



# OZHAAWASHKO-BIMADINAA

The place where we make the  
Opwagonag, it is blue

# Anishinaabe settlement of Lac Courte Oreilles focused on life sustenance

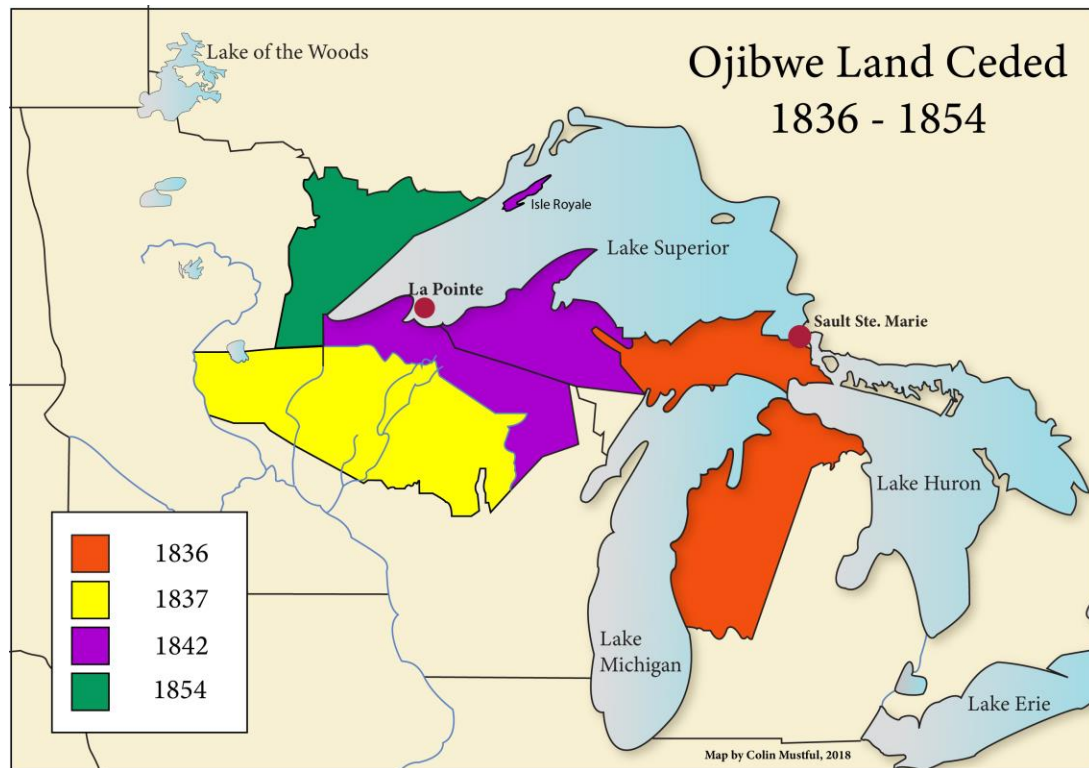
- In the harsh climate, Ojibwe families survived as seasonal migratory hunters and gatherers
- Ojibwe created seasonal camps which turned into clan villages
- The region around Ozhawashko-Bimadinaa held four villages, outliers from LCO
- There were other outliers
- Hickerson, Harold. *The Chippewa and their neighbors: A study in ethnohistory*. 1970.
- Hornebeck-Turner, Helen. *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History*. University of Oklahoma: Norman. 1987.
- Satz, Ronald. *Chippewa Treaty Rights: the Reserved Rights of Wisconsin's Chippewa Indians*. University of Wisconsin Press: Madison. 1996.
- Schoolcraft, Henry. *Narrative of an Expedition Through the Upper Mississippi*. Harper & Bros: New York. 1832.

# The red pipe has enduring value to the Plains and Woodlands tribal people

- The Pipe is the instrument that delivers prayers to the spirit beings
- Used ceremonially, there are special songs and prayers that describe offerings of assema
- Chideweiganogichidasag has special songs and prayers
- Midewiwin healing rituals begin with the Pipe

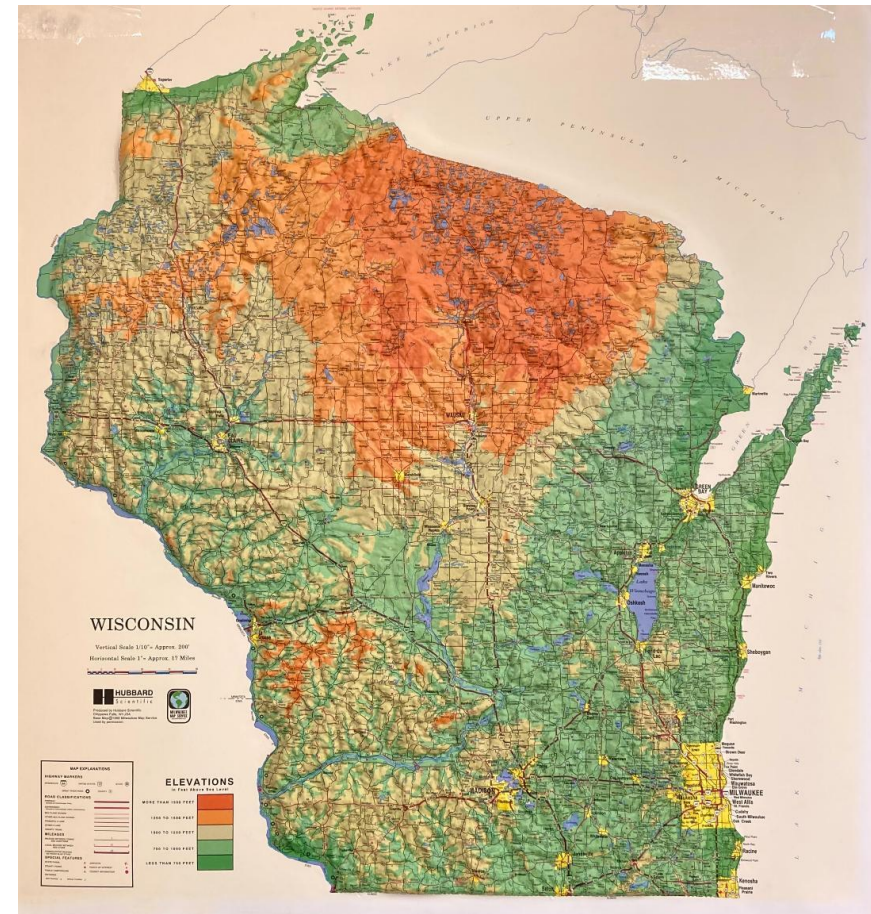
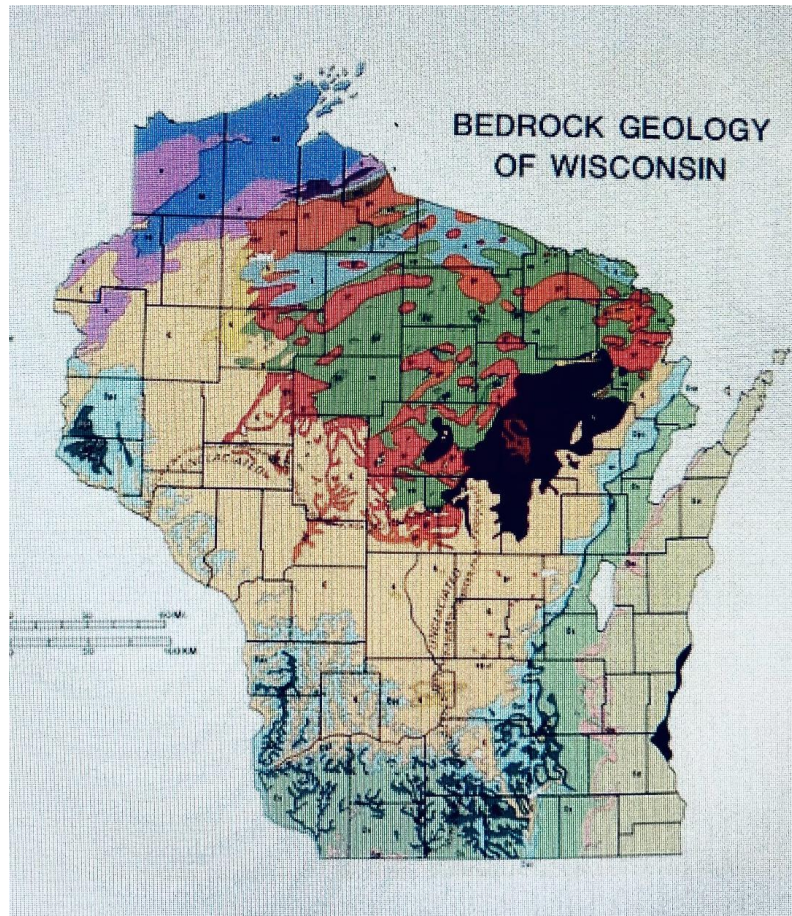


# Cession treaties in 1826, 1837, 1842, and 1854 took the outlier settlements from LCO

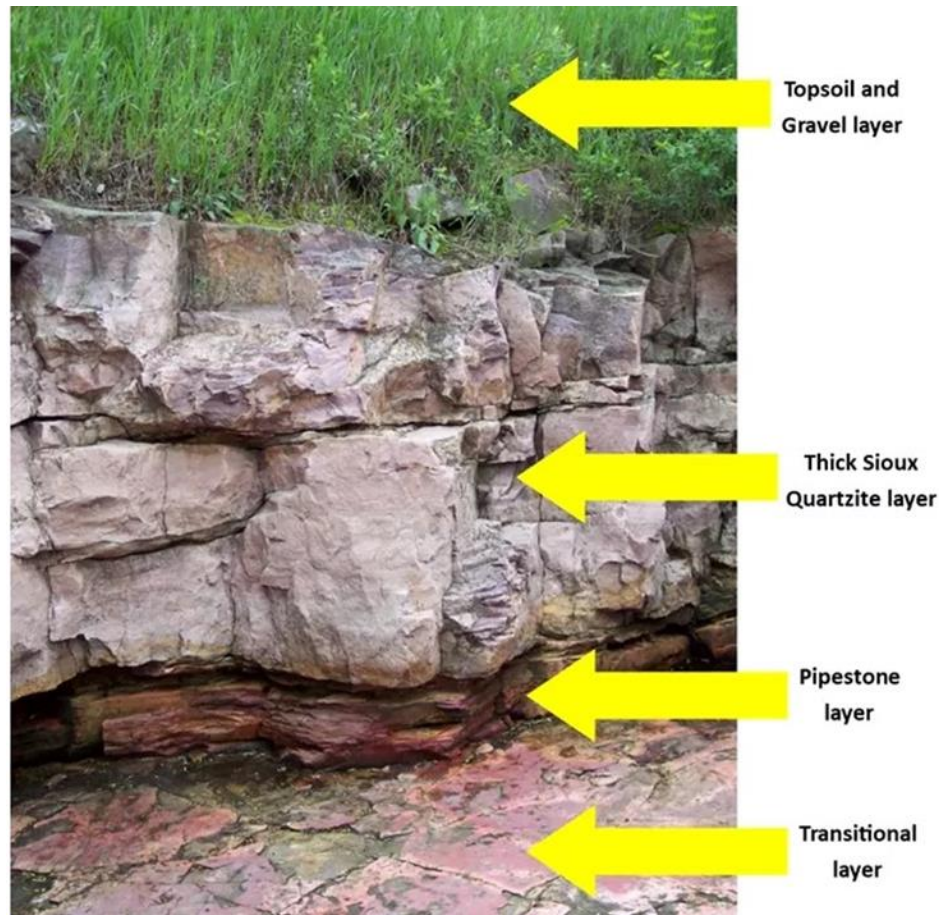


- 21M acres of Ojibwe land was taken
- Ojibwe reserved usufructuary rights on the lands they ceded
- State of Wisconsin curbed rights
- LCO sued the State, which reached the Supreme Court
- The taking of lands, timber, mineral resources from our tribe is a controversial political subject

# Ozhawaashko-Bimadinaa is a geologically granite embedded range



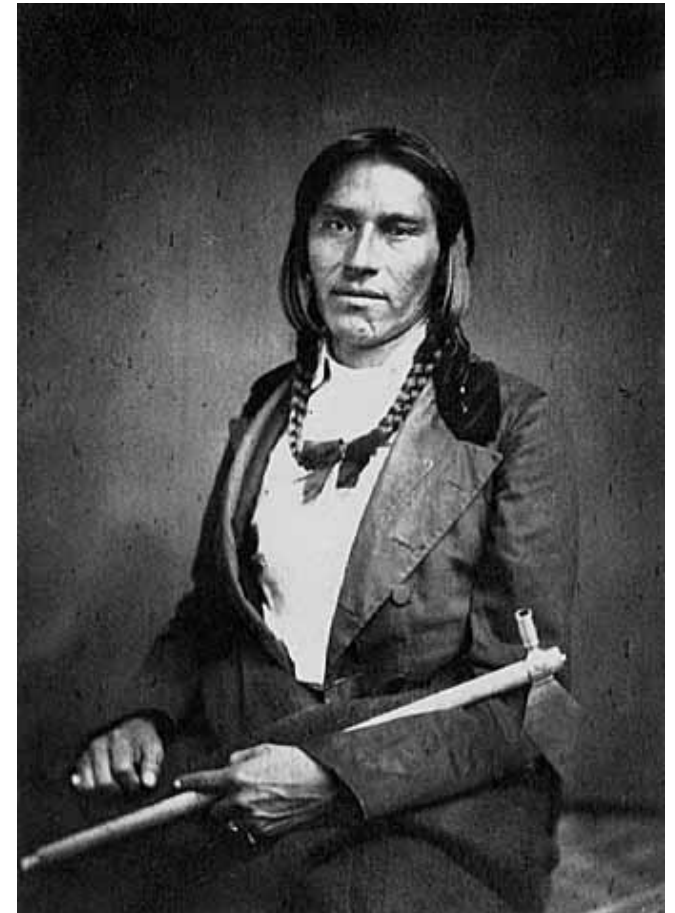
# Catlinite at the Pipestone National Monument



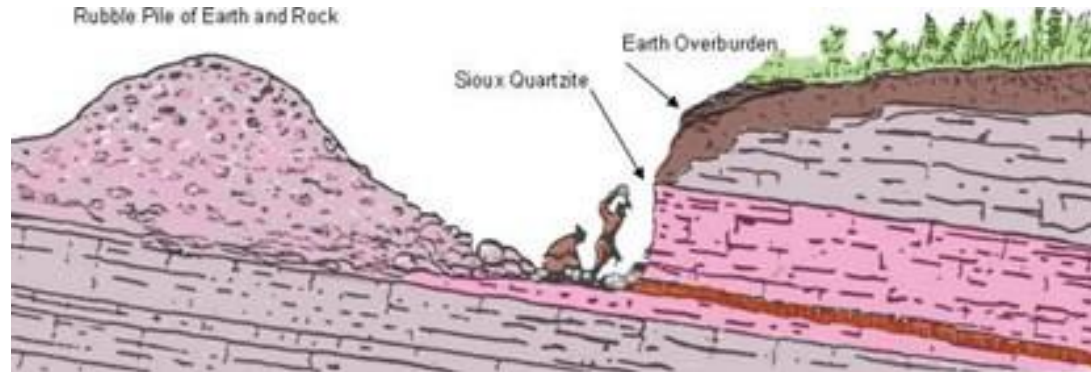
- Consists of crystals of pyrophyllite, diaspore, muscovite, and kaolinite
- Hematite gives it a red color
- Most other U.S. catlinite contains quartz; Minnesota catlinite has none
- The softer the stone, the more valuable it is to Dakota and Anishinaabe

# Ozhawashko-bimadinaa was home to a special spirit Ozhawashko-naagwad

- On a visit, the first thing done was prayer with a pipe by a headman
- Midewiwin initiates are gifted with a pipe
- Given a pipe by a Mide-inini created a bond and an obligation for ethical behavior
- Making pipes is a dying craft in Wisconsin because our soft pipestone place has been taken from us



