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Realty-App. & Div.
1274-56

FILE COPY
SURNAME

Mr. Robert D. Holts

JUN 24 1960

Area Director, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Holts:

Wagoner 5/27
Hell 5/31/64
Miller 6/16
Rosen 6/16
Salisbury 6/21
Appd. Sol. Office

Area office letter of April 29 encloses one of April 15 from Superintendent Riley requesting information as to the title status of Lot X, sec. 34, T. 24 N., R. 18 E., fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin, which was reserved for school purposes on the Oneida Reservation. Superintendent Riley states that it is uncertain whether title is in the Tribe or the United States of America, since agency records do not indicate how the land was reserved or acquired, nor by whom.

Wh (Doc) 6/23
Wagoner 6/4

The Oneida Reservation was established by the Treaty of February 3, 1838 (7 Stat. 566) wherein the Oneida Indians ceded all the lands acquired for them in Wisconsin except "a tract of land containing one hundred (100) acres, for each individual" to be set aside as the reservation.

Allotments were not made on the Oneida Reservation until 1888-9 at which time the number of Oneidas in Wisconsin had increased sufficiently that the allotments necessarily contained less than 100 acres per individual. Certain tracts were also designated at that time as school lands. The schedule, containing both allotments and reserves, was approved by the Department on September 25, 1891.

A Solicitor's opinion of August 6, 1920, (copy enclosed) rendered in regard to the status of Oneida school lands states "The history of the land upon which the Oneida school buildings are situated leaves little or no doubt that it 'belongs' to the Oneida tribe of Indians." This statement was made in connection with the question of whether or not there was at that time authority for the sale of school lands and buildings, the funds from which would be deposited to the credit of the Oneidas.

F-10-1101-9
WIKTOR DEPT.
JUN 17 1960

SOLICITOR

FROM SOLICITOR
JUN 24 1960
FOR SIGNATURE

File
6/27/60

~~Do Not File
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Branch of Realty~~

An Act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. 189-211), had authorized the Commissioner, at his discretion, to suspend or discontinue Indian school reserves and to sell the plant or buildings thereon when no longer needed for school purposes. A subsequent Act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. 408-415), granted virtually the same authority to the Secretary, authorizing, in addition, the sale of up to 160 acres of land with each school plant, and providing for deposit of the proceeds from all such sales in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians to whom the lands belong.

In addition to this Solicitor's opinion, there is further support in the Act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 969-992), for the premise that Oneida school land, and more particularly the subject Lot X, is tribally owned. This act authorized the Secretary to sell, at not less than an appraised value, Lot X, sec. 34, T. 24 N., R. 18 E., fourth principal meridian, provided that the proceeds of the sale were expended for the benefit of the Oneida Indians under the direction of the Secretary. By the provision concerning expenditure of the proceeds, Congress, in effect, recognized tribal ownership of the tract. Our records contain no indication that Lot X has ever been sold or otherwise alienated.

In view of the foregoing facts, it seems clear that there are historical, administrative, and legislative bases for holding that title to the subject tract rests in the United States in trust for the Oneida Tribe. This letter has been reviewed and approved by the Solicitor's Office.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) Glenn L. Thompson ✓

Commissioner

Enclosure

Copy to: Superintendent, Great Lakes Agency

JPJames:fh 5/27/60
R/w per DHBruce:egb 6/14/60

- Passed by President Benjamin Harrison
Divided tribal property into small parcels of 160
acres or less.
- 1888 - Whipple report
- 1891 - John C. Hart set aside 80 acres (located at the
Norbert Hill Center) for the Oneida Boarding
School.
- 1892 - Allotment of the Oneida Reservation by
Executive Order under directive of general
provisions of the Dawes Act. All land was
allotted except for 85 acres which was retained
for "school purposes."
- 1892 - George Doxtator sold 38 acres, located next to
the future Oneida Boarding School to the
United States School Reserve which totaled
118 acres for the Oneida boarding school.
- 1893 - Oneida Hospital is begun by Reverend
Solomon S. Burleson. (100th Anniversary of
the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1893 - The Oneida Boarding School (located on the
Norbert Hill Site) officially opened.
- 1895 - Chancel of stone church is erected. (100th
Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July
26, 1986)
- 1897 - The name "Holy Apostles" is added to Hobart
Church. (100th Anniversary of the Stone
Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1898 - Oneida Hospital opens. The Vested Choir
sings for the first time - 38 men and boys and a
supplementary choir of women and girls -
making the number of voices 50 in all. Oneida
Women begin making lace through the Sybil
Carter Lace Association. (100th Anniversary of
the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)

- 1899-1923 - Newspaper articles
Boarding school records (1893-1919)
- 1901 - Mission Creamery opens with one customer
bringing milk. (100th Anniversary of the Stone
Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1901-1910 - May 1, 1906
Burke Act
Discretion in the length of trust status.
Authorized allotments to U.S. if tribal member
died before the expiration date of the trust
period.
- 1903 - Chief Cornelius Hill, last chief of the Oneidas,
is ordained a priest. (100th Anniversary of the
Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1905 - The Oneida Hospital is converted into a
dispensary. (100th Anniversary of the Stone
Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1906 - Bishop Grafton Parish Hall is built. (100th
Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July
26, 1986)
- 1906 - Burke Act: Certificates of Competency could
be issued which would allow Oneidas to put
their allotted lands in fee status.
- 1907 - Monument to Chief Cornelius Hill is erected in
churchyard. (100th Anniversary of the Stone
Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1910 - Oneida Reservation is divided into 2
townships. - Oneida and Hobart and into 2
counties - Brown and Outagamie.
- 1919 - The Oneida Boarding School closes despite an
attempt by the Oneida people to keep the
school open. There were 200 students
attending the Boarding School before it closed.
- 1920 - Stone church is struck by lightning and

