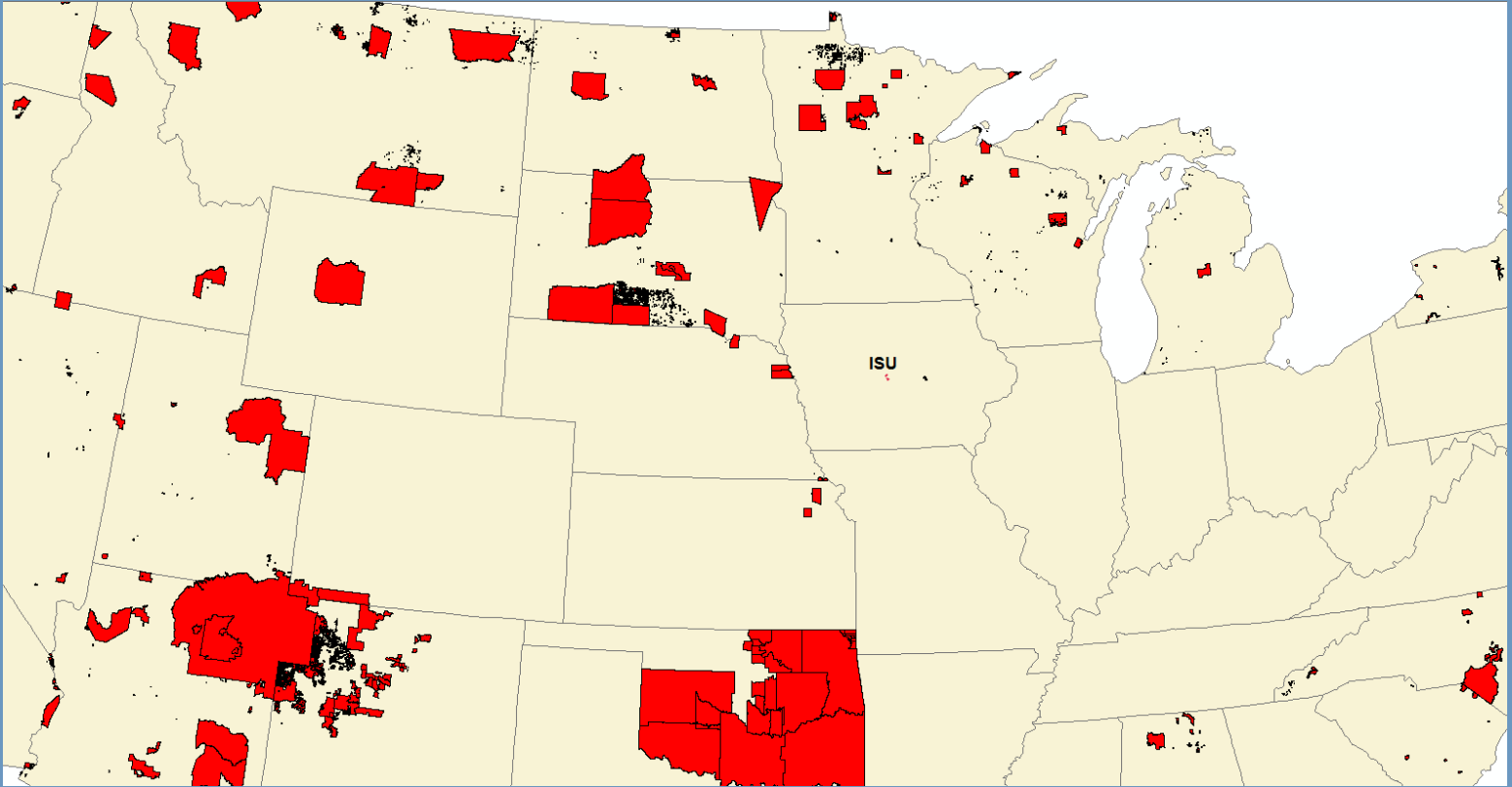


Focus on Native Communities

A Reference Guide to Our Native Neighbors (2019)

Dr. Sebastian Braun

with Laurie Johnson and students from AMIN 225, American Indians of Iowa



“American Indians who have origins in any of the original people of North America and who maintain a cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition with one or more of the tribes or nations connected historically with the present state of Iowa, including the Iowa, Kickapoo, Menominee, Miami, Missouri, Ojibwa (Chippewa), Omaha, Otoe, Ottawa (Odawa), Potawatomi, Sac and Fox (Sauk, Meskwaki), Sioux, and Winnebago (Ho Chunk)” shall pay in-state tuition rates at Iowa Regents Universities.

3 Nations in Iowa; 55 in the United States; 161 in North America

American Indian Studies Program
Iowa State University

copyright 2019



Our Native Neighbors and the Land Grant Mission

Iowa State University was one of the first land grant universities established in the United States. As such, its mission has been to disseminate knowledge to the general public. Land grant universities, however, were established at a specific time, with a specific mission and audience in mind. The Morrill Act was passed in 1862, together with the Transcontinental Railroad Act and the Homestead Act. The goals of these acts intersected: the West was to be colonized by farmers, who needed land, new agricultural technologies, and means to bring their products to market. From their beginning, land grant institutions were to support this endeavor. The general public thus was to be the farmers, and the farmers were the new settlers, in accordance with the assumptions of the time “white” men, owning the land in private parcels, applying the newest technologies to this land, producing for and consuming from the capitalist marketplace, thus supporting the railroads.

This vision was beneficial to its intended audience – at first the homesteaders, but increasingly those who were able to consolidate the farmlands into ever more industrial operations. By the very definition of their founding intentions, however, land grant institutions were also directed against other interests: the land for the homesteaders had come and would come from Native nations; the industrial technologies developed in the name of efficiency worked against the ecosystems in place; and the colonization of the Plains was in the interest of the state and its industrial stakeholders, namely railroad barons, agricultural speculators, and catalog wholesalers.

In Iowa, the histories (and even the names) of the peoples who lived in this area have been mostly forgotten. This short reference guide has dual purpose: to educate the people of Iowa about the diversity of nations who have had (and still have) a presence in what is now the state, and to provide a guide to Iowa State University administrators, faculty, and staff on the opportunities of extending our land grant mission to our Native neighbors.

American Indian nations are sovereign nations. They sold some of their lands to the United States in treaties, and kept some of their territories, where they also kept sovereign powers. They have built their own systems of higher education, and these universities and colleges are also land-grant universities. They deserve and command the same respect as any other sovereign nation.

On the following pages, you will see maps (created from ArcGIS) of these territories. They are in different scales, because the sizes of Native territories vary greatly. Some of these lands are contiguous, some of the are scattered. Some are rural, others are urban. In every case, people of these nations do not only live on these lands. They live everywhere, just like any other people in a global society.

In blue, you will see the reservations and the off-reservation trust lands. The reservation areas do not indicate a difference between trust lands and fee lands, a distinction with far-reaching consequences for legal, political, and economic powers. In the case of Native lands in Oklahoma, the blue indicates Native territories, while the trust lands are indicated in teal. The reddish areas indicate other Native nations' lands.

I deeply apologize for any mistakes or omissions. These are not legal documents and should not be used for that purpose. I tried to include all trust lands, even if they are located away from the main reservation areas, because one of the most important things to understand about the situation of American Indian nations today is their widely divergent land ownership.

I would like to thank Laurie Johnson, who worked on formatting the data, and all the students in AMIN 225, American Indians of Iowa, in the fall of 2018, who compiled much of the data. Some of it might already be outdated: this is but a snippet of information, but I hope it is a beginning of a better understanding and engagement.

Native Nations in Iowa

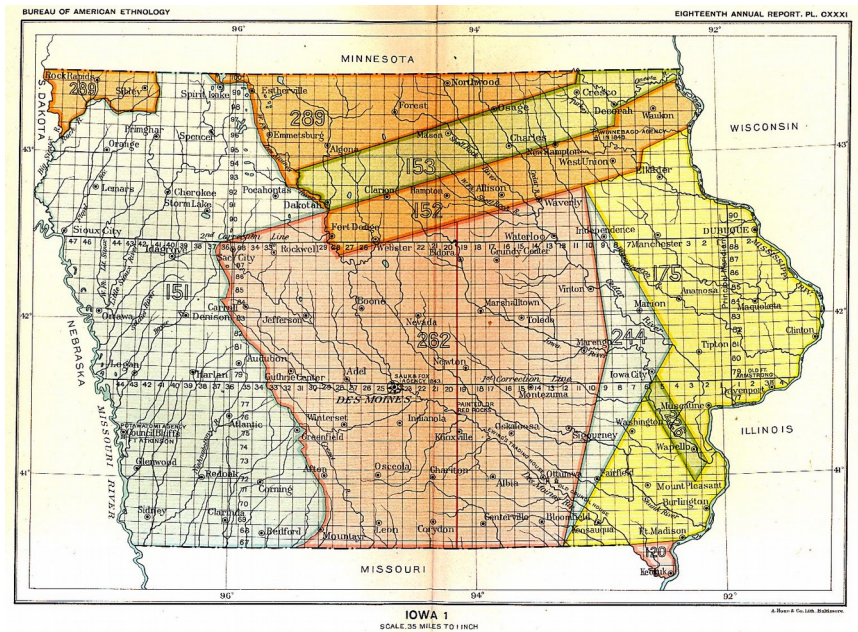
In 2019, three American Indian nations hold land ownership in Iowa: the Meskwaki, the Omaha, and the Winnebago.

Both the Omaha and Winnebago hold lands in Iowa across the Missouri from their main territories in Nebraska. The lands in Iowa were regained in the 1980s and 1990s, after they had been appropriated by Iowans and Iowa who mistakenly thought the Missouri River was the reservation boundary. Instead, however, the river had significantly shifted its course since the boundaries had been drawn, and after long court battles, the tribes regained possession of some (though not all) their lands in Iowa.

The Meskwaki own lands at the Meskwaki Settlement in central Iowa. Like all other Native peoples, the Meskwaki had been removed from Iowa by the treaty process in the first half of the 19th century.

Some of the Meskwaki, however, were able to buy some lands through the state of Iowa and return. Although the state at first protected the Meskwaki from federal assimilation policies, over time, it ceded trust to the federal government. Today, the official status of the Settlement is not different from other reservation lands, although the Meskwaki continue to own their lands in common.

Iowa was named after another Native nation, who had control over much of what today is the state of Iowa, the loway or Iowa.



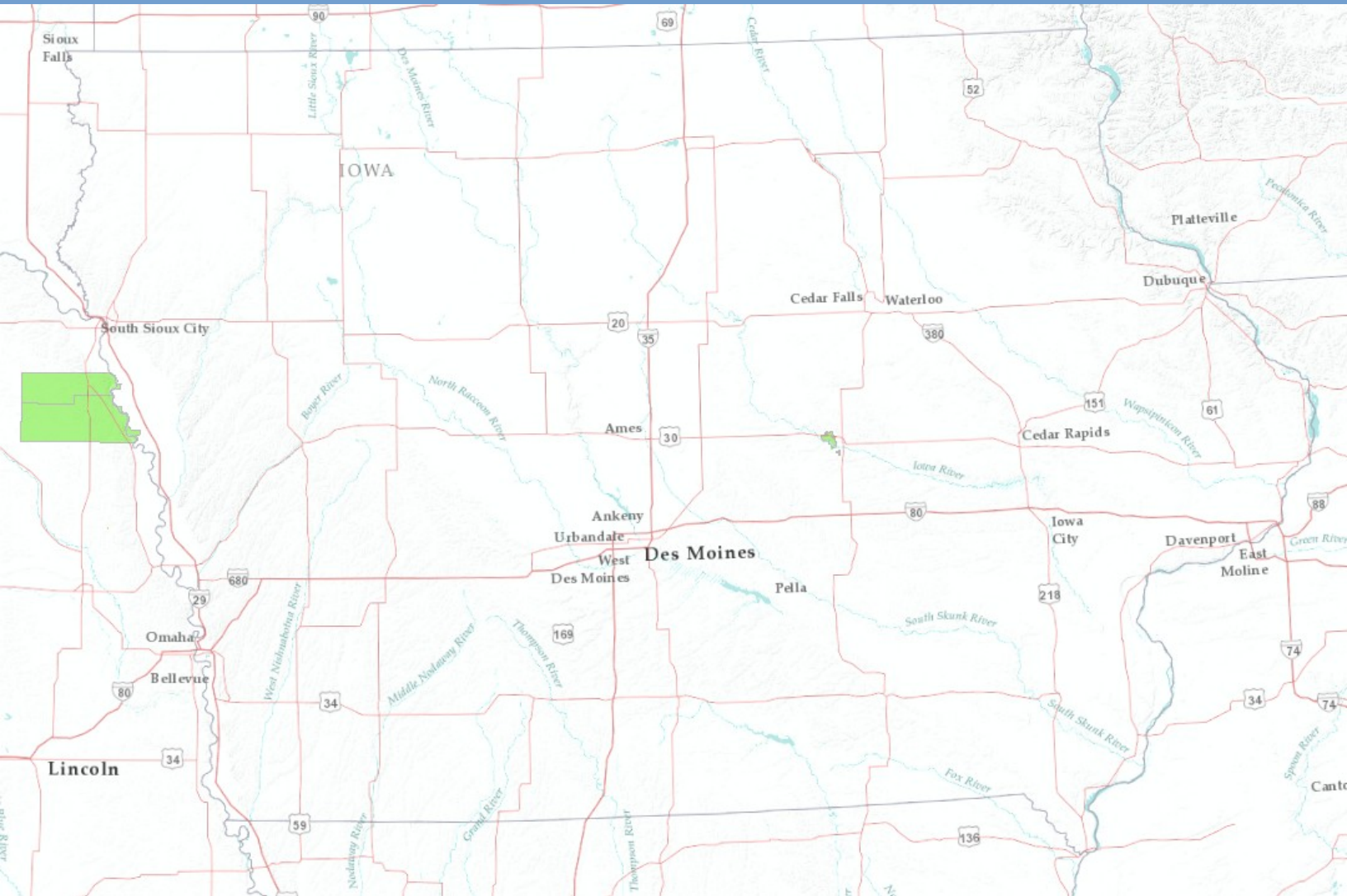
While the Iowa River, and then the state, was named after the loway, the Des Moines River, and then the city, was named after another group, whom the French named Moingena. During the turbulent years between 1760 and 1830, the Meskwaki and their allies, the Sauk, pushed the loway off their old lands and further to the southwest. Although the loway had originally welcomed the Meskwaki as refugees, they continuously lost their powers.

In what is today northern Iowa, the Dakota established hunting territories, while the Oto and Missouria settled north of the Missouri River in the south. Other nations traded in the state, lived with relatives, sought refuge, or held hunting rights. Even more were resettled in the area during the Removal process, only to be moved out again. Thus the Potawatomi, the Kickapoo, the Ho-Chunk or Winnebago, Anishinabe nations, and others lived in Iowa for periods of time.

Today, Native people from across the United States live in Iowa. Most, like other Americans, live in cities. Many towns and counties were named after Native nations or individuals, although not all of these names indicate their actual historical presence in the state.

The legacies and histories of Native nations are still present on Iowa lands. Burial mounds, earth enclosures, fields, and ancient cities are present all across the state. Often overlooked, though, many Iowans do not know much about the rich history of the land before colonization.

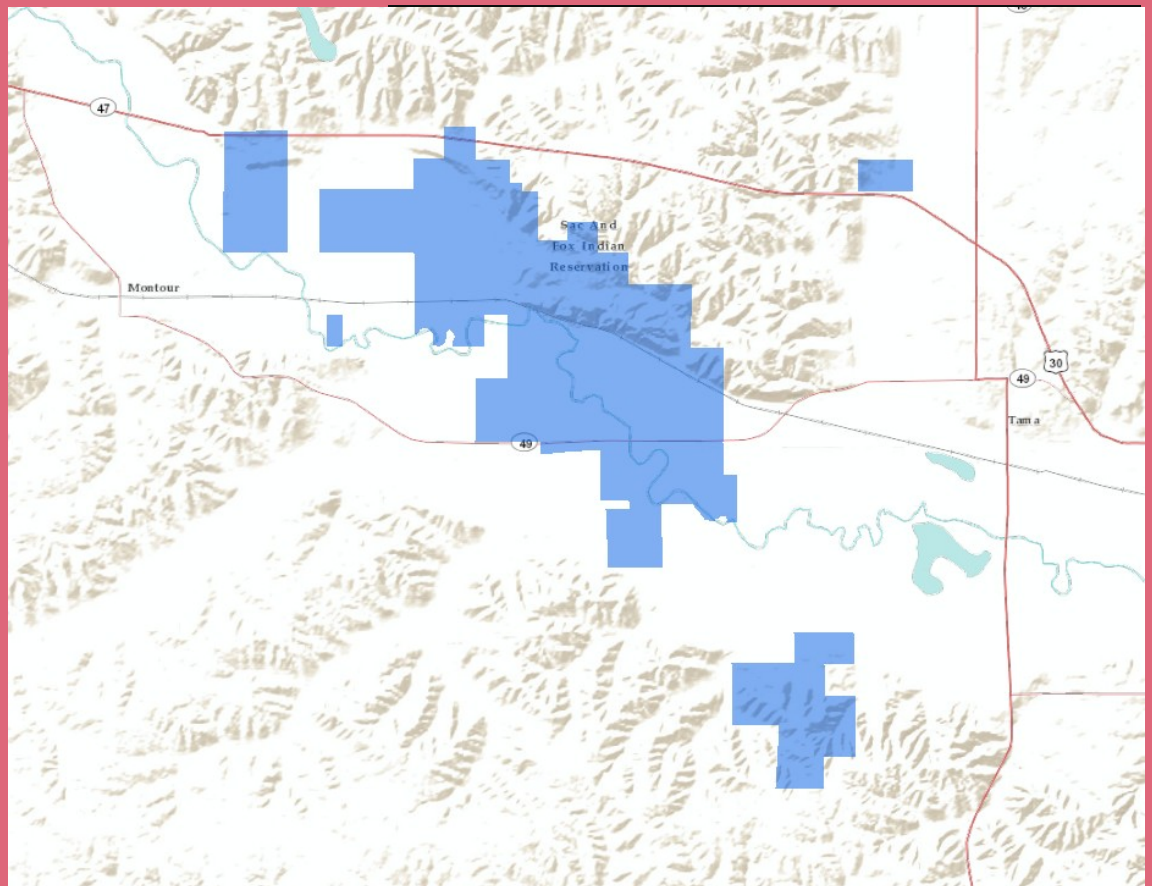
Iowa



Iowa is a state heavily affected by Removal policies. Between 1804 and 1851, a series of treaties resettled and removed Native nations in and from the state. The state of Iowa was established in 1846, after the central part of the state had been acquired under the conditions of the Treaty of 1842.

The Iowa or Ioway, the people who gave the river and the state their names, no longer have territory in Iowa. Their reservations can be found in Kansas and Nebraska and also in Oklahoma. Similarly, there are Sac and Fox (Meskwaki) reservations in those states. The Winnebago or Ho Chunk, who have lands in Iowa, were removed through Iowa to Nebraska, although another group of that nation was able to remain in Wisconsin where they have territories. The Omaha's territories, mostly west of the Missouri, were greatly reduced, but they were able to retain some of their homelands.

Meskwaki Nation (Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa)



Enrollment: ~ 1300

Chair: Anthony Waseskuk (term ends 2019)

Address: Executive Offices: 349 Meskwaki Road
Tama, IA 52339

Health, Media: 1646 305th Street
Tama, IA 52339

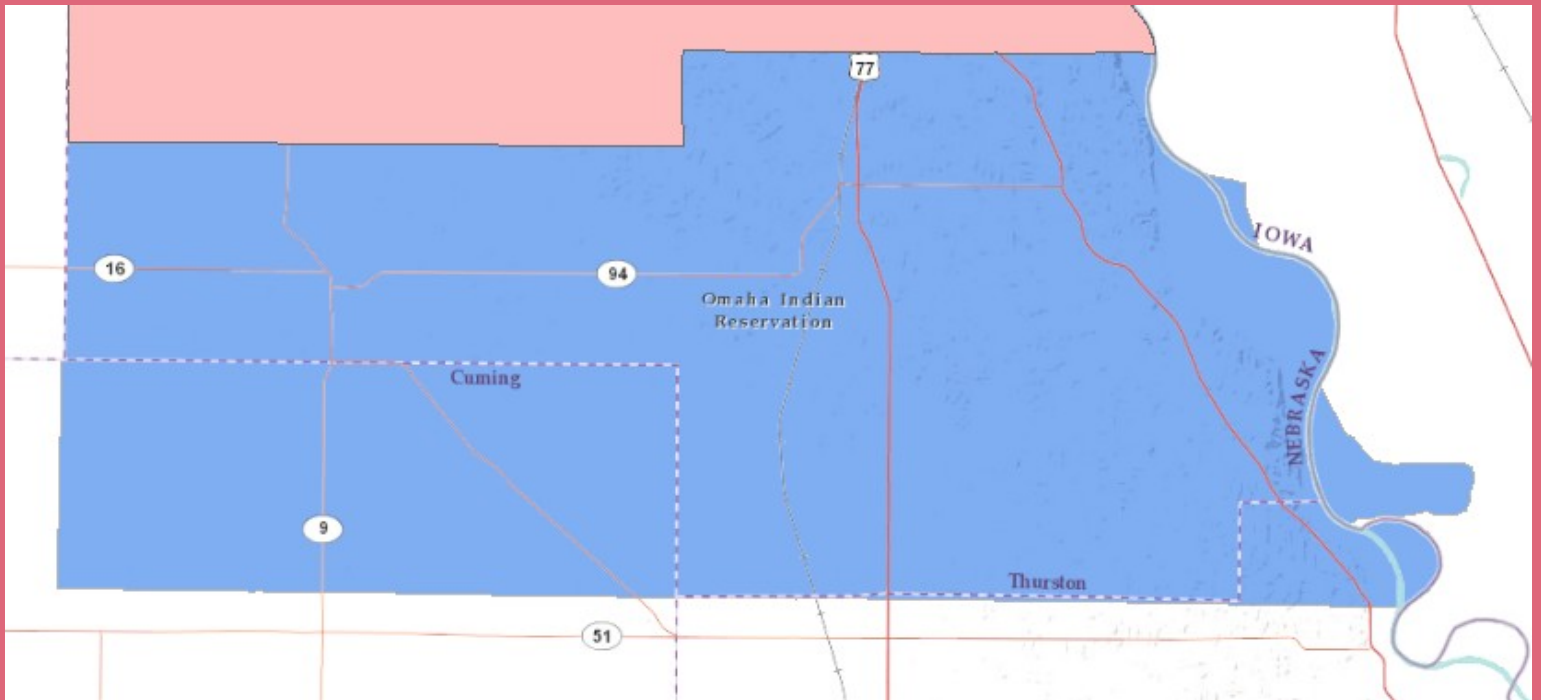
Contact: p: (641) 484-4678
p: (641) 484-4094

