

The Brothertown Indian Nation of Wisconsin

1992 TRIBAL STATUS REPORT
The 1st Quarterly Report

TRIBAL BUSINESS

Official Tribal Address: June Ezold, Tribal Chairperson, Brothertown Nation, AV2848 Witches Lake Road, Woodruff, WI 54568.

Tribal Elections: The annual election shall be held on Saturday May 16, 1992 at the Fond du Lac Labor Hall on Bank Street. The meeting will begin at 1:30 PM. Voting will be closed 1-hour after it begins. The ballot includes two (2) Council Members for 2-year terms. Qualified voters shall be enrolled members 18 years of age or older by the date of the election. Those unable to attend the meeting should vote by absentee ballot. The Absentee Ballot Procedures are presented elsewhere in this Quarterly Report.

Annual Brothertown Donation: All members are asked to send an annual \$10.00 donation for 1992. By the end of the March 21st meeting only 117 members had made their 1992 donation. The calendar year is the Tribal fiscal year, January thru December. This donation pays for all Tribal administrative costs plus printing and mailing the quarterly reports. Persons making a Tribal donation shall receive four Quarterly Reports by mail, plus any special tribal notices. Send your donation to the Tribal Treasurer: Leo Tousey, 2248 E. Sandy Acres Road, West Bend, WI 53095.

Brothertown Roll: The Roll is presently is closed. At the General Tribal Meeting, on March 21, 1992, the membership voted to have an open enrollment. Persons wanting to be placed on the Roll (pending enrollment) should contact Tribal Council Member Phyllis Mattern, Enrollment Chairperson, 1093 Cecil Street, Neenah, WI 54956. General questions about the Roll should be addresses to the Official Tribal Address. The enrollment application procedures are presented elsewhere in this Quarterly Report.

Legislative Action Committee: The Legislative Action Committee was established to organize the Tribe for the purpose of seeking appropriate federal legislation. The committee mailed the every member questionnaire on November 30, 1991 to 703 adult members with "good" addresses. As of March 21, 1992, 270 questionnaires have been returned. This is almost a 40% response, which is very good. The results of the questionnaire are presented elsewhere in this Quarterly Report.

Current Addresses: We presently have 489 adult members on the 1991 Roll with unknown addresses. If you know of someone that did not receive the questionnaire, they are probably on our unknown address list. The Tribe is still looking for current addresses of anyone on this list, please notify the Tribal Secretary: Bonnie Hauman, P.O. Box 34, Leopold, WI 54948.

Sunshine Committee: In the event of illness or death of a member, please notify the Tribal Secretary: Bonnie Hauman, P.O. Box 34, Leopold, WI 54948.

Scholarships and Other Assistance: The Tribe shall continue to help members receive scholarship monies and other assistance as long as funds are available. For information or questions, please address the Tribal Chairperson.

Tribal History: Every member of the Tribe, with a known address, has been provided with a copy of the brief history of the Brothertown Indians. This printing is available to others at a cost of \$1.00, in person or self addressed envelope requests, or \$1.50, for requests that require tribal mailing.

ABSENTEE BALLOT PROCEDURES

For those unable to attend the May 16, 1992 election, absentee ballots are available upon request. The following procedures shall be followed to cast a valid absentee ballot.

1. An absentee ballot request shall be made in writing to the Tribal Secretary, Bonnie Hauman, P.O. Box 34, Leopold, WI 54948. Telephone requests shall not be honored.
2. Each absentee ballot request shall be for one (1) member and signed by that individual. Each absentee ballot request shall include a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE).

Several individual request/SASE from members may be mailed in one envelope to the Secretary.

3. Each request for an absentee ballot shall be mailed on or before May 1, 1992. Requests after this date shall not be honored.
4. Upon receipt of your absentee ballot, mark your choices and place the ballot in a plain sealed envelope.

5. Place the ballot/envelope in a mailing envelope which includes your return address. Mail to the Tribal Secretary.
6. Each absentee ballot request shall be returned to the Tribal Secretary, postmarked no later than May 12, 1992 to be valid for counting at the election.

1992 TRIBAL ELECTION

The nominating committee has selected four (4) candidates for the tribal council. Vote for a maximum of two (2) candidates for a 2-year term as Council Member.