- everything but the stone walls and foundation is destroyed. (100th Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1921 - Rebuilding of stone church is begun. (100th Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
 - 1922 - Rebuilt stone church is consecrated by Bishop Weller. (100th Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
 - 1923 - The State Bank of Oneida opens.
 - 1924 - Seminary purchases land set aside for "school purposes."
-
- 1924 - The Oneida Tribe owned the Oneida Boarding School. In 1924, the BIA sold the property for \$24,000 since the BIA was the trustee. The Oneidas wanted to keep the land for themselves; however, the United States sold it and divided the earnings among the Oneida. The Oneida people opposed the closing and sale of the boarding school. The Murphy Land and Investment Company, a front company, formed specifically to acquire this property for the Catholic Diocese.
 - 1924 - Indian Citizenship Act
 - 1924 - The first per capita payment was received. The Oneida Boarding school was sold for \$24,000 and the Oneida's received a per capita. (How much? Loretta Metoxen)
 - 1921-1930 - 65,430 acres
 - 1927 - 99% Oneida Tribal members landless.

- 1930 - A rectory is erected at Holy Apostles Church. (100th Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1930 - Deskaheh
By 1930 only a 1,000 acres of the reservation remained.
- 1934 - Indian Reorganization Act/JOM
Established the blood quantum of 1/4
- 1934 - Passage of the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) which enabled tribal governments to function.
- 1934 - Oneida government formed under State Charter. Oscar Archiquette elected Chairman.
- 1935 - Mark N. Powless served as Chairman under the State Charter.
- 1935-1941 - WPA Records
New collections Lounsbury
- 1936 - Morris Wheelock Chairman under State Charter.
- 1937 - Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin formed under Federal Charter. Morris Wheelock elected Chairman. Tribal government formed under IRA. 1,270 acres purchased back and placed in trust status for the Oneida Tribe. Officers elected for 1 year terms.
- 1939 - The first Boy and Girl Scout troops are formed at Holy Apostles. (100th Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1939-40 - Mark N. Powless elected Chairman.
- 1941 - An organ is donated at Holy Apostles Church in the memory of Reverend A. Perker Curtiss, Missionary to Oneida; and Walter J. Koehler, Governor of Wisconsin. The organ was donated by Evangeline, Marie and Lillie Kohler.

- (100th Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1940-43 - Raymond Parkhurst elected Chairman.
 - 1943 - Annuity
 - 1943-47 - Hyson D. Cornelius elected Chairman.
 - 1944 - National Congress of American Indians
 - 1946 - Indian Claims Commission
 - 1947 - Eleazor Williams bones were removed from New York and buried at the Episcopal Church in Oneida. Eleazor Williams is reburied in Holy Apostles Cemetery. (100th Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
 - 1948 - Holy Apostles Church provides 10 acres of land to the Oneida for recreational purposes. (100th Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
 - 1947-51 - Julius Danforth elected Chairman.
 - 1950 - Schools were consolidated
 - 1951-52 - Andrew Beechtree elected Chairman.
 - 1952 - Started to bus to local schools
 - 1952-54 - Dennison Hill elected Chairman.
 - 1953 - Termination
Relocation blood quantum
Public Law 280 Status
 - 1954-63 - Julius Danforth elected Chairman.

1960's & 1970's

- 1960 - Johnson's war on poverty programs
- 1963 - Oneida Housing Authority Formed. First housing

project is planned to be built in Site One. The Oneida Housing Authority was formed in 1963 as a delegate agency for the purpose of building homes under the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Program. (Source: 1972 Comprehensive Plan)

- 1963-64 - Irene Moore elected Chairwoman.
- 1965 - The Headstart Program begins in the Parish Hall with Anna John, Maxine Wheelock, Evelyn Elm, Mary Gillis, Priscilla Manders, Lee McLester Sr., Audrey Doxtator, and Jim Schuyler. (Kalihwisaks, October 2, 1997, page 15)
- 1966 - Holy Apostles Church provides 15 acres land to the Oneidas for a 44 unit public housing project. (Site One) (100th Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1967 - Oneida Mission School closed. (100th Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1964-67 - Norbert S. Hill elected Chairman. (Kalihwisaks, July 1983, Volume 14)
- 1967-75 - Norbert S. Hill elected as Council Member. (Kalihwisaks, July 1983, Volume 14)
- October 4, 1967 - Purchased 25 acres. Present use: Walmart/Sams Club.
- September 1967 - The New York Immigrant Claim. This entitled the Oneida tribal members to a per capita payment. 15% was placed into reservation development and 85% was placed into the trust account. This was done 10 years later in 1977.
- 1967-81 - Purcell R. Powless elected Chairman.
- 1968 - Indian Civil Rights Act
Federal Programs
- OEO/GLITC
- 1968 - Bruce and mary Schroeder open Schroeder's Grocery Store in central Oneida. (Kalihwisaks, