large kinship groups that provided social organization in Native societies. A clan was formed of related families with a common ancestor.

In the Ojibwe culture, it has always been essential to make **everyday objects** as attractive and appealing as possible. Adding an element of beauty to a basket or a clay pot is considered as act of respect; it honors the Great Spirit to incorporate a thoughtful and pleasing design into objects of service or utility. In Ojibwe culture, the people would also use materials from their natural surroundings to construct their tools and other useful items. Birch bark was and is a natural textile commonly used in creating baskets. The Ojibwe are also widely known for their handsome floral designs, which were oftentimes added to functional objects to make them more attractive.



SOKAOGON (Mole Lake)

BAND OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA



TRIBAL STATS

Reservation size: 1700 acres plus additional connected lands owned

Enrolled members: 1270 450 live on the reservation

MORE THAN 1,000 YEARS AGO, SOKAOGON OJIBWE CLANS MIGRATED TO THE GREAT LAKES REGION settling amidst fertile wild rice beds. In 1806, the Sokaogon Ojibwe clashed with the Sioux over control of a local wild rice-producing lake. It's recorded that some 500 Indian warriors died during this conflict, called the Battle of Mole Lake. Even after two centuries, much of the Mole Lake area's natural beauty and wild landscape remains. The Sokaogon Chippewa have a 1,700-acre reservation at this site in Northeastern Wisconsin.

Chippewa culture teaches to value the environment, a gift of our Creator. For three decades, the Sokaogon tribe stood opposed to potential metallic-sulfide mining which would have produced 44 million tons of toxic waste at the headwaters of Wisconsin's pristine Wolf River, near Mole Lake. In 2005, the environmental battle ended with the Sokaogon Chippewa and the Forest County Potawatomi tribes

jointly purchasing the 5,700-acre mining site (formerly owned by Exxon). Visitors can be assured that the experience of a clean and safe environment will continue here. Year-round vacation and tourism activities include: fishing, boating, camping, hiking, biking, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling.

The tribe is proud of its 1870's log cabin, known as the Dinesen-Motzfelt cabin, located on Hwy 55, and now listed on the National Register of Historic Properties. It served as a layover for postal carriers and then as a trading post run by a Danish man. When totally rehabilitated, it will be a focal point for the tribe's historic preservation and cultural visitors' center. The tribe has also built a beautiful new hotel-lodge-conference center adjacent to its casino. Come and visit us!

www.sokaogonchippewa.com

"GIFT OF THE HARVEST"
by Richard D. Ackley, Jr.

Each September, on the 320 acres of mineral-rich Rice Lake, within the boundaries of the Sokaogon Chippewa Indian reservation, the wild rice harvest begins. Our Rice Chiefs officially declare when the lake is ready to harvest.

Two people set out in a canoe to work as "ricing" partners. One person standing at the back of the boat works continuously to stick a sturdy balsam wood push-pole with a fork-shaped end into the thick rich mud of the shallow lake bottom. This gently pushes the canoe forward. The second person, seated backward, uses a pair of ricing sticks (bawaiganaak) to bend the reeds down and gently knock the seed loose from the top of the plant taking care that it falls into the boat.

The staffs of the long plants are then released and allowed to freely spring back into position, bringing no harm to the vegetation. The gentle action is alternated from one side of the boat to the other, producing a rhythmic sound that soothes the workers.

The flavorful green seeds of the wild rice plant are known in Ojibwe as "manomin" meaning "the food that grows on the water." To prepare the rice for eating, the seeds must first be spread out on a tarp in the sun to dry. Next they must be parched or scorched in a metal pot over an open fire to thoroughly remove any remaining moisture. The batch is poured into a shallow hole in the ground lined with a tanned deer hide, wide enough to step into with both feet. Now it's ready for "dancing." A dancer wearing soft buckskin moccasins steps into the hole and walks lightly "in place" working his feet in a slow, heel-to-toe style motion. This action causes the thin outer husk to break and separate from the edible seed.

