Wisconsin Department of Corrections
Native American Resource Guide
January 7, 2011
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**Did You Know?**

- There are 11 federally recognized Tribes in Wisconsin.
- According to the 2000 US Census, there are 70,000 American Indians in Wisconsin, or about 1.29% of the total population of the state.
- Most tribes have reservations. Some own scattered properties in this state and others.
- Though few members may be fluent speakers in their native language, many tribes have implemented extensive programs to preserve their language.
- Each tribe is a sovereign nation with its own government and constitution.
- Enrolled tribal members have citizenship with their tribe, the state of Wisconsin, and the United States.

To learn more about the Indian Tribes in Wisconsin and how State Agencies and Employees are working with Indian Tribes, visit [http://witribes.wi.gov](http://witribes.wi.gov).

For more information about the Tribes and the State of Wisconsin, visit [witribes.wi.gov](http://witribes.wi.gov)
Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians
http://www.glitc.org/web-content/pages/brblsc.html
http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57

A visit to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians Reservation in Northwestern Wisconsin is an exciting and enlightening experience for young and old. More than 95% of the reservation's 124,234 acres remain undeveloped and wild. It is located along Wisconsin's northern most coast of Lake Superior, the largest freshwater lake in the world.

Bad River Chippewa have been living in this area for thousands of years, although the present Bad River Reservation was established by a treaty in 1854 with the United States Government. Odanah, the Chippewa word for "town," has been the cultural center for generations. It is located five miles east of Ashland on U.S. Highway 2. Some newer settlements have grown, but governmental and social activities remain in this area.

The Kakagon and Bad River sloughs, 16,000 acres of high-quality Lake Superior wetlands, have been called Wisconsin's Everglades. It is from these sloughs that past generations of Chippewa have been able to sustain life through the harvesting of wild rice. This is done during the month of August and is followed by the manoomin (Wild Rice) Fest and Pow-Wow, and the Harvest Pow-Wow, true celebrations of culture.

The Bad River Chippewa operate a fish hatchery, annually stocking more than 15 million walleye into reservation rivers and other area lakes and streams. Important note! It is necessary to secure tribal permission to hike or explore tribal lands or to navigate tribal waters. For information, call the tribal office at the number given below.

Visitors to the reservation enjoy the Bad River Lodge and Casino facilities. The casino recreation complex offers line dancing, the music of local bands, karaoke, restaurants serving ethnic foods, plus gift and souvenir shops featuring genuine Indian crafts. The new Lodge houses 50 beautiful rooms and jacuzzi suites, along with a swimming pool and hot tub.

Area events include the Chequamegon Fat Trie Race, Red Clay Classics, Bayfield Apple Festival, Ashland Snowmobile Races, Northland Folk Fest, Bay Days, Winterfest, and the Muskie Festival, to name just a few.

Tribal Address - Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
P.O. Box 39, Odanah WI 54861
Phone: 715-682-7111; Fax: 715-682-7118

Other Links: Bad River Casinos  View Road Map  Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events
EMPLOYMENT

Bad River TANF Program 715-682-7127 Extension 1403
Offers cash benefits to unemployed custodial parents and work training opportunities.

Bad River General Assistance / Food Stamp Employment and Training 715-682-7127 Extension 1407
  General Assistance: Cash assistance and work training to unemployed.
  Food Stamps, Employment and Training: Work program for food share recipients.

Northwest Wisconsin Concentrated Employment 888-780-4237
422 Third Street West, Suite 200
Ashland, WI 54806
Helps workers upgrade job skills or start new careers, offers personal career assessments and employment specialists in the Ashland area.

Bad River Personnel Office 715-682-7111 Extension 1520
Casino and tribal government job opportunities.

Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission 715-682-6619
Job opportunities and internships are available in environmental waterfowl, wildlife, fisheries, and botany.

Wisconsin Indian Consortium Manpower Office 715-682-7111 Extension 1534

HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Bad River Housing Authority 715-682-2271
There is low income housing for families, some single and handicapped. Also, operates a 10-unit elderly complex with plans for new elderly housing.

Ashland County Housing Authority 715-769-9417

USDA 715-682-9117
Low income home loans and rehabilitation grants and loans.
MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

Bad River Clinic
715-682-7133

Community Health Nurse
715-682-7137
Extension 1435

Optical Office
715-682-7137
Extension 1442
(Tuesdays and Thursdays)

Local Dentists that Accept Medical Assistance:
Dr. Gresham (Ironwood) 906-932-3291
Dr. Hambuch 715-682-2733

TREATMENT SERVICES

Bad River AODA
Dr. Joseph Corbine, Sr. (Coordinator)
P.O. Box 39, Odanah, WI 54861
715-682-7116
715-682-7117
Counselors provide outpatient counseling, assessment, and referral to all Native Americans living in Bayfield, Iron, or Ashland Counties and to spouses of Bad River Tribal Members and Bad River Tribal Employees.

NUTRITION

Bad River WIC
715-682-7137
Call for updated monthly schedule.

Bad River Food Shelf: Canned goods and other emergency 2-3 day supply of fresh food, as funding permits.

Bad River Department of Social Service Food Share Applications
715-382-7127

EDUCATION

The Bad River Ojibwe Language Program meets community-wide weekly. The Education Department is also your source for applications for higher education grants and BIA funding for post-secondary education. Direct employment services in the form of clothing grants are available as funding permits.

Bad River Education Program
715-682-7111
Extension 1533
LCO Community College operates a satellite center in Odanah. For more information on enrollment go to: http://www.lco.edu/br.html.
FINANCIAL

Bad River Department of Social and Family Services 715-682-7127
Offers a General Assistance Program for unemployed single people; a Family Resource Management Program, similar to protective payee to catch up on bills; Energy Assistance for help with heating bills; and other Human Services Programs.

SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID

SSA and SSI Office 715-392-6449
1519 Tower Avenue
Superior, WI  54880

Medicaid (By appointment only) 715-682-7127
Bad River Department of Social and Family Services
P.O. Box 55 – Community Center
Odanah, WI  54861

ELDERS

Bad River Elderly Program 715-682-7150
Information on daily meals through the Nutrition Program for Elders (55 and older), Foster Grandparent and Senior Companion applications, monthly elder day activities, socialization opportunities, and benefits specialist referrals.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

St. Mary’s Catholic Church (Odanah) 715-682-8350
United Methodist Church (Odanah) 715-682-8480
TRANSPORTATION

For Schedule / Price

715-685-9461
715-292-1108
715-292-1109

The Bad River Tribe operates a local bus system that mostly runs on the hour to and from the housing communities to the casino or grocery store, and connects with the Bay Area Transit to Ashland and Red Cliff. It also makes runs to Ashland several nights and weekends.

TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

Bad River Enrollment Office 715-682-7111
Extension 1526
Family Trees, Tribal Identification, and applications for enrollment or adoption are available. Some services are fee-based. Houses the Accounting, Human Resources, Legal Realty (application for land leases), Natural Resources, and other departments.

Bad River Central Administration 715-682-7111
Chief Blackbird Center
P.O. Box 39
72682 Maple Street
Odanah, WI 54861.

SPECIAL INTERESTS

Tribal Natural Resources 715-682-7111
Extension 1550
The Bad River Tribe operates a fish hatchery and has several conservation wardens, a Forestry Department, rearing ponds, ATV boating, and gun safety classes. Local harvesting and gathering include fishing, wild game, wild rice, and pine boughs.
The **Ho Chunk People** have remained and continue to remain one of the strongest indigenous Nations in the United States. This is because the Elders of the Nation are honored and their teachings have upheld throughout history.