<https://meskwaki.org>

Powwow Association: <http://meskwakipowwow.com>

Cultural Center and Museum: <https://meskwaki.org/about-us/museum/>

Omaha Tribe of Nebraska and Iowa



Enrollment: ~ 5500

Chair: Isaac Sherman Jr

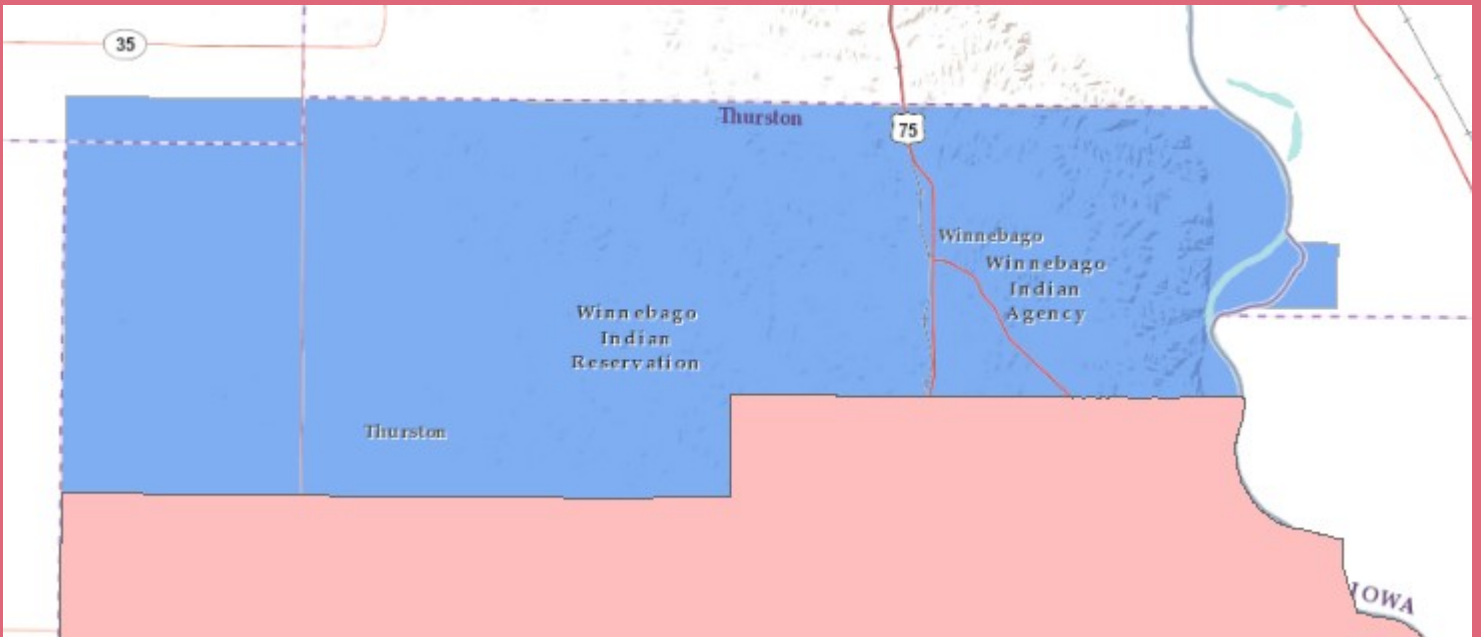
Address: P.O. Box 368
100 Main Street
Macy, NE 68039

Contact: p: (402) 837-5391
f: (402) 837-5308

<https://www.facebook.com/omahatribeofnebraska/>

Nebraska Indian Community College: www.thenicc.edu

Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska



Enrollment: ~4200

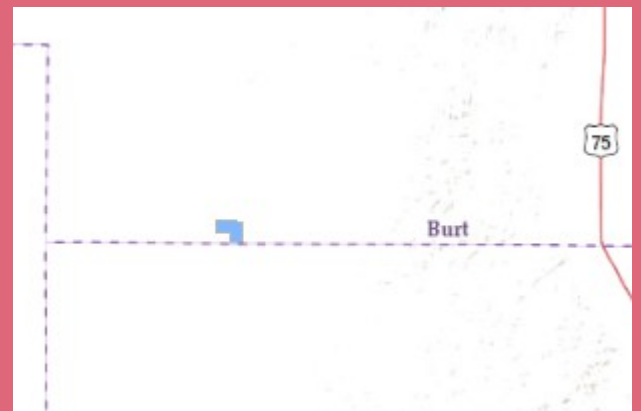
Chair: Frank White

Address: PO Box 687
100 Bluff St
Winnebago NE 68701

Contact: p: (402) 887-2272
f: (402) 878-2963

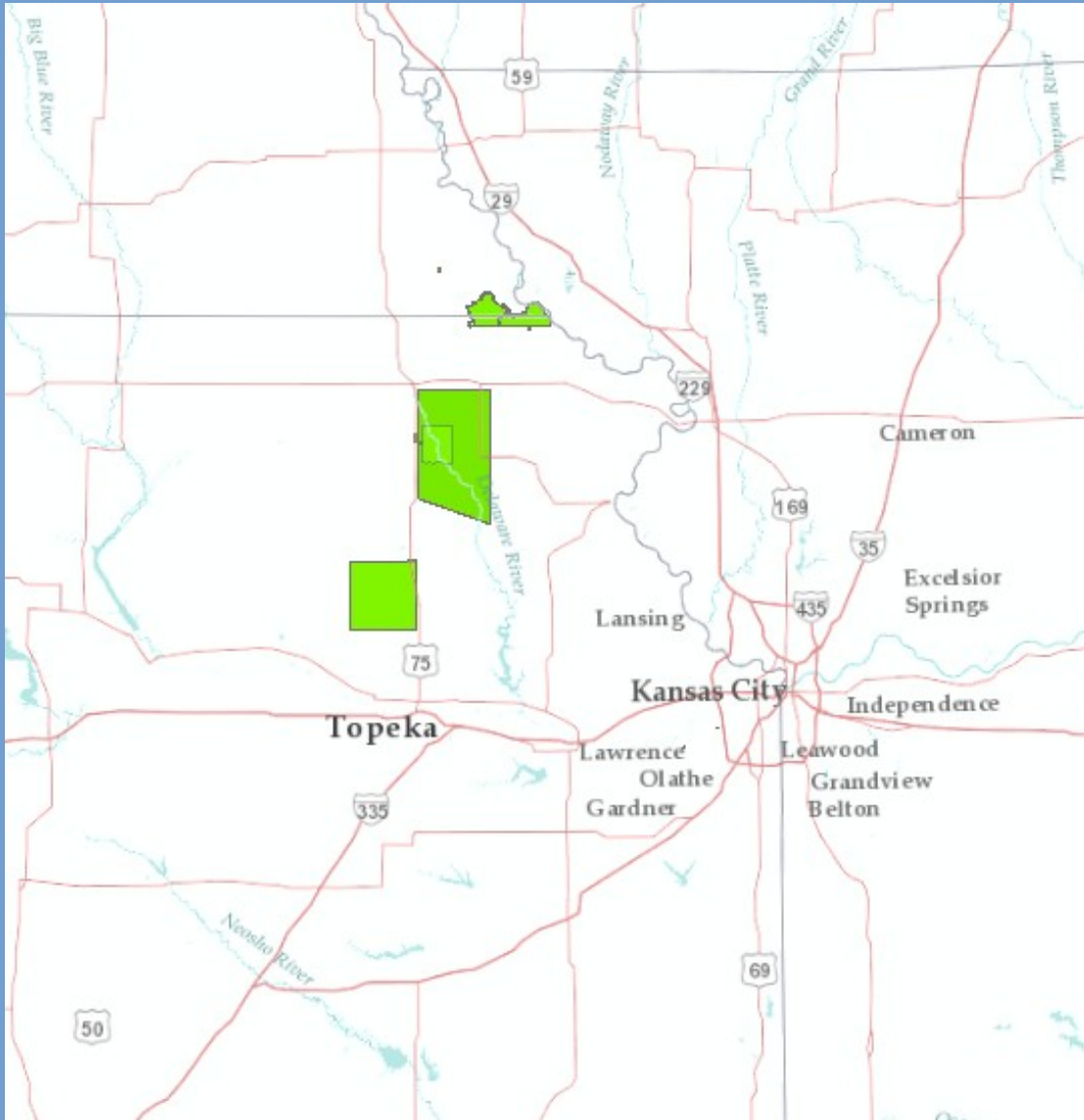
www.winnebago-tribe.com

Ho-Chunk, Inc.: <https://hochunkinc.com>



Apart from the main reservation in Nebraska and Iowa, the Winnebago Tribe owns trust land further southwest.

Southeastern Nebraska / Northeastern Kansas



Upon removal from Iowa, many nations were resettled in what is today southeastern Nebraska and northeastern Kansas. Some groups of these nations were able to stay here, while others were removed further or decided to resettle in what was then Indian Territory, today Oklahoma. All of these four nations are thus only one part of their original peoples, with other groups living further away. Today, each of these tribes form their own tribal governments, but connections often remain strong, and some collaborate on historical preservation, cultural revitalization, and language programs.

Of note is also Haskell Indian Nations University, a BIA-supported university that emerged from a former boarding school in Lawrence, KS. www.haskell.edu

Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska

Enrollment: ~5000

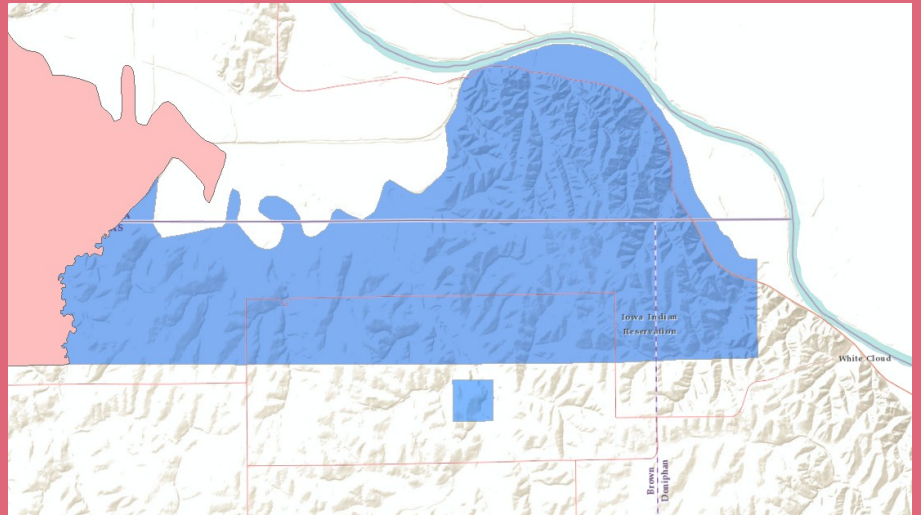
Chair: Timothy Rhodd

Address: 3345 B Thrasher Rd
White Cloud KS 66094

Contact: p: (785) 595-3258

<https://www.iowatribeofkansasandnebraska.com/>

Powwow: <https://www.iowatribeofkansasandnebraska.com/annual-pow-wow>



Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska

Enrollment: ~500

Chair: Tiauna Carnes

Address: 305 Main St
Reserve, KS 66434

Contact: p: (785) 742-0053 (Tribal Council)
f: (785) 742-7146

www.sacandfoxks.com



Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas

Enrollment: ~1600

Chair: Lester Randall

Address: 824 111th Dr
Horton KS 66439

Contact: p: (785) 486-2131
f: (785) 486-2801

www.ktik-nsn.gov



Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation

Enrollment: ~ 5000

Chair: Camilla Chouteau

Address: 16281 Q Rd
Mayetta KS 665509

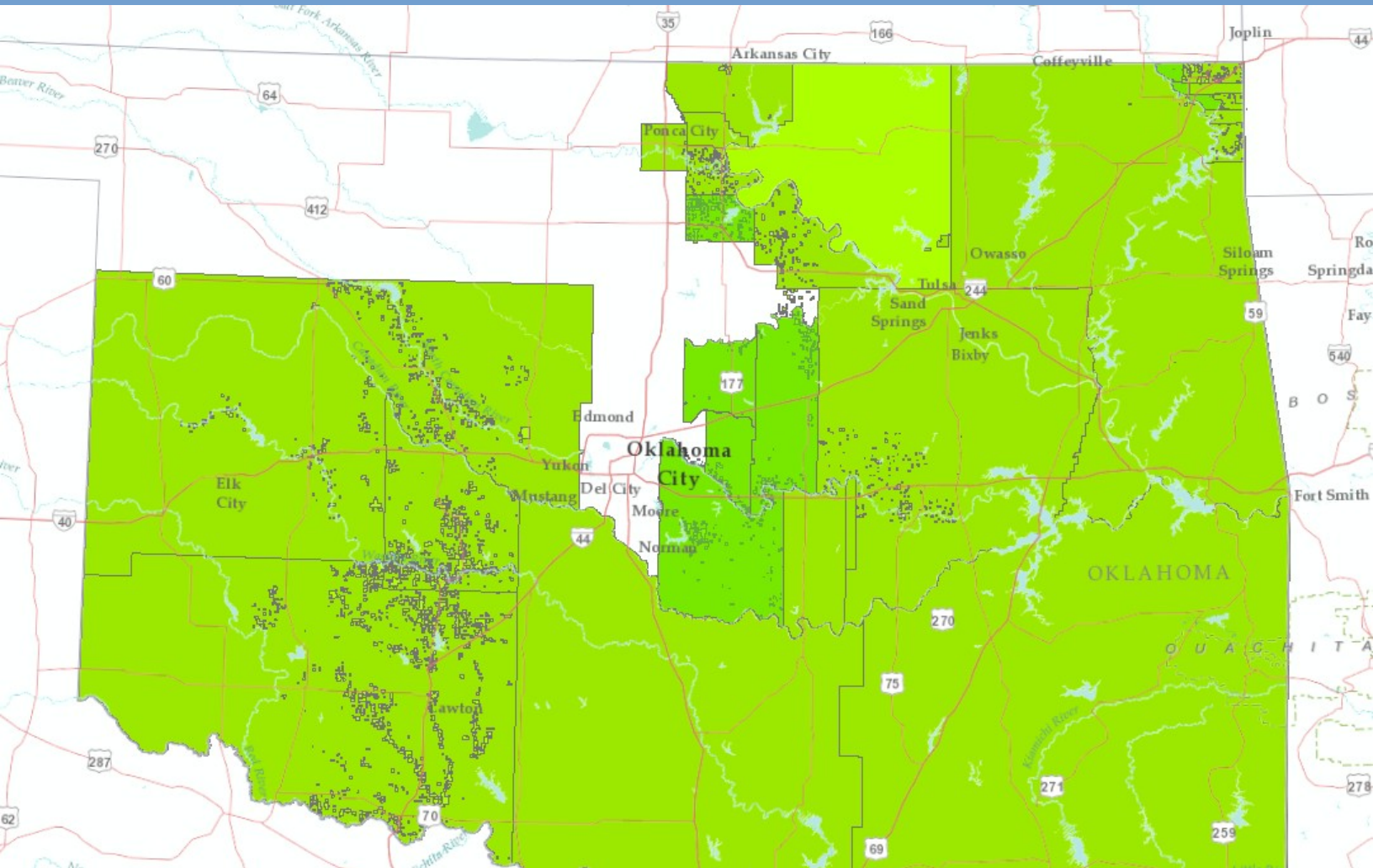
Contact: p: 877-715-6789

www.pbpindiantribe.com

Prairie Band, LLC: <https://prairiebandllc.com>



Oklahoma and Texas



The state of Oklahoma was formed out of what was known as Indian Territory. Indian Territory was a creation of Removal policies – a place to which Native nations were to be resettled to prepare for “civilization” and assimilation.

When the state of Oklahoma was formed, most reservations (with the exception of the Osage) were converted to privately held lands. Tribal governments remained, however, and some trust lands are still in existence.

Oklahoma became home to groups from many nations who had lived in or had been moved through Iowa as part of Removal policies.

Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma

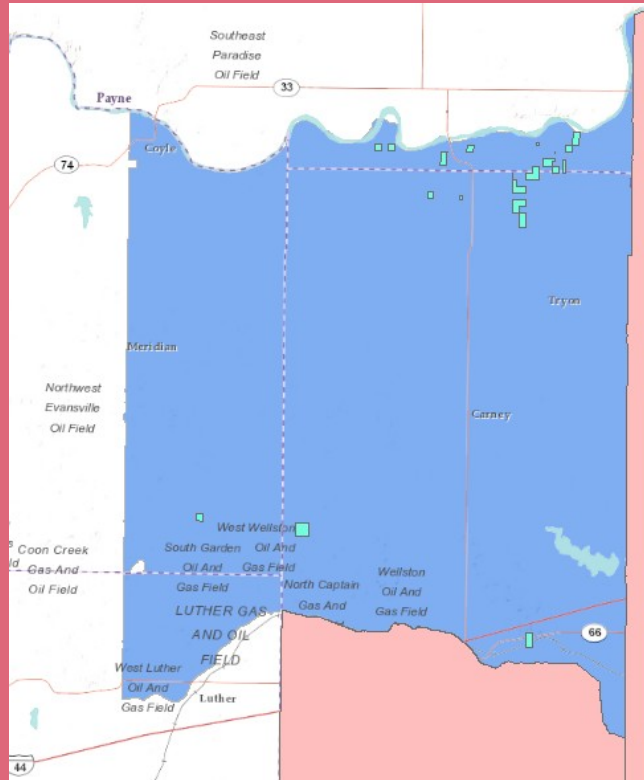
Enrollment: ~ 800

Chair: Edgar B. Kent

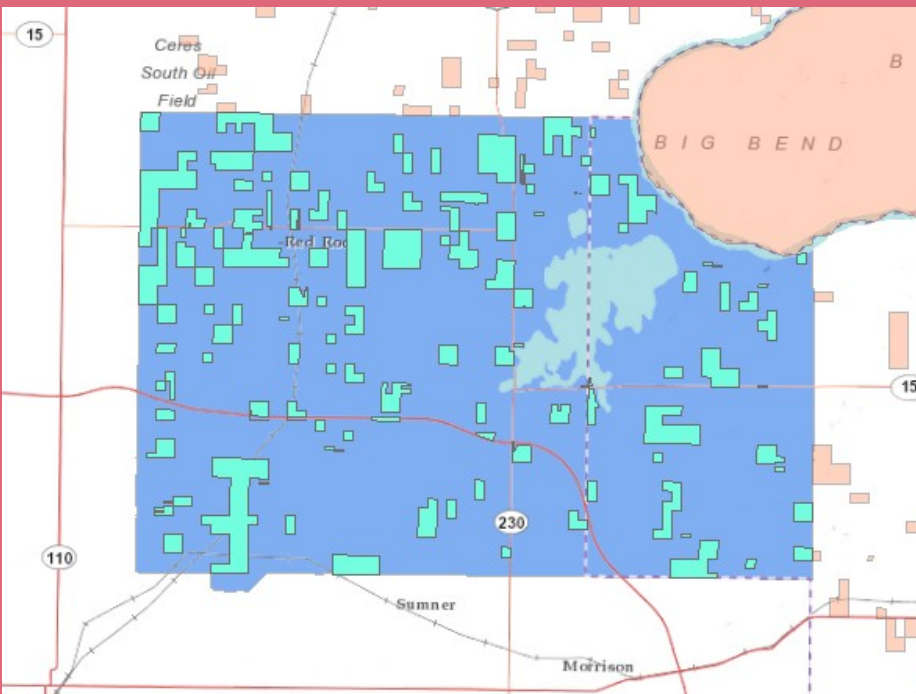
Address: 335588 E 750 Rd
Perkins OK 74059

Contact: p: (405) 547-2402

<https://www.bahkhoje.com>



Otoe-Missouria Tribe



Enrollment: ~ 3000

Chair: John R. Shotton (term ends
2019)

Address: 8151 HWY 177
Red Rock OK 74651

Contact: p: (580) 723-4466

www.omtribe.org

Sac and Fox Nation

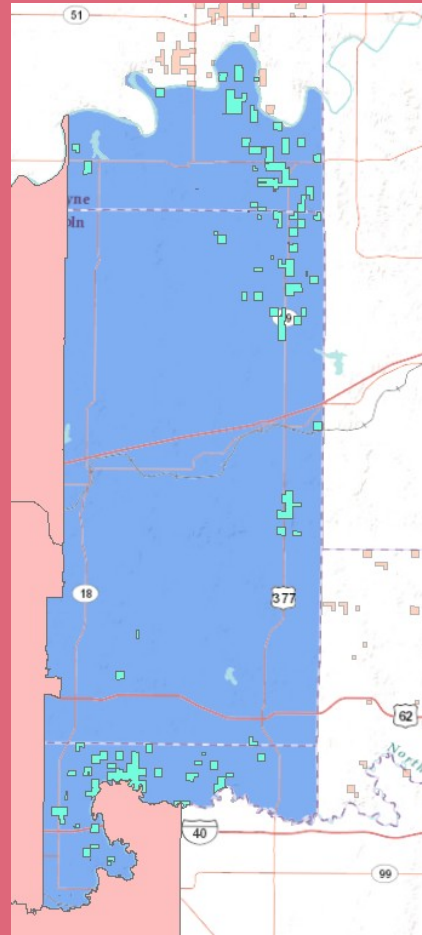
Enrollment: ~ 3000

Principal Chief: Kay Rhoads

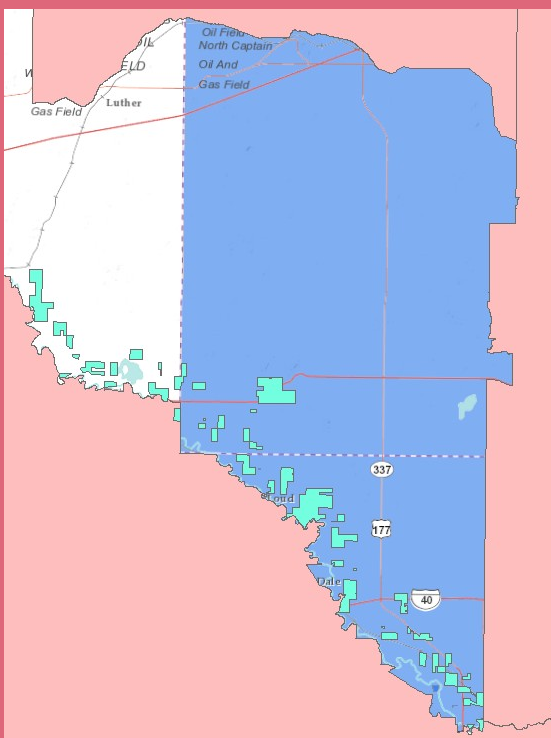
Address: 920883 S HWY 99 Bldg A
Stroud OK 74079