Using a shallow basket, the seed is then "fanned" or tossed briskly, like tossing a salad, so the air will catch and remove any remaining bits of dry husk.

Now it's ready to package and store for use in cooking throughout the year.

The harvest is a time for the Sokaogon Chippewa to remember our ancestors, who passed their knowledge down to us. It helps us renew our minds, bodies and spirits, and is a special time to give thanks to our Creator for this priceless gift of food.

MOLE LAKE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

Mole Lake tribal government is a council made up of six persons, as listed in our Constitution: Chairperson, Vice-Chair, Secretary, Treasurer, Councilman I, Councilman II. Tribal Council meets monthly and holds a combination of general sessions and closed (executive) sessions. It also meets twice per year to hold a general annual meeting



and semi-annual meeting. The Council must approve all newly-enrolled members, as well as recognize members who choose to relinquish their membership with our community to that of another tribal government community. This information must be reported to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BI A). Tribal membership is not based on "blood quantum," but on descent from the original tribal enrollment or roll as established in 1934. There are 1270 current total members nationwide and 450 residents are governed on the Mole Lake reservation itself. Our Tribal Council is a member of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council (GLITC) in Wisconsin.



Jessica Doyle (pictured on far right) joins some members of the 2010 Mole Lake Tribal Council for a photo.

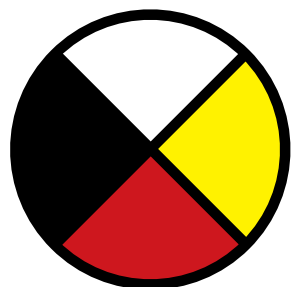
EXPLORE MOLE LAKE

Ojibwemowin (*Ojibwe Language*)

BIBOON: WINTER

Winter activities of ice fishing, trapping wild game, beadwork and other crafts, and storytelling are components of the Ojibwe Winter.

Some of the methods may have changed, however today the Ojibwe still ice fish, and we still trap wild animals. We continue to produce Woodland Indian arts and crafts and teach our children about our heritage. Winter - Biboon - When the lakes freeze and the snow falls it is time to be thinking about all those wonderful recipes for wild rice (manoomin), which was harvested in the late summer.



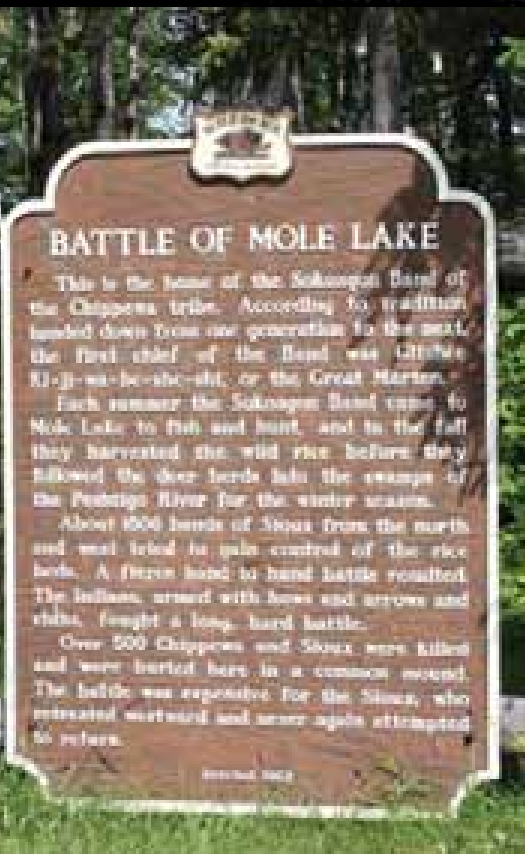
You may like to know about the importance of the first four colors in the list to the Ojibwe circle of life:

EAST – yellow, symbolizing birth and infancy

WEST – black, symbolizing youth and growing years

SOUTH – red, symbolizing adulthood

NORTH – white, symbolizing old age



ATTRACTIONS :

Visit the historic Log House –

Former home of the 1880's Danish patriot, Wilhelm Dinesen. Dinesen's daughter, Karen Blixen, authored the book "Out of Africa," which was eventually made into a major motion picture.



ST. CROIX

BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA

THROUGHOUT THEIR HISTORY, the St. Croix people have been richly blessed by the Creator. Once known as "The Lost Tribe," the St. Croix suffered removal from their ancestral lands but have persevered to become proven business leaders with a rich tradition and culture.

Today, the St. Croix have five main reservation communities—Big Sand Lake, Maple Plain, Round Lake, Danbury and Gaslyn – located in Polk, Barron, Burnett and Washburn counties in northwestern Wisconsin. Dotted with lakes, streams and forests, the St. Croix reservation lands allow the St. Croix to practice their traditional harvesting of wild rice, maple syrup, berries, fish and deer and to share their bounty with surrounding communities. These tribal traditions are carefully passed

down to the tribe's children.

The St. Croix's strong sense of tradition forms the bedrock for their thriving business ventures, which include three casinos, the St. Croix Casino Turtle Lake, the new St. Croix Casino Danbury and the Little Turtle Hertel Express in Hertel; St. Croix Travel; St. Croix Chippewa Embroidery; Fourwinds Market in Siren; St. Croix Construction; and technology firm Emerald Systems, which has earned 8A certification from the Small Business Administration.

The Creator continues to bless the St. Croix. With their distinctive intermingling of the traditional and the new, the St. Croix people are sure to remain a cultural and economic force for many generations to come.



TRIBAL STATS

Reservation size: 4,689 acres

Reservation population: 2,909

Tribal members: 1,034

Tribal members living on reservation: 621

DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that the St. Croix Chippewa of Wisconsin are in the forefront when it comes to **historic preservation?**

In July 2008, St. Croix Tribal Preservation Officer Wanda McFaggen was honored to name two newly discovered burial sites in the Danbury community. The first was named North Loon Creek Terrace. The second was called Maang Ziibiins Jiiibegamigoon or Loon Creek Graves. The naming of the second site was a significant honor for the St. Croix tribe because it was the **first archaeological site to be named in Ojibwemowin.**

The certificate naming the burial site was issued on November 6, 2008. Wanda McFaggen hopes that many more certificates like it will be issued in the future. "Since many Native American archaeological sites in Wisconsin were named after property owners, they have non-Native names attached to them," Wanda remarked. "We hope to change that practice with time and new discoveries."

To view these mounds and other St. Croix points of interest, please contact the Marketing Department at (800) 846-8946 and arrange your all inclusive Showcase St. Croix Tour.

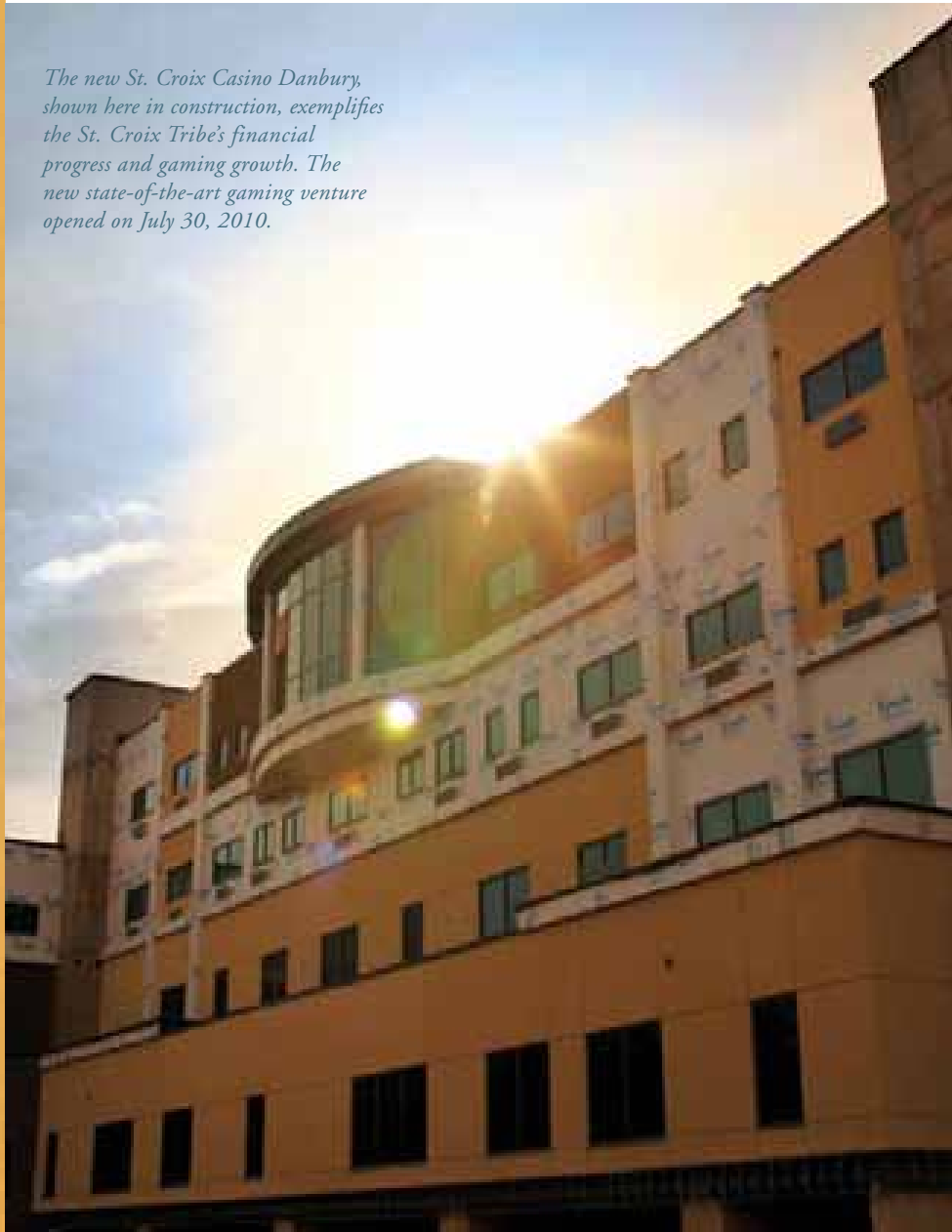
ST. CROIX CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF WISCONSIN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

The St. Croix Tribal Council oversees the general welfare of tribal members and manages tribal businesses. It meets at 9 a.m. on the first Monday of the month at the Tribal Center in Hertel. The council includes Chairman Lewis Taylor, Vice Chairwoman Beverly Benjamin, Secretary/Treasurer David Merrill and council members Jeanne Awonohopay and Elmer "Jay" Emery.

St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
24663 Angeline Ave.
Webster, WI 54893
1 (800) 236-2195
Tribal web site: www.stcciw.com



The new St. Croix Casino Danbury, shown here in construction, exemplifies the St. Croix Tribe's financial progress and gaming growth. The new state-of-the-art gaming venture opened on July 30, 2010.



ST. CROIX TRIBAL CASINOS

Three casinos. One winning combination.

The St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin own and operate three casinos –
St. Croix Casino Turtle Lake
St. Croix Casino Danbury
and Little Turtle Hertel Express

St. Croix Casino Turtle Lake

St. Croix Casino Turtle Lake offers 1,200 slots, blackjack, live craps and roulette, a 12-table smoke-free Poker Room, 24-hour dining, full beverage service and convention facilities. The adjacent St. Croix Casino Hotel offers 153 rooms, eight suites, an indoor pool, complimentary continental breakfast and free shuttle service to the casino. For more information, visit www.stcroixcasino.com or call 1-800-U-GO-U-WIN.

Little Turtle Hertel Express

Little Turtle Hertel Express is convenience and fun all in one. Drive in for a fill of BP gasoline, a last-minute grocery item or a meal or snack from the Little Turtle deli. Then try your luck on the latest slots at the attached Little Turtle Hertel Casino. For more information, call (715) 349-5658 or visit hertelexpress.com.



THE NEW ST. CROIX CASINO DANBURY OPENS

It's all new. It's upscale. It will rival any casino in northwestern Wisconsin or northeastern Minnesota. It's the St. Croix Casino Danbury, the newest casino for the St. Croix Chippewa of Wisconsin.

Replacing the former Hole in the Wall Casino & Hotel, the new casino features 600 slots and 18 table games, including one roulette table, two craps tables and four poker tables. The casino offers a full array of food and beverage options: a family-friendly buffet, an a la carte restaurant and deli bar and a new lounge offering live entertainment on weekends. The facility also houses a convention center and an attached hotel with 47 rooms and suites and an indoor pool. And non-smokers will be glad to know that the casino offers a designated smoke-free area.

The players club at Danbury is brand-new too. The new players club, St. Croix Perks, replaces the Hole in the Wall's Hole Club and offers its members the convenience of a state-of-the-art system.

The new casino opened July 30, 2010. For more information, call 1-800-BET-U-WIN.

ATTRACTIONS :

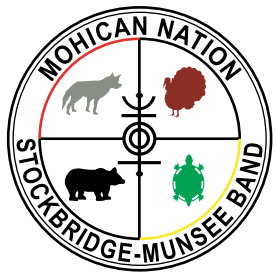
The St. Croix tribe invites you to enjoy the natural beauty and recreational opportunities of northwest Wisconsin's vacationland.

Fish or swim at one of the area's 2,000 lakes, hike the Gandy Dancer Trail or the Cattail Trail, canoe down the St. Croix River, visit Forts Folle Avoine Historical Park in Burnett County or the Museum of Woodcarving in Shell Lake, tee off at the Cumberland Golf Course in Cumberland or the Turtleback Golf Club in Rice Lake, go antique-hunting at one of the area's unique shops, take a ride on the Wisconsin Great Northern Railroad in Spooner, enjoy a concert or play at the Red Barn Theater in Rice Lake or at the St. Croix Festival Theater in St. Croix Falls or make a trip to the Spooner Veterans' Memorial in Spooner. Whatever you decide to do, you'll find that you're among friends.



STOCKBRIDGE MUNSEE

BAND OF THE MOHICANS



TRIBAL STATS

Reservation size: 23,000 acres

Reservation population: 900

Tribal members: 1,576

Tribal members living on reservation: 700

THE STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE BAND OF MOHICAN INDIANS have adopted the Many Trails symbol as reorientation of strength, hope, endurance and the many moves they endured since leaving the State of New York in the 1700's. Their first move was from the Mohican homelands called Muh-he-kun-ne-ok, meaning "people of the waters that are never still," which were located along the banks of what is now called the Hudson River. The band of Mohican people settled in other parts of New York, stopped in Ohio and Indiana and settled three more times before their final move to the Stockbridge-Munsee Indian reservation in Shawano County, Wisconsin. The tribe has maintained residency in this area for over 100 years – their longest stay since leaving New York. Their history is available for further study at the Arvid E. Miller Memorial Library Museum on the reservation. You may also visit the Waetuk Village that depicts native life as it was in the homeland.

The Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians today have developed with pride a comprehensive health and wellness center, a family center with college classrooms, youth room, fitness room, recreation center and full gymnasium, a community based residential facility, elderly housing and elders programs, Headstart and daycare, and other programs. The tribe also has its own public safety and roads departments.

The Mohican Veteran's Association erected a veteran's memorial on the reservation. You'll also find an old Lutheran Indian Mission Church and School, which is listed on the register of Historic Places.

The Stockbridge-Munsee have surley traveled "many trails" and yet survive as a nation of Mohican people. Visitors are welcome.

For more information, call (715) 793-4111 weekdays.
www.mohican-nsn.gov

STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT



Arvid E. Miller
Served 1939-1959 and 1961-1966

The governing body of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community is a Tribal Council composed of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and four Councilmen that are elected by a popular referendum.