Bernard "Boots" Sampson: Fond du Lac, Incumbent, 69 years of age, Served on the Tribal Council for 8 years, Enrollment research, Picnic and homecoming service. If re-elected I am more than willing to help as I have in the past. This is a very exciting time for the tribe. (Fred Sampson, 1901-416)

Platt Welch: Chilton, Incumbent. 76 years of age, Served on the Tribal Council for 8 years, Retired steamfitter, union member for over 50 years. I know that a group has to be organized to get anywhere. Our organization efforts are beginning to pay off. (Rachael Welch, 1901-549)

Irene Shady: Fond du Lac, 62 years of age, Nominating committee service, Enrollment research, Picnic, garage sales and homecoming service. I attend all tribal meetings and want to participate actively in the tribal organization during this challenging period of time. (Arthur Potter, 1901-552 and Cyrus Welch, 1901-552)

Ilene Loppnow: Milwaukee, 68 years of age, Enrollment research. I try to attend every meeting. The Brothertown Indian Nation is very important to me. (Clark Sampson, 1830 and James Sampson, 1901-408)

NEXT YEAR'S (1993) ELECTION

Now is the time to start thinking about the 1993 election. There are going to be five (5) council positions up for election in 1993: Vice Chairperson, Treasurer, and three (3) Council Members.

There are four (4) requirements to be eligible to be on the ballot:

1. Be an enrolled member,
2. Be 21 years of age or older,
3. Live in Wisconsin, and
4. Attend at least 3 of the 6 annual general tribal meetings (February, March, May July, August and October).

We would like a large number of members to be interested enough to serve on the Tribal Council. The process begins by meeting the four requirements. So please start thinking about and preparing for this important subject.

(Editor's Comment: These four eligibility requirements are often discussed at General Tribal Meetings. If you want to change or protect these requirements, please attend at least 3 of the remaining 4 meetings and consider serving on the Tribal Council.)

MEMORIAL FUNDS

Three Memorial Funds have been established with the passing of Brothertown members or family. Please consider donations as you deem appropriate.

Phil Tousey (June 5, 1991). Phil's family have set up the PHIL TOUSEY AMERICAN INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND. Donations can be sent to Olivia Tousey, 412 E. Third Street, Beaver Dam, WI 53916.

Ruellen "Rudi" Ottery (January 4, 1992): Her family has set up the RUELLEN OTTERY AMERICAN INDIAN MEMORIAL FUND. Donations for this fund can be sent to Willis Ottery, P.O. Box 228, Weare, NH 03281.

James D. Sampson (February 13, 1992): His family has asked that the tribe set up the BROTHERTOWN INDIANS OF WISCONSIN MEMORIAL FUND. Donations for this fund can be sent to June Ezold, Tribal Chairperson, Brothertown Nation, AV2848 Witches Lake Road, Woodruff, WI 54568.

BROTHERTOWN ENROLLMENT APPLICATIONS

The Council's decision to have an open enrollment means that application forms verified as complete and accurate by the Membership Enrollment Committee shall be brought before the Tribal Council as an agenda item at any regularly scheduled meeting. Each application shall be reviewed by the Tribal Council, and upon acceptance the applicant shall be enrolled.

This is an important decision for those individuals not enrolled. As mentioned earlier, the APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT forms can be obtained from Phyllis Mattern.

The APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT asks you to name the ancestor through whom enrollment rights are claimed. This ancestor, by whom you claim Brothertown membership, must be on the 1839 or 1901 Brothertown Roll. Following, you must name the succession of your ancestors by name, going all the way back to the ancestor by whom you claim the right to membership.

Return the signed and completed forms with a copy of your certified birth certificate (including the maiden name of mother and name of father) and a copy of any document or documents which link you to your ancestor on the 1839 or 1901 Brothertown Rolls. Send all documents to a Phyllis Mattern or other members of the Membership Enrollment Committee, Joan Waldvogel or Caroline Andler.

The address for copies of documents of Brothertown ancestors on the 1839 or 1901 Rolls may be obtained (minimum charge is \$5.00) by writing to:

Civil Reference Branch - NNRC
National Archives & Records Admin.
8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20408

FACT AND TRIBAL STRATEGY

For the last year, the Tribal council has been operating under the following policy. It is important to know and understand the following.

Fact: The Brothertown Nation has never been terminated; rather, the tribe was one of the first tribes given an alternative to displacement under federal Act provisions of 1839 and 1878. Under these federal laws, the Brothertown tribal members were given U.S. citizenship and a share of tribal lands.

Strategy One: The Brothertown Nation has never been terminated, therefore the tribe should seek federal assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The Tribal Council has and plans to continue requesting federal assistance services. Receipt of such services shall provide documentation that the tribe has never been terminated. A Tribal Council is trying to set up a meeting with the BIA at the present time.

Strategy Two: If these BIA requests for services are rejected, the Brothertown Nation has no other recourse than to petition Congress (with a bill in draft form) to enact a federal restoration Law. Only Congress has the authority to restore the Brothertown Nation to its former federally recognized Indian tribal status. The Tribal Council has created a Legislation Action Committee for the purpose of organizing the tribe to seek restoration legislation. The next step for this Committee is to schedule several regional meetings for Brothertown members to attend and discuss the issues.

BROTHERTOWN CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

We want the Brothertown Nation to survive as a culturally distinct, politically independent Indian tribe, with its customs and traditions intact. Just what are our customs and traditions?

What's in a Name?: Brothertown and Brotherton are the names of two distinct bands of Indians, each formed of remnants of various Algonquian speaking tribes. The Brothertown is the best known band composed of English-speaking and Christian Indians from seven New England communities that settled in 1788 near the present Marshall, New York (Oneida County). They numbered 250 in 1791. That's us. The name Brothertown is formally recognized by Resolution of the Tribal Council.

The other band (Brotherton) was composed of Raritan and other divisions of the Delawares. They occupied a reservation called Brotherton in Burlington County, New Jersey until 1802, when they joined the Brothertown and Stockbridge in New York. In 1832 they numbered 40 and sold their last land rights in New Jersey. Today, their descendants are probably to be found among the Stockbridge in Wisconsin.

Brothertown Logo: The logo used on the Tribal stationary, Brief History and questionnaire materials was designed by "Rudi" Ottery, Brothertown Tribal Genealogist Emeritus. The logo has been line drawing stylized by Mark Baldwin, Vice Chairperson Emeritus.

The logo incorporates several native Brothertown elements. The spear is a tool which was used on the Atlantic coast for fishing. The calumet (or pipe) is symbolic of the Brothertown settlement in Calumet County, Wisconsin. Together, they form a cross which symbolizes the integral part Christianity has had in Brothertown history.

Transportation to Wisconsin: The five groups of Brothertown Indians that moved from New York to Wisconsin between 1831 and 1836 arrived in Green Bay by ship (Love 1899: 324-326).

Land Purchased: The Brothertown Indians actually purchased their original lands in both New York and Wisconsin and the first building to be constructed was a church. After their original land purchases, treaties and laws eroded and changed their land rights.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

The questionnaire did revive interest in the tribe. We are getting many new addresses including a few new contributions. All this is great. Of the 237 questionnaires received (with complete answers), 88 were from out-of-State members. The 40% response is very good.

<u>Brothertown Members</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Members under 18 years of age	410	25 %
Adult Members with no address	517	32
Adult Members with good address	703	43
TOTAL BROTHERTOWN MEMBERS	1,630	100 %
QUESTIONNAIRES MAILED	703	
Returned without address	-46	
New Addresses	30	
PROBABLE QUESTIONNAIRES REC'D	687	
QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED	270	39 %

There are 1,630 members on the 1991 Roll, with 1,220 members over the age of 18 (born 1973 and before). We only have good addresses for 687 (56%) adult members. Because of the Questionnaire we have received addresses for 44 "lost" members. We still have 489 (40%) adult members with unknown addresses.

The addresses have been lost because we are a very mobile society. Post Office forwarding addresses expire in 6 months. Addresses can be kept current by the quarterly report, providing a change of address is filed. The Tribe would also like to receive a change of address directly from its members.

The questionnaire data has been summarized as received. Some persons checked almost every box. Some persons did not answer some questions. We knew that would happen. Although not pure facts, the results provide the members and the tribal council with a picture of the Brothertown members and their views.

Brothertown Expectations (Check as many as you want)

- 84% Education assistance and scholarships.
- 82% Tribal history, customs and traditions.
- 82% Obtaining all Indian Tribe rights and privileges.
- 73% Survival as a culturally distinct Indian tribe.
- 68% Quarterly report and/or newsletter.
- 61% Health care services and benefits.
- 52% Ownership of Tribal land.
- 46% Employment and on-the job training assistance.
- 43% An annual homecoming (or pow-wow).
- 42% Ownership of a Tribal museum.
- 36% Economic development assistance
- 32% A picnic or other social events.
- 31% Hunting and fishing rights.
- 18% Operation of Bingo and other gambling enterprises.
- 17% Getting things for free or at low cost.
- 4% Other

Erothertown Priorities (Check only one)

- 31% Education assistance and scholarships
- 24% Tribal history, customs and traditions
- 21% Health care assistance and services
- 12% Ownership of tribal land
- 7% Quarterly report and/or newsletter
- 5% Employment and on-the-job training assistance
- 100 Percent of 229 members reporting

1991-92 TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBERS**Officers**

Chairperson: June Ezold, AV 2848 Witches Lake Rd,
Woodruff, WI 54568, (715) 542-3913

Vice Chairperson: Maynard Thompson, P.O. Box 64,
Waukau, WI 54980, (414) 685-5438

Secretary: Bonnie Hauman, Box 34, Leopolis, WI
54948, (715) 787-4187

Treasurer: Leo Tousey, 2248-E. Sandy Acres Rd, West
Bend, WI 53095, (414) 338-8645

