

## 2.00 ARCHEOLOGY

Historically, the Oneida Tribe of Indians was a member of the Iroquoian Six Nation Confederacy. The Oneida Indians' original domicile was in the central area of the region that is now known as the state of New York. In 1822 the first group of Oneida Indians settled in Wisconsin; and in 1838 the Treaty of Green Bay was signed which officially established the boundaries of the Oneida Indian Reservation.

In December, 1838, under the direction of U.S. Commissioner H.S. Baird, a survey of the Oneida Indian Reservation was conducted. Based on the notes from this survey, a map was developed in 1872 showing regions of the Reservation. This map shows the location of three saw mills along Duck Creek. It also shows the location of two Oneida Indian settlements, referred to on the map as the Upper and Lower Settlements. Within each settlement a church and a sawmill operation were indicated. Portions of this map showing the original settlement areas of the Oneida Indians along Duck Creek are included as Appendix VII.

The sawmills indicated on 1838 map were probably in operation before the arrival of the Oneida Indians, or were at least initially operated by Indians other than the Oneidas. An account by Charles Brown stated that a, "Menominee Sawmill on (the) falls of Duck Creek (was) using pine from Duck Creek ridge before 1836". The site was referenced as "V 66." This account was found in a project report by John Dorney dated May 19, 1975. It does not indicate which of the mills was being discussed; however, the reference designation used probably associates the site, at least in location, with village site 66 (V 66). Thus, this mill site would probably be the one found furthest downstream, near the present location of Pamperin Park. The time of construction and whether the mills were all Menominee Indian sites, etc., could not be found. The sawmill located in the Lower Settlement (Section 26, T.24N., R.19E.), had a grist mill associated with it. The three sawmill sites and the original Oneida Indian settlement areas are of historical and archeological interest.

If the sawmills were all Menominee Indian sites, then this would indicate that the Oneida Indians settled in pre-established Menominee sites. The acculturation

that would have occurred would be of interest. Also, what the Oneida Indians brought along with them from New York, how they adapted to the new area, the dwelling structures, and farming techniques, would all be of interest and may only be realized by recovering artifacts from this period in the Oneida's past.

Archeological and historical research of the Oneida Reservation area was conducted at the Green Bay area Research Center, located on the campus of the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay. Dorothy Hinrich assisted with this research in which the notes of J.P. Schumacher were reviewed. Schumacher was attempting to log Indian historic and prehistoric archeological sites. His work was largely based on the papers of Charles Brown, who logged Indian archeological sites during the 1880's. These notes stated that there was an Indian village on the east part of Lot 1, Section 20, T.24N., R.20E. This site was 4.5 acres, and was located on the farm of Sylvester Reinhart. The description of the site location reads: "begin northwest corner of lot, east 500 feet, south 400 feet, west 500 feet, thence north 400 feet." A drawing that was included with the notes showed that the site was adjacent to a road on the west. Also, Duck Creek was only a couple hundred feet to the south. Under the direction of J.P. Schumacher, W.E. Daniels surveyed the site, referred to as village site 66, in October, 1936.

The Neville Public Museum contained additional information on the Schumacher notes. Mr. Quigley of the Museum staff assisted in reviewing these documents. The Schumacher notes on page 7 state; "No. 66. This is a pre-historic site adjoining Pamperin Park to the north on the banks of Duck Creek." This site would lie in the same area as the site on the Sylvester Reinhart farm described above. Also, note that the sites are both listed as "site number 66". Listed on page 50 of the Schumacher notes reviewed at the Neville Public Museum, was an expansion of the site description found in the documents at the Green Bay area Research Center. They state: "This site of a former Indian village is upon the farm of Sylvester Reinhart. . . . (It is a ) very modern site; spears and copper artifacts (were) found here." Further, these notes define the location of the site as the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 20, T.24N., R.20E. This definition was provided by W.E. Daniels who surveyed the site in October, 1936. Schumacher commented, however that Daniels was not a certified surveyor and that the description of the sites he surveyed may not be correct.

It may not seem at first that the descriptions provided herein refer to the same sites. One account of the site described a prehistoric site. Another account refers to a very modern site. Pre-historic refers to pre-written history. Thus, for this region pre-historic refers to pre-1634, and for this specific area and subject probably even later. Thus, although the site was classified as very modern, it actually referred to a time dating to a period prior to European contact.