Ho Chunk Elders say that history begins with the creation of all things on earth. They say that Ho Chunk means "People of the Big Voice," or "People of the Sacred Language." Ho Chunks have always occupied lands in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota. They have hunted, fished, and gathered plants to provide their food source. The land was sacred because through it the Creator provided all their needs: Food, Clothing, Lodging and the means for their culture to thrive in its existence.

The Ho Chunk people respected the land and took care to harvest from the land only what they needed and never with greed. They were a benevolent people. The people numbered in the thousands. The Clan Chiefs watched over their people and performed their clan duties with reverence and diligence, teaching their offspring to do the same.

Every member of the Nation has his or her place within the clan system and within the Nation. There was never any identity crisis in the old days, because children were reared in a very strict society with rigid guidelines and duties to perform on a daily basis. The People were rich with culture and pride to perform their duties well.

As Caretakers of the land, they moved as the food source did, and during seasons providing the plant life abundant to this region. Villages moved to conserve the area's resources. Eventually some of the Chiefs took their people south along the Mississippi and migrated to warmer climates. Thus we have some southern tribes that speak dialects of the Ho Chunk Language (e.g., Otoe, Ponca, and Iowa).

The men hunted while the women gathered. The food staples consisted of corn, squash, green plants, roots, berries, making maple syrup and maple candy, venison, fresh fish, and small game. After harvest, the food storage process consisted of drying foods naturally for the long winters.

Women tanned hides, wove mats from the strong grasses near the waters' edge, made clothing, and taught the younger women. The grandmothers and grandfathers played an important part in the instruction and rearing of children.

The Dagas, or Uncles, were the disciplinarians within a family unit. There was no need for a mother or father to raise their voices, for the practice was to train the children to have such respect for a Daga. Then the children lived in fear of the punishment (usually work, or a pail of water thrown on the head) from their Daga that they were well-mannered and productive children.
The Ho Chunk people are credited as being the mound builders within the region. The large effigy and conical mounds are found in southern Wisconsin and along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, these were solely the long inhabited areas of the pre-Columbian Ho Chunk people. These effigy mounds appear in the shapes of animals and birds, and many contain burials. It is important to note that all of these mounds were built with primitive equipment and by hand. They are so symmetrically accurate that it is amazing to view them today with the assistance of a compass.

The Ho Chunk were successful farmers due to their "raised garden" beds, where they grew specialized garden plants for sustenance. This successful gardening would later be an attribute, as in later times the United States government have 40-acre plots to each family encouraging them to farm.

Ho Chunk men were gifted in the art of silversmith and creating copper jewelry. They were able to design jewelry and body decorations for both men and women. This jewelry, particularly earrings showed the wealth of the individual.

Ho Chunk occupied lands not only in Wisconsin, but in Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Illinois. History tells us that the Ho Chunk held title to more than ten million acres of the finest land in America.

Before 1634, the Ho Chunk people enjoyed abundant hunting, gathering, and gardening. From the Red Banks near Lake Winnebago to the waters of the Mississippi and south along the Fox, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers, the "People" lived and thrived, practicing their cultural ways. . . the ways of their grandfathers. Then they met the French trader Jean Nicolet and the missionary Marquette near the Red Banks in 1634. They traded with the French, and that supplemented their sustenance, and provided tools, guns, iron pots and pans and other European goods. This way of life continued for over 150 years, until the settlers began reaching Wisconsin.

Winnebago was a name given by the Sauk and Fox, who called the people Ouinepegi, or People of the Stinky Waters. The Ho Chunk traveled and lived extensively along the Fox, Mississippi, and Wisconsin Rivers where fishing and edible vegetation was bountiful, the shores fertile for gardens, and the waterways convenient for travel. This name was heard as Winnebago by the government agents, and was the name the United States government took for the Ho Chunk people. This remained the official name of the Nation until the Constitution Reform in 1993, when the Ho Chunk reclaimed their original name.

In 1836, the Ho Chunk were removed from the choice land of southern Wisconsin to make room for the miners that were fast taking over the land. The area was also in demand for the lush farmland of the various river valleys. This land was taken from the Ho Chunk for a pittance, and the people were forcibly removed to northeastern Iowa. Within ten years they were moved to the northern Minnesota territory. Here they served the United States government by being a buffer between the warring Lakota/Dakota and Ojibwe. Unfortunately, the Ho Chunk had to endure attacks from both tribes. By this time they were imploring the United States government to move them to better land near the Mississippi. Due to white resistance, the Ho Chunk were moved further west. By 1859, their reservation was reduced from 18 square miles to 9 square miles. In 1863, the Ho Chunk were again moved, this time to a desolate reservation in South Dakota, a land so different from the lush forests and hunting grounds they were familiar with in Wisconsin.
Through various treaties, eventually all of the Wisconsin homeland was ceded, as the Ho Chunk were removed to various scattered parcels of land. Throughout eleven removals, the Ho Chunk continued to return to Wisconsin. Finally, the United States government allowed the Ho Chunk to exchange their South Dakota reservation for lands near the more friendly Omahas of Nebraska, who willingly released part of their reservation so that the Ho Chunks could become their neighbors. The Nation split, with part of the tribe returning to Wisconsin, and part moving to the reservation in Nebraska. Those tribal members who stayed in Nebraska on the reservation are today known as the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Edward P. Smith, in his report of Indian Affairs, expressed much frustration in trying to "civilize" the "Winnebagoes" and keep them on the Nebraska reservation. The Ho Chunk people longed for their lush gardens of Wisconsin, the lands where their grandfathers and grandmothers worked, lived, and were buried. This was home to them. The people continued to return to Wisconsin, and in the winter of 1873, many Ho Chunk people were removed to the Nebraska reservation from Wisconsin, traveling in cattle cars on trains. This was a horrific experience for the people, as many elders, women and children suffered and died.

Once it was apparent that part of the Nation was determined to stay in Wisconsin and refused to move to the Nebraska reservation, families were given 40-acre homestead plots, and encouraged to farm and assimilate. Both the Wisconsin and Nebraska Ho Chunk (Winnebago) were engaged in efforts to produce crops from the land. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Commissioner encouraged farming and assisted by providing farm equipment and incentives such as a (minimal) salary. White foremen were hired to help teach the people to operate the equipment. At the same time, the United States government was busy building Indian schools to teach sewing and industrial arts to the tribal children. It was important for the United States government to assimilate the tribal people, or in the words of the Indian Commissioner "civilize the people," as soon as possible.

The growing of crops was not the first joint venture between the Wisconsin Ho Chunk and Nebraska Winnebago. In 1949, both bands of Ho Chunk (Winnebago) agreed to file a common claim before the Indian Claims Committee to seek payment on the millions of acres of ceded land. In Wisconsin, a group assembled themselves as the Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee. The Great Lakes Area Field Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in Ashland, Wisconsin records the following individuals as the first elected officers: Nathaniel Decorah of Mauston (Chair), Reverend Mitchell Whiterabbit of Indian Mission, Black River Falls (Secretary), and Ulysses White of Wisconsin Rapids (Treasurer). Further membership included: Gilbert Lowe (Muirillan), Albert Lowe (Tomah), Floyd WhiteEagle (Wisconsin Dells), Robert Blackdeer (Onalaska), George Whitewing Sr. (Wittenberg), and James Smoke (Tomah).