The Tribal Council is responsible for such things as negotiations with federal, state and local governments, overseeing the sale or purchase of community lands, managing economic affairs and enterprises of the community and posting and enforcing ordinances.

Any member of the Stockbridge-Munsee community who is 21 years of age or over shall be entitled to vote in any election.

ARVID E. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY MUSEUM

Back in the early 1970's Bernice Miller requested space from the Tribal Council for the purpose of preserving the papers and artifacts of her late husband, Arvid E. Miller. An active historical committee, consisting of elders and anyone else interested in tribal history, committed themselves to gathering everything that is known about the Stockbridge-Munsee/Mohican people. A "ditto-machine" newspaper was started and shared community news for about ten years.

Gathering history required travel to homelands in the east. Since 1969 at least twenty research trips have been made. Traveling in caravans of autos or by bus, youth and elders have visited the Mission House and burial grounds in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Many climbed Monument Mountain. Research has been done in the Stockbridge Historical Room, the New York State Historical Library in Albany, the Huntington Library in New York City and in numerous other libraries and museums. As a result, the Arvid E. Miller Memorial Library Museum is an excellent resource for students and scholars involved in research. The Library Museum welcomes visitors from near and far daily. It can also be visited on the tribe's website: www.mohican-nsn.gov



DID YOU KNOW?

The first public school teacher in Wisconsin was **Electa Quinney**, a Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohicans Tribal member.

The Mohicans were the first tribe that **Henry Hudson** made contact with in the year 1609. He was searching for a passage to the Orient.

The Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohicans fought in the **Revolutionary war** supporting the colonists and have participated in every major battle in this Nations history.

There is a Stockbridge, Massachusetts, a Stockbridge, New York, and a Stockbridge, Wisconsin. **All three were first Mohican villages.**

PINE HILLS GOLF COURSE

Nestled in the beautiful northwoods of Wisconsin, Pine Hills Golf Course and Supper Club, and The Many Trails Banquet Hall offer sensational golf, fine dining and your choice of two banquet facilities. You can experience a round of golf on our stunning 18-hole course, magnificently sculpted into the landscape. Dine in the charm of the warmly decorated Pine Hills restaurant or enjoy your meal with a spectacular view on the deck of the clubhouse. The Many Trails Banquet Hall offers a panoramic view of the course and is available for meetings, receptions, parties and other group functions.



Pine Hills Golf Course is open May through early November, weathering permitting. Many Trails Banquet Hall and Pine Hills Clubhouse are available year round. Located just 12 miles from North Star Casino, our friendly and courteous staff will make you welcome to a Pine Hills experience that you will enjoy again and again. For directions or more information please call (715) 787-3778.



THE BOYS WHO ASCENDED TO THE SKY

Seven boys were selected by a luk-tha-weel-nu to be tested by isolation and fasting for their strength of will and ability to receive the mystic power. They were taken to an uninhabited island and left there. The luk-tha-weel-nu told them “When I come, you must be here to meet me. You shall stand in a row, the eldest on the right. I leave you nothing to eat. No man lives on this island, nor do any pass this way. I hope you are strong in body and mind for this is no small trial you are asked to bear. Anii Shiik (thanks), I go.”

At sun-up the next day the luk-tha-weel-nu in his canoe approached the island and there he saw the boys standing as he has instructed them. He took out a boiled corn-meal cake of a size that would fit in a man’s palm, and a small bundle of sticks, each one the length of a man’s opened hand and of the thickness of an arrow, one being shaped to a fine point. To each of the boys he gave one of the sticks and then addressed them. “Using the sharpened sticks you must try to impale the corn cake when I toss it toward you. If you are successful you may eat the cake. If not and it drops to the ground, it must remain there.” None were able to impale the cake and he gathered them up from the ground. “Sun up and I shall come again and you try to impale the cakes. May your hand become

steady, your eye true and your heart clean. Anii Shiik, I go.”