Council Members

Phyllis Mattern, 1093 Cecil Street, Neenah, WI 54956,
(414) 722-0311

Bernard Sampson, 17 N. Hickory Street, Fond du Lac,
WI 54935, (414) 921-2442

Ted Stephenson, 306 N. Yellowstone Dr, Madison, WI
53705, (608) 833-3082

Cy Welch, 4909 Twin Oaks Circle, Madison, WI 53713,
(608) 222-4077

Platt Welch, W4634 CTH H, Chilton, WI 53014, (414)
849-4875

The Brothertown Indian Nation of Wisconsin

1992 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

April 18, 1992: Tribal Council Meeting

10:00 AM, Labor Hall, 50 E. Bank Street, Fond du Lac, WI. No General Tribal Meeting will be held.

May 16, 1992: Annual Meeting and General Elections

1:30 PM, with a social hour following business, Labor Hall, 50 E. Bank Street, Fond du Lac, WI.
Tribal Council Meeting, 10:00 AM till Noon.

June 20, 1992: Tribal Council Meeting

10:00 AM, Labor Hall, 50 E. Bank Street, Fond du Lac, WI. No General Tribal Meeting will be held.

Date **July 16, 1992: Annual Brothertown Indian Nation Picnic**

10:00 AM Registration (with small fee), 10:30 AM Informational meeting, 12:30 PM Potluck lunch, bring dish to pass.
Calumet County Parkpark located approximately 5 miles north of Stockbridge, WI on STH 55.

August 15, 1992: Gresham Informational Meeting

1:30 PM, with a social hour following business, American Legion Hall, Gresham, WI.
Tribal Council Meeting, 10:00 AM till Noon.

September 19, 1992: Tribal Council Meeting

10:00 AM, Labor Hall, 50 E. Bank Street, Fond du Lac, WI. No General Tribal Meeting will be held.

Date **October 16, 1992: Annual Brothertown Indian Nation Homecoming**

10:00 AM Registration (with small fee), 11:00 AM Informational Tribal Meeting, 12:30 PM Potluck lunch, bring dish to pass.
Hamilton Building, 97 Forest Avenue, Fond du Lac, WI. Special activities will be held throughout the day.
Tribal Council Meeting, 10:00 AM till 11:00 AM.

November 21, 1992: Tribal Council Meeting

10:00 AM, Labor Hall, 50 E. Bank Street, Fond du Lac, WI. No General Tribal Meeting will be held.

June 1992

BROTHERTOWN INDIAN NATION
QUARTERLY REPORT

The Brothertown Nation Council has been waiting to hear from the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) attorney in regard to the BIA. A letter was written to the BIA last August and again in February asking the BIA to recognize our tribe because we have never been terminated by Congress. We asked that we receive the services that the BIA extends to the other recognized tribes and to set up a budget for us to follow. We are still waiting for an answer. We feel we are in limbo at this time, waiting for their response. In the meantime, a letter was sent to all the Wisconsin tribes, asking them to write a letter of support to the BIA saying in effect that we are a recognized tribe. At this time we have only received a copy of a letter that was sent to the BIA supporting us from the Oneida Tribe. We met with Mole Lake and Stockbridge tribes, but have not received an answer from them. We are also waiting to hear from the other 8 tribes of Wisconsin in response to our request. A second request has been forwarded to these tribes. Will keep you informed of the results.

A luncheon meeting was held Thursday, May 28 at the Sheridan Hotel in Fond du Lac with a social and economic development company, VanBarCot. They had several economic suggestions for our tribe to embark on and they were very enthusiastic and supportive of the tribe. This was a consultation form meeting and a fee was not charged. One of the suggestions was to open a convenience store in the Brothertown name, write and ask the governor for a gaming compact and for a tax exemption for selling cigarettes and open a convenience store and start from there. In a year we would be making money. Will keep you informed and of course, you realize this is not going to happen over night. If we pick up on their suggestion.

Another memorial fund has been set up in the name of the Brothertown Nation, Inc. for Margaret VanAcker who passed away May 25th. Thank all the dedicated people for having us in your thoughts at this traumatic time, the passing of a loved one. It is greatly appreciated. Election was held May 16th and Bernard Sampson and Irene Shady were elected to the Council. Thank all the people that requested absentee ballots and voted and all that came to the meeting to vote. Congratulations to Boots and Irene. And a big thank you goes to Platt Welch for serving on the Council these past years.

BROTHERTOWN INDIAN NATION PICNIC

XMAS IN JULY

WHERE: CALUMET COUNTY PARK -(LOWER LEVEL, FOLLOW SIGNS)
Stockbridge, Wi. Approximately 5 miles north of
Stockbridge, Wi. (not Stockbridge Reservation)
WATCH FOR SIGNS on Hy. 55

WHEN: SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1992

REGISTRATION: Starts at 10:00 A.M.