Contact: p: (918) 968-3526

www.sacandfoxnation-nsn.gov



Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma



Enrollment: ~ 2800

Chair: David Pacheco Jr

Address: P.O. Box 70
105365 S HWY 102
Mcloud Ok 74851

Contact: p: (405) 964-2075
f: (405) 964-4265

www.kickapootribeofoklahoma.com

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma

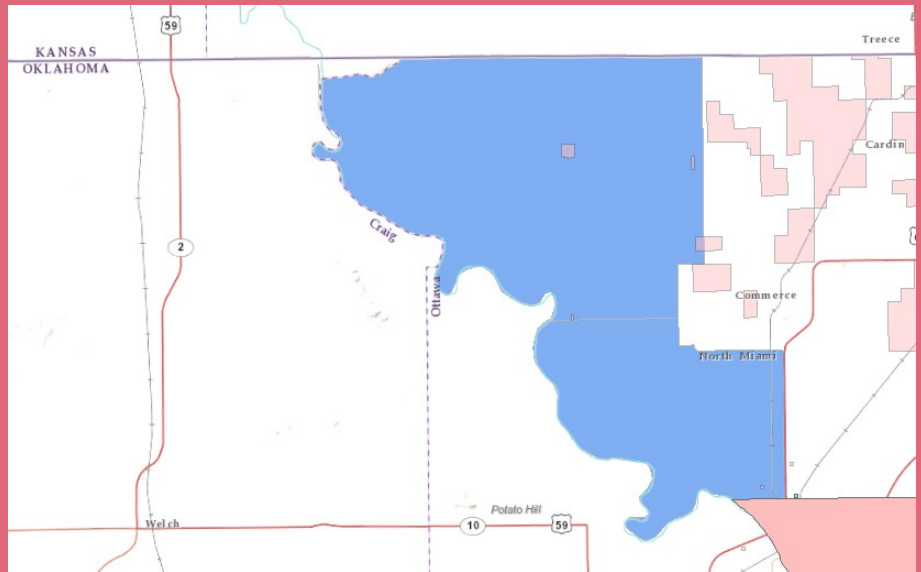
Enrollment: ~ 4400

Chair: Douglas G. Lankford

Address: P.O. Box 1326
3410 P St
Miami OK 74354

Contact: p: (918) 541-1300
f: (918) 542-7260

<https://www.miamination.com>



Citizen Potawatomi Nation

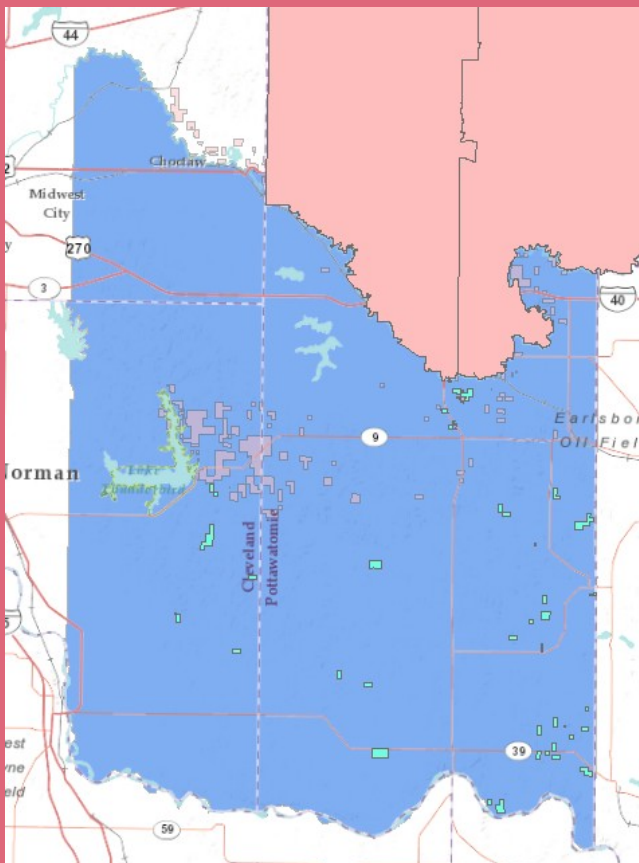
Enrollment: ~ 30,000

Chair: John A. Barrett

Address: 1601 S. Gordon Cooper Dr
Shawnee OK 74801

Contact: p: (405) 275-3121

<https://www.potawatomi.org>



Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma

Enrollment: ~ 2500

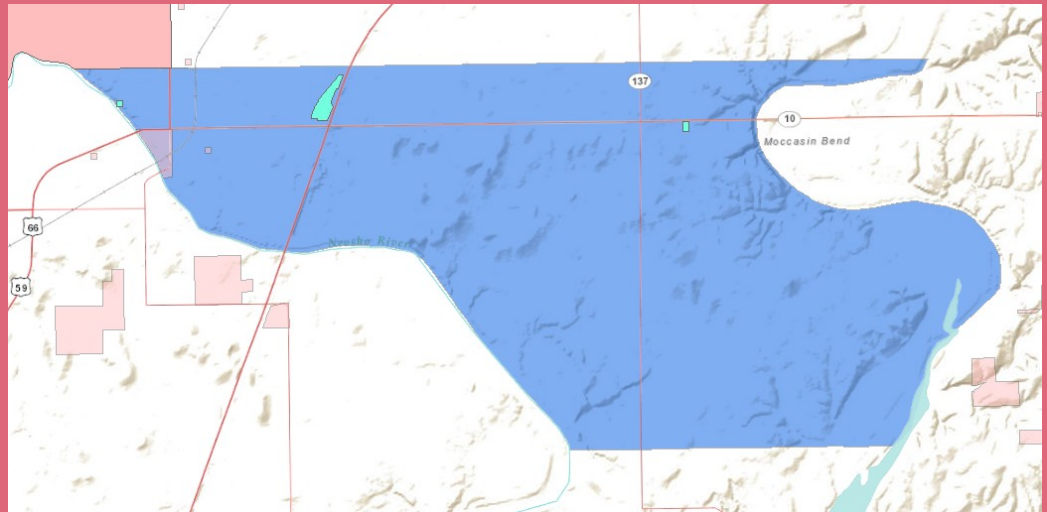
Chief: Ethel E. Cook

Address: 13 S. 69 A
Miami OK 74354

PO Box 110
Miami OK 74355

Contact: p: (918) 540-1536
f: (918) 542-3214

www.ottawatribe.org



Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas

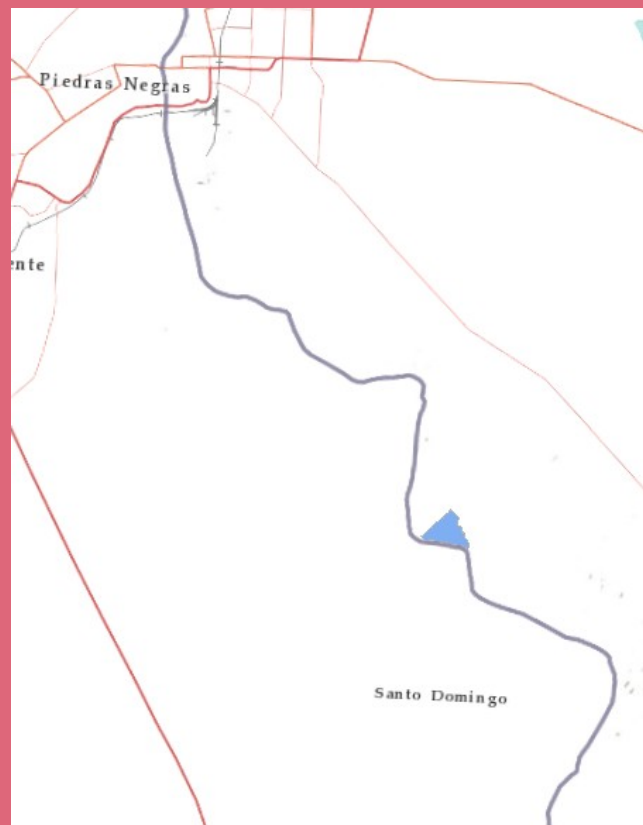
Enrollment: ~ 960

Chair: Estavio Elizondo

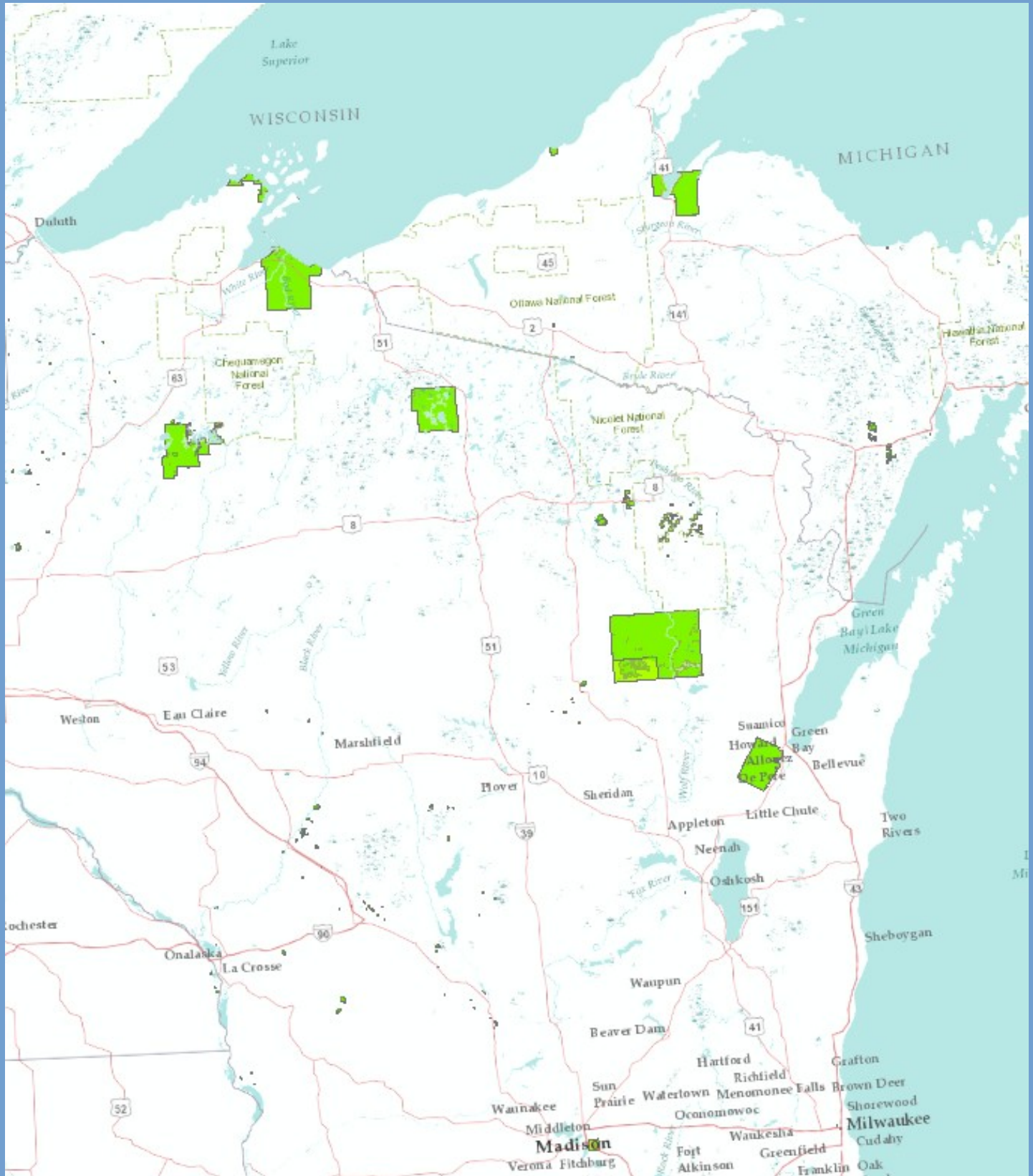
Address: 2212 Rosita Valley Road
Eagle Pass TX 78852

Contact: p: (830) 773-2105

<https://kickapootexas.org>



Wisconsin and Michigan, western Upper Peninsula



In addition to the individual tribes in Wisconsin, see the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, www.glitc.org

Ho-Chunk Nation

Enrollment: 6563

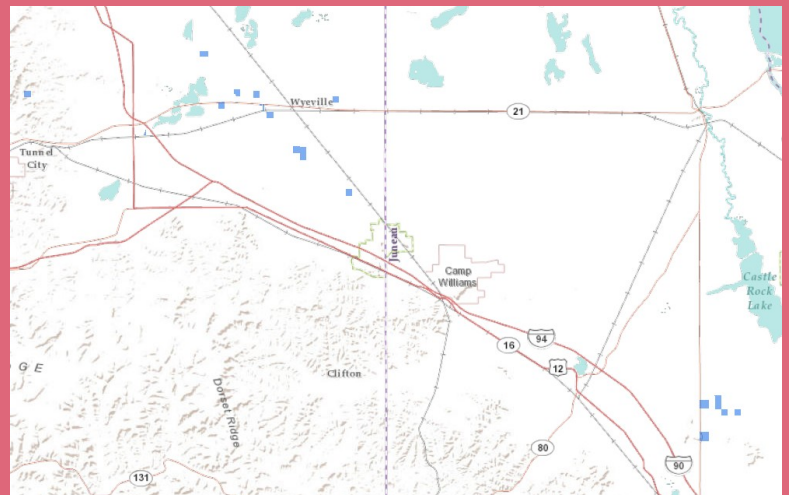
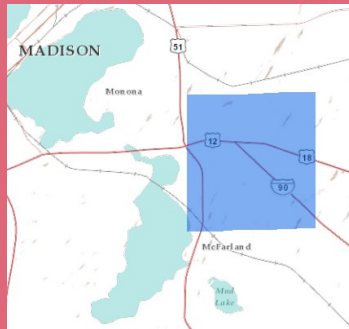
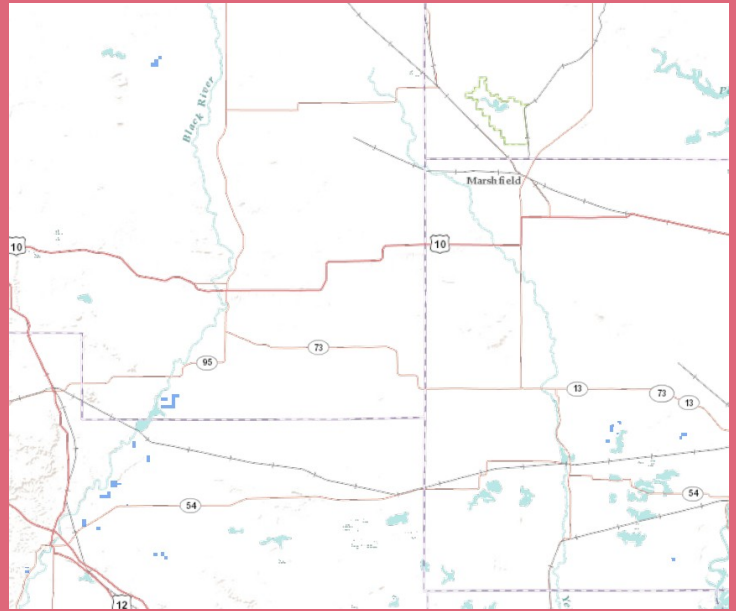
President: Wilfred Cleveland

Address: P.O. Box 667
W 9814 Airport Rd
Black River Falls WI

54615

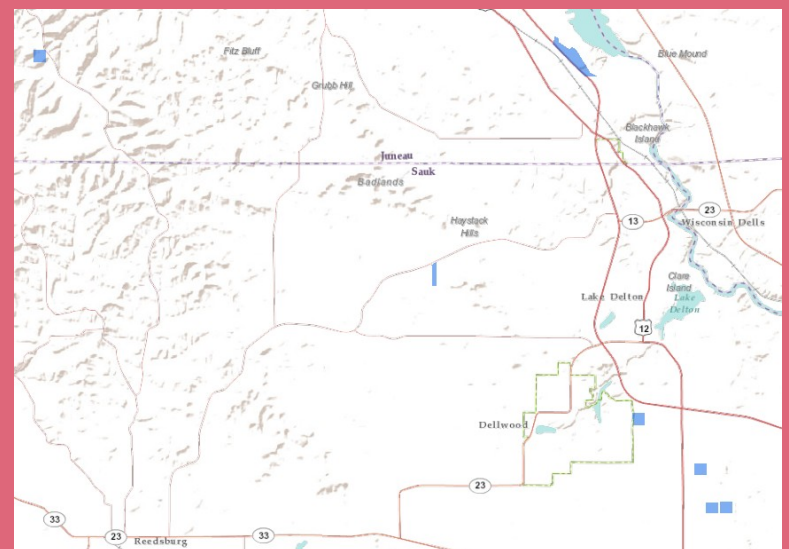
Contact: p: (715) 284-7474

www.ho-chunknation.com



The Ho-Chunk Nation holds trust lands in several places in central and southern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The maps to the right attempt to show all lands. They are not to scale with each other.



Forest County Potawatomi Community

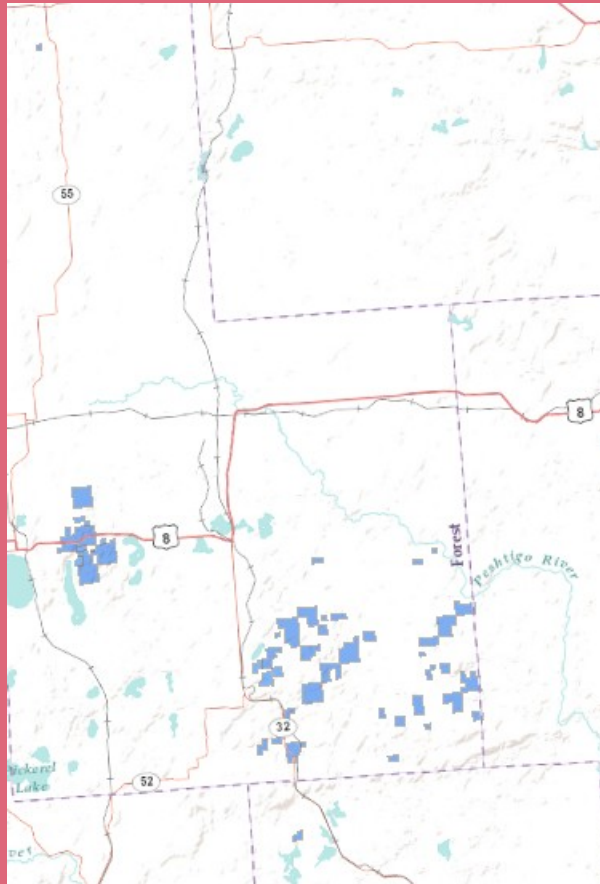
Enrollment: 1400

Chair:
Ned Daniels Jr

Address:
5416 Everybody's Rd
Cradon WI 54520

Contact:
p: (715) 478-7200

<https://www.fcpotawatomi.com>



Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin

Enrollment: ~ 8800

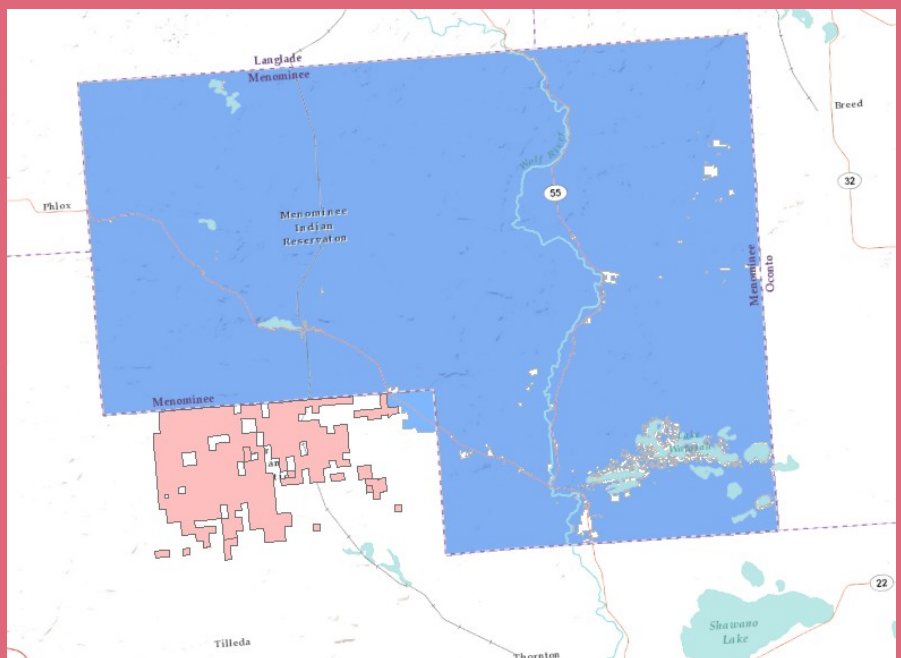
Chair
Douglas Cox

Address
P.O. Box 910
W 2908 Tribal Office Loop
Keshena WI 54135

Contact
p: (715) 799-5154
www.menominee-nsn.gov

Menominee Tribal Enterprises:
www.mtewood.com

College of the Menominee Nation:
www.menominee.edu



Bad River Chippewa Band

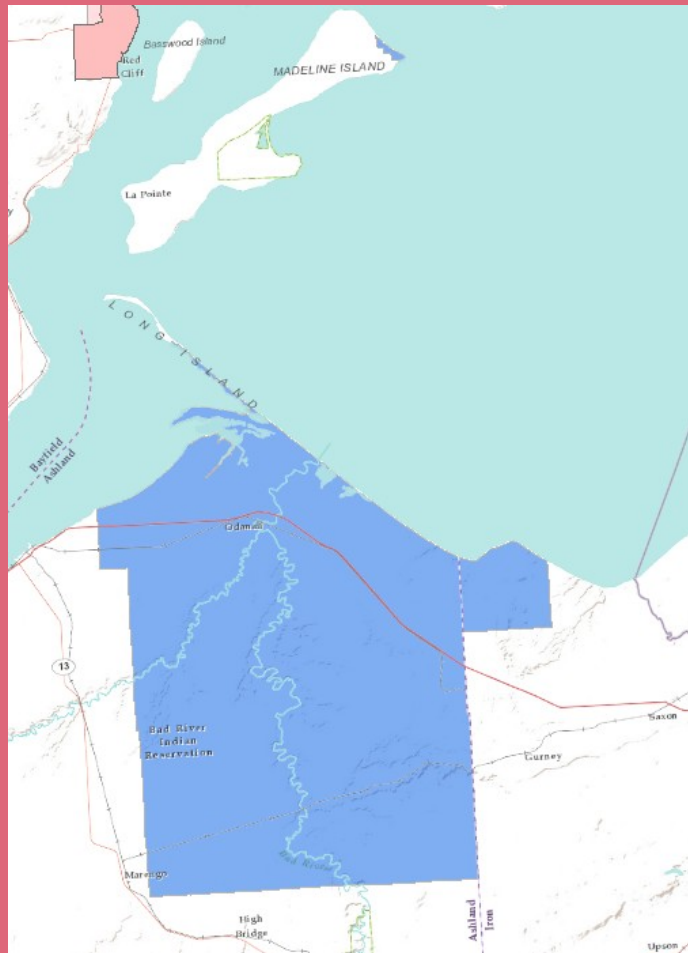
Enrollment: ~ 7000

Chair: Mike Wiggins, Jr
(term ends 2019)

Address:
P.O. Box 39
Odanah WI 54861

Contact:
p: (715) 682-7111
f: (715) 682-7118

www.badriver-nsn.gov



Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

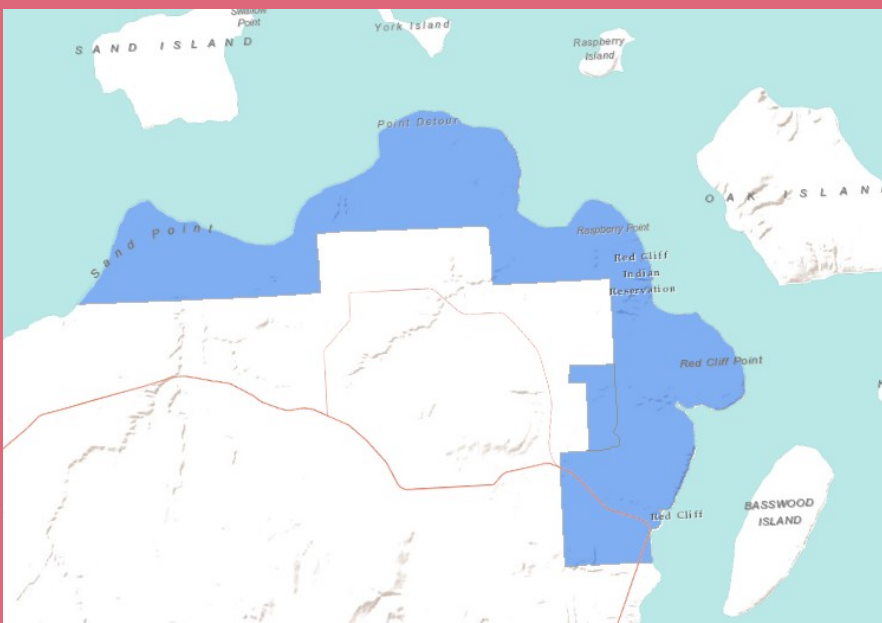
Enrollment: ~ 1250

Chair:
Richard "Rick" Peterson

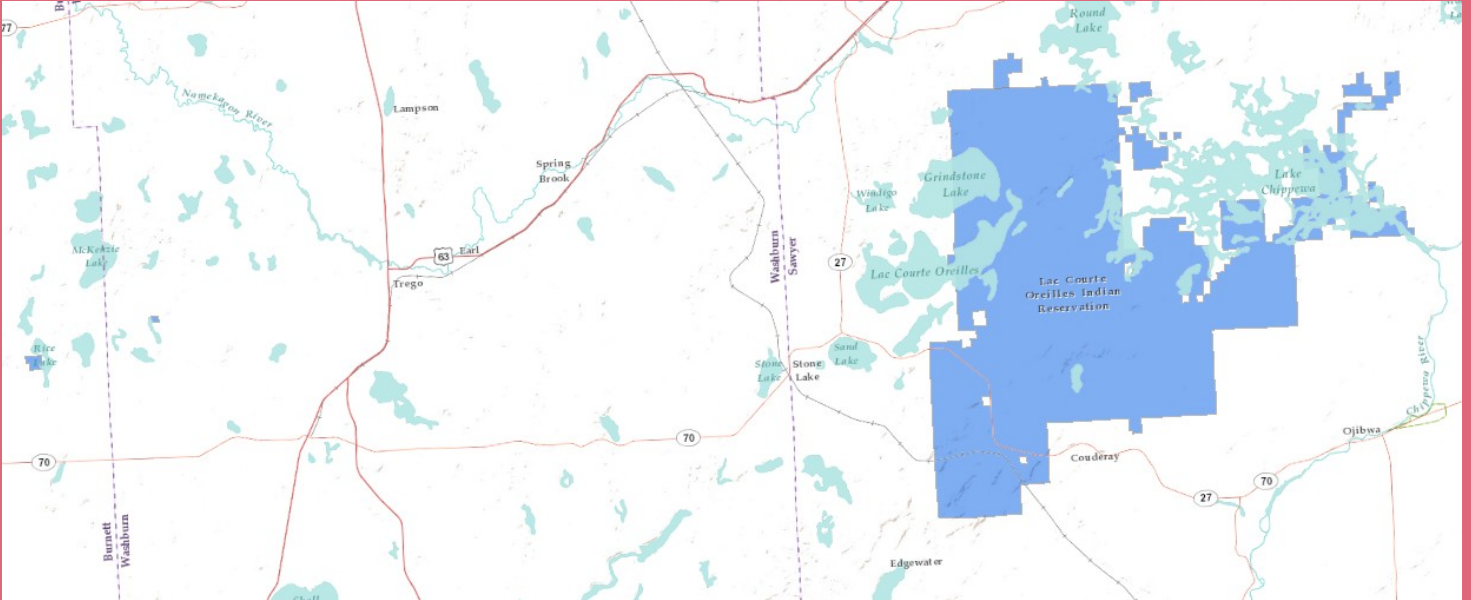
Address:
88455 Pike Rd
Bayfield WI 54814

Contact:
p: (715) 779-3700

www.redcliff-nsn.gov



Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians



Enrollment: ~ 7300

Chair: Louis Taylor

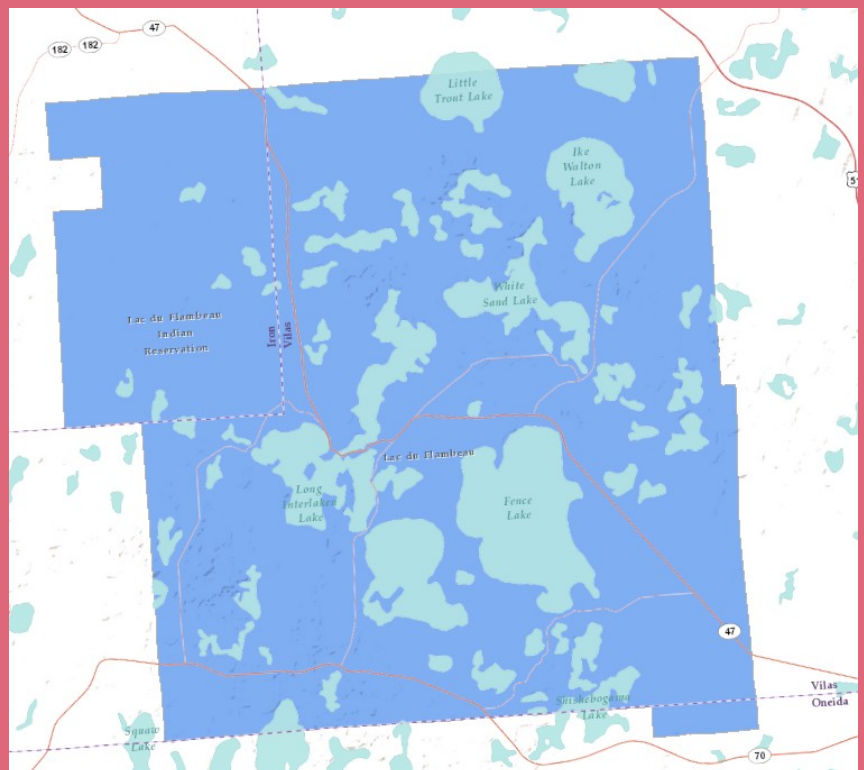
Address:
13394 W Trepania Rd
Hayward WI 54843

Contact:
p: (715) 634-8934 / f: (715) 634-4797

<https://www.lcotribe.com>

Lac Courte Oreilles Community College: <https://www.lco.edu>

Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa



Enrollment: ~3450

President:
Joseph Wildcat, Sr

Address:
PO Box 67
Lac du Flambeau WI 54538

Contact:
p: (715) 588-3303
f: (715) 588-7930

<https://www.ldftribe.com>

George W. Brown, Jr. Museum:
<https://ldfmuseum.com>

Sokaogon Chippewa Community Mole Lake Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

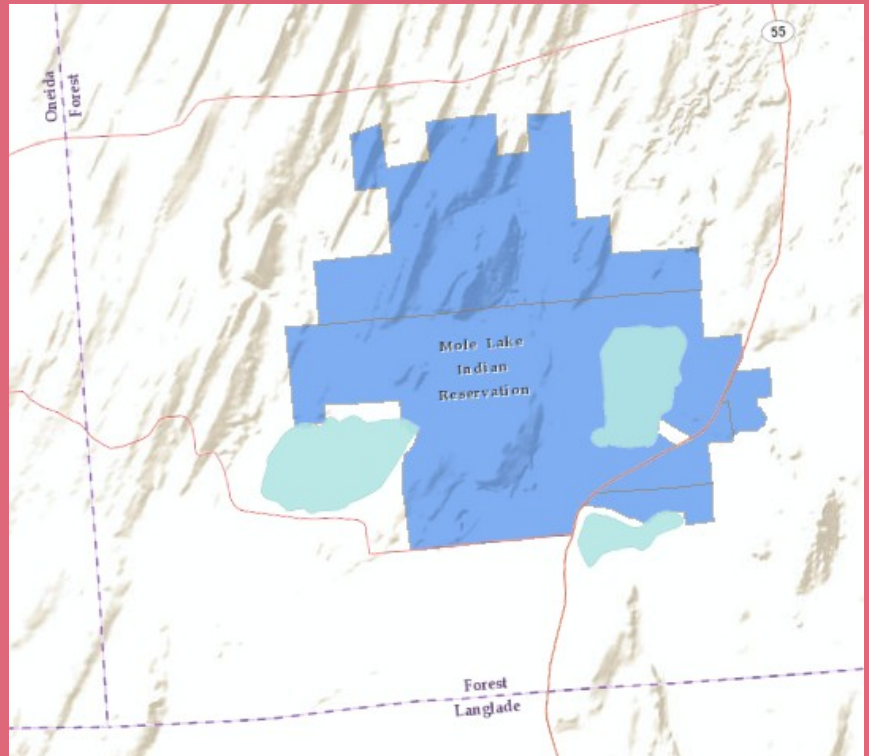
Enrollment: ~ 1500

Chair:
Garland McGeshick

Address:
Tribal Communications Office
3051 Sand Lake Rd
Crandon WI 54520

Contact:
p: (715) 478-7500

www.sokaogonchippewa.com



Hannahville Potawatomi Community

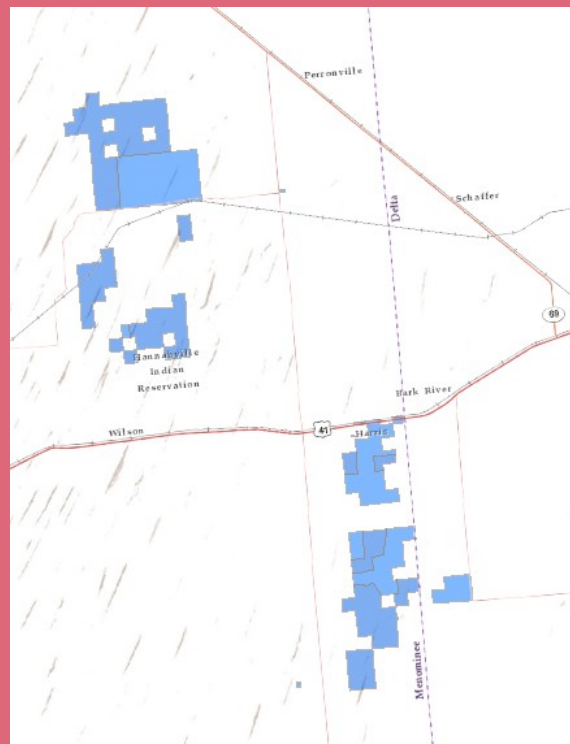
Enrollment: ~ 900

Chair:
Kenneth Meshigaud

Address:
N 14911 Hannahville B-1 Rd
Wilson MI 49896

Contact:
p: (906) 466-9933

www.hannahville.net



St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

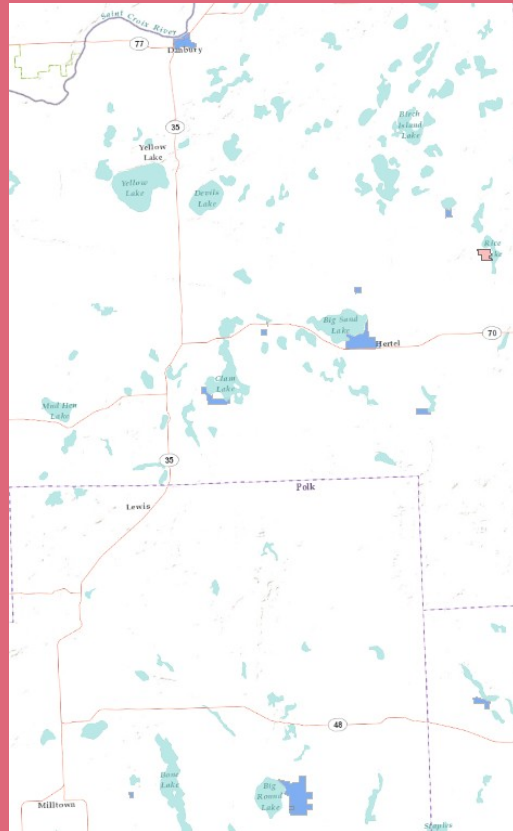
Enrollment: ~ 1050

Chair:
Lewis Taylor

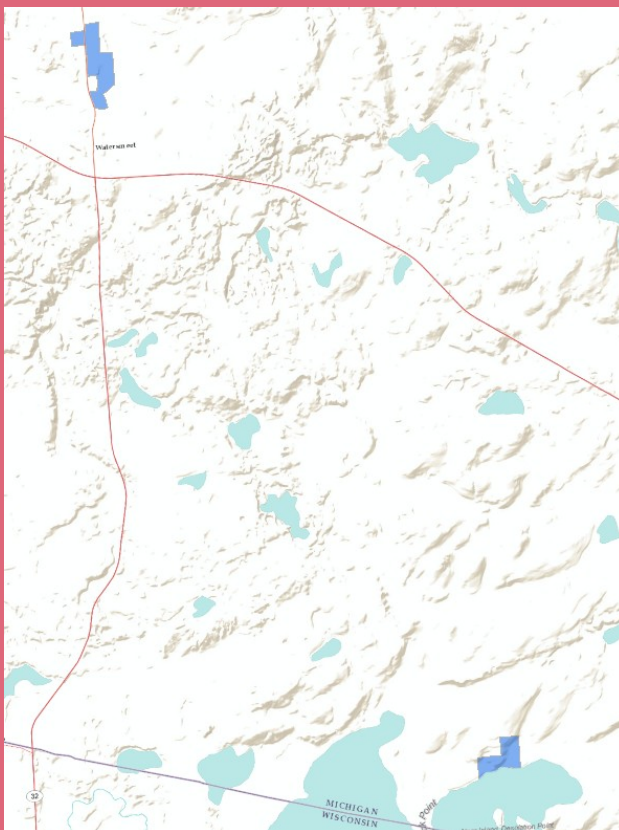
Address
24663 Angeline Ave
Webster WI 54893

Contact
p: (715) 349-2195

www.stcciw.com



Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa



Enrollment: ~ 300

Chair:
James Williams Jr

Address:
N4698 US 45
Watersmeet MI 49969

Contact:
p: (906) 358-4577
f: (906) 358-4758

www.lvdtribal.com

Keweenaw Bay Indian Community

Enrollment: ~ 3700

Chair:
Warren C. Swartz Jr

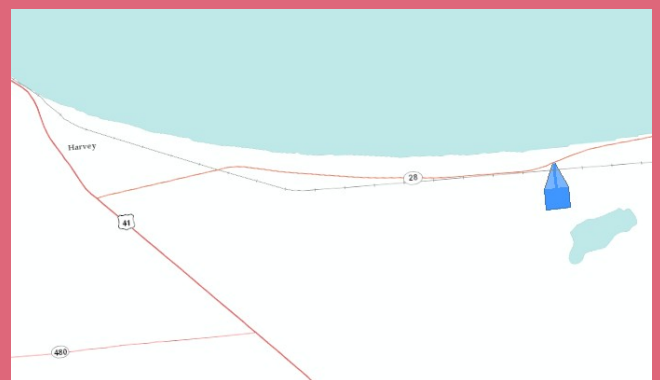
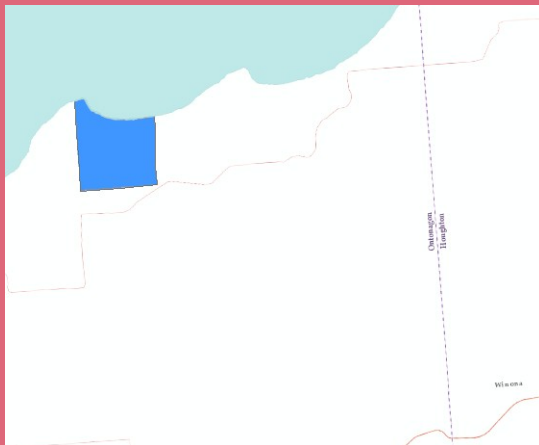
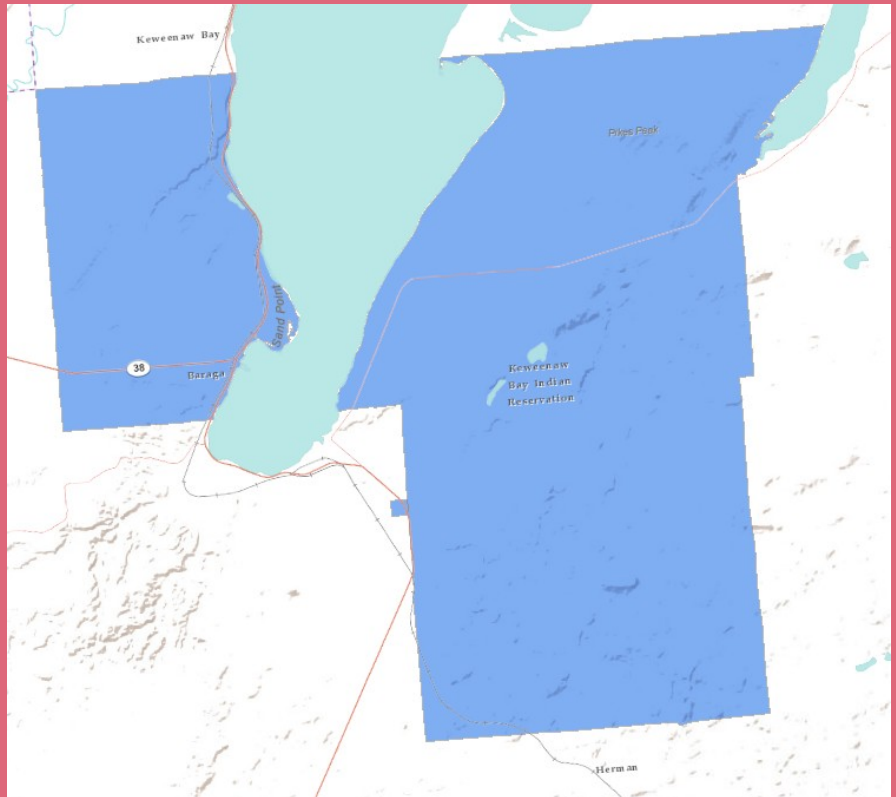
Address:
16429 Beartown Rd
Baraga MI 49908

Contact:
p: (906) 353-6623
f: (906) 353-7540

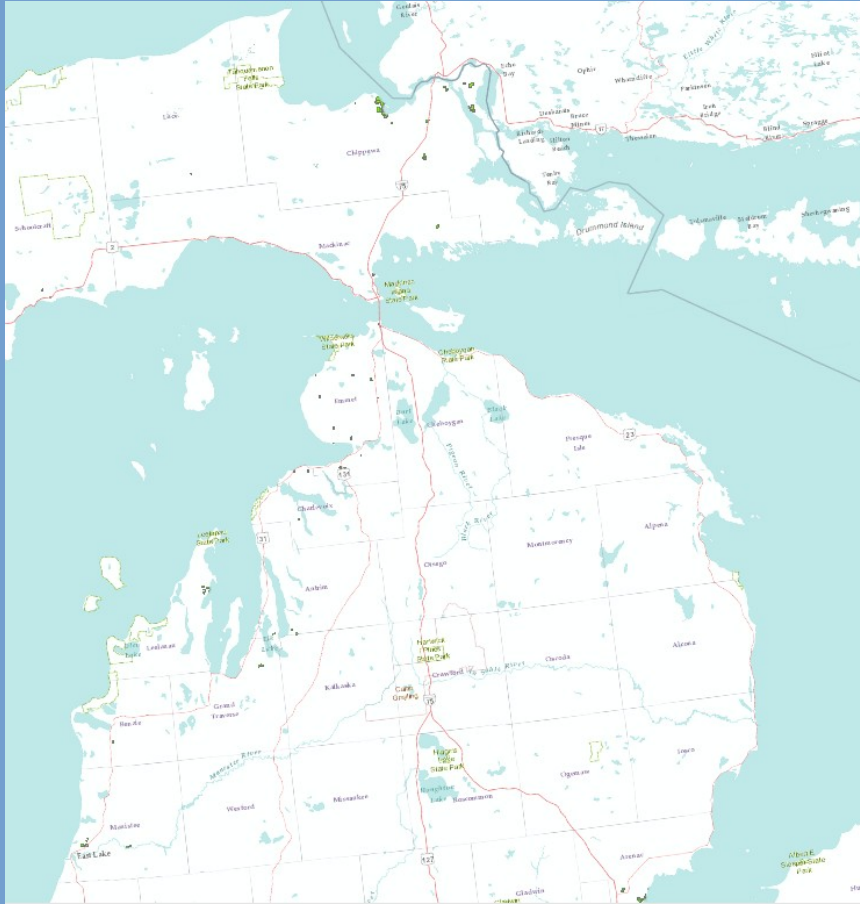
www.kbic-nsn.gov

The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community encompasses both L'Anse and Ontonagon reservations.

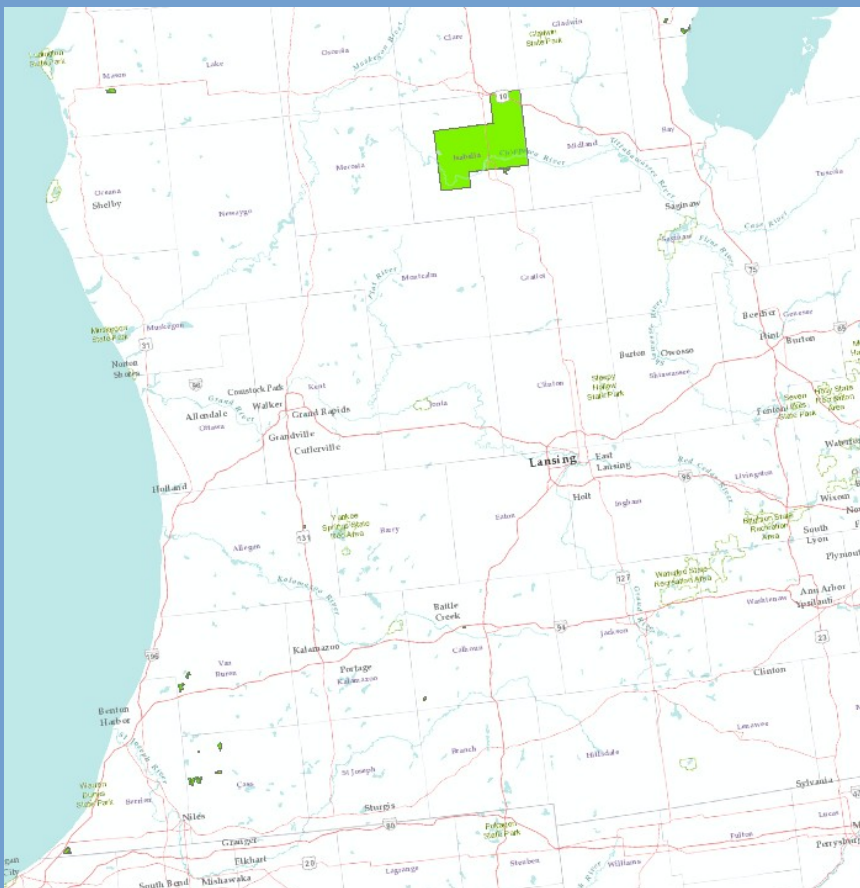
Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa
Community College:
<https://www.kbocc.edu>



Michigan and Indiana



Most communities in Michigan and Indiana hold trust lands that are dispersed.



It is noteworthy that the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma has about 500 members in Indiana. Their efforts to be recognized by the federal government as the Miami Nation of Indiana have so far failed.

www.miamiindians.org

Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Potawatomi

Enrollment: ~ 4000

Chair: Bob Peters

Address:
2872 Mission Dr
Shelbyville MI 49344

Contact
p: (269) 397-1780
f: (269) 367-1781

www.gunlaketribe-nsn.gov



Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians

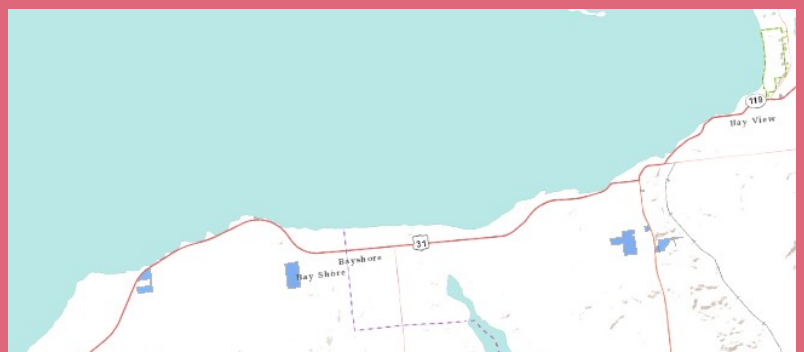
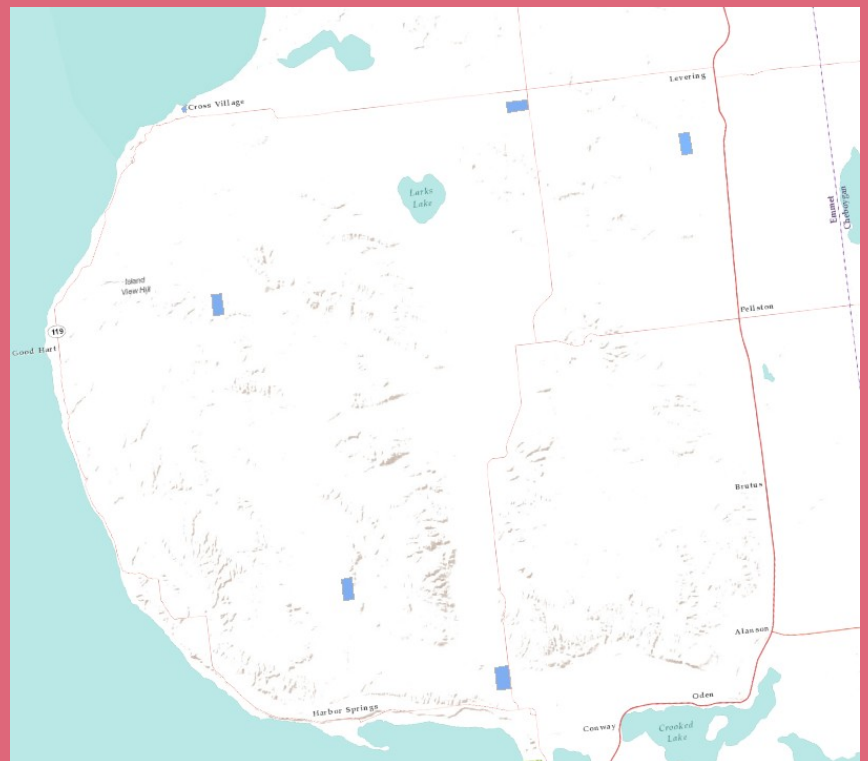
Enrollment: ~ 4000

Chair: Regina Gasco Bently

Address:
7500 Odawa Circle
Harbor Springs MI 49740

Contact:
p: (231) 242-1400
f: (231) 242-1411

www.ltbbodawa-nsn.gov



Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians

Enrollment: ~ 5100

Chair:
Matt Wesaw

Address:
58620 Sink Rd
Box 108
Dowagiac MI 49047

Contact:
p: (800) 517-0777

www.pokagonband-nsn.gov

In addition to lands in Michigan, the Pokagon Band owns 166 acres of trust land in South Bend, IN. These lands were taken into trust in November 2016.