On the second day, one of the boys succeeded and by the fourth morning those who previously had failed, were successful. Up to the twelfth day he came to instruct them and in ceremony on that day the boys became inspired of a power beyond that of their tutor. The boys, who had joined hands forming a circle, release hands, but retained the circular formation and the leader who was first to impale the cake, sang “Nilu` nadalmi` sinah” and the others answered in chorus “Hau hah!” (We are all going away. Oh yes.)

The lu-tha-weel-nu thought his eyes deceived him for as the step of the singers quickened, they rose in the air until they were twice as high as a man’s head. There, at the sign of the uplifted hand of the leader, the boys paused. Said the leader, “If you or our people wish to see us look upward where the evening star is. And there, above it to the left you shall see a group of small glittering stars in a circular formation with one in the center.” They again began to sing and resumed their ascent until they became invisible. The luk-tha-weel-nu pondered the loss with sorrow in his heart, yet received in humbleness the lesson of the futility of perfection in a mortal.

ATTRACTIONS :

North Star Mohican Casino: hotel, RV park, restaurants, groove lounge, reel slots, video slots, craps, roulette, blackjack, bingo, and soon to come Poker Room. W12180A County Hwy A. Bowler, WI 54416. Open: Sun-Thurs. 8a.m. to 2a.m. and 24 hours Friday and Saturday. 715-787-3110 or toll free: 800-775-CASH

Arvid E. Miller Memorial Library/Museum & Gift Shop
N8105 Mohheconnuck Road, Bowler, WI 54416
Monday-Friday 8a.m.-4:30pm; Saturday and Sunday by appointment
(715) 793-4270 www.mohican-nsn.gov

Pine Hills Golf Course and Supper Club
N9499 Pine Hills Drive, Gresham, WI 54128
(715) 787-3778 www.mohican.com/pinehills
18 holes, carts, driving range, practice greens, clubhouse, food
5 miles north of Gresham on Big Lake Road

Stockbridge-Munsee Mohicans Veteran’s Memorial
Located on county highway A approximately 1 mile west of North Star Mohican Casino.