This village was not active at the time it was discovered. The Indians who occupied the village described by Schumacher were not discussed. It is apparent, however, that they were pre-Oneida. The occupants of this village were probably Menominee Indians, who inhabited the area that is now the Oneida Indian Reservation immediately before the arrival of the Oneida Indians, or the Winnebago Indians, who inhabited the area through about 1760 and had probably lived there many hundreds of years preceding.

The exact location of this village site is not known; but because it is probably within the boundaries of Pamperin Park, there is a good possibility that this site still remains. The extent to which this site remains is unknown, however it would not be intact. The remains were probably visible on the surface of the ground, thus souvenir hunters may have substantially disturbed the site.

A map prepared by Charles Brown was among the Schumacher notes found at the Neville Public Museum. This map indicated the approximate location of three Indian camps and one Indian village within the Oneida Indian Reservation, but no notes accompanied it. Thus, there was no discussion of the Indians who occupied these sites, the age of the sites, or whether these sites were occupied at the time of discovery. These sites are indicated on Map 6.

In a letter from Richard Dexter of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Dexter stated that the four sites were pre-historic. This would mean that the Indians who occupied these sites were pre-Oneida. The residents of these sites probably dated to the same time period as the Indians who occupied the site on the Sylvester Reinhart farm. Thus, the Indians who occupied these sites were probably Menominee or Winnebago.

Another map was found in the Schumacher notes. It was a 1928 Brown County Map. This map, which showed the location of Indian sites, marked the entire SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 26, T.24N., R.19E., as an Indian site. There were no notes found along with this map, therefore, it is not known what Indians inhabited the site, when the site was occupied, or even who catalogued this site. It probably indicates either the location of the pre-historic sites shown on the Charles Brown map or the location of an Oneida Indian settlement.

In a telephone conversation with Richard Dexter of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin on April 27, 1979, Dexter stated that the remains of the original Oneida settlements could be classified as historical archeological finds. In a follow up letter Dexter stated:

It is highly probable that much still remains below ground of the mills and other buildings shown on the 1838 map. As such, these remains constitute a valuable historical resource for both the Tribe and the State. The physical remains of the early settlements on the reservation are likely to reflect the culture changes that the Oneida people underwent during the nineteenth century in a way no written records could. Undoubtedly the remains from the early settlements on the reservation should be considered significant historical resources...the chances are very good that much prehistoric and historic archeological material may be preserved. Planned development along the Duck and Trout Creeks, with a sensitivity toward the preservation of the prehistoric and historic archeological sites, will help insure that the early history of the Oneida people in Wisconsin will not be lost, and it will offer the Oneida the opportunity to grow in understanding of their ancestors and themselves.

The complete letter and map Dexter sent are included as Appendix VIII. Dexter mentioned in this letter a recent survey of Brown and Outagamie Counties which indicated that two buildings on the Oneida Indian Reservation possessed some architectural interest. They are the Trout Creek School at Trout Creek and North Pine Tree Roads, and the Episcopal Church and Parish Hall on Ridge Road.

Presently, there are no known pre-historic archeological sites on the reservation that are being developed. The pre-historic archeological sites that have been listed are taken from records of sites that were discovered in the early twentieth century. Since that time there has been no further investigation of potential archeological sites. The sites listed may no longer exist due to disruption caused by farming, construction of roads, development, or souvenir hunting. On the other hand, these sites may only comprise a small portion of the total prehistoric sites that exist. These pre-historic sites would be buried below ground, undisturbed by development and also undiscovered.

The historic archeological sites that are listed have been investigated only superficially. There is no program at this time for developing (exploring) potential historic archeological sites. Because the Reservation lands are mostly undisturbed, the potential for finding significant archeological material is high. This archeological material would be an important aspect in extending our knowledge of Indian culture.

It is of considerable interest that all of the pre-historic and historic archeological sites that have been found are within a close proximity of Duck and Trout Creeks. This event is not unusual. It is quite predictable that settlements would be located adjacent to waterways for food, water, and transportation. Now the attractive setting of these waterways is drawing suburban housing development, which is encroaching from Green Bay to the east. Since this is the case, it is important that the Oneida People protect these areas. It will be necessary for the Oneida Tribe to act in a manner which disallows any land use alteration within the shoreland district that jeopardizes any of the significant archeological sites. This will require that trained personnel inspect development sites with an eye for signs of archeological remains.