# Mining the Quarry in the 1750s

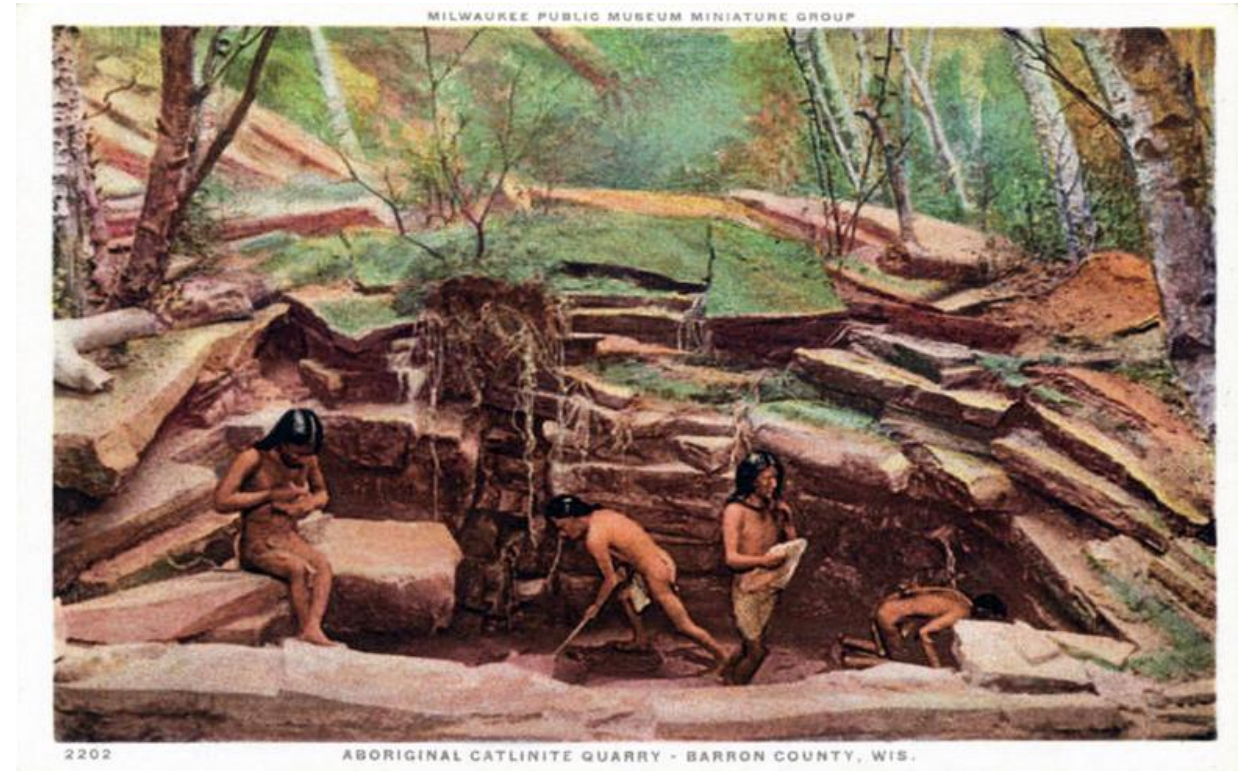


- Tribal accounts of quarry mining trips to Ozhawashko-Bimadinaa
- Sentries posted to guard against Dakota warriors
- Family trips with initial offerings, meal, camping and mining
- Fashioning pipes which were gifted



# Barron County Pipestone Quarry is in the National Register of Historic Places

- Omashkooz was the last LCO Mide medicine man and historian
- Omashkooz took young men to places of significance
- He told stories and gave Mide instructions
- He related the significance of Ozhawashko-Bimadinaa
- Carving needed to be done immediately while it was soft



# If we were to regain our rights to mine soft pipestone from the Barron County quarry, we:



- could restore our custom of opwagaon mada'ookii
- could reignite our traditional craft of using our tools for making pipes
- could incorporate pipe making into our Ojibwemowiin language institute
- Could help other Ojibwe tribes resume their trips to the quarry

Gigiwaabaman'miniwa