FEES: \$1.00 per person
\$5.00 for immediate family of five (5) or more

WHAT TO BRING: Utensils, plates, glasses or cups.
Beer, soda, Sandwich
DISH TO PASS. Suggestions below.
Casseroles, meatloaf, ham; chicken, fruit,
vegetables plus dip, fruit salad, vegetable
salad, potato salad, baked beans, pies,
cakes, desserts.

OUT OF TOWNERS: pickles, olives, dinner rolls, cookies, cakes,
snack, crackers, watermelon, cheese.

COFFEE AND MILK WILL BE PROVIDED

CAMPING FACILITIES: Calumet County Park; First come, first
serve basis. NO RESERVATIONS

MOTELS: Motel 6, Holiday Inn, Travelers Inn, Dartmoor,
Executive, to mention a few.

ACTIVITIES

GENERAL MEETING: 10:30 A.M.

LUNCH: 12:30 P.M.

CRAFT SALE: Any craft you would be interested in donating.

RAFFLE: NOTE: any item you wish to donate will be greatly
appreciated

ENTERTAINMENT: GAMES for ALL AGES, socializing and getting
acquainted with your brothers.

PLUS

SANTA CLAUS WILL BE SPENDING THE DAY WITH US.

Everyone in attendance, please bring an exchange gift. WRAP
THEM IN NEWSPAPER AND MARK WITH BOY, GIRL, MAN OR WOMAN.

COME JOIN IN THE FUN AND HAVE A GREAT DAY...

Will you please notify the committee chairman if you are planning
on attending so she can know how many to prepare for.

MABEL POWNELL, 502 Morse St., Waupun, Wi, 53963, (414) 324-5476

1992

THE BROTHERTOWN REPORT

Official 3rd Quarter Report

By now you have received and read the "3rd Quarter & Special Report" which announced the 7 Regional meetings to all 987 adult members with a known address.

This Report is being mailed only to 193 members that have made a financial contribution in 1992. Within are the policy decisions and provoking discussions within the Tribal Council since the 2nd Quarter Report.

Regional Meeting Schedule

1. **Saturday September 5, 1992**
GRESHAM REGION
12:30 PM, Stockbridge, Church of the Wilderness
2. **Sunday September 13, 1992**
FOX VALLEY REGION
1:30 PM, Larsen (near Neenah), The Jones Farm
3. **Saturday September 19, 1992**
FOND DU LAC REGION
12:00 PM, Fond du Lac, St. Louis Catholic Church
4. **Tuesday September 22, 1992**
MADISON REGION
6:30 PM, Madison, Community Christian Church
5. **Thursday October 1, 1992**
RACINE/KENOSHA REGION
6:00 PM, Racine, Knights of Columbus Hall
6. **Saturday October 3, 1992**
MILWAUKEE REGION
12:00 PM, Sussex, St. James Parish Cafeteria
7. **Saturday October 10, 1992**
MINNESOTA REGION
12:00 PM, Little Falls MN, Grace Covenant Church

We can only hope that Brothertown Indians located near a Regional meeting site will read the report and plan to attend a meeting. Statistically, the number or percentage of members in attendance will not be good. Regardless, please promote the Regional meetings with your Brothertown relatives and friends. Perhaps write or telephone a few relatives/friends. It will be personal or individual desire followed by peer pressure that makes one attend a Regional meeting. Hopefully all members in Wisconsin and central Minnesota will make a commitment to attend at least one meeting, especially the one close to their home.

Plan to Attend a Regional Meeting

Brothertown Business

Brothertown Roll: Since March 21, 1992, thirty-two persons have been added to the Roll since that date. There are now 1,662 members on the 1991 Roll, with 1,242 members over the age of 18 (born 1973 and before). As of this date, the Brothertown Indians have an open enrollment. The burden of proof that an ancestor is on either the 1839 or 1901 Roll rests with the applicant (and reduces volunteer time).

In Retrospect: On March 13, 1991, Brothertown elected officials met in Green Bay with the principal attorney for the Native American Rights Foundation (NARF), Henry Sockbeson. At that meeting he explained that all laws pertaining to (Native American) Indian tribes extend to the Brothertown Indians. Such laws treat Indians as a subpart of the federal government. As such, the Brothertown Indians should ask and receive the same services from the federal government as do other Indian communities. In a few words, he said "begin to act and operate as an Indian community."

The Council was motivated and excited. The Council wanted to be on the move. The Council started several activities to act and operate as an Indian community and expected NARF to provide the support services under the Grant. One year later, March 1992, the Council was frustrated and concluded that NARF did not have the staff to provide the needed Brothertown services.

The Council tried to move ahead by writing and asking the Bureau of Indian Affairs to recognize the Brothertown Indians on the Federal Register. We also wrote to the other Indian communities in Wisconsin to seek their support.

dt
siO
.OS
sJE
GAE
sufq

In retrospect, these were not good moves. The federal bureaucrats would find no factual evidence that the Brothertown Indians were ever terminated by Congress. This situation would require the bureaucrats to provide an unconventional answer. They can only answer "yes or no" when we are on a list. They cannot put us on the list because that would mean somebody made a mistake. In retrospect, we should have sent in an annual budget request for 1993 with documentation that we now need services not previously requested.

jee2
numob
inf
fist
sobe
mre

The Indian communities throughout the U.S.A. are sovereign governments. They recognize the Brothertown Indians and will listen when we address them. They don't want our help and won't help us. Their 1992 concern is their gaming compacts with the State. Each Indian community wants the greatest share of the potential but limited gaming profits.

est
all
W
llm
alltem
geanos

In retrospect, the Brothertown Indians should have just moved ahead. How do we move ahead? That is the major issue of the Brothertown Indians.

We need help and assistance that NARF cannot provide partially because of limited staff. In late June 1992, the Brothertown Indian's Council contracted for management services with the consulting firm of VANBARCOT INC. This firm has assisted other Indian governments. All officers of VANBARCOT are Indians. (Their Secretary, Craig Contrell, is a Brothertown Indian.) Their first assignment is to recommend for Council action, projects that will improve the Brothertown Indians and get us on the Federal list. The Brothertown Indians need this help.

Who are the Brothertown Indians

The following 3 paragraphs have been written to briefly tell others (like the Governor) about the Brothertown Indians in a positive and factual way. (This is a draft, your comments are welcome.)

The Brothertown Indians declare that they are a federally recognized Indian Community in accordance with acknowledgment in Acts of the United States, with a duly elected Council and an appointed Board of Commissioners. The Congress of the United States has taken no action to sever this sovereign government-to-government relationship with the Brothertown.

The Brothertown Indians are governed by a Constitution, Ordinances, and customs and the Federal Acts of April 20, 1878 (Chap. 63, Sess. II), March 3, 1839 (Chap. 83, Statute III), Treaties of February 17, 1831 (7 Stat 346) and October 27, 1832 (7 Stat 405) and (7 Stat 409) plus certain other Acts.

Section 2 of the 1839 Act authorizes a board of five commissioners consisting of the "headmen" of the "tribe" to partition and allot land to members of the "tribe" consistent with "equity and justice" and in accordance with "the existing laws, customs, usages, or agreements of said tribe.

How the Brothertown Indians Operate

The following paragraphs have been written to briefly tell others how we operate as an Indian Community. We will be discussing this subject at the Regional meetings. (This is a draft which includes ideas and conceptual policy for your review and comment.)

The Brothertown Indians are organized to operate as a sovereign government under the leadership of their elected Community Council. The Council appoints the Board of Commissioners, required by Section 2 of the 1839 Act. The Brothertown Indian's Constitution, Ordinances and customs govern the Council's leadership responsibility. (Fact)

(What are the Brothertown Indians? Are we a nation, tribe, band, or community? VANBARCOT says the proper "handle" is important to the federal BIA. The Brothertown Indians were created by Samson Occum from 7 New England Indian communities. Thus we are an Indian community. Do you agree/disagree?)

A 1991 every member questionnaire provided the Council with a picture of important member views. (Facts)

- 31% Education assistance and scholarships
- 24% Tribal history, customs and traditions
- 21% Health care assistance and services
- 12% Ownership of tribal land

The Brothertown Indians need to operate within an annual budget to maintain their program of services.

The Brothertown Indians need to have an office, that is open for business. The Township of Brothertown in Calumet County is "home" for the Brothertown Indians.

The Brothertown Indians need to establish a business to earn money. From the business, the Brothertown Indians can begin to accomplish the necessary programs.

The Brothertown Indians need to form an Investment Corporation. This Corporation should purchase a house in Brothertown, then give/donate the land to the Brothertown Indians. The Corporation should charge Brothertown Indians rent for use of the house. With this rent the Corporation should make other investments and land options for the Brothertown Indians.

The Brothertown Indians need to plan and develop low income housing in the Township of Brothertown.

Both gaming and tobacco compacts with the State of Wisconsin are possible, providing there is evidence that the Brothertown Indians operate as a sovereign government. (Fact)

The Brothertown Indians need a fund drive to raise money to get started. Can we raise \$20,000 in the next 6 weeks?