By 1961, the Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee was investigating organizing itself under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. The first Wisconsin Winnebago Tribal Constitution was drafted and redrafted during 1962. This organization was lead by the elected members along with an individual by the name of Angelo LaMere, who spent many hours on the road gathering Ho Chunk elders together to form the new government.
A census was taken that year by the Superintendent of the BIA, with the assistance of the secretary, determined that there were 494 eligible to vote in the first election under the reorganization. The Constitution and Bylaws of the Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe were ratified by the tribe on January 19, 1963, approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on February 11, 1963, approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior on March 19, 1963, along with the approval of the Great Lakes Agency of the BIA. Once the referendum was passed to reorganize, the first election of officers was conducted in June, 1963. From there, began the hard work to determine the needs of the people.

Tribal Address – Ho-Chunk Nation
Tribal Office Building (TOB)
W9814 Airport Road, Black River Falls, WI 54615
Phone: 715-284-9343; 800-294-9343; Fax: 715-284-2632
EMPLOYMENT

HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

Central Health Office
W9855 Airport Road
Black River Falls, WI 54615
Child Care Voucher Program (CCVP)

Social Services – Black River Falls Office
720 Red Iron Road
P.O. Box 40
Black River Falls, WI 54615

Child and Family Services Director
Community Services Coordinator
Domestic Abuse Advocate

TREATMENT SERVICES

NUTRITION

EDUCATION

Learning Center – Wittenberg
503 Webb Street
Wittenberg, WI 54499

FINANCIAL

SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID
ELDERS

Tribal Aging Unit
Elders Benefit Specialist; Elders Abuse Advocate; Community Elder Representatives

Nekoosa Tribal Aging Unit
Community Elder Representatives

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

TRANSPORTATION

TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

SPECIAL INTERESTS
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
http://www.glitc.org/web-content/pages/lcoblsc.html
http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57

The reservation of the Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) Band of Lake Superior Chippewa is located within beautiful mixed forest woods, where the broad leaf and great pine trees create extremely diversified ecosystems. The abundance of clean water and air provides an almost pristine environment where indigenous species thrive.

Total tribal enrollment is nearly 6,000 members, of which 60% live in LCO in 23 different community villages. The tribe occupies approximately 69,000 acres and has recently purchased 8,000 acres adjacent to the Chequamegon National Forest. It is approximately 90 miles south of Duluth, Minnesota; 160 miles northeast of Minneapolis; and 11 miles southeast of the town of Hayward in Sawyer County. The LCO people continue to practice traditional subsistence by hunting, fishing, and gathering throughout the four seasons. In addition, LCO people enjoy year-round recreational activities.

The LCO tribe owns and operates enterprises, businesses, and programs on behalf of its members and is the largest employer in Sawyer County, paying over two million dollars in federal taxes and one million in state taxes.

In addition to the activities, programs, and businesses, there is the LCO Community College, a 40 acre cranberry marsh, a health clinic, youth centers, and a forest products and lumber mill.

The LCO Casino, located on County Highway B & K, is open between 9:00 AM and 4:00 AM, and has over 400 slot machines, 12 blackjack tables, and a 300 seat bingo facility. A Native American supplied gift shop is also located within the casino.

Tribal Address – Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Route 2, Box 2700, Hayward WI 54843
Phone: 715/634-8934; Fax: 715/634-4797

Tribal Links:
Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Site
Lac Courte Oreilles Community College Site
Lac Courte Oreilles Casino Site
WOJB-FM Woodland Community Radio
View Road Map
Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events
EMPLOYMENT

Native Employment Works  715-634-8934  
Director  800-633-6093  
A federally funded employment and training program designed to assist participants in gaining job skills and providing the resources necessary to find, secure, and maintain employment. Participants must be actively involved in at least one program or work activity to be eligible for the programs supportive services. **Eligibility:** LCO enrolled tribal members (Ancillary included) residing in Sawyer County that are: (1) custodial parent(s); or (2) non-custodial parent participating in Sawyer County’s Children First Program; or (3) a General Assistance recipient.

LCO Vocational Rehabilitation Project  715-634-4153  
Director  800-323-2650, Extension 303  
This program is an educational and training program that offers vocational rehabilitation services to Native Americans with disabilities. The project was designed to assist people with disabilities find employment and help them sustain it. Vocational rehabilitation includes an array of services funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Education. Rehabilitation Services Administration is in cooperation with the State of Wisconsin Division Vocational Rehabilitation.

LCO Workforce Investment Act  715-634-8934 / 800-633-6093  
Director  
The Workforce Investment Act provides classroom training or work experience to any tribal member that wishes to attend college/vocational school to continue their education or to upgrade their job skills through the work experience piece. The Summer Youth Program provides leadership skills, job readiness, and soft skills. **Eligibility:** (1) Must be a tribal member; (2) Economically disadvantages; (3) Unemployed; (4) Youth must be between the ages of 14-21.

HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

TREATMENT SERVICES

AODA Program  715-634-4795  
800-323-2650  
Services provided by the AODA Program include counseling, aftercare/follow-up, outreach and information assistance, records maintenance, weekly self-help group meetings, and community education activities.
EDUCATION

Consolidated Education Program
715-634-8934
800-633-6093

Consists of higher education, adult vocational training, and direct employment assistance programs that are designed to aid tribal members pursuing a degree in higher education, job specific training, and/or employment opportunities. Funding is “need based” and participants must meet program requirements to be eligible for funding. Eligibility: Enrolled, or eligible to be enrolled, in the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians or have a High School Diploma, HSED Diploma, or GED. Applications received late or incomplete may be denied due to depletion of annual funding limitations.

LCO Ojibwe Community College
Online Directory of Programs
-President
715-563-0656
-Director of Outreach Services
http://www.lco.edu/br.html
718-634-4790 / 800-526-6221

The North Central Association of Colleges and Schools accredit the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe Community College (LCOOCC) to offer Associate Degrees in Business, Liberal Arts, Science, Health, and Education. The College has a “2+2” program opportunities for LCOOCC graduates to earn a bachelor’s degree through a choice of four University of Wisconsin campuses in the following areas of study: Nursing, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Social Work, or Teacher Education. Financial Aid and scholarships are available for eligible students.

LCO Ojibwe Community College Extension
Director
715-634-4790
800-526-3221
-Family Living / Parent Educator
Extension 126
Youth Development Educator
Extension 158

The Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe Community College Extension Department consists of three programs: Increased Capacity, Family Living, and Youth Department Programs partnering with the Wisconsin Nutrition Education Program (WNEP). The department provides education in the following areas: professional and community development, parenting and families, youth, and nutrition.

LCO Workforce Investment Act
Director
715-634-8934 / 800-633-6093

The Workforce Investment Act provides classroom training or work experience to any tribal member that wishes to attend college/vocational school to continue their education or to upgrade their job skills through the work experience piece. The Summer Youth Program provides leadership skills, job readiness, and soft skills. Eligibility: (1) Must be a tribal member; (2) Economically disadvantaged; (3) Unemployed; (4) Youth must be between the ages of 14-21.

FINANCIAL

SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID

ELDERS
Family Preservation and Support

This program provides assistance to individuals and families who are involved within the social services system by offering advocacy, case management, and resource referral services. Family preservation can help connect families with public assistance, energy assistance, job services, counseling, prenatal care and child care. The program also offers family and community education and prevention efforts such as the Community Circle. **Eligibility:** LCO tribal members and children of tribal members.
The Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians makes its home on the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation located in the heart of north central Wisconsin. The greater portion of the reservation is located in southwestern Vilas County, but substantial acreage also exists in the southeastern portion of adjacent Iron County. The reservation is located 12 miles northwest of Woodruff and Minocqua. The major community located within the boundaries of the reservation is the Town of Lac du Flambeau, located in the approximate center of the reservation area.