INDIAN SUMMER FESTIVAL



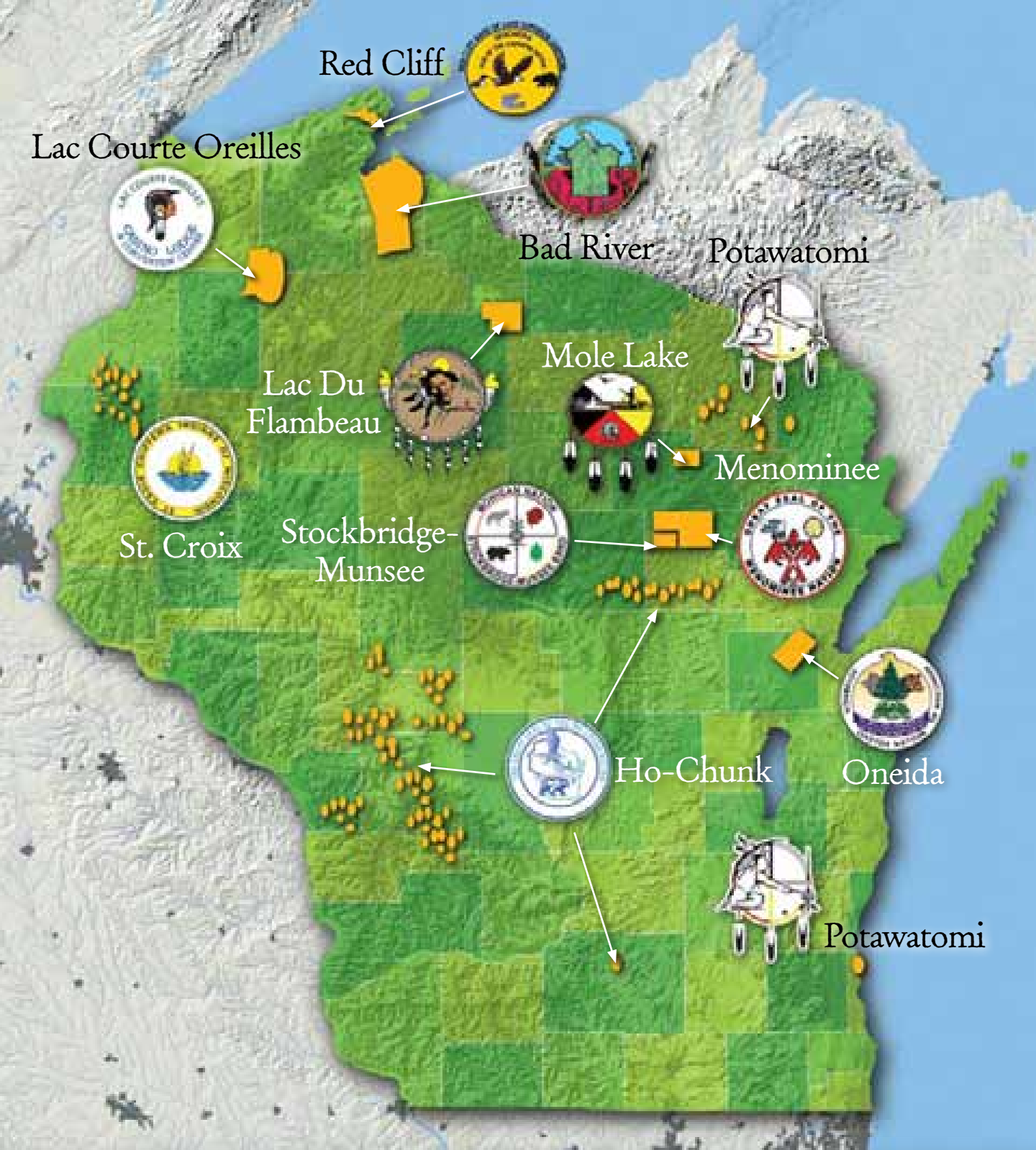
Indian Summer Festival offers a fun and entertaining way to experience the diversity of both traditional and contemporary American Indian culture and tradition. The festival’s main event is a traditional pow wow with spectacular grand entries of drumming and singing with color guards and dancers. Other highlights are a drum jam to open the Festival, traditional and contemporary entertainment, the Fiddle and Jig contest, the Indian Summer Music Awards (ISMA), a Tribal Farmer’s Market, a marketplace featuring shopping for Native American products, the Circle of Art featuring fine art, the Natural Path offering traditional herbs and oils for healing and the Gathering Place offering community outreach information.

The Festival celebrates the rich American Indian heritage with authentic tribal village recreations, storytellers, traditional handcrafts, dance troupes, lacrosse demonstrations and tournaments and a special photo exhibit honoring American Indian veterans. Spectacular fireworks and traditional food top off a great cultural and family experience.

The Festival grounds are closed to the public during the day on Friday to allow kindergarten through eighth grade students and teachers from area school districts to spend the day as part of a special educational day helping schools to meet Wisconsin Act 31 requirements. Craft demonstrations, cultural performances, villages with authentic re-creations of dwellings, and lacrosse demonstrations are among the attractions planned for students. The day also includes a mini pow wow and a variety of hands-on activities.

Indian Summer Festival is held Friday through Sunday, the weekend after Labor Day each year, with an average attendance of 54,000 people. The festival is set along Milwaukee’s beautiful lakeshore at Henry Maier Festival Park, on the Summerfest grounds.

Indian Summer Festival is a family festival! For more information, contact Indian Summer Inc. at (414) 604-1000 or indiansummer@wi.rr.com; www.indiansummer.org.



Red Cliff

Lac Courte Oreilles

Bad River

Potawatomi

Lac Du Flambeau

Mole Lake

Menominee

St. Croix

Stockbridge-Munsee

Ho-Chunk

Oneida

Potawatomi

Our Native Wisconsin Communities



NATOW
Native American Tourism Of Wisconsin