Little River Band of Ottawa Indians

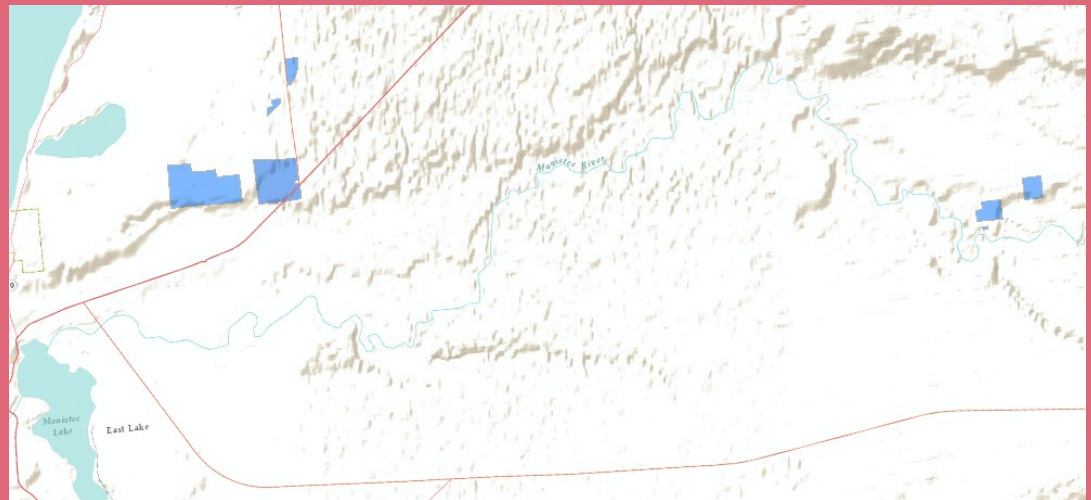
Enrollment: ~ 4300

Tribal Ogema: Larry Romanelli

Address:
2608 Government Center Drive
Manistee MI 49660

Contact:
P: (231) 723-8288

<https://lrboi-nsn.gov>



Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians

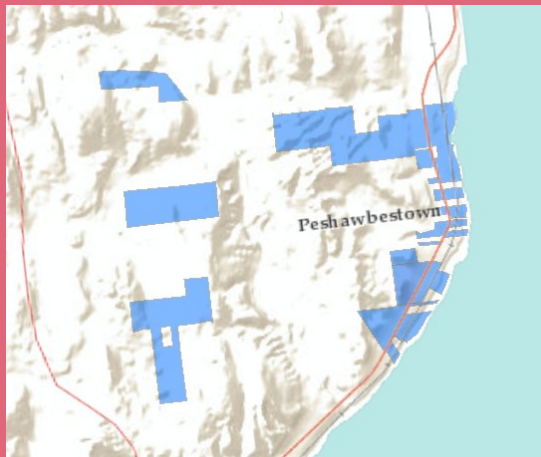
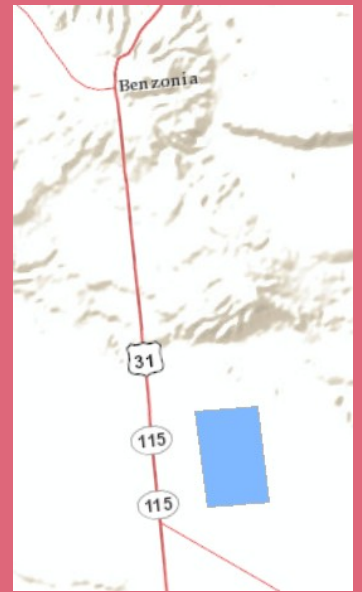
Enrollment: ~ 4000

Chair:
Thurlow "Sam" McClellan

Address:
2605 N. West Bay Shore Dr
Peshawbestown MI 49682

Contact:
p: (866) 534-7750

www.gtbindians.org



Bay Mills Indian Community

Enrollment: ~ 2200

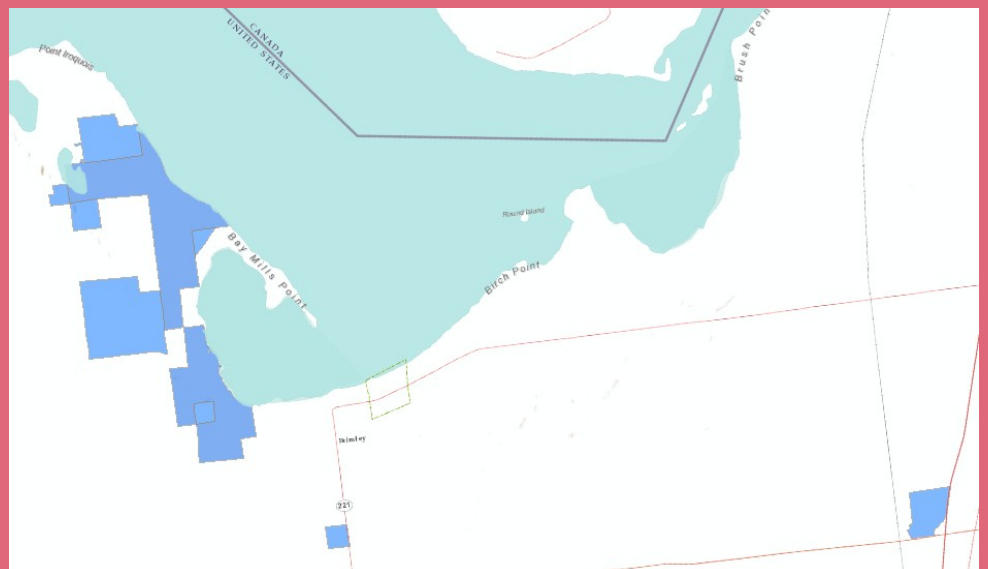
Chair: Bryan Newland

Address:
12140 W. Lakeshore Dr
Brimley MI 49715

Contact:
p: (906) 248-3241
f: (906) 248-3283

www.baymills.org

Bay Mills Community College:
<https://www.bmcc.edu>



Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians

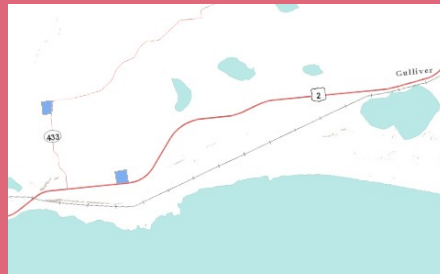
Enrollment:
~ 44000

Chair:
Aaron A. Payment

Address:
523 Ashmun St
Sault Ste Marie MI 49783

Contact:
p: (906) 635-6050
f: (906) 653-4696

www.saulttribe.com



Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Council

Enrollment:
~ 3700

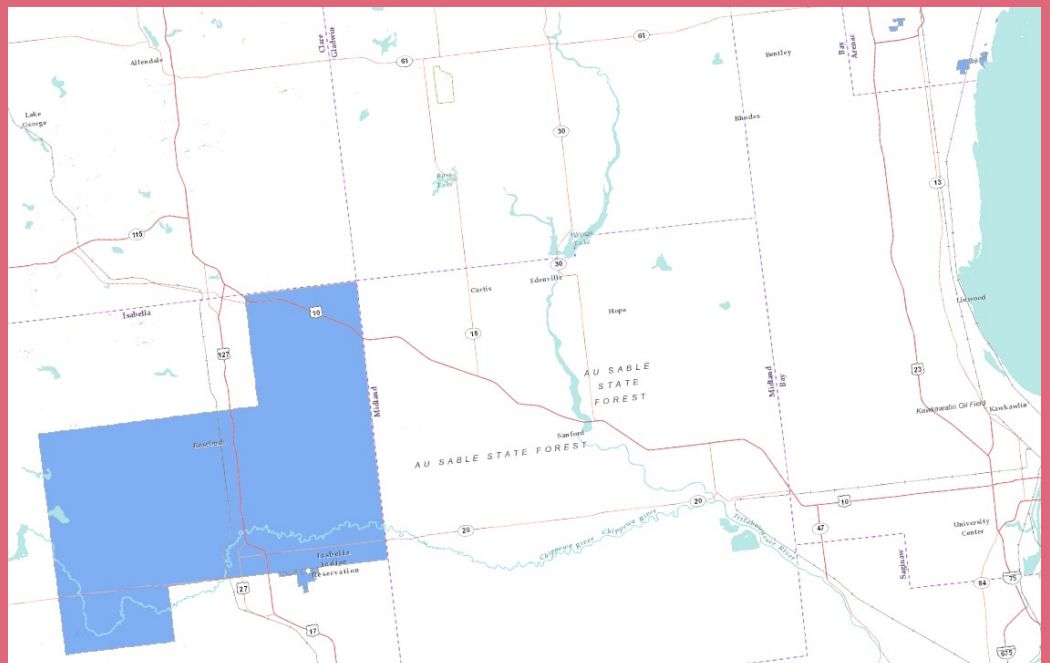
Chief:
Ronald F. Ekdahl

Address:
7070 E. Broadway
Mt Pleasant MI 48858

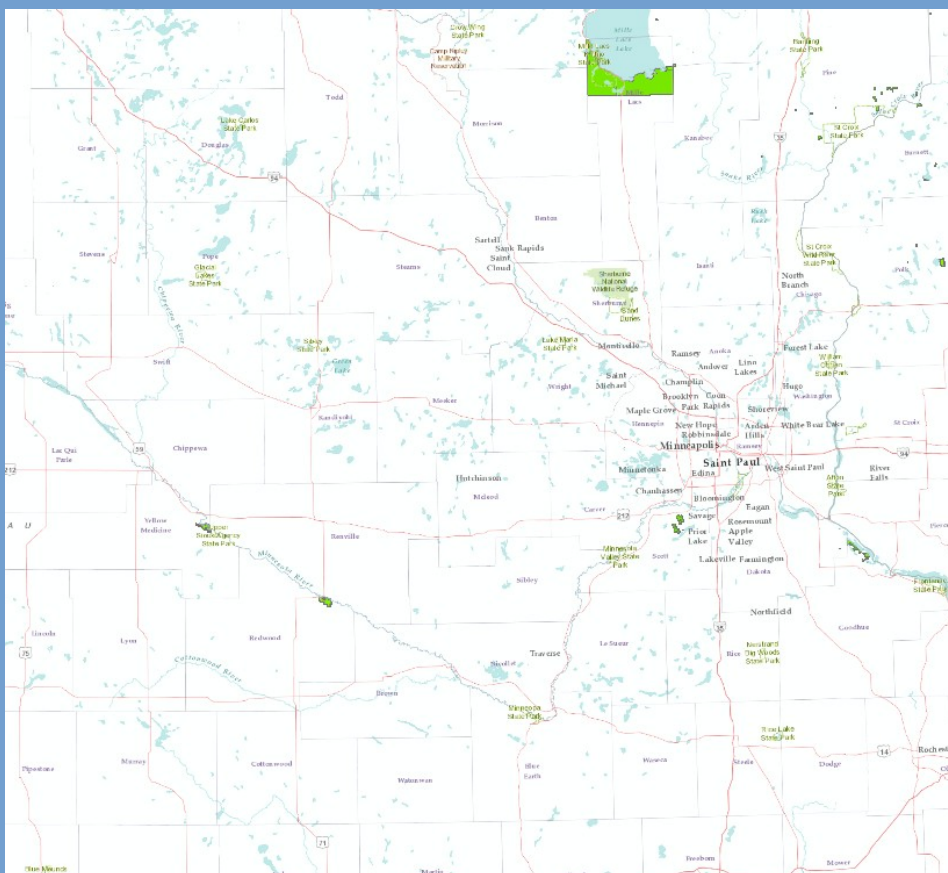
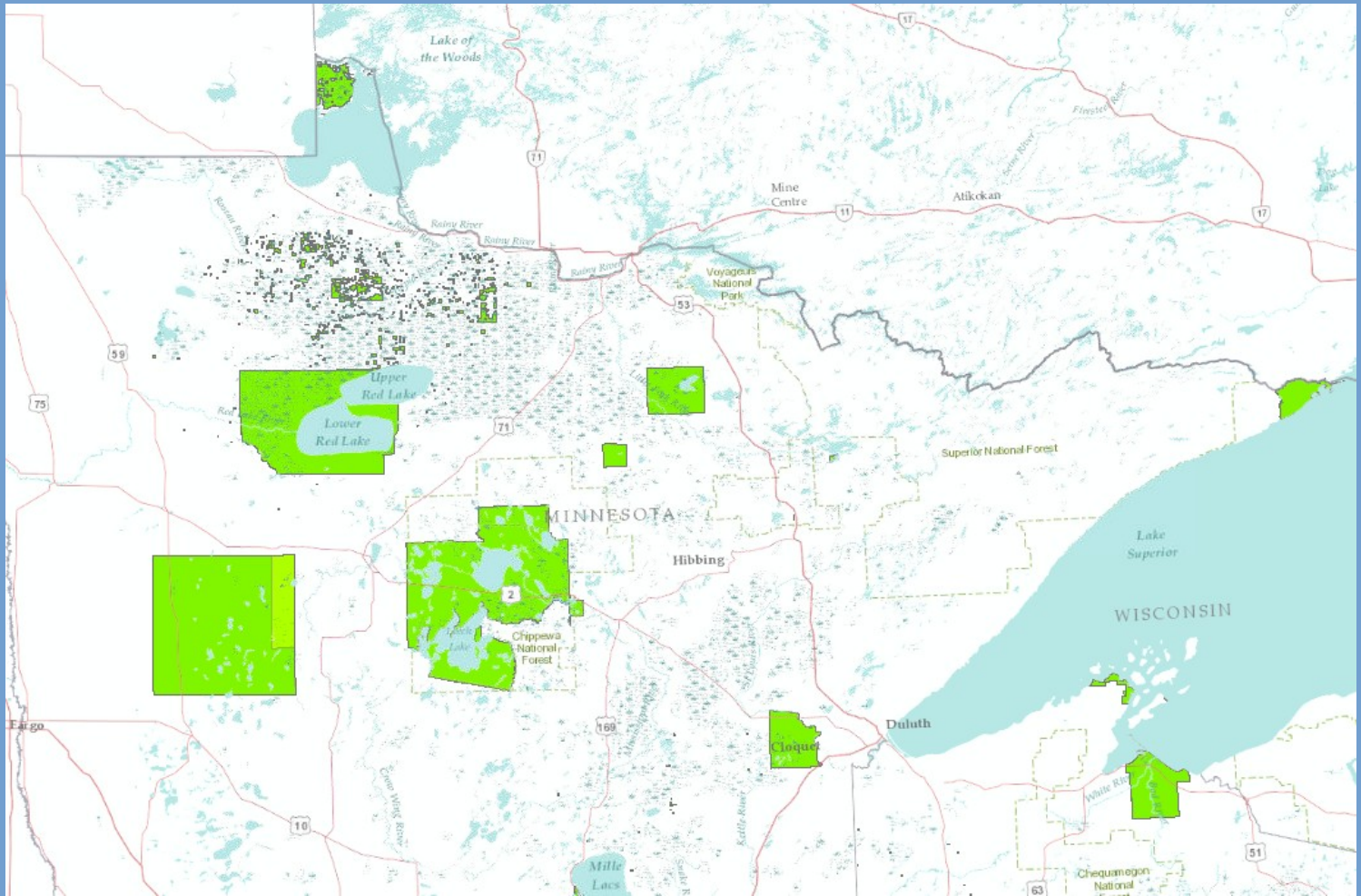
Contact:
p: (989) 775-4000

www.sagchip.org

**Saginaw Chippewa Tribal
College:**
www.sagchip.edu



Minnesota



After the 1862 war, most Dakota people were removed from Minnesota.

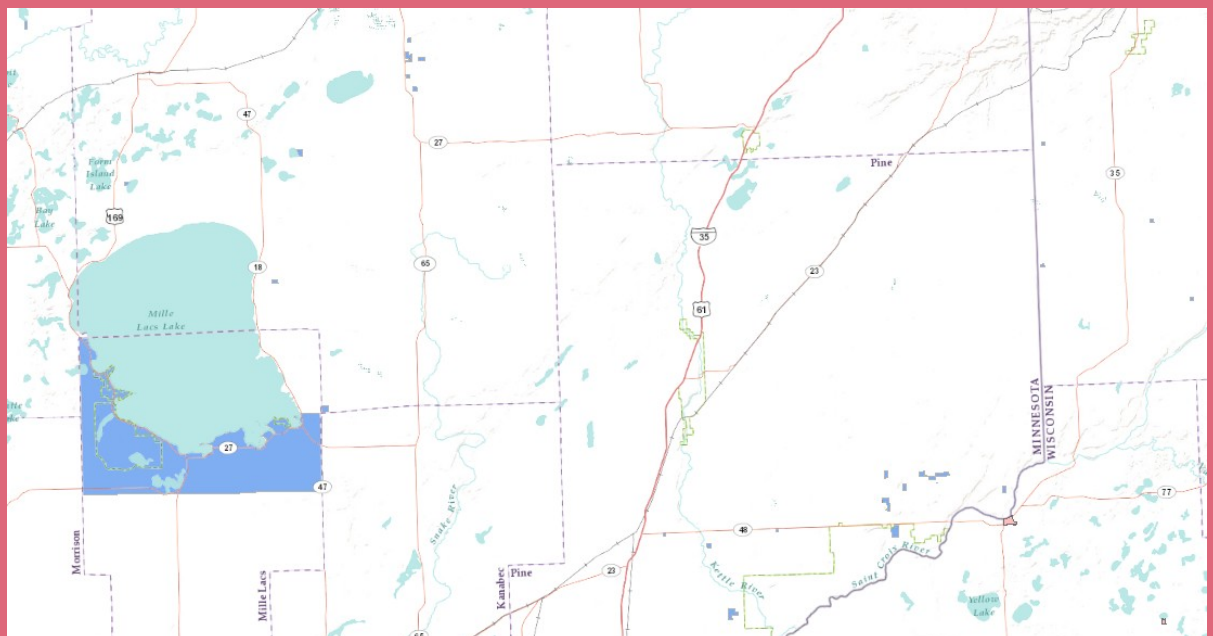
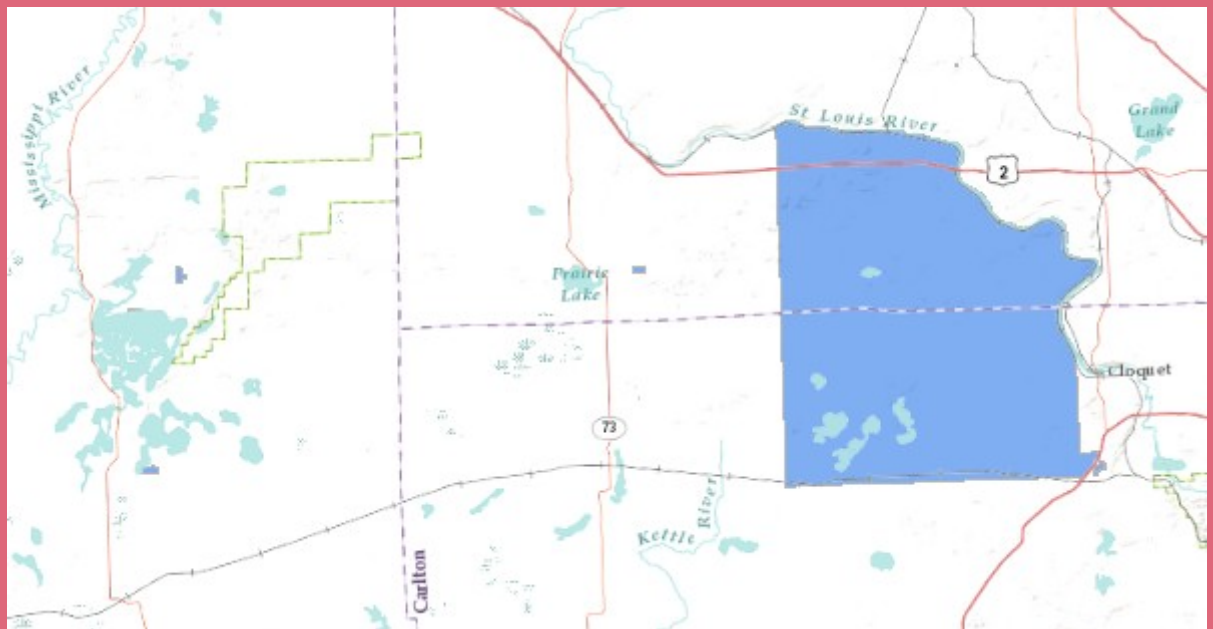
Dakota communities in southern Minnesota were again officially recognized during the Indian New Deal, in the 1930s.