The Lac du Flambeau Chippewa Reservation has been a permanent settlement of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians since 1745 when the legendary Chief Keeshkemun (Sharpened Stone) led his band to this area for wild rice, fish, and game. Fish were taken, guided by the light of a flaming torch; thus known as Lake of the Torches, or Lac du Flambeau.

The Lac du Flambeau Reservation was established with the treaty of September 30, 1854. This treaty was made and concluded at LaPointe on Madeline Island between the U.S. Government and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior.

The population of Lac du Flambeau is approximately 2,400, with a Native American population of 1,420. The area's lakes, rivers, and woodlands teem with abundant wildlife, making it one of the most popular recreational areas in northern Wisconsin. Fishing, hunting, camping, boating, skiing, snowmobiling, and other outdoor recreational activities play a major role in the local economy.

The Lac du Flambeau Tribe operates a variety of enterprises such as LDF Industries (pallet manufacturing), Ojibwa Mall, Campground, Fish Hatchery, Gas Station, Smoke Shop, and Lake of the Torches Hotel/Casino and Bingo.

Lac du Flambeau has many ongoing activities in the recreation, tourism and economic development arenas. It is a long-term goal of the tribe to preserve, maintain and improve existing recreational facilities, develop a coordinated plan which emphasizes cultural and historical activities, provide opportunities for local and tribal residents, educate the public on Indian culture, and pursue the development of additional major tourism activities with the town, county, and Chamber of Commerce. For more information, call (715) 588-3333 or 588-9052.

Tribal Address – Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
P.O. Box 67, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538
Phone: 715-588-3303; Fax: 715-588-7930

Other Links: Lac du Flambeau Tribal Website   Lake of the Torches Hotel and Casino
View Road Map   Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events
EMPLOYMENT

Lac du Flambeau Tribal Personnel 715-588-3303
P.O. Box 67
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES 715-588-3348

Housing
P.O. Box 187
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

Family Resource Center 715-588-1511
533 Peace Pipe Road
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

Mailing Address:
Family Resource Center
P.O. Box 189
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

Mental Health / AODA
715-588-9818
Family Resource Center
533 Peace Pipe Road
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

Mailing Address:
Family Resource Center
P. O. Box 189
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538
Fax: 715-588-3903

Mental Health, AODA and other counseling services is available to tribal members at the Family Resource Center on the Reservation. Non-Lac du Flambeau tribal members, who have tribal ID cards, are allowed to seek and receive services through the same programs.

TREATMENT SERVICES

NUTRITION

EDUCATION

FINANCIAL

SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID

ELDERS
RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Community Presbyterian Church 715-588-7150
Lac du Flambeau Bible Baptist Church 715-588-7005
St. Anthony’s Catholic Church 715-588-3148

Big Drum is available on the Lac du Flambeau reservation and can be attended by those wishing to observe traditional “services.”

TRANSPORTATION

TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

SPECIAL INTERESTS

SERVICES

Food Distribution Building 715-588-4204
220 Industrial Park Road
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

Mailing Address:
Food Distribution Program
P.O. Box 67
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

Lac du Flambeau Chamber of Commerce 715-588-3346

Lac du Flambeau Police Department 715-588-7177
623 Peace Pipe Road
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538
The **Menominee Nation** once occupied nine and one half million acres of land which is now central and mid-eastern Wisconsin and part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The present Menominee Reservation was established in 1854 in a treaty with the United States Government, leaving the tribe with only 234,000 acres of land. Today, because of the Menominee Tribes’ world-famous sustained yield forest management practices, 95% of the reservation produces the finest old stands of hardwood, pine and hemlock located in the Great Lakes region. Forty-six of Wisconsin’s timber varieties grow and are harvested on the reservation by the Menominee Tribe.

Approximately 24 miles of the Wolf River, a federally designated wild river, flows through the Menominee Reservation. It is one of the last pristine rivers in the state. White-water rafting is one of the highlights of summer recreation. Also located along the river at Keshena Falls is the Menominee Logging Camp Museum. Logging history is brought to life as visitors view over 20,000 artifacts housed in seven log buildings constructed like the logging camps of the late 1800's and early 1900’s.

The College of the Menominee Nation was chartered by the Menominee Tribal Legislature in January, 1993. It is a member of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium, which is an association of 31 tribal colleges in the United States.

The Menominee Nation Casino-Bingo-Hotel complex provides the excitement of casino games and bingo at its best. Relax and stay at the Menominee Nation Hotel and enjoy fine dining at the hotel's Forest Island Restaurant. For more information, call 1-800-343-7778 or 715-799-3600.

Tribal Address – Menominee Nation  
P.O. Box 910, Keshena WI 54135  
Phone: 715-799-5114; Fax: 715-799-3373

**Links:**

[Tribal Website](http://www.glitc.org/web-content/pages/mtw.html)  
[College of the Menominee Nation](http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57)  
[View Road Map](#)  
[Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events](#)
EMPLOYMENT

Menominee County Job Center
P.O. Box 280
Keshena, WI 54135

Menominee Tribe Training Partnership Office
P.O. Box 910
Keshena, WI 54135

Shawano County Job Center
707 East Elizabeth Street
Shawano, WI 54166

HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Eagles Nest
P.O. Box 283
Neopit, WI 54150

Menominee Tribe Emergency Shelter Program
P.O. Box 283
Neopit, WI 54150

Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin HIP
P.O. Box 910
Keshena, WI 54135

MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

Menominee Tribal Clinic (Adolescent Health)
P.O. Box 970
Keshena, WI 54135

Menominee Tribal Clinic (Community Health Service)
P.O. Box 970
Keshena, WI 54135
www.Mtclinic.net
TREATMENT SERVICES

**Drug Elimination**  
P.O. Box 910  
Keshena, WI 54135  
715-799-3236

**Maehnowesekiyah**  
N2150 Kesaehkahtek  
Gresham, WI 54128  
715-799-3835

**Menominee County Health and Human Services and Clinical Treatment**  
P.O. Box 280  
Keshena, WI 54135  
715-799-3861

NUTRITION

**Menominee Indian Tribe Food Distribution**  
P.O. Box 910  
Keshena, WI 54135  
715-799-5131

**Nutrition Services**  
Menominee Tribal Clinic  
P.O. Box 970  
Keshena, WI 54135  
715-799-5443

EDUCATION

**Menominee Indian Tribal Education**  
P.O. Box 910  
Keshena, WI 54135  
715-799-5118

**Menominee Indian Higher Education and Adult Vocational Training**  
P.O. Box 910  
Keshena, WI 54135  
715-799-5110

**Menominee Language and Culture Commission**  
P.O. Box 83  
Keshena, WI 54135  
715-799-4849

**College of the Menominee Nation**  
P.O. Box 1179  
Keshena, WI 54135  
715-799-5600

**Menominee County University of Wisconsin Extension**  
W3191 Fredenberg Drive  
Keshena, WI 54135  
715-799-4654
EDUCATION (Continued)

Menominee Indian Junior/Senior High School 715-799-3846
P.O. Box 850  
Keshena, WI 54135

Menominee Indian School (Alternative School) 715-799-6122
P.O. Box 850  
Keshena, WI 54135