A commitment to the archeological environment by the Oneida Tribe of Indians would aid in the preservation of the creek corridors and artifacts that so graphically demonstrate the history and culture of the Indian people. Without this commitment, the physical signs of a civilization that has been so drastically altered will be further lost. It must be remembered that all pre-historic and much of the historic archeology of this region concerns Indian life. It is the Indian people's past that is at stake, and thus it would be appropriate for Indian people to show the highest concern for preservation and further understanding of this archeological realm.

The first step in developing the archeological resources of the Oneida Indian Reservation would be to conduct an archeological survey. Recently, an archeological survey was conducted at the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay. The archeologists who conducted this work were Carol and Ron Mason, currently working at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin.

In the letter from Richard Dexter, he supplied information concerning the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Register of Historic Places, and funding for historic preservation. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 was established for the preservation of historic properties. Section 106 of this act requires that any Federal Agency or any federally assisted project must take into account the effect of any action on any site, etc., that is included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The National Register is the official list of the Nation's cultural properties that have been designated as worthy of preservation.

A property that is listed on the National Register has special standing which will allow the owner(s) of the property to receive federal grants-in-aid for preservation of such property. It provides limited protection by requiring comments from the advisory Council on Historic Preservation with respect to the effects of federally assisted projects on the Historical Place. It makes owners of rehabilitated historic properties used for income-producing purposes eligible for federal tax benefits. In addition, sites within the jurisdiction of the State of Wisconsin (this would include the majority of historical archeological sites within the Oneida Indian Reservation) have limited protection through comment by the State's Historic Preservation Negotiating Board.

Before any site can be added to the National Register it must meet certain criteria. The following four categories identify the areas that are used to classify the significance of proposed National Historic Sites. All sites must meet at least one of these requirements.

- 1) The site is associated with a significant event involving the nation, state, or local history.
- 2) The site is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 3) The site is representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or is the work of a notable architect, builder, or craftsman.

- 4) It is an archeological site that has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in pre-history or history.

Criteria number 4 would be the most relevant category for identifying archeological sites on the Oneida Indian Reservation.

Dexter wrote that a positive step the Tribe could take in accomplishing an archeological survey would be to submit a grant application to the Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Although grant information states that Indian Reservations are exempt from consideration, Dexter made note that this restriction could be eliminated. The grant can be used to conduct field surveys and research to identify and evaluate historic, architectural, and archeological properties. Eligibility under this program includes the nomination of individual historical, architectural, and archeological properties, or such districts to the National Register. Workshops and other public education programs concerning services preparatory to restoration or rehabilitation of buildings or the development of sites listed in the National Register are also eligible for this grant program.

As alluded to previously, there is an interdependence between the Duck and Trout Creek Corridors and most Oneida Reservation sites of historical or archeological significance. Because the creeks were major settlement areas, there is an understandable concentration of sites which reflect past activity. The Reservation's creeks were sources of fresh water, fish and game, power to run mills, and a means of transportation. It is easy to see why Baird's 1838 survey showed settlement clustered mainly along Duck Creek. For the same reasons, pre-historic settlement in the area is just as likely to have made use of the plentiful waterway resources and located along them.

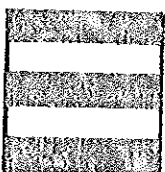
The preservation and strict regulation of lands along Duck and Trout Creeks will result in preservation and protection of these important historical and archeological sites for the Oneida people. Likewise, investigation and protection of historical and archeological sites will further justify the need for, and aid in the preservation of creek-related lands. Both perspectives are well worth pursuing.

LOCATIONS OF RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL AND  
HISTORICAL SITES ON THE ONEIDA INDIAN RESERVATION.

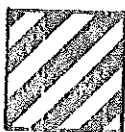
This is a key to Map 6, which indicates the location of recorded historic and prehistoric archeological sites on the Oneida Indian Reservation.



These areas show the approximate location of the two sawmills furthest downstream on Duck Creek that were indicated on the 1838 survey of the Oneida Indian Reservation under the direction of H.S. Baird.



This area is indicated on a 1928 Brown County Map. The map shows "Indian Sites", and was found in a folder containing "Notes on the Villages and Mounds surveyed by W.E. Daniels, description by J.P. Schumacher", at Green Bay's Neville Public Museum.



This site indicates the approximate location of a former Indian Village. The site was listed in the Schumacher notes as being on the property of Sylvester Reinhart. It is referred to as site No. 66.



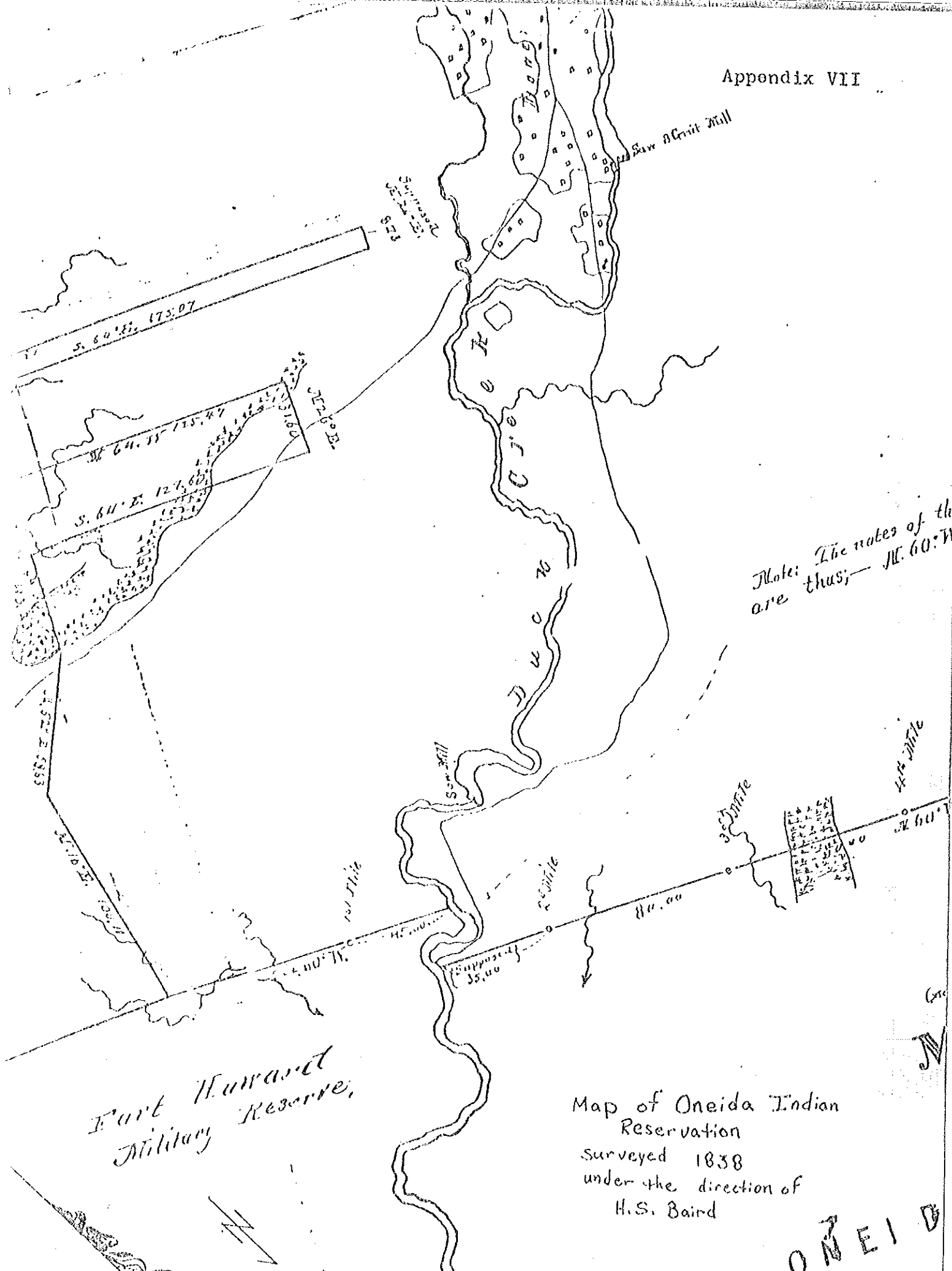
These areas indicate the location of Indian Camp Sites (c), and an Indian Village (v). The sites were placed on a map by Charles Brown, who recorded them in the 1880's. The map was obtained at the Neville Public Museum contained within the Schumacher information.