There is a house in Brothertown listed for \$26,000. Maybe we can get it for \$20,000. Today, the only Brothertown Indian still living in Brothertown Township is Platt Welch, who lives in Jerico. Are you planning to move? How about Brothertown?

Brothertown Customs and Traditions

The Indians of North America were not a single people. Rather, they were as diverse as any another old world culture, including the various nationals of Europe. The Pequots were as different from the Sioux as Greeks are from Danes.

What all North American Indians seemed to have in common was a deeply religious attitude toward their world. They had different beliefs but they were all spiritually connected to the land. Their sense of who they were came from a particular landscape where their ancestors had lived and were buried.

In southern New England, the first home of the Brothertown, Indian culture was a highly sophisticated economy based on moving between farming settlements, hunting grounds and places where wild food could be harvested. The Indians used fire as a tool. Fire was used to clear land for cultivation and planting of selected crops, like corn, squash, beans and potatoes. The animals were more abundant in a forest landscape cleared of underbrush. Natural wild food, such as rice and berries, were nurtured and harvested. The Indians were farming but without fences and land ownership.

1993 Elections

There are going to be five (5) council positions up for election in May 1993. This is an exciting time for the Brothertown Indians. Now is the time to plan for the 1993 election. How about being a candidate?

Community Council (Election Year)

<u>Chairperson:</u> June Ezold	1994
<u>Vice Chair:</u> Maynard Thompson	1993
<u>Secretary:</u> Bonnie Hauman	1994
<u>Treasurer:</u> Leo Tousey	1993

Councilmembers & Commissioners

Phyllis Mattern	1993
Bernard Sampson	1994
Irene Shady	1994
Ted Stephenson	1993
Cy Welch	1993

Plan to Attend a Regional Meeting

THE BROTHERTOWN REPORT

December 7, 1992

The 4th Quarter Report

This Report is mailed only to members that have made a financial contribution in 1992. Within are the policy decisions and provoking discussions within the Brothertown Community Council since the last Report.

Brothertown Business

Brothertown Roll: At the October meeting, 30 more persons were added to the Roll. Since open enrollment was enacted on March 21, 1992, sixty-two persons have been added to the Roll. There are now 1,692 members on the 1991 Roll.

Homecoming & Picnic Committees: A special thanks to Ann Walters who chaired the 1992 Homecoming event. Irene Shady was appointed to chair the 1993 picnic event.

Management Services: In late June 1992, the Brothertown Indian's Council contracted for management services with the consulting firm of VANBARCOT INC. Craig Contrell (30033) is our principal contact. He reports to the Council at every meeting and presents an agenda for discussion. Some of the approved items include:

1. The Brothertown Indians are organized to operate as a sovereign government under the leadership of their elected Community Council. Hence the name Brothertown Indians Community Council to conform to Section 2 of the 1839 federal Act.
2. The Brothertown Indians were created by Samson Occum from 7 New England Indian communities in 1774. The majority of members being descendants of the Mohegan, Pequot, Narragansett and the Massachusetts tribes.
3. The Brothertown Indians need to operate within an annual budget to maintain their program of services. VBC shall draft a "Strategic Plan of Needs Analysis and Economic Development to Attain Goals". The first draft was received for Council review in November.
4. The Brothertown Indians need to have an office, that is open for business. The Township of Brothertown in Calumet County is "home" for the Brothertown Indians. This deficiency could be our undoing, just as it was back in 1977 when the President appointed a Review Commission to contact sources to determine what Tribes were operating.

The Commission called, one time, to the area Bureau of Indian Affairs to see if they are aware of the Brothertown Indians existence. The BIA said they have not provided any services to them. The Commission reported that the Brothertown Indians did not exist and therefore the Department of Interior deleted the Brothertown from the federally recognized list of Indian Tribes.

5. The Brothertown Indians need a fund drive to raise money to purchase an administrative facility within the original reservation boundary. This action was approved to be mailed in early December 1992.
6. The Brothertown logo needs to be revised to be more "indian" and suitable for business development. This was approved. The latest Logo should be included on the fund raising materials.

Regional Meeting Summary

Seven Regional meetings were held as planned. The basic question discussed at these meetings was "what do you want as a member of an Indian tribe?" Each meeting was structured into three periods for members to discuss issues and concerns of the Brothertown Indian Community. Informal discussion was held before and after the meeting. Coffee and snack food was available at each meeting.

About 100 Brothertown members (including all members of the Council) attended at least one meeting. The largest group attended the Minnesota Meeting (45+) and smallest number attended the Madison meeting. A special thanks to the Hosts as well as all participants at the following meetings.