Menominee Indian School – District Keshena Primary School 715-799-3828
P.O. Box 1410  
Keshena, WI 54135

Menominee Indian School – District Neopit Intermediate School 715-756-2324
P.O. Box 9  
Neopit, WI 54150

Menominee Tribal School 715-756-2354
P.O. Box 39  
Neopit, WI 54150

NAES College 715-799-4661
P.O. Box 552  
Keshena, WI 54135

FINANCIAL

Menominee Indian Tribe Finance Department 715-799-5123
Tribal Office Building  
P.O. Box 910  
Keshena, WI 54135

SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID

Menominee County Health and Human Services (Economic Support) 715-799-3861
P.O. Box 280  
Keshena, WI 54135

Menominee Tribal Child Support 715-799-5290
P.O. Box 520  
Keshena, WI 54135

Menominee Tribal Social Services 715-799-5161
P.O. Box 520  
Keshena, WI 54135
SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID (Continued)

Shawano County Department of Social Services 715-526-4700
607 East Elizabeth Street
Shawano, WI 54166

ELDERS

Menominee County Health and Human Services 715-799-5161
P.O. Box 280
Keshena, WI 54135
Community Integration Program II; Community Options Waiver Program; Adult Protective Services;
Alzheimer’s Family Caregiver Program; Elder Abuse, Personal Care Program, Supportive Home Care

Menominee Indian Tribe Aging Division 715-799-5240
P.O. Box 910
Keshena, WI 54135

Menominee Indian Tribe Elderly CBRF 715-799-5240
P.O. Box 910
Keshena, WI 54135

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

TRANSPORTATION

Menominee Public Transportation 715-799-3222
P.O. Box 910
W2908 Tribal Office Loop Road
Keshena, WI 54135

TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

SPECIAL INTERESTS

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY SERVICES

Menominee County Health and Human Services 715-799-3861
(CIP1A/1B) Community Integration Program 1A/1B
P.O. Box 280
Keshena, WI 54135

Menominee County Health and Human Services 715-799-3861
(CPII) Community Integration Program II
P.O. Box 280
Keshena, WI 54135
CHILD CARE SERVICES

Menominee County Health and Human Services (Birth to Three Program)
P.O. Box 280
Keshena, WI  54135
715-799-3861

Menominee County Health and Human Services (Children’s Services)
P.O. Box 280
Keshena, WI  54135
715-799-3861

Delores K. Boyd Head Start
P.O. Box 910
Keshena, WI  54135
715-799-3384

Menominee Tribal Day Care Center
P.O. Box 520
Keshena, WI  54135
715-799-5202

Neopit Head Start
P.O. Box 910
Keshena, WI  54135
715-756-2449
In the early autumn when the leaves begin to change color, the Sokaogon Indians of Mole Lake make their way to Rice Lake, and one of the last remaining ancient wild rice beds in the state of Wisconsin. The annual harvest of wild rice, an essential part of the Indian diet, has altered very little in the hundreds of years that the Sokaogon have lived here.

Family clans migrated from eastern Canada to Madeline Island a thousand years ago, led by a vision that their journey would end in a land where the "food grows on water" – Manomin, or wild rice. The Sokaogon band's journey ended here in this area of abundant wild rice. Competition from the Sioux resulted in the Battle of Mole Lake in 1806. Today there stands a marker on Highway 55 in the Village of Mole Lake to mark the battleground where more than 500 warriors were slain in fierce hand-to-hand battle.

Sokaogon means "Post in the Lake" people, because of a spiritual significance of a post – possibly the remains of a petrified tree – that stood in Post Lake nearby. The Sokaogon Ojibwe are also known as the Lost Tribe because the legal title to the 12 mile square reservation from the treaty of 1854 was lost in a shipwreck on Lake Superior. The band, under the leadership of Chief Willard Ackley, finally and after a long struggle, received federal recognition and reservation status in 1937. The Sokaogon (Mole Lake) Band enjoys three beautiful lakes either on or adjacent to the small reservation: Mole Lake, Bishop Lake, and Rice Lake which lies at the headwaters of the Wolf River.

Tribal Address - Sokaogon Mole Lake Chippewa Community
3051 Sand Lake Road
Crandon WI 54520
Phone: 715-478-7500; Fax: 715-478-5275

Other Links:

Tribal Website
View Road Map
Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events
EMPLOYMENT

Sokaogon Chippewa Economic Support Department
10808 Sokaogon Drive
Crandon, WI 54520
715-478-7600

HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Sokaogon Chippewa Housing Authority
3265 Indian Settlement Road
Crandon, WI 54520
715-478-2001

MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

Sokaogon Chippewa Health Clinic
3163 State Highway 55
Crandon, WI 54520
715-478-5180

TREATMENT SERVICES

Sokaogon Chippewa Health Clinic
3163 State Highway 55
Crandon, WI 54520
715-478-5180

NUTRITION

Elderly for Senior Meals
715-478-7600

EDUCATION

Education Department
10808 Sokaogon Drive
Crandon, WI 54520
School Office
715-478-3713
Extension 6359
Administrative Assistant
715-478-7520

FINANCIAL

SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID

Medicaid Outreach
3163 State Highway 55
Crandon, WI 54520
715-478-5180
ELDERS

Elderly
3154 Highway 55
Crandon, WI 54520
715-478-7629

Forest County Commission on Aging
715-478-3256

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Waba-Nunnung Church
401 North Summit Drive
Crandon, WI 54520
715-478-6613

TRANSPORTATION

TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

Sokaogon Chippewa Tribe
3051 Sand Lake Road
Crandon, WI 54520
715-478-7500

SPECIAL INTERESTS

Environmental Department
3051 Sand Lake Road
Crandon, WI 54520
715-478-7604

SERVICES

Family Services
10808 Sokaogon Drive
Crandon, WI 54520
715-478-7600
For centuries prior to the American Revolution, the Oneida Nation controlled millions of acres of dense forests, beautiful lakes and rivers abundant with game and resources that provided their people with prosperous livelihoods. Oneida villages were constructed of multi-family longhouses that were protected by surrounding palisades. Within these walls dwelled entire communities complete with sophisticated agricultural beds. Upon returning home after the Revolutionary War however, Oneida warriors found their villages had been burned and pillaged by the British Army as well as armies from the 13 colonies. The Oneida Nation had yielded 5.3 million acres of land within the state of New York through two treaties in 1785 and 1788, prior to the Constitution.

The State of New York and various land companies contrived to remove the Iroquois from their homelands, especially the Oneida whose land was in direct route of the Erie Canal. In 1821, a delegation of the Six Nations met with representatives from the Menominee and Winnebago Nations to negotiate for fertile and open lands along the western Great Lakes. In an 1822 treaty, the Oneida then purchased a large section of land in a territory that would soon become the state of Wisconsin. Led by Eleazer Williams, an Episcopal minister reputed to be the long lost Dauphin of France, and Chief Daniel Bread, the first movement of Oneidas to Wisconsin settled in what is now the Grand Chute and Kaukauna area. Dubbed the First Christian Party, this group of 448 people were tribal members who had embraced Christianity. One year later, the Second Christian Party, sometimes called the Orchard Party, a group composed of 206 Oneidas who were primarily Methodist, arrived from New York and settled along the southern area of Duck Creek. Official reservation boundaries were established with the 1838 treaty with the Menominee, and in 1841 another migration of Oneida arrived in northeastern Wisconsin. This group of 44 people was referred to as the Pagan Party. As the only group that had not embraced Christianity, they settled around the area known today as Chicago Corners, north of Freedom, and were more isolated than the rest.