These historical building sites were mentioned in a letter from Dexter, of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, as possessing some architectural interest.





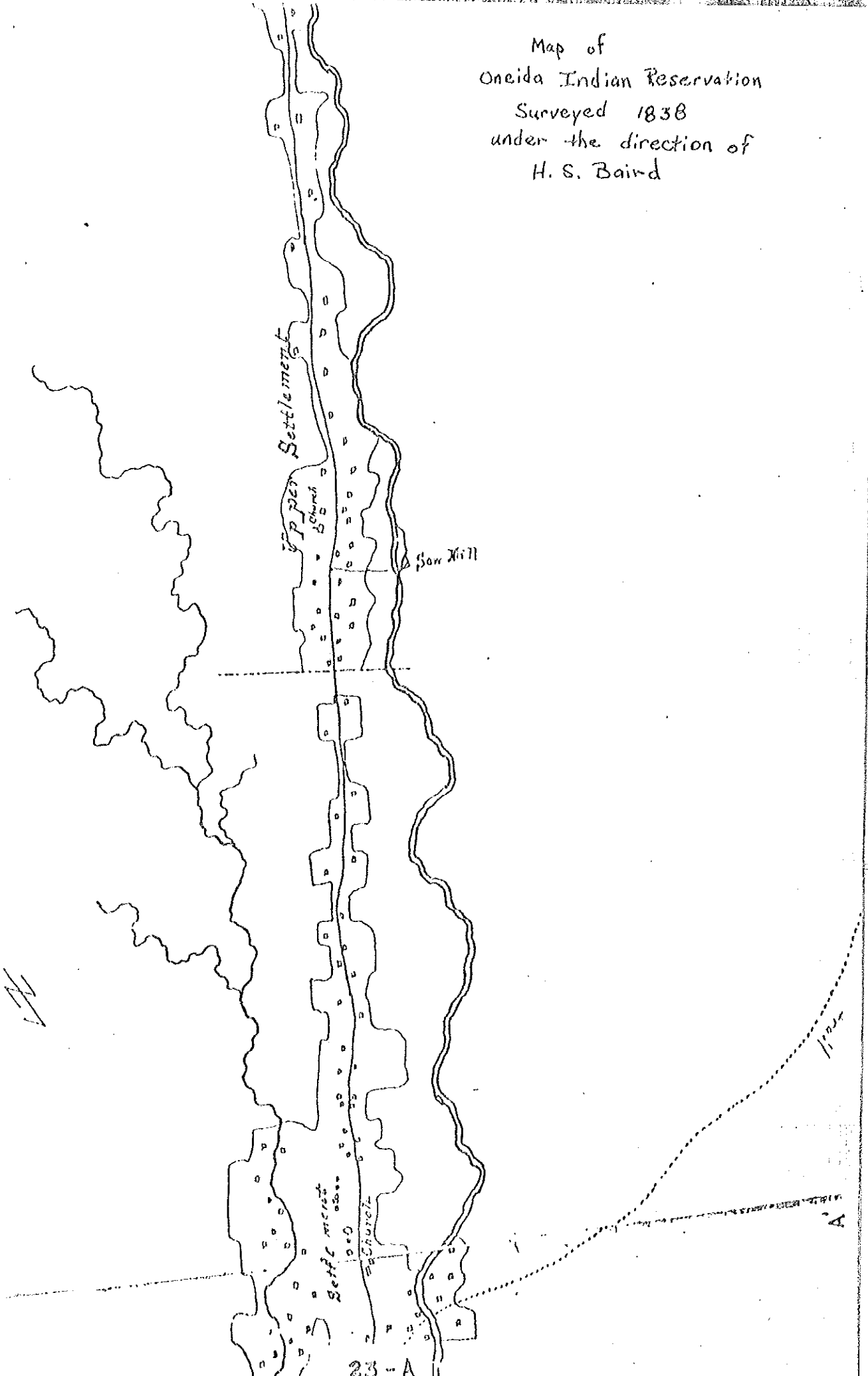


Fort Howard  
Military Reserve,

Map of Oneida Indian  
Reservation  
surveyed 1838  
under the direction of  
H.S. Baird

ONEIDA

Map of  
Oneida Indian Reservation  
Surveyed 1838  
under the direction of  
H. S. Baird





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

May 3, 1979

Mr. Michael Schape  
Coastal Management Department  
Oneida Tribal Land Office  
P.O. Box 158  
Oneida, Wisconsin 54155

SHWS: 524-79  
RE: Coastal Management Program  
Duck and Trout Creeks

Dear Mr. Schape:

My sincere apologies for being so late with my reply to your letter of 19 March. As requested, we have reviewed the maps you sent and have consulted our records here at the Historical Society for information regarding the location of architectural, archeological and historical sites that may be adjacent to Duck and Trout creeks.