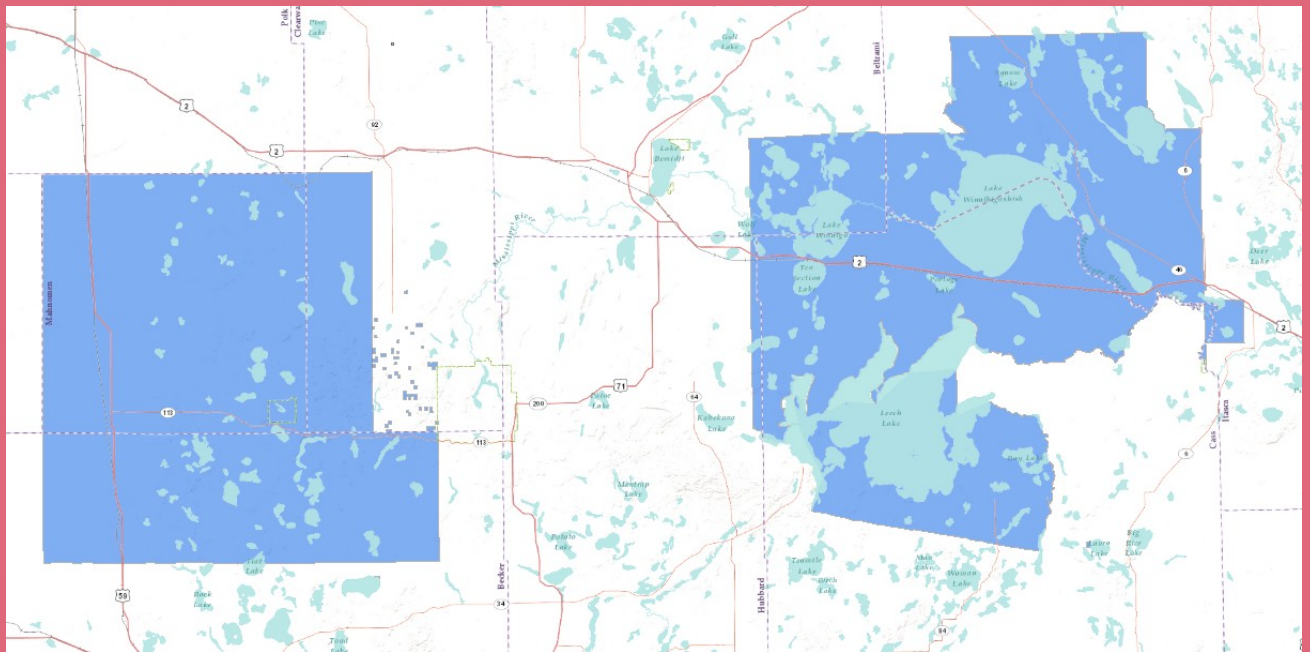
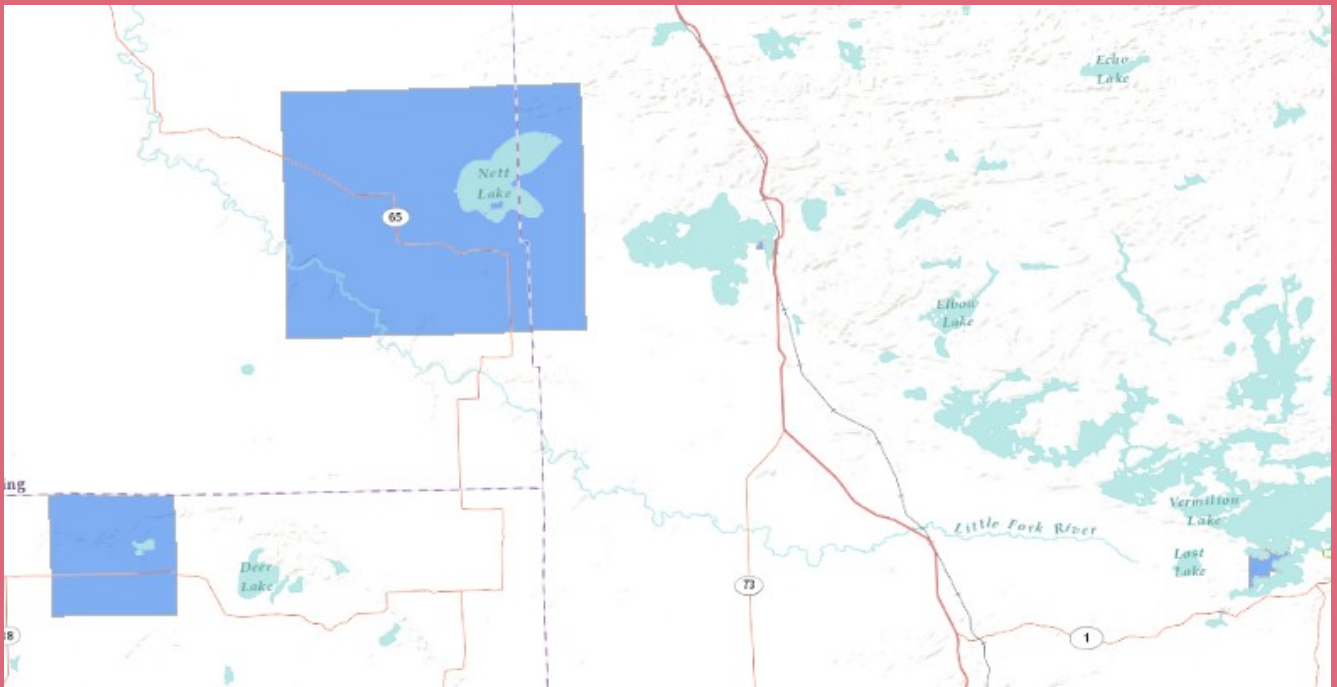
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe

The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe is the overarching federally recognized tribe containing the Bois Forte, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Mille Lacs, and White Earth reservations.

Each of these reservations has its own governments.

The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe's Executive Committee is comprised of the chairs and secretary/treasurers of each reservation government.





Enrollment: ~ 411200

**President:
Catherine J Chavers**

**Address:
P.O. Box 217
Cass Lake MN 56633**

**Contact
p: (218) 335-8581
f: (218) 335-8496**

<https://www.mnchippewatribe.org>

Bois Forte: www.boisforte.com

**Fond du Lac: www.fdlrez.com
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College:
<https://fdltcc.edu>**

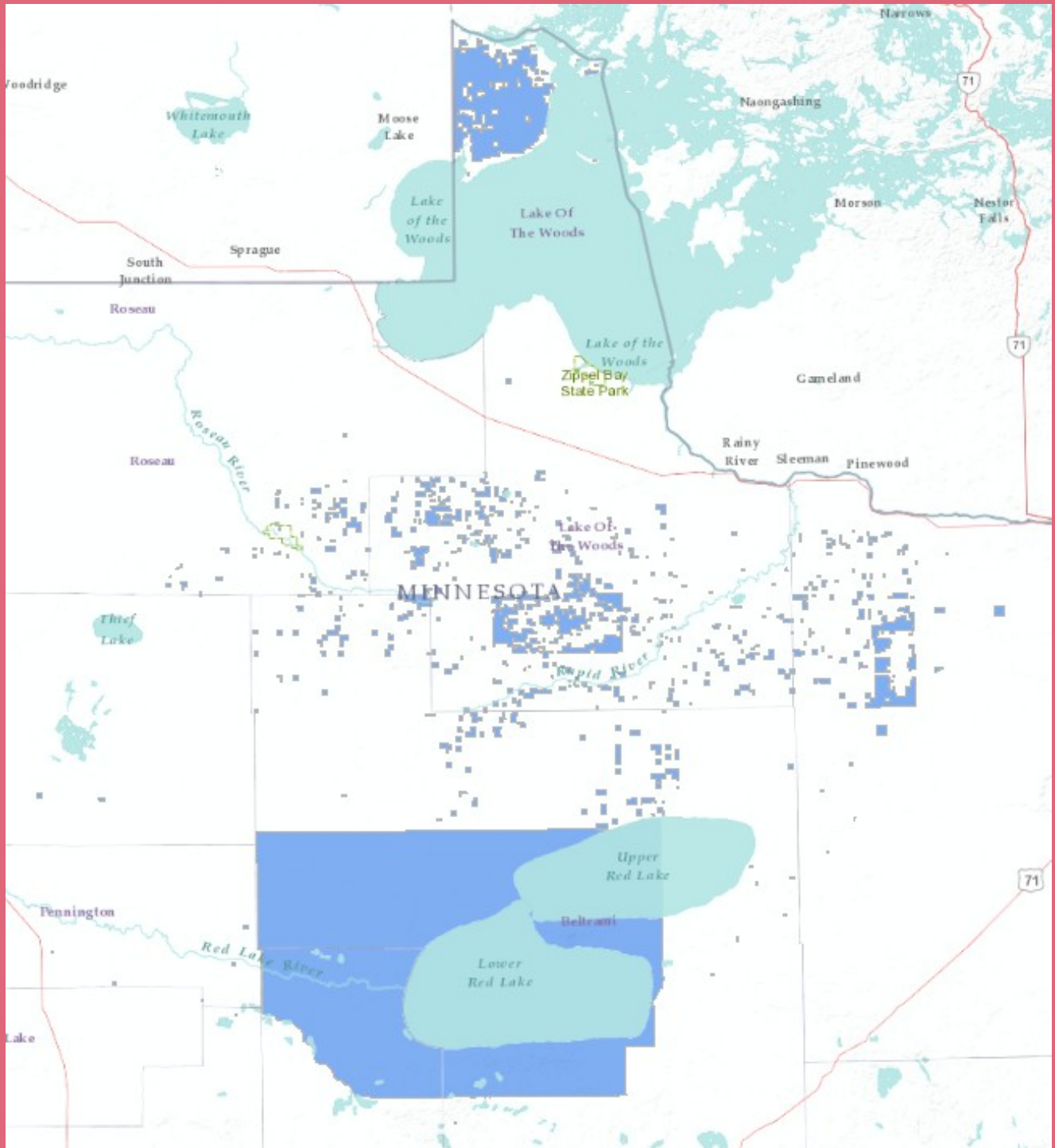
Grand Portage

**Leech Lake: www.llojibwe.org
Leech Lake Tribal College: www.lltc.edu**

**Mille Lacs: www.millelacsband.com
Anishinaabe College: <https://fdltcc.edu>**

**White Earth: <https://whiteearth.com>
White Earth Tribal and Community College:
<https://www.wetcc.edu>**

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians



Enrollment: ~ 10000

Chair:
Darrell G. Seki Sr

Address:
15484 Migizi Dr
Red Lake MN 56671

Contact:
p: (218) 679-3341

www.redlakenation.org

Red Lake Nation College:
<https://www.rlnc.education>

Upper Sioux Community

Enrollment: ~ 500

Chair:
Kevin Jensvold

Address:
5722 Travers Lane
PO Box 147
Granite Falls MN 56241

Contact
p: (320) 564-3853

www.upperSiouxcommunity-nsn.gov



Lower Sioux Indian Community

Enrollment: ~ 1000

President:
Robert L. Larsen

Address
39527 Res. Highway 1
PO Box 308
Morton MN 56270

Contact
p: (507) 697-6185

www.lowersioux.com



Prairie Island Indian Community

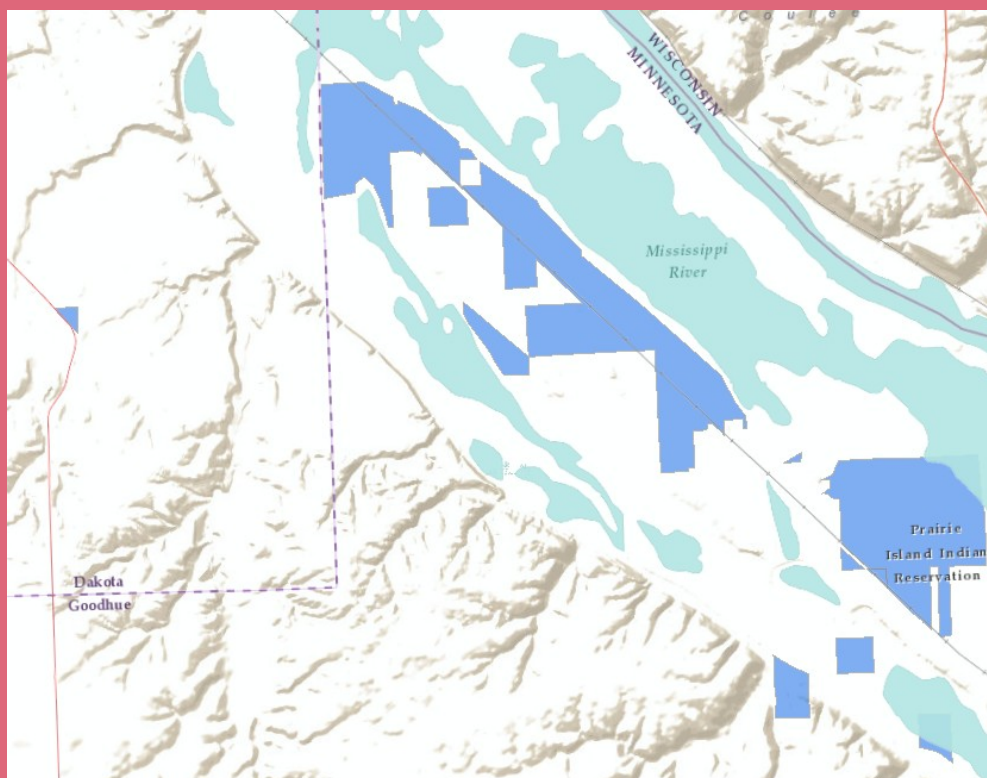
Enrollment: ~ 250
(on reservation)

President:
Shelley Buck

Address:
5636 Sturgeon Lake Rd
Welch MN 55089

Contact:
p: (651) 385-4124
f: (651) 385-4180

www.prairieisland.org



Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

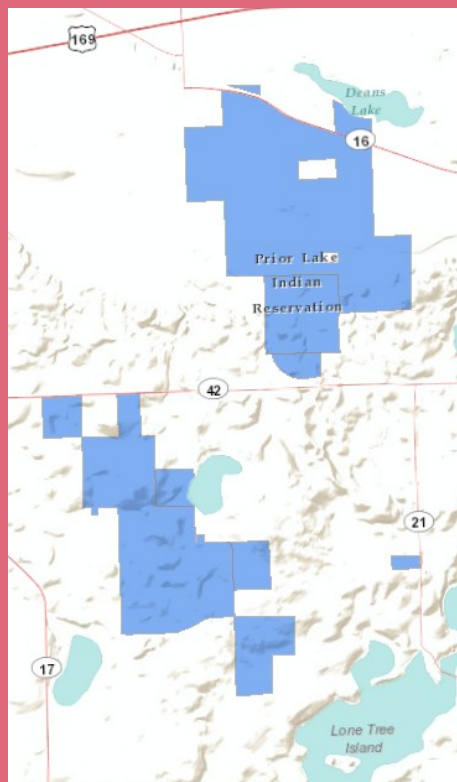
Enrollment: ~ 700

Chair:
Charles R. Vig

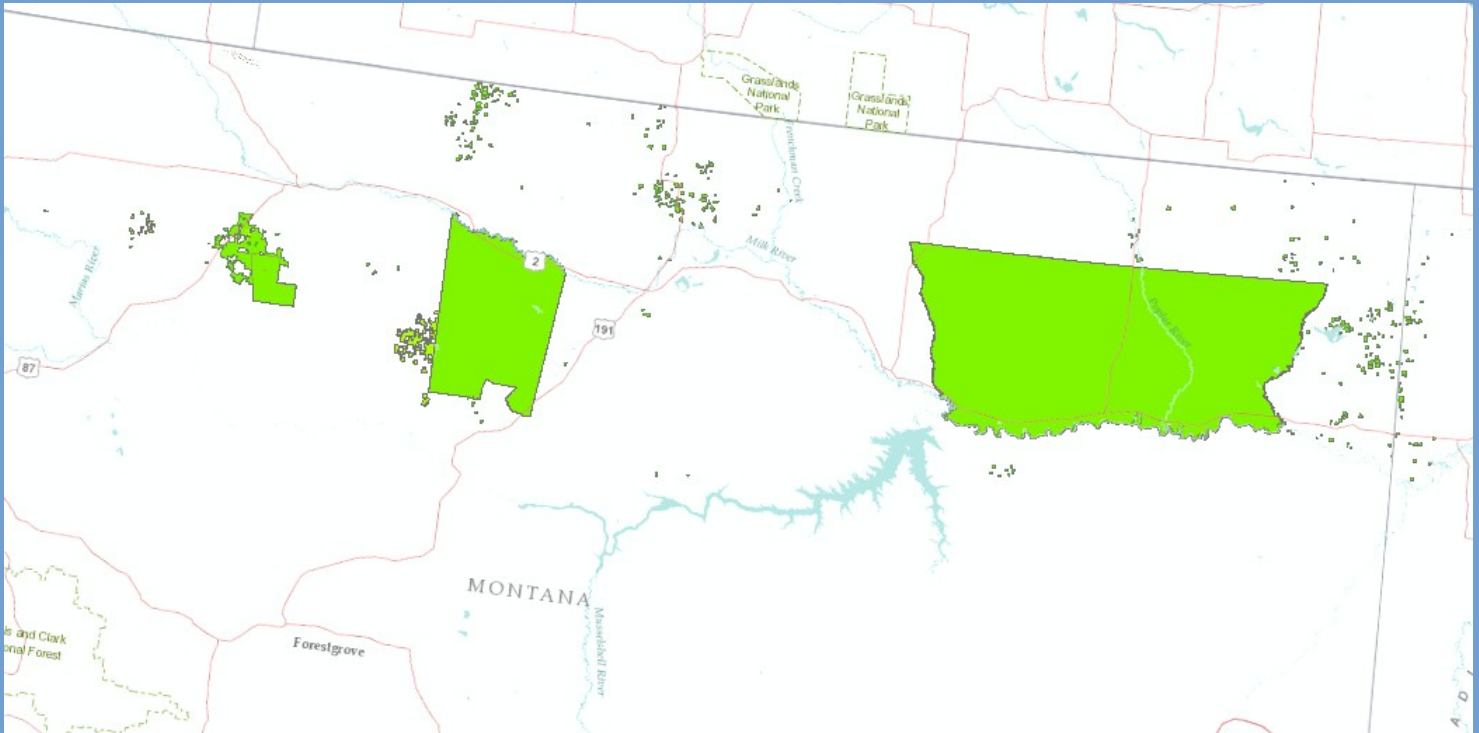
Address:
2330 Sioux Trail NW
Prior Lake MN 55372

Contact
p: (952) 445-8900

<https://shakopedakota.org>



Northwestern Montana

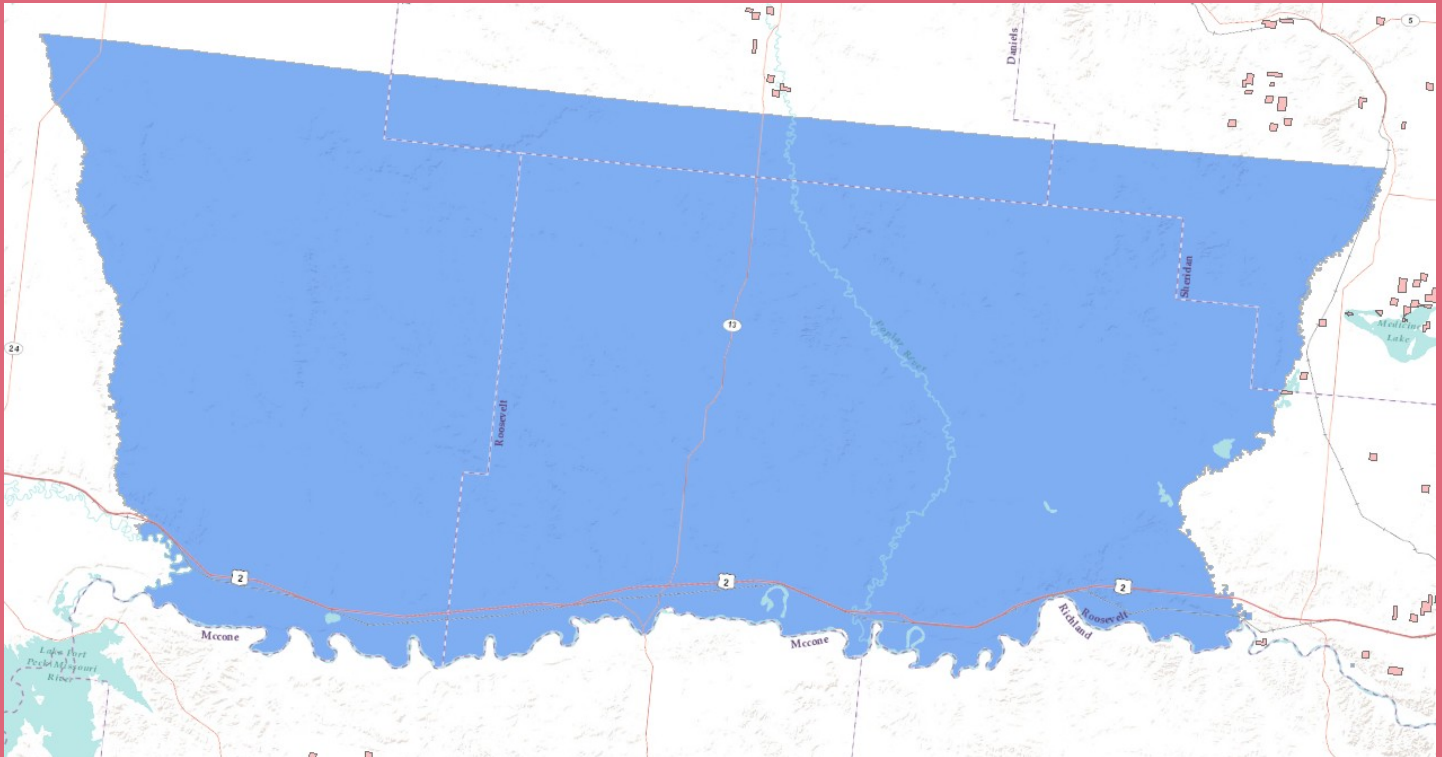


In addition to two reservations with historical ties to Iowa, northwestern Montana contains trust lands that are tied to the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, listed in the North Dakota section.

Of note is also the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians, which is state recognized and has been trying to gain federal recognition for decades. The Little Shell Band refused to accept the 1892 McCumber Agreement that established the Turtle Mountain reservation. In response, and because most band members did not settle on the reservation, the federal government no longer recognized the band.

www.montanalittleshelltribe.org

Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes



Enrollment: ~ 13000 (on reservation)

Chair: Floyd Azure

www.fortpecktribes.org

Address:
PO Box 1027
501 Medicine Bear Rd
Poplar MT 59255

Contact:
p: (406) 768-2300
f: (406) 768-5478

Fort Peck Community College:
www.fpcc.edu

Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation

Enrollment: ~ 6000

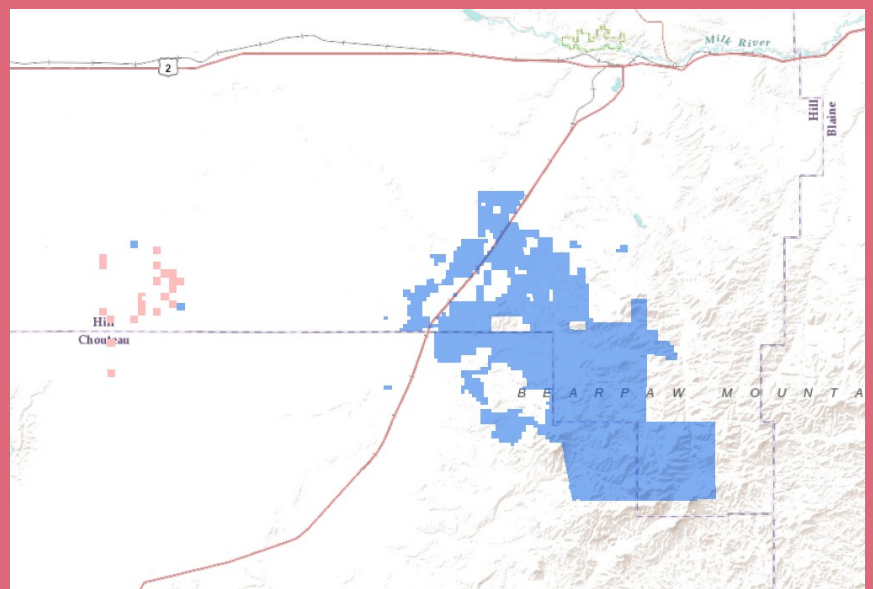
Chair: Harlan Baker

Address:
96 Clinic Road North
Box Elder MT 59521

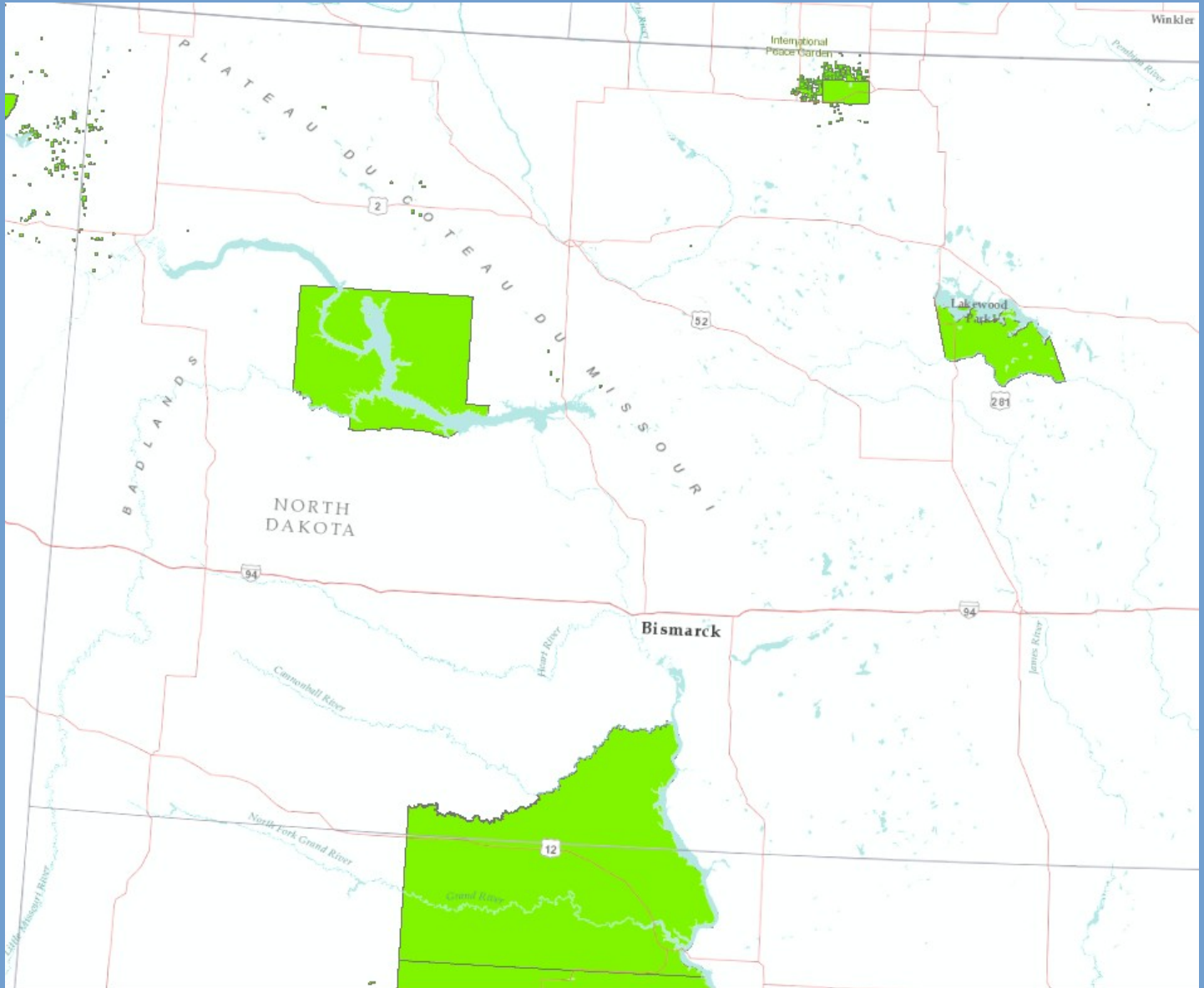
Contact:
p: (406) 395-5705
f: (406) 395-5702

www.chippewacree-nsn.gov

Stone Child College:
www.stonechild.edu



North Dakota



North Dakota is home to the Trenton Indian Service Area, which manages Chippewa land allotments in western North Dakota and eastern Montana. Officially, these are allotments associated with the Turtle Mountain reservation. www.mytisa.org

Bismarck is home to one of the oldest tribal colleges, United Tribes Technical College, operated by all five reservations with lands in North Dakota. <https://uttc.edu>

Most of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation lies in South Dakota, but because Fort Yates, the reservation agency town, is in North Dakota, it is usually counted as a North Dakota reservation. Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate, on the other hand, is usually seen as a South Dakota reservation.

Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians

Enrollment: ~ 33000

Chair:
Jamie Azure

Address:
4180 Highway 281
Belcourt ND 58316

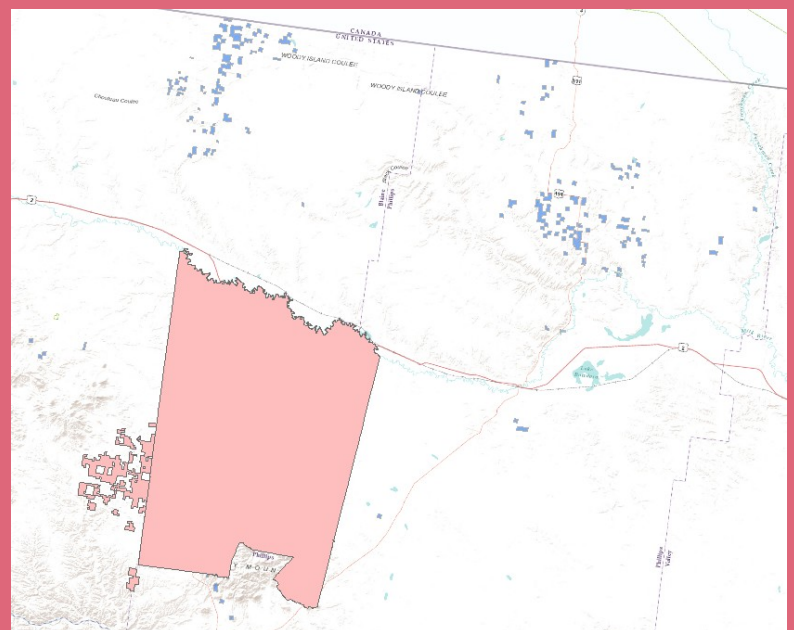
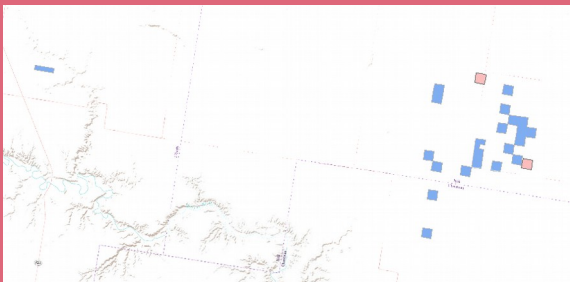
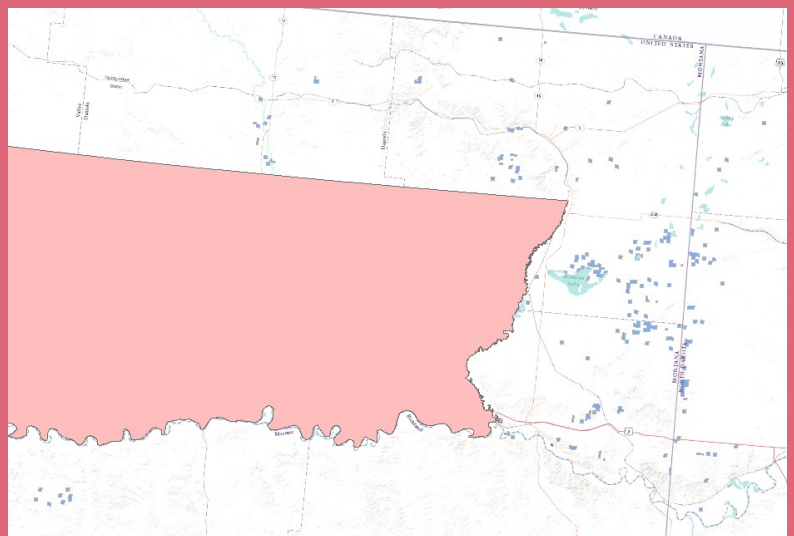
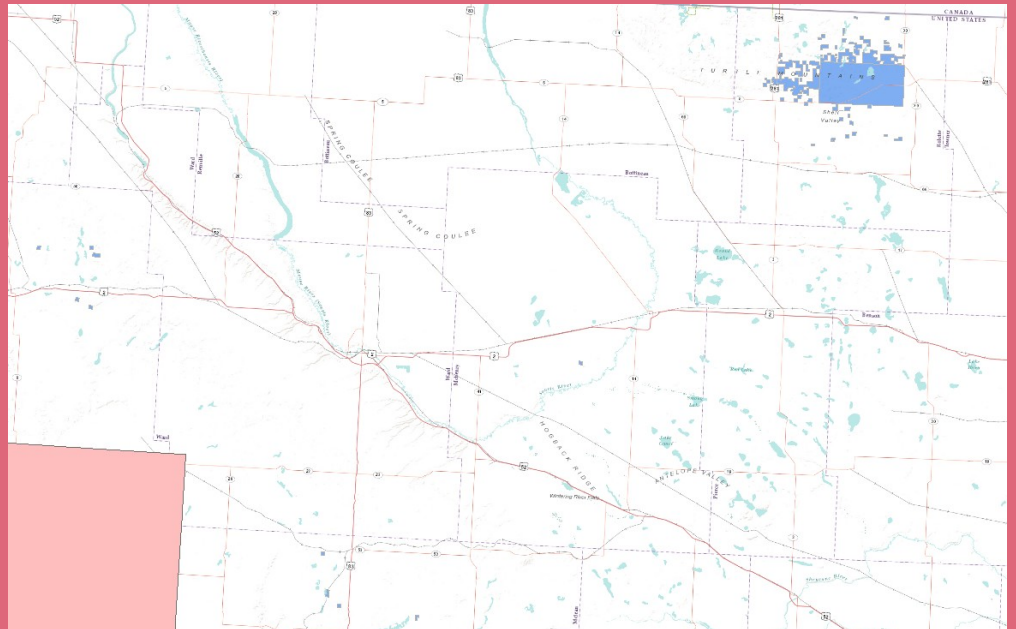
Contact:
p: (701) 477-2600
f: (701) 477-0916

<https://tmchippewa.com>

Turtle Mountain Community
College:
<https://www.tm.edu>

Trust lands in western North Dakota, northern Montana, and South Dakota are associated with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.

In addition, some members were historically allotted lands on the Spirit Lake reservation.



Spirit Lake Tribe / Mni Wakan Oyate

Enrollment: ~ 7300

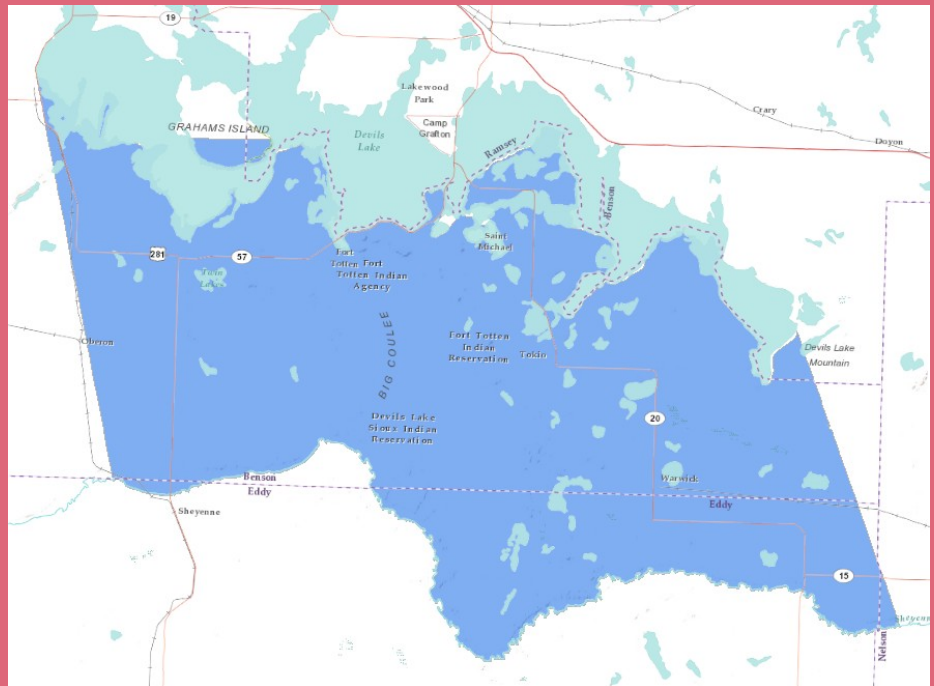
Chair:
Peggy Cavanaugh

Address:
P.O. Box 359
Fort Totten ND 58335

Contact:
p: (701) 766-4221
f: (701) 766-4126

www.spiritlakenation.com

**Cankdeska Cikana
Community College:**
www.littlehoop.edu



Standing Rock Sioux Tribe

Enrollment: ~ 15600

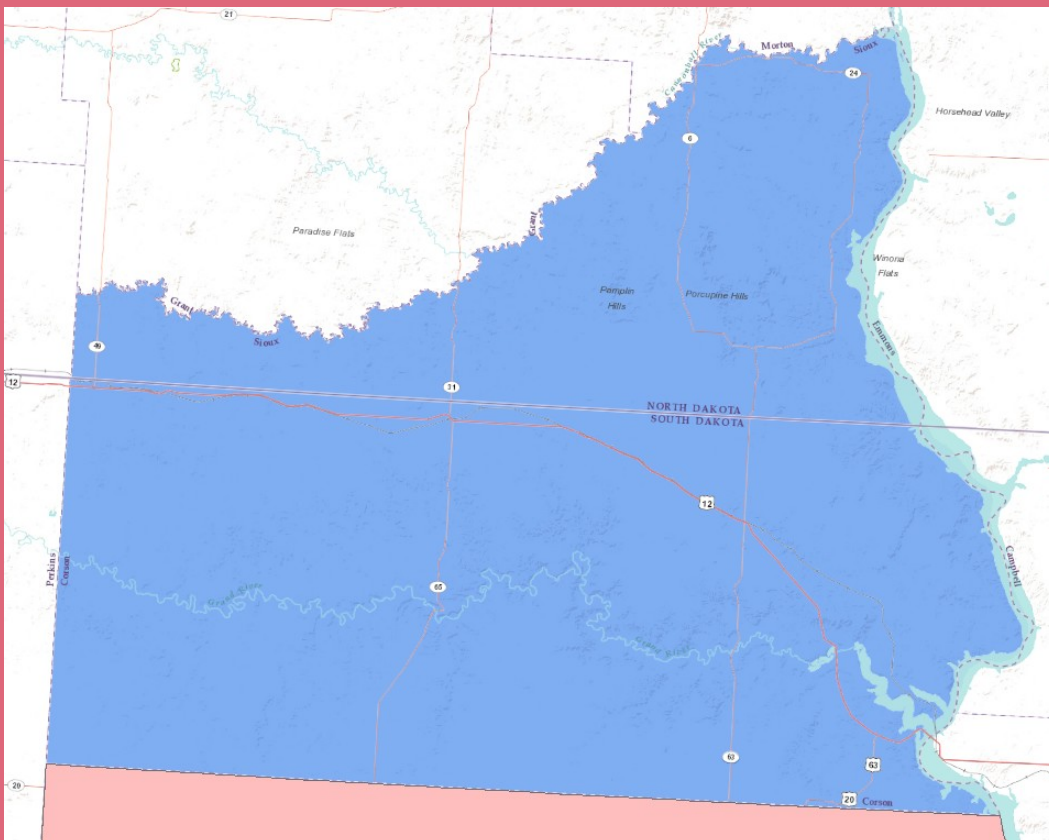
Chair:
Mike Faith

Address:
Building #1 N Standing Rock Ave
PO Box D
Fort Yates ND 58538

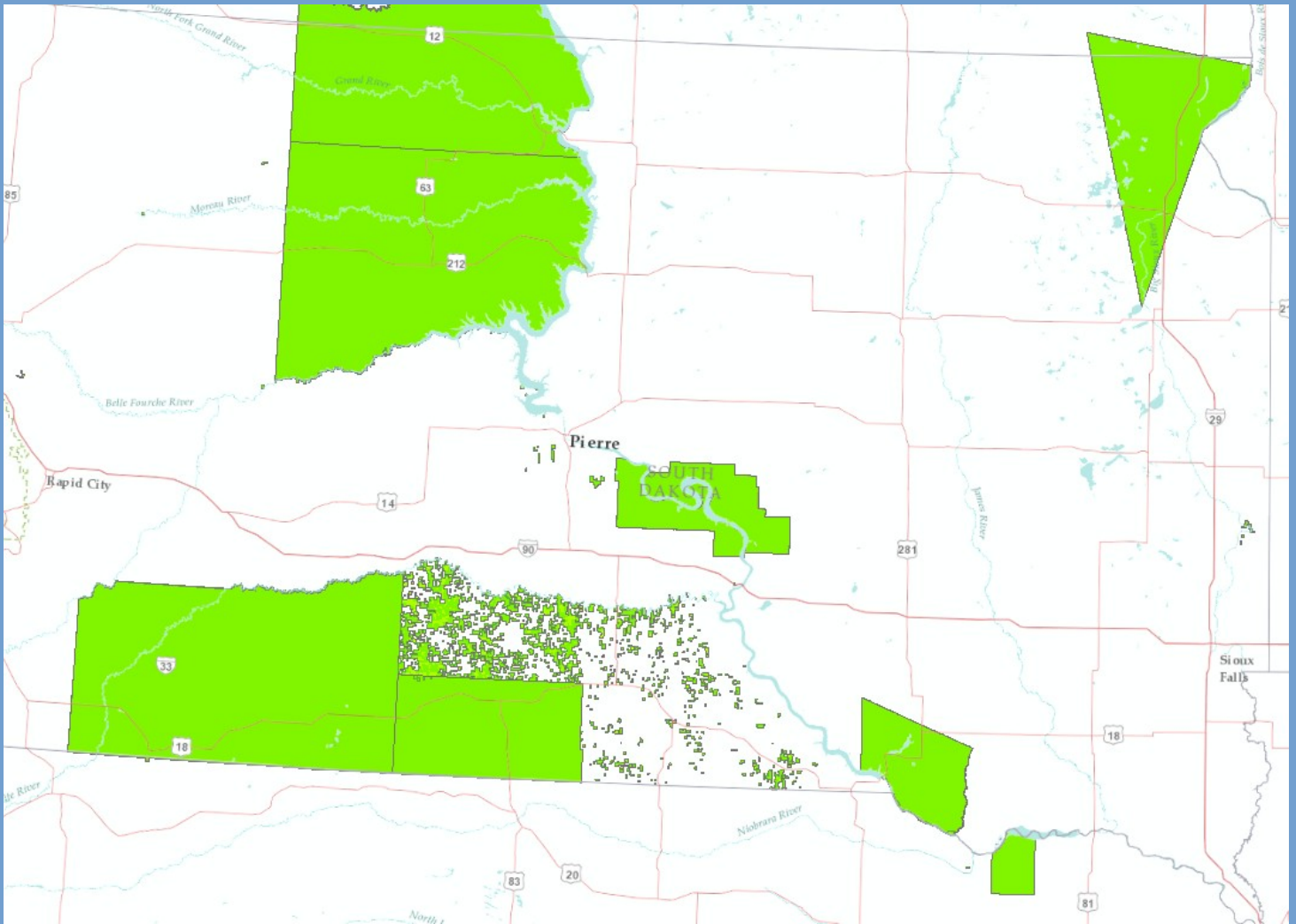
Contact:
p: (701) 854-8500

<https://www.standingrock.org>

Sitting Bull College:
<https://sittingbull.edu>



South Dakota and Northern Nebraska



All of South Dakota west of the eastern shores of the Missouri River was guaranteed to the Lakota Oyate in the Treaty of 1868 as the Great Sioux Reservation. The reservation was illegally broken up in 1878 and again in 1889. The Lakota have not accepted the payment the U.S. Supreme Court accorded them in 1980, and are still claiming this land.

East of the Missouri, the current reservations often carry with them a long history of removal, especially from Minnesota, but with stations in Iowa and Nebraska.

The Santee reservation is in northern Nebraska, and Pine Ridge extends into a small piece of Nebraska, too.

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe

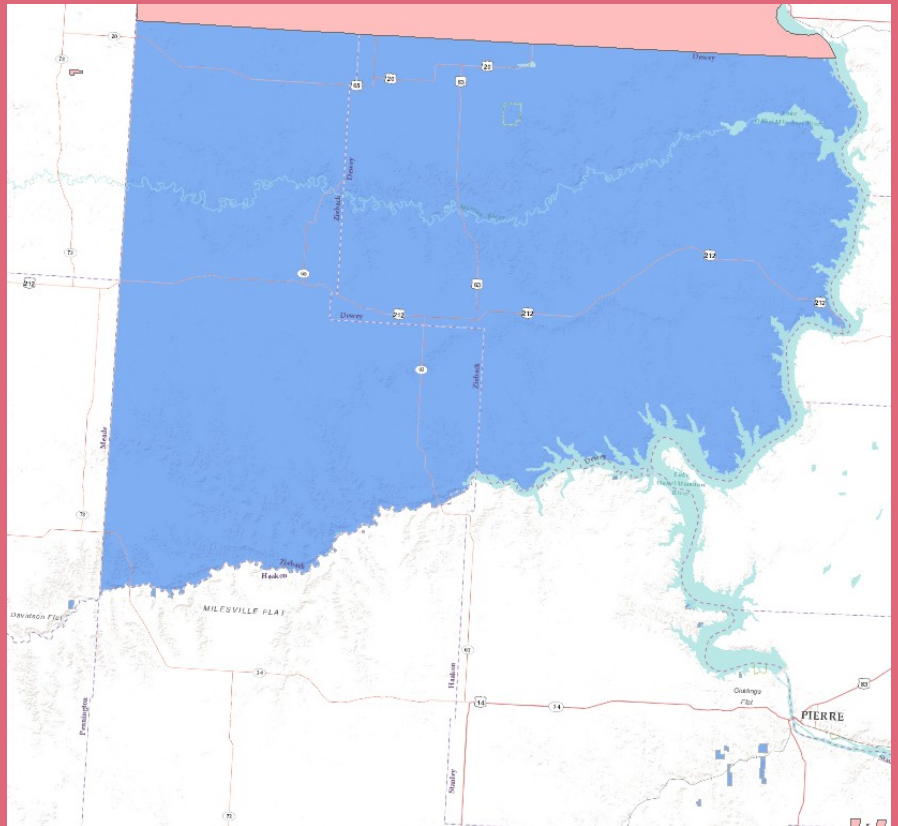
Enrollment: ~ 19000

Chair:
Harold Frazier

Address:
PO Box 590
Bldg. 2002 Wing C&D Street
Eagle Butte SD 57625

Contact:
p: (605) 964-4155
f: (605) 964-4151

www.sioux.org



Crow Creek Sioux Tribe

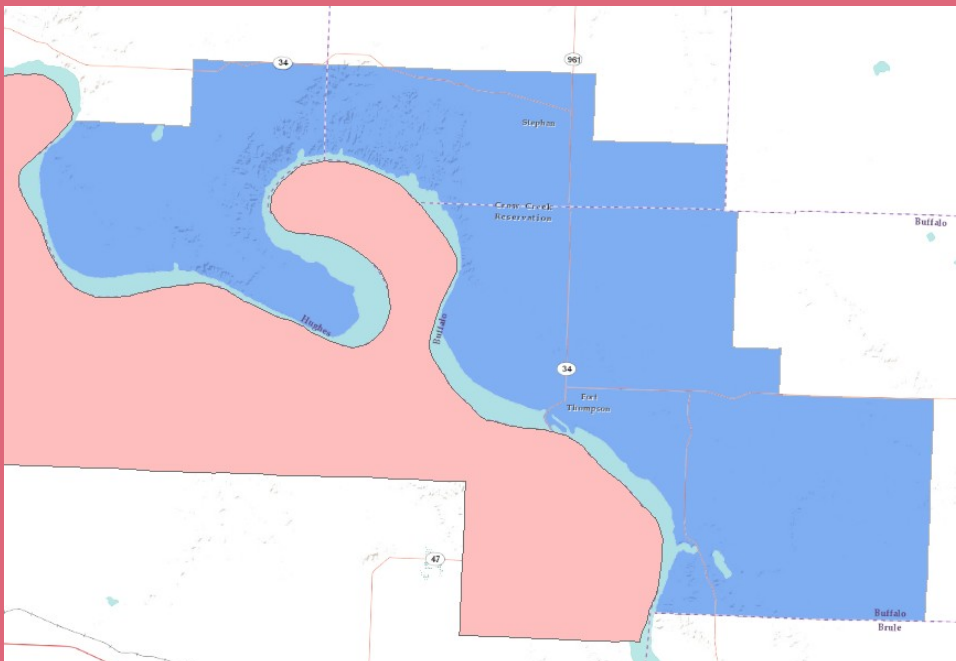
Enrollment: ~ 3500

Chair:
Lester Thompson Jr

Address:
P.O. Box 50
100 Drifting Goose St
Fort Thompson SD 57339

Contact:
p: (605) 245-2221
f: (605) 245-2470

www.crowcreekconnections.org



Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate

Enrollment: ~ 14000

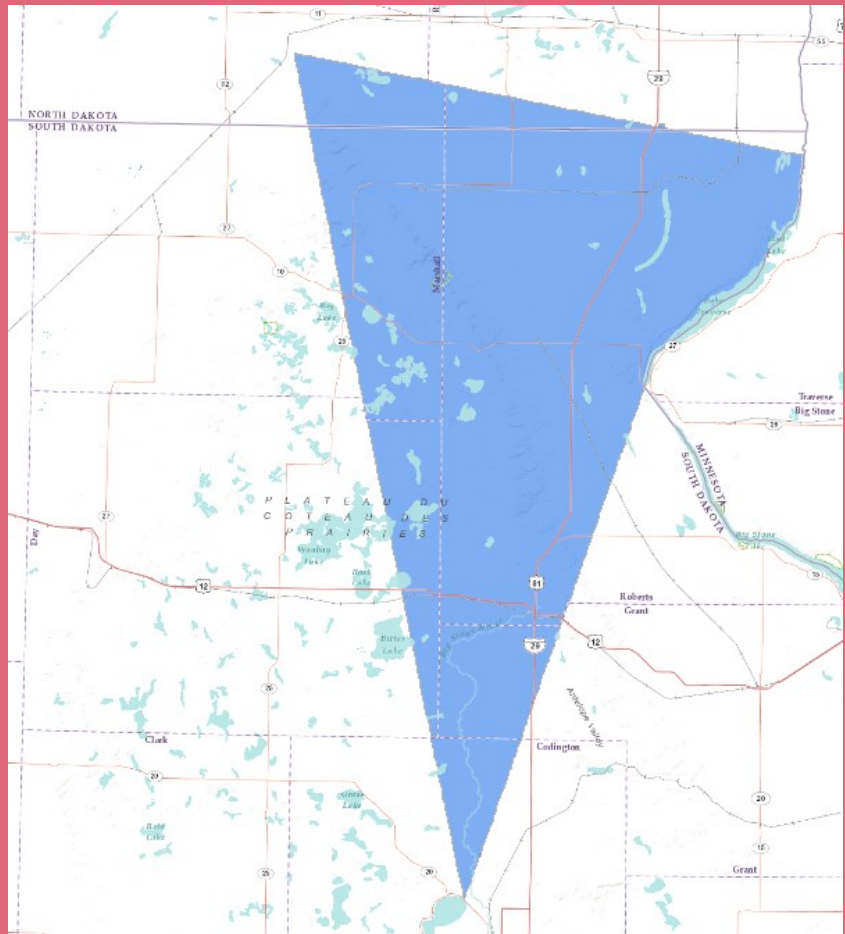
Chair:
Donovan White

Address:
PO Box 509
100 Veterans' Memorial Dr
Agency Village SD 57262

Contact:
p: (605) 698-3911
f: (605) 698-7907

www.swo-nsn.gov

Sisseton Wahpeton College:
<https://www.swcollege.edu>



Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe

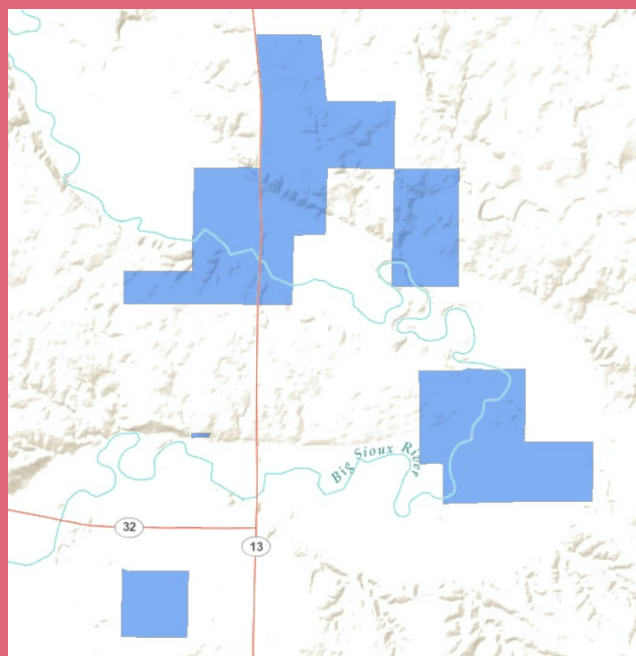
Enrollment: ~ 750

President:
Anthony Reider

Address:
PO Box 283
Flandreau SD 57028

Contact:
p: (605) 997-3891
f: (605) 997-3878

<https://santeesioux.com>



Lower Brule Sioux Tribe

Enrollment: ~ 3400

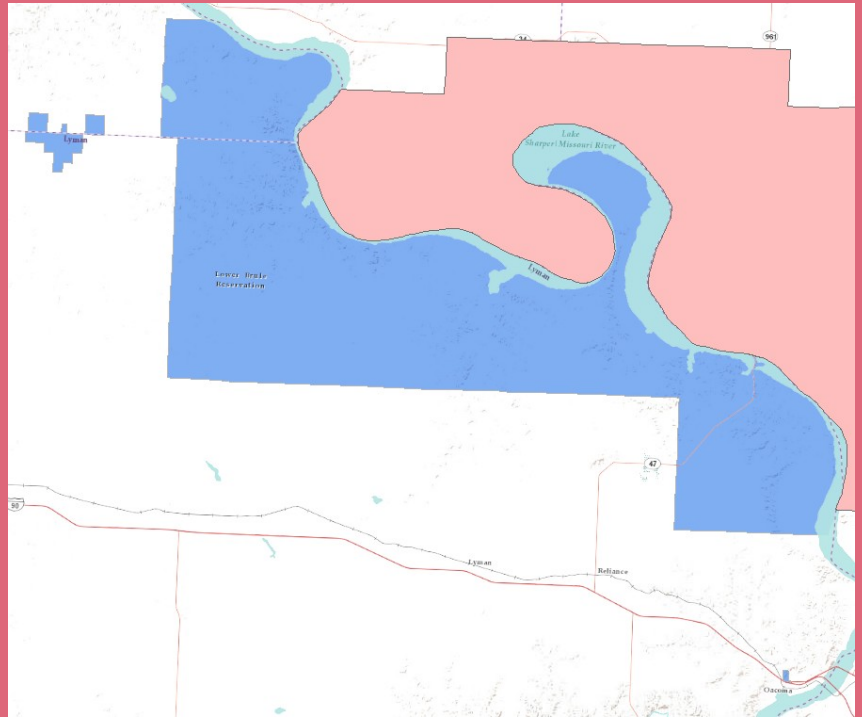
Chair:
Boyd I. Gourneau

Address:
187 Oyate Circle
Lower Brule SD 57548

Contact:
p: (605) 473-5561
f: (605) 473-5016

www.lowerbrulesiouxtribe.com

Lower Brule Community College:
<https://www.lowerbrulecc.org>



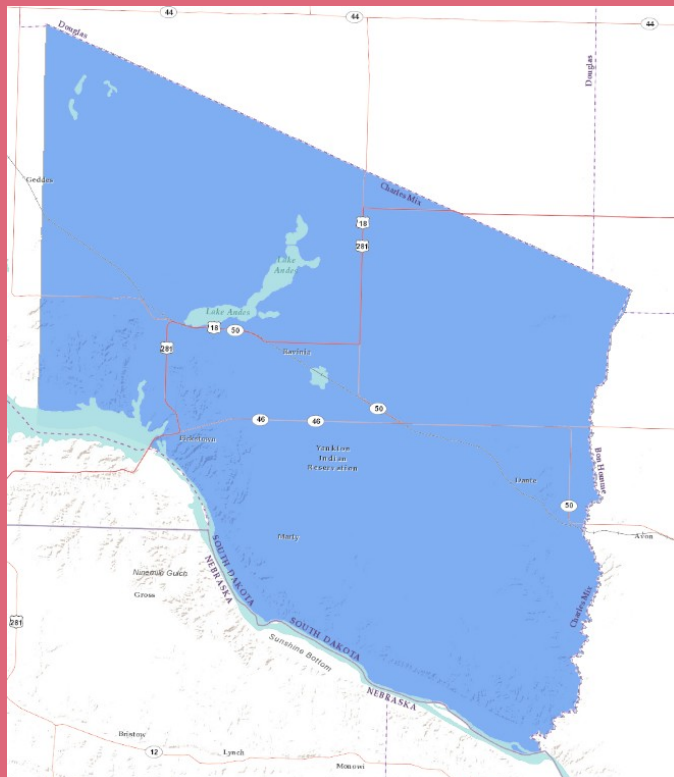
Yankton Sioux Tribe

Enrollment: ~ 11600

Chair:
Robert Flying Hawk

Address:
PO Box 1153
800 Main Street, SW
Wagner SD 57380

Contact:
p: (605) 384-3641
f: (605) 384-5687



Oglala Sioux Tribe

Enrollment: ~ 46900

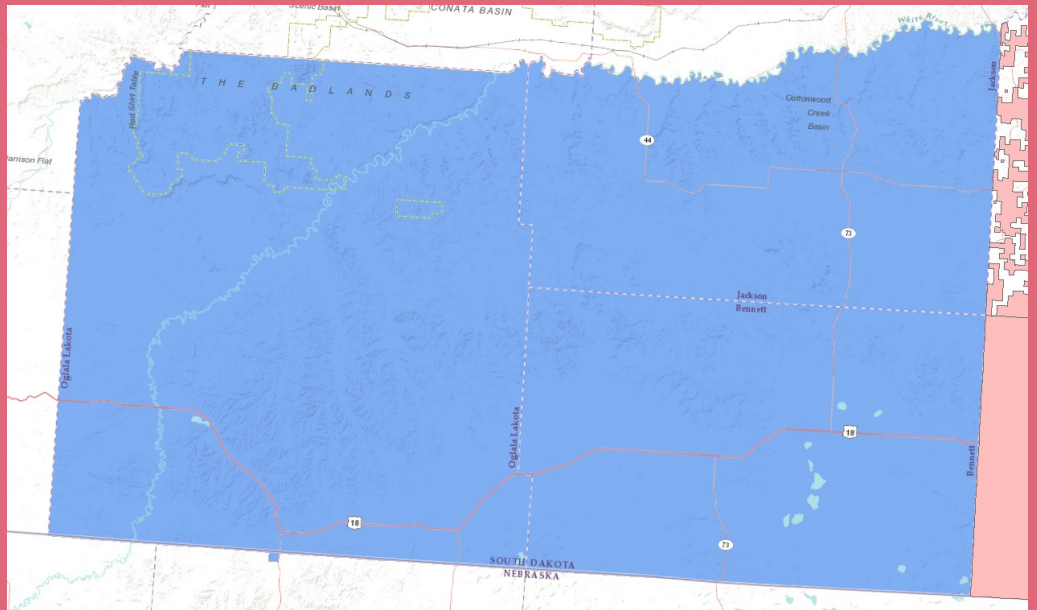
President:
Julian Bear Runner

Address:
PO Box 2070
107 West Main St
Pine Ridge SD 57770

Contact:
p: (605) 867-5821
f: (605) 867-6076

www.oglalalakotanation.info

Oglala Lakota College:
www.olec.edu



Santee Sioux Nation

Enrollment: ~ 2700

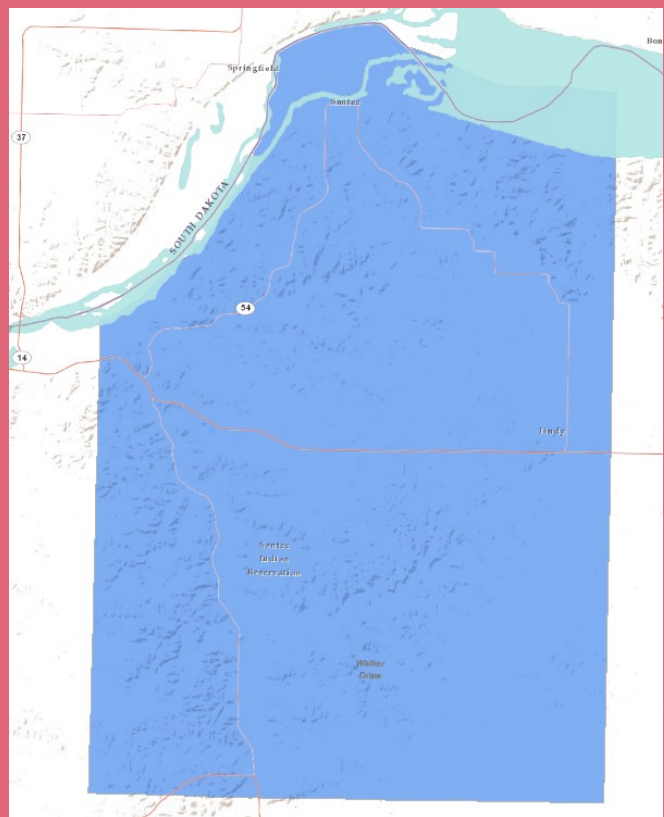
Chair: Roger Trudell

Address:
108 Spirit Lake Ave. W
Niobrara NE 68760

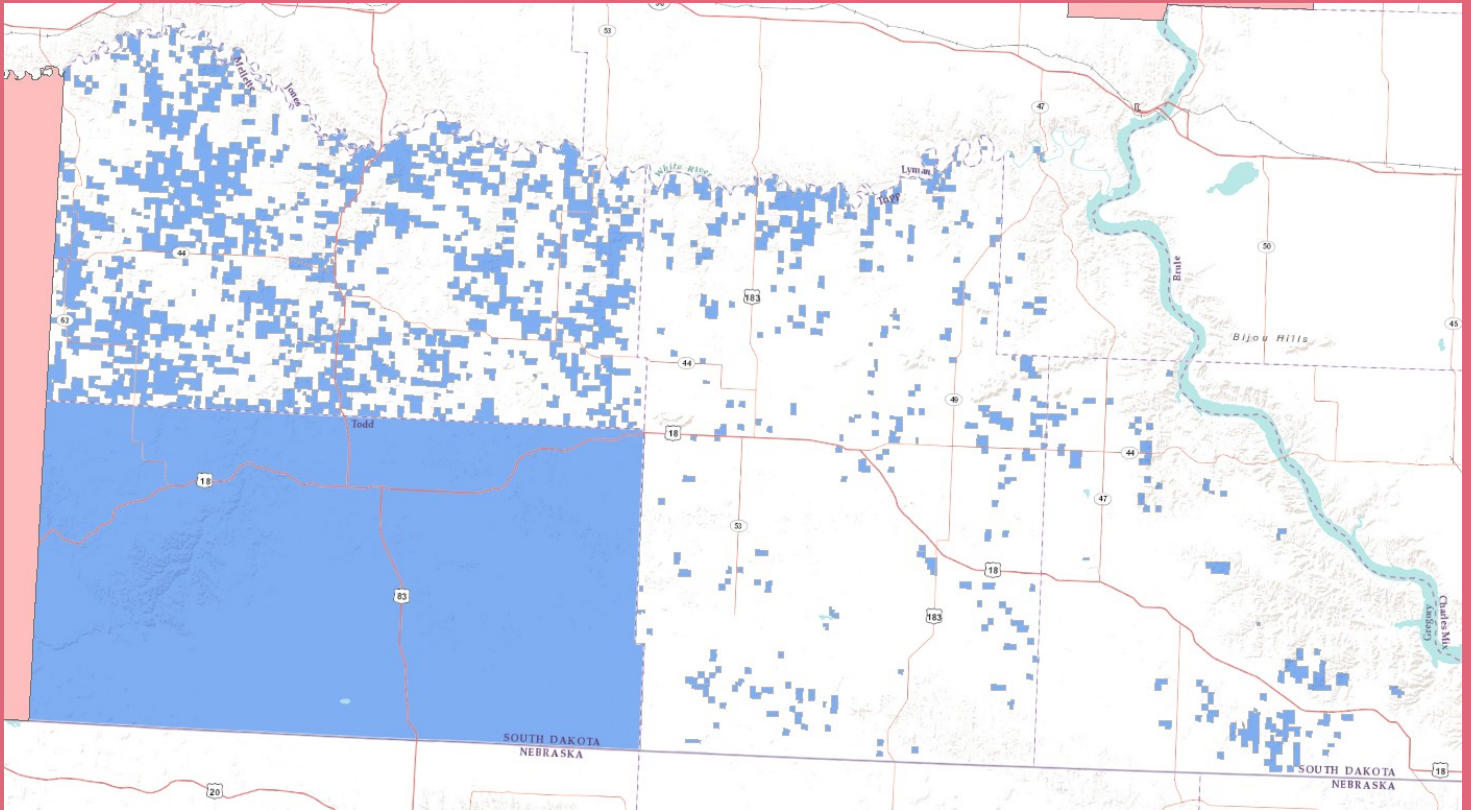
Contact:
p: (402) 857-2772
f: (402) 857-2779

www.santeesiouxnation.net

**Nebraska Indian Community
College:**
www.thenicc.edu



Rosebud Sioux Tribe



Enrollment:
~ 33210

President:
Rodney M. Bordeaux

Address:
P.O. Box 430
11 Legion Ave.
Rosebud SD 57570

Contact:
p: (605) 747-2381
f: (605) 747-2905

<https://www.rosebudsiouxtribe-nsn.gov>

Sinte Gleska University:
www.sintegleska.edu

Canada and Mexico

In addition to communities in the United States, some of the tribes historically associated with Iowa have communities both in Canada and Mexico. The following is a list of these communities.

Dakota:

Sioux Valley Dakota Nation	http://www.svdngovernance.com/
Dakota Plains Wahpeton Oyate	https://www.dakotaplainswahpetonoyate.com/
Dakota Tipi First Nation	http://dakotatipi.ca/
Birdtail Sioux First Nation	https://www.facebook.com/BirdtailSioux
Canupawakpa Dakota Nation	http://canupawakpanation.com/
Standing Buffalo Dakota Nation	http://fhqtc.com/standing-buffalo/
Whitecap Dakota Nation	https://whitecapdakota.com/
Wood Mountain	http://fhqtc.com/wood-mountain/

Kickapoo:

Tribu Kikapu	https://www.facebook.com/pages/El-Nacimiento-Tribu-Kikapoo/1405750236321781
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Anishinabe (Ojibwa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Saulteaux):

Aamjiwnaang First Nation	http://www.aamjiwnaang.ca/
Aroland First Nation	https://www.arolandfirstnation.ca/
Batchewana First Nation of Ojibways	https://batchewana.ca/
O'Chiese First Nation	http://www.ochiese.ca/
Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation	https://www.nawash.ca/
Chippewa of the Thames First Nation	http://www.cottfn.com/
Saugeen First Nation	https://saugeenfirstnation.ca/
Curve Lake First Nation	https://www.curvelakefirstnation.ca/
Serpent River First Nation	http://www.srfnedc.com/
Dokis First Nation	http://www.dokis.ca/
Eabametonong First Nation	http://www.eabametoong.firstnation.ca/
Garden River First Nation	http://www.gardenriver.org/
Koocheching First Nation	http://firstnation.ca/koocheching
Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	http://lacsdesmillelacsfirstnation.ca/
Lac Seul First Nation	http://lacseul.firstnation.ca/
Lake Nipigon Ojibway First Nation	http://firstnation.ca/lake-nipigon-ojibway-animbiigoo-zaagiigan
Wabauskang First Nation	http://firstnation.ca/wabauskang
Berens River First Nation	http://www.berensriver.ca/
Brokenhead First Nation	http://www.brokenheadojibwaynation.net/
Hollow Water First Nation	https://www.serdc.mb.ca/communities/hollow-water
Pasqua First Nation	https://www.pasquafn.ca/
Black River First Nation	https://www.black-river.ca/
Magnetawan First Nation	https://www.magnetawanfirstnation.com/
Mississaugi First Nation	https://www.mississaugi.com/
North Caribou Lake First Nation	http://search.211north.ca/record/TBC0146
Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation	www.picriver.com/
Cat Lake First Nation	http://search.211north.ca/record/TBD0039
Mishkeegogamang First Nation	https://www.mishkeegogamang.ca/
Slate Falls First Nation	http://www.windigoeducation.on.ca/communities/slatefalls
Pikangikum First Nation	http://www.ifna.ca/article/pikangikum-116.asp
Poplar Hill First Nation	http://poplarhill.firstnation.ca/
Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation	https://sagamok.ca/
Shawanaga First Nation	http://shawanagafirstnation.ca/
O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation	https://www.occfnc.ca/
Muscowpetung First Nation	http://www.muscowpetung.com/
Kawacatoose First Nation	http://www.kawacatoose.ca/
Pine Creek First Nation	http://pinecreekfirstnation.com/
Pinaymootang First Nation	https://www.irtc.ca/pinaymootang-first-nation/
Pauingassi First Nation	https://www.serdc.mb.ca/communities/pauingassi
Obashkaandagaang Bay First Nation	http://search.211north.ca/record/TBD0230

Biinjitiwabik Zaaging Anishnabek First Nation	https://www.aets.org/rockybay
Chapleau Ojibway First Nation	https://chapleauojibwe.ca/
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point	https://kettlepoint.org/
Ebb and Flow First Nation	https://www.facebook.com/groups/21689420024/
George Gordon First Nation	http://fnp-ppn.aandc-aadnc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=391&lang=eng
Beausoleil First Nation	http://www.chimnissing.ca/
Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	http://www.georginaisland.com/
Chippewas of Rama First Nation	http://www.mnjikaning.ca
Iskatewizaagegan Independent First Nation	http://firstnation.ca/shoal-lake-no-39-iskatewizaagegan
Bloodvein First Nation	https://www.serdc.mb.ca/communities/bloodvein
Poplar River First Nation	https://www.serdc.mb.ca/communities/poplar-river
Seine River First Nation	http://seineriverfirstnation.ca/
Long Plain First Nation	https://www.lpband.ca/
Lac La Croix First Nation	http://search.211north.ca/record/TBD0132
Fishing Lake First Nation	http://www.fishinglakefirstnation.com/
Kinistin Salteaux Nation	http://www.kinistin.sk.ca/
Yellow Quill First Nation	http://yqfn.ca/
Sagkeeng Anicinabe	http://www.sagkeeng.ca/
Rainy River First Nations	http://rainyriverfirstnations.com/
Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation	https://nigigoonsiminikaaning.ca/
Naicatchewenin First Nation	http://naicatcheweninfirstnation.ca/
Couchiching First Nation	http://www.couchichingfirstnation.com/
Swan Lake First Nation	https://www.swanlakefn.ca/
Sandy Bay Ojibway First Nation	http://www.sandybayfirstnation.com/
Wabaseemoong Independent Nation	http://www.win-tlua.ca/
Henvey Inlet First Nation	https://www.hifn.ca/
Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	http://wabigoonlakeon.ca/
Skownan First Nation	http://skofn.com/
Shoal Lake 40 First Nation	http://search.211north.ca/record/TBC0203
Salteaux First Nation	http://www.saulteauxfn.ca/index.html
Mitaanjigaaming First Nation	http://www.mitaanjigamiing.ca/
Zagime Anishinabek	http://fnp-ppn.aandc-aadnc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=364&lang=eng
Asubpeeschoseewagong First Nation	https://www.facebook.com/pages/Asubpeeschoseewagong-First-Nation/132286950139716
Cowessess First Nation	https://www.cowessessfn.com/
Eagle Lake First Nation	http://www.eaglelakedevelopment.com/about/
Key First Nation	https://keyband.com/
Peguis First Nation	https://peguisfirstnation.ca/
Muskoday First Nation	https://muskodayfn.ca/
Keeseekoowenin First Nation	http://treaty2.com/index.php/keeseekoowenin-ojibway/
Buffalo Point First Nation	https://www.buffalopoint-firstnation.ca/
Cote First Nation	http://cotefirstnation.ca/
Keeseekoose First Nation	http://www.keeseekoose.com/
Little Grand Rapids First Nation	https://www.serdc.mb.ca/communities/little-grand-rapids
M'Chigeeng First Nation	https://www.mchigeeng.ca/
Sheshegwaning First Nation	http://www.sheshegwaning.org/
Walpole Island First Nation	https://walpoleislandfirstnation.ca/
Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory First Nation	https://wiikwemkoong.ca/
Zhiibaahaasing First Nation	http://www.anishinabek.ca/zhiibaahaasing-first-nation/
Caldwell First Nation	https://www.caldwellfirstnation.ca/
Moose Deer Point First Nation	http://moosedeerpoint.com/
Wasauksing First Nation	https://wasauksing.ca/
Naotkamegwanning First Nation	http://www.naotkamegwanning.net/
Muskowekwan First Nation	https://www.muskowekwan.ca/home
Big Grassy River First Nation	http://biggrassy.ca/
Ojibways of Anigaming First Nation	http://onigaming.ca/
Niisaachewan Anishinaabe Nation	https://www.niisaachewan.ca/
Wauzhushk Onigum Nation	http://search.211north.ca/record/KEN1326