1. GRESHAM REGION, Bonnie Hauman Host.
2. FOX VALLEY REGION, Dorothy Jones Host.
3. FOND DU LAC REGION, Irene Shady Host.
4. MADISON REGION, Pastor Cy Welch Host.
5. KENOSHA/RACINE REGION, Marion Fay and Timothy Vanderhoef Hosts.
6. MILWAUKEE REGION, Joan Waldvogel Host.
7. MINNESOTA REGION, Pastor Gerald D. Alger Host.

At the Regional meetings, all in attendance had some quality time to think about being Indian. The items discussed at every meeting included:

Education assistance and scholarships
 Ownership of tribal land
 Health care assistance and services
 Our Customs and Traditions

Brothertown Customs and Traditions

Hulled Corn or Lye Homing: Make a strong lye. Take 8 qts. of wood ashes and put in a kettle and cover with 6 qts. of water. Let boil for 5 min. Skim several times. Remove from fire and settle by pouring in a little cold water. Put 8 qts. of dry shelled corn in a kettle and strain the lye over it. Cook until hull comes off. Skim out and rinse well in several waters, rubbing with hands until every imperfection is removed. Churning vigorously in plenty of fresh water is preferable (for saving the hands). Put into a clean kettle and boil until soft with plenty of water. Salt and eat with milk, butter and pepper (or) fry. Use any kind of butter churn for cleansing the corn. (Received from Betty Jacobs, 612 E. Lincoln St., Appleton, WI 54915.)

Homing Corn: Soak a cupful of small homing for 2 hours in cold water to cover it. Drain and put over the fire (a double boiler is best) with a quart of warm water slightly salted and boil for one-half hour. Drain, add a cupful of hot milk, boil 10 to 15 min. Serve as a vegetable with meats (or) cream and sugar for a dessert. (Received from Betty Jacobs, 612 E. Lincoln St., Appleton, WI 54915.)

Dried Sturgeon: During the winter months, my mother (Lillian Dora Welch, 1901-539) used to ready for eating the Sturgeon that my father caught and dried in the shed. She made a strong lye solution, from the kitchen cookstove wood ashes and water, in a large metal kettle that hung on a tripod in the back yard. She would make a fire under the kettle, then add ashes and water, and heat to boiling. Skimming was done several times. As the fire died down, the ashes would be settled by pouring in some cold water. A chunk of Sturgeon would be placed in a pot on the kitchen stove. Enough lye solution would be brought in the house and strained with cheese cloth to cover the fish. The dried Sturgeon was boiled until soft. After the fish was rinsed several times to remove the lye, the fish was placed in a cheese cloth bag for cooking in a clean pot with fresh water. The pot was covered and boiled until the fish was flakey and not mushy. Salt, pepper and butter and eat along with potatoes. When ready to eat Sturgeon again, just add more ash and water to the kettle out back and make another fire. (Received from Vera Stephenson, 1630 Fordham Avenue, 210, Madison, WI 53704)

At the Regional meetings, these customs were news. Remember, American Indian oral traditions are just being written. Please send us your Brothertown Indian customs and traditions, in writing. Thanks!

Some Indian Reference Books: Betty Jacobs (612 E. Lincoln St., Appleton, WI 54915) has some old Indian cook books.

1. American Indian Cookbook, Earth Publication (Earth Art, Inc.), P.O. Box 2204, Kalamazoo, MI 49003.
2. My recipies are from my Grandmother's (Ellen Welch, cookbook. This thick book has a title of: The Great 20th Century Cook Book, three meals a day, cooking, table, toilet, health.

1992, In Retrospect

The year, 1992, began with the council operating under policy drafted by the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) attorneys. "The Brothertown Nation has never been terminated. Seek federal assistance from the BIA. If this fails, petition Congress to enact a Law."

The every-member Questionnaire and official written documents were mailed in December 1991. The response was very good. The summary data has been very useful. This was a very positive community building venture.

We began to contact the other Wisconsin Indian tribes. These sovereign governments recognize the Brothertown Indians and will listen when we address them. Their 1992 concern was their gaming compacts with the State.

We were standing still while time passed. We needed help and assistance that NARF could not provide. We contracted with VANBARCOT for projects that will improve the Brothertown Indians and get us on the list.

The Council then declared that "The Brothertown Indians are a federally recognized Indian Community in accordance with acknowledgment in Acts of the United States, with a duly elected Council and an appointed Board of Commissioners. The Congress of the United States has taken no action to sever this relationship."

We held 7 very successful regional meetings with quality time to discuss being Indian. Both the picnic and homecoming events were outstanding Brothertown Community events. We began open enrollment.

We have been told by the area BIA to contact Washington D.C. directly concerning our request for services. We have received authority to proceed into year 2 of the Grant. We now need a headquarters within the original reservation. We are starting a fund raising drive to obtain this headquarters. Give what you can. Only you know what you can contribute.