There are three buildings on the reservation which were identified in a recent survey of Brown and Outagamie counties as possessing some architectural interest. They are Trout Creek School on Trout Creek and North Pine Tree roads, and the Episcopal Church and parish hall on Ridge Road. Judging by their location, it does not appear that any of these buildings are located within the Duck or Trout Creek floodplains.

As no systematic archeological survey has been undertaken on the reservation, we really don't know the location of all archeological sites that may be present. What information we do have on the prehistoric sites in this area comes from reports that were made at the beginning of this century. Though outdated, this is currently the best information we have to work from for this part of Brown and Outagamie counties. Four prehistoric sites have been located along Duck Creek. They are:

T.24N., R.19E.

- Section 24: Br-102, a campsite located on the north side of Duck Creek, bordering on Sullivan's Flats, SW 1/4, SE 1/4
- Section 25: Br-103, a village site located on the east side of Duck Creek opposite Br-102, SW 1/4, SE 1/4
- Section 26: Br-141, a campsite located on the northeast side of Duck Creek, south of G.B. & W. railroad tracks, NE 1/4, SE 1/4
- Br-142, a campsite located south of Duck Creek, SW 1/4, SE 1/4

May 3, 1979

Based on our experience elsewhere in northeastern Wisconsin, it is highly probable that there are many more prehistoric sites along both Duck and Trout creeks.

Until we received the maps you sent, we had no knowledge of any historical archeological sites on the reservation. Your map of the Oneida Reservation is a copy of a plan originally drawn in 1834; it shows the location of the two original Oneida settlements, the location of two missionary churches and the sites of three water-powered mills. The numerous small rectangles within the boundaries of the Upper and Lower settlements are probably individual dwellings. Unfortunately, the State Historical Society has no additional documentary information which might further illuminate the conditions of early settlement on the reservation. The National Archives in Washington, D.C., possess a number of maps and other documents relating to the reservation, including the original 1838 survey. They are probably the best source for further information on the subject.

As so little of the history of the Oneida peoples has been written down, the historical archeology of the Oneida Reservation holds particular significance. It is highly probable that much still remains below ground of the mills and other buildings shown on the 1838 map. As such, these remains constitute a valuable historical resource for both the tribe and the State. The physical remains of the early settlements on the reservation are likely to reflect the cultural changes that the Oneida people underwent during the nineteenth century in a way no written records could. What of their material did the Oneida people bring with them on their long trip west from New York? How did the Oneida adapt to their new way of life in Wisconsin? When and to what extent did the Oneida abandon their traditional folkways and begin to participate in the market economy of the white settlers of Wisconsin? These are just a few of the questions about Oneida culture and history which the archeological record may begin to answer. Undoubtedly, the remains from the early settlements on the reservation should be considered significant historical resources.

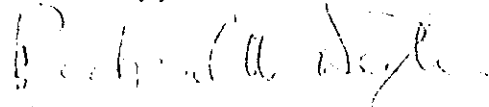
Your maps of the reservation indicate that the area has not been extensively developed and therefore, the chances are very good that much prehistoric and historic archeological material may be preserved. As requested in your letter, I have plotted the location of the four known prehistoric sites and the three mill sites on the enclosed topographic map. In addition, I have outlined in yellow the approximately boundaries of the Upper and Lower settlements. Planned development along the the Duck and Trout creeks, with a sensitivity toward the preservation of the prehistoric and historic archeological sites, will help insure that the early history of the Oneida people in Wisconsin will not be lost, and it will offer the Oneida the opportunity to grow in understanding of their ancestors and themselves.

Mr. Michael Schape - 3

May 3, 1979

If we can be of any assistance to the tribe on this matter, please let me know. I may be reached at (608) 262-2732.

Sincerely,



Richard W. Dexter  
Compliance Coordinator

RWD:10m

Enclosure