Once again however, Oneida lands would fall prey to United States expansion. In 1887, Congress passed the Indian Allotment Act (also known as the Dawes Act) which allocated the land to individuals. Through the next several years, reservation lands continued to dwindle. Since the concept of taxation was so new and not understood by the Oneida people, many Oneidas lost their lands by failing to pay their taxes. Many also lost their lands due to the fraudulent methods of ruthless land companies and the invasion of non-Indians who desired their fertile lands. By 1924, all but a few hundred acres had been lost. Reorganization of the government and stopping the loss of land came with the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) of 1934. It provided the foundation for drafting and adopting the Oneida Constitution two years later, which transformed the tribal government to an elected system with four members serving on a tribal council. This decision, however, was always questioned by the membership because a true majority of tribal members did not participate in the vote. Traditionalists who opposed the transformation did not vote and their voices were not heard. Ultimately, however, the Oneida IRA Charter was approved by the tribe in 1937 and 1,270 acres of land were bought back by the government and placed in trust for the Oneida Nation.

Unfortunately, these developments were unable to counter the harsh economic impact levied by the Depression. With the exception of very limited farming, the opportunity for employment on the Oneida Reservation was virtually non-existent. Substandard living conditions remained widespread well into the 1950's and beyond. Many young Oneida families took advantage of the Federal Relocation
Program and other opportunities to leave the reservation in the hope of finding a better way of life in the cities. It wasn't until the 1970's, two hundred years after the Oneida people had been forced from their lands in New York, that the tide began to turn. Competitive grants were received to fund healthcare and education. In 1972, a community development block grant funded the construction of the Oneida Nation Memorial Building, which was originally designed as a youth recreation center. Today, it is commonly known as the "Civic Center". These developments began the momentum that would make the 1980's the most progressive decade for the Oneida Nation in Wisconsin. A jurisdictional lawsuit that had dogged the tribe for years was finally thrown out of court and the Oneida retained their sovereign right to regulate their own lands. With the land base increased to over 6,000 acres, the addition of a tribal school, and soaring employment opportunities, the Oneida Reservation once again has an economy. When Congress passed the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act in 1988, it effectively recognized tribal governments as sovereign nations. The act further provided the tribes with the ability to regulate various classes of gaming on their reservations. In 1991, for the first time in Wisconsin history, the Oneida Nation entered into a compact agreement with the state government.

Tribal Address – Oneida Nation
PO Box 365, Oneida, WI 54155
Phone: 920-496-7900

Other Links:

Tribal Website
View Road Map
Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events
EMPLOYMENT

Center for Self-Sufficiency
2640 West Point Road
Green Bay, WI  54304
920-490-3710
920-490-6800

Community Education Center
2632 South Packerland
Green Bay, WI  54303
920-496-7860
920-496-5260

Job Training
2640 West Point Road
Green Bay, WI  54304
920-496-7870

Vocational Rehabilitation Services
2640 West Point Road
Green Bay, WI 54304
920-490-3770

Workforce Investment Act
2640 West Point Road
Green Bay, WI 54304
920-490-3793

Oneida Human Resources Department
920-496-7900
800-236-7050

HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

Behavioral Health Services
2640 West Point Road
Green Bay, WI 54304
920-490-3700

Dental Clinic
525 Airport Road
Hobart, WI  54155
920-869-4859

Medical Clinic
525 Airport Road
Hobart, WI  54155
920-869-2711

Optical Clinic
920-869-4921
Pharmacy Clinic
920-869-4960
Automated Refill Line
920-869-4970
Community Options Program
920-869-4946
Car Seat Program
920-869-4840
Communicable Diseases
920-869-4840
Nutrition Counseling
920-869-4829
MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES (Continued)

Foot Clinic 920-869-4840

TREATMENT SERVICES

NUTRITION

WIC/Nutrition 920-869-4829
525 Airport Road
Oneida, WI  54155

EDUCATION

Community Education Center 920-496-5260
2632 South Packerland
Green Bay, WI 54303

Oneida Higher Education Program Post Secondary 920-869-4033
Norbert Hill Center 800-236-2214
7210 Seminary Road Extension 4033
Oneida, WI  54155

Advocates – Education – Youth Enrichment Services 920-869-4331
N7210 Seminary Road
Oneida, WI  54155

FINANCIAL

Social Services Department 920-490-3710
Oneida Tribe of Indians
2640 West Point Road
Green Bay, WI  54304

SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID

Medical Assistance 920-490-3790
Center for Self-Sufficiency
2640 West Point Road
Green Bay, WI  54304

Medical Benefits Coordinator 920-869-2711
525 Airport Road
Oneida, WI  54155

Medical Benefits 920-869-2711
Business Services
525 Airport Road
Oneida, WI  54155
ELDERS

Oneida Elderly Services
2907 Overland Road
Oneida, WI 54155
920-869-2448

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

TRANSPORTATION

Bus / Oneida Public Transit
W1139 Ranch Road
Oneida, WI 54155
920-833-1658
866-781-1658

TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

SPECIAL INTERESTS

SERVICES

CAPPS Program
Center for Self-Sufficiency
Oneida Tribe of Indians
2640 West Point Road
Green Bay, WI 54304
920-490-3710

CHILD CARE

Child Care Services
2640 West Point Road
Green Bay, WI 54304
920-490-3710

Oneida Child Care Program
2965 Overland Road (Airport Road)
Oneida, WI 54155
920-869-1645
920-869-2214

Oneida Child Care Program
N7210 Seminary Road (Norbert Hill)
Oneida, WI 54155
920-869-4416

Social Services Department
Oneida Tribe of Indians
2640 West Point Road
Green Bay, WI 54304
920-490-3710
CHILD CARE (Continued)

3 Sisters Head Start 920-496-5200
2801 West Mason Street
Green Bay, WI 54313

NHC Head Start 920-869-4369
N7210 Seminary Ridge
Oneida, WI 54155

Domestic Abuse Program 920-490-3700
2640 West Point Road
Green Bay, WI 54304

SEOTS 414-329-4101
6811 West Morgan Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53220-1212
The **Potawatomi** are Algonquin, a European term based upon linguistics, and Neshnabek, a Potawatomi word that means "original people." The Potawatomi were part of a confederacy with the Ojibwa (Chippewa) and Odawa (Ottawa) Indian tribes. This group was known as the Council of the Three Fires. At the time of first contact by the Europeans, the Potawatomi people were living in what is today lower Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. To the west of Lake Michigan, the Potawatomi land base extended from Illinois to Green Bay, Wisconsin. The Potawatomi signed 42 treaties with the United States government which is more than any other tribe.

Below is a summary of the most notable treaties as well as other historical events:

- In 1795, the first of many treaties which took Potawatomi lands was signed in Ohio.

- In 1830, the Indian Removal Act passed under President Jackson. This Act forced all Indians living east of the Mississippi River to move to Indian Territory in the west.

- In 1833, the Potawatomi lost all of their land east of the Mississippi River in the Treaty of Chicago. This treaty took 5,000,000 acres of Potawatomi land.

- During this period, the U.S. military rounded up many of the Potawatomi and forcibly removed them from traditional lands. These Potawatomi people eventually settled in Kansas and Oklahoma.

- Groups of Potawatomi refused removal and fled into Wisconsin, Michigan, and Canada.

- Around 1880, a group of Potawatomi settled in an area near Blackwell and Wabeno in Forest County. This group was the origin of the Forest County Potawatomi Community.

- In 1913, the Forest County Potawatomi Community was officially recognized and made its initial land purchases to establish a reservation.

- In 1937, the Forest County Potawatomi Community formally adopted a new form of government. A constitution and bylaws were adopted that provided for a tribal chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, and two councilmen.

- In 1982, a second Forest County Potawatomi constitution and bylaws were signed, which superseded the original 1937 constitution.

- In 1988, the National Indian Gaming Regulatory Act was approved. This Act allowed for the operation of gaming by Indian tribes on Indian lands.

- In 1991, the Forest County Potawatomi Community opened Potawatomi Bingo in Milwaukee.
Other Links: http://www.potawatomi.org/
EMPLOYMENT

Tribal Human Resources 715-478-7208
Adult DVR (Department of Vocational Rehabilitation) 800-662-5330
DWD (Department of Workforce Development) 715-365-2605
Contact Donald Meeder

Unemployment Compensation
General Information 800-494-4944
File Initial Claim 800-822-5246

HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Tribal Housing 715-478-7270
HUD Housing 715-478-7402
NEWCAP Rental Assistance 715-478-3871
Tenant / Landlord Problems 800-422-7128
Rural Development Rhinelander 715-362-5941

Orchard Ridge Apartments 608-822-7368
1761 – 1765 Maple Avenue
Wabeno, WI 54566
800-938-5648

Crandon Low Income Apartments 715-478-5030

Pioneer Property Management for Laona 608-348-7755
20 South Court Street
Platteville, WI 53818

MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

Forest County Potawatomi Health and Wellness Center
Reception 715-478-4300
Dental 715-478-4313
AODA 715-478-4332
Optical 715-478-4345
Community Health 715-478-4355
Medical Appointments 715-478-4339
Pharmacy 715-478-4346
Billing 715-478-4352
Rehabilitation 715-478-4344
Medical Records 715-478-4323
Sokaogon Clinic  
3163 State Highway 55  
Crandon, WI 54520  
715-478-5180

Ministry Medical Group  
715-478-5180

TREATMENT SERVICES

Counseling Services  
Behavioral Health Department  
Koinonia Treatment Facility  
Koller Behavioral Health  
715-478-4332  
800-864-3009  
800-472-7821

NUTRITION

Forest County Potawatomi Wellness Community  
Diabetes Coordinator  
715-478-7322  
715-478-4383

Forest County Health Department  
200 East Madison Avenue  
Crandon, WI 54520  
715-478-3371

WIC  
715-478-4319  
800-722-2295

EDUCATION

Basic Education Classes (Tribal)  
715-478-7292

Tribal Education Office  
715-478-7355

Nicolet College  
5364 College Drive  
Rhineland, WI 54501  
715-365-4410  
800-544-3039

Wabeno Junior / Senior High School  
4325 North Branch Street  
P.O. Box 460  
Wabeno, WI 54566  
715-473-5122

Wabeno Elementary School  
4346 Mill Lane  
P.O. Box 460  
Wabeno, WI 54566  
715-473-3633
EDUCATION (Continued)

Crandon High School
9750 US Highway 8 East
Crandon, WI  54520

Crandon Elementary School

FINANCIAL

Food Assistance
Forest County Food Pantry
Sokaogon Chippewa Food Distribution Program
NEWCAP Office
212 North Lake Avenue
Crandon, WI  54520

Emergency Assistance
Salvation Army
FCP Economic Support

Heating Assistance
WHEAP
NEWCAP Office

SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID
Social Security

ELDERS
Assisted Living
In Home Care

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

TRANSPORTATION
Drivers License (Department of Transportation)
FCP Elderly Department
TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

SPECIAL INTERESTS

SERVICES

Children
- Gte Ga Gnes Preschool: 715-478-7350
- Child Care Certification: 715-478-7358
- Wee Care Learning Center: 715-478-3099
- Rising Sun Day Care: 715-478-7361
  715-478-4420

Abuse
- Domestic Abuse Advocate: 715-478-4317
- Tri-Care Council on Domestic Violence: 715-362-6841
  800-236-1222
- ICW Office (Child): 715-478-4816
- Domestic Abuse: 715-478-7201

OTHER

Register of Deeds
- Birth Certificate / Marriage License: 715-478-3823

Legal
- FCP Legal: 715-478-7258
- Judicare: 715-478-7206
- Child Support: 715-478-7260

Miscellaneous
- Better Business Bureau: 800-273-1002
- OSHA: 920-734-4521

Veterans
- Veterans Problems: 800-827-1000

Taxes
- Earned Income Tax Credit Questions: 800-829-4059
The **Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians** retains rights under various treaties it signed with the United States in 1836, 1837, 1842, and 1854. This series of treaties ceded large tracts of land in northern Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota to the federal government. In exchange for these vast land cessions, the tribes were given promises of small amounts of money, schooling, equipment, and the like. In addition, the 1854 treaty included the reservation of land as a permanent home for many of the Chippewa bands, including Red Cliff. It is under this treaty that the current reservation was established at Red Cliff. In addition, under the various treaties the tribes, including Red Cliff, reserved certain "usufructuary" rights, namely, the right to hunt, fish, and gather on the lands ceded to the federal government. These treaty rights to hunt, fish, and gather within the ceded territory have been upheld in a series of federal and state court decisions over the past three decades.

The tribe's sovereign immunity from suit is akin to the immunity of the United States and is jurisdictional in nature. Sovereign immunity is an absolute bar to a lawsuit against the tribe. The doctrine of sovereign immunity from suit as it applies to Indian tribes has received continued and unqualified adherence by the U.S. Supreme Court for well over the last half-century. The tribe's sovereign immunity from suit can only be waived by Congress, or by the tribe itself. Sovereign immunity from suit extends to state court subpoenas seeking to hail tribal officials and/or documents into state court.

Tribal Address - Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13 - Bayfield WI 54814
Phone: 715-779-3700 - Fax: 715-779-3704

**Other Links:**

[Tribal Website](http://www.redcliff-nsn.gov/)
[View Road Map](http://www.glitc.org/web-content/pages/rcblsc.html)
[Section Connections](http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57)

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Tribal Address - Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13 - Bayfield WI 54814
Phone: 715-779-3700 - Fax: 715-779-3704

**Other Links:**

[Tribal Website](http://www.redcliff-nsn.gov/)
[View Road Map](http://www.glitc.org/web-content/pages/rcblsc.html)
[Section Connections](http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57)
EMPLOYMENT

Food Share Employment Training (FSET) 715-779-3706
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13
Bayfield, WI 54814

Job Placement Services 715-682-4889
P.O. Box 616
Ashland, WI 54806

HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Red Cliff Housing 715-779-3744
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13
Bayfield, WI 54814
Located on New Housing Road; mailing address is as stated above.

MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

Red Cliff Health Center 715-779-3707
Pharmacy 715-779-3157
All of these contacts are in the Red Cliff Health Center and can be reached at 715-779-3707
CHR Diabetic Outreach Specialist Dawn Levois
CHR Pediatric Salena Bressler
Maternal Child Care Deb Neishem
CHR Optical Janet Hillert
Duluth Nutritionist (Once-a-month visit) Rebecca Crumb-Johnson
Public Health Nurse Jamie Sweet
Indian Health Services Carolyn Gouge
Mental Health Jacob Geisler

TREATMENT SERVICES

Mishomis House Program Director 715-779-3741
88385 Pike Road 715-779-3742
Ashland, WI 54806

NUTRITION

EDUCATION

WITC (Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College) 715-682-4591
2100 Beaser Avenue
Ashland, WI 54806

LCO Community College 715-635-4790
13466 West Trepania Road
Hayward, WI 54843
EDUCATION (Continued)

Red Cliff Educational Department
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13
Bayfield, WI 54814
715-779-3706

FINANCIAL

SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID

Red Cliff Community Health Center
Medical Benefit Specialist
715-779-3707
Extension 238

Social Services, Food Share, Medicaid, TANF, General Assistance and Child Care
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13
Bayfield, WI 54814
715-779-3706

ELDERS

Aging Program
715-779-3720

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Sweat Lodges
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13
Bayfield, WI 54814
715-779-3742

Holy Family Catholic Church
232 North First Street
Bayfield, WI 54814
715-779-3316

Bethesda Lutheran Church
109 South Sixth Street
Bayfield, WI 54814
715-779-5611

Presbyterian Church
306 Washington Avenue
Bayfield, WI 54814
715-779-5490

TRANSPORTATION

Bay Area Rural Transit
300 Industrial Park Road
Ashland, WI 54806
715-682-9664
SPECIAL INTERESTS

Tribal Fish Hatchery 715-779-3728
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13
Bayfield, WI  54814

Director, Environmental Protection Program (Water Resource) 715-779-3650
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13
Bayfield, WI 54814

TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

Address/Telephone for all Departments 715-779-3700
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13
Bayfield, WI  54814
Includes Tribal Chair, Tribal Vice Chair, Accounting, Enrollment, and Personnel.

SERVICES

Director, Indian Child Welfare 715-779-3747

Domestic Violence 715-779-3769

First American Prevention Center 715-779-3755
The **St. Croix** people were known as “The Lost Tribe” after the Treaty of LaPointe in 1854. St. Croix was not a federally recognized Tribe until the passing of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, when federal lands were finally established for St. Croix. The St. Croix people had endured over 200 years of struggle to reclaim their original homelands.

Today, St. Croix is a strong sovereign nation and flourishing economic center. The Tribe is one of the largest employers in Northwest Wisconsin with over 2,000 employees in its Government center, casinos and enterprises. St. Croix is also a major contributor to the area’s economy.

There are over 1,200 enrolled members in the St. Croix Chippewa Tribe. Several Tribal Members reside in one of the Tribe’s communities: **Big Sand Lake, Danbury, Round Lake, Maple Plain, Gaslyn, Bashaw, Clam Lake, and Balsam Lake**. However, just as many Tribal Members live in surrounding towns and villages. Other Members choose to reside in nearby major metropolitan areas. Still others live as far away as the Pacific Coast.

Tribal Address – St. Croix Tribal Center
24663 Angeline Avenue, Webster, WI 54893
Phone: 715-349-2195; 1-800-236-2195; Fax: 715-349-5768

**Other Links:**

- St. Croix Casino and Hotel
- View Road Map
- Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICES</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>St. Croix Chippewa Community</strong></td>
<td>715-349-2195</td>
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<tr>
<td>2466 Angeline Avenue</td>
<td>800-236-2195</td>
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<td>Webster, WI 54893</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>St. Croix Environmental Services</strong></td>
<td>715-349-2195</td>
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<td><strong>St. Croix Tribal Police Department</strong></td>
<td>715-349-8668</td>
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<tr>
<td>2466 Angeline Avenue</td>
<td><strong>EMERGENCY #: 715-349-0431</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Webster, WI 54893</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>St. Croix Tribal Health Center</strong></td>
<td>715-349-8554</td>
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<tr>
<td>4044 State Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Webster, WI 54893</td>
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The **Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians** is descended from a group of Mohicans (variously known as Mahikan, Housatonic and River Indians) the ancestral name Muh-he-con-ne-ok means “people of the waters that are never still” and a band of the Delaware Indians known as the Munsee. The Mohicans and the Delaware, closely related in customs and traditions, originally inhabited large portions of what is now the northeastern United States. In 1734, a small group of Mohicans established a village near Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where they began to assimilate but were nonetheless driven out by Euro-Americans. In 1785 they founded “New Stockbridge” in upper New York State at the invitation of the Oneida Indians. Their new home, however, was on timber land sought after by non-Indian settlers.

In 1818, the band settled briefly in White River, Indiana, only to be again relocated. In order to relocate both the Stockbridge-Munsee and Oneida Indians, government officials, along with missionaries, negotiated the acquisition of a large tract in what is now Wisconsin. In 1834, the Stockbridge Indians settled there; two years later they were joined by some Munsee families who were migrating west from Canada and who decided to remain with the Stockbridge families. Together, they became known as the Stockbridge-Munsee Band. The tribe expanded its land base by obtaining 46,000 acres by treaty with their neighbors to the north, the Menominee Tribe. More pressure from the government resulted in more relocation – first in Kaukauna, Wisconsin, and later to a community on the shores of Lake Winnebago that the tribe named Stockbridge.

By the terms of a new treaty with the federal government in 1856, the band moved to its present site in Shawano County. The General Allotment Act of 1887 resulted in the loss of a great deal of land by the Stockbridge-Munsee. In the Great Depression, the tribe lost yet more land. However, in the early 1930’s the Stockbridge-Munsee experienced a reawakening of their identity and began reorganizing. In 1932 they even took over the town council of Red Springs under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, created an activist Business Committee and started to regain some of their land. The Secretary of the Interior affirmed the reservation in 1937.

Tribal Address – Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal Council
P.O. Box 70
Bowler, WI 54416
Phone: 715-793-4111; Fax: 715-793-1307
EMPLOYMENT

Stockbridge-Munsee Human Resources Department 715-793-4376
P.O. Box 70
N8705 Moh He Con Nuck Road
Bowler, WI 54416

HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Mohican Housing 715-793-4219
N8618 Oak Street
Bowler, WI 54416

MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

Stockbridge-Munsee Health and Wellness Center (AODA) 715-793-4144
W12802 County Road A
Bowler, WI 54416

MFC Fitness Center 715-793-4080

Family Services and Counseling / Parenting Classes 715-793-4863
N8705 Moh He Con Nuck Road
Bowler, WI 54416

Medical Transportation 715-793-5040

TREATMENT SERVICES

NUTRITION

Health and Wellness Center 715-793-4144
W12802 County Road A
Bowler, WI 54416

Food Stamps 715-793-4862

Community Waivers Program 715-793-4885

EDUCATION

Stockbridge-Munsee Education Department 715-793-4060
P.O. Box 70
W13447 Camp Road 14
Bowler, WI 54416
FINANCIAL

SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID

ELDERS

Stockbridge-Munsee Elderly Service
N8651 Maplewood Street
Bowler, WI  54416

Elderly Benefit Specialist

715-793-4237

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

TRANSPORTATION

Medical Transportation

715-793-5040

TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

Environmental Department

715-793-5118

Accounting / Finance Department

715-793-4353

Enrollment

715-793-4677

SPECIAL INTERESTS

CHILD CARE

After School Program
N8605 Oak Street
Bowler, WI  54416

715-793-4085

Teen Prevention Program
N8605 Oak Street
Bowler, WI  54416

715-793-4389

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance

715-793-4860

General Assistance

715-793-4860

Child Care Assistance

715-793-4885

TANF / Welfare Assistance

715-793-4885
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (Continued)

Medical Bill Assistance

715-793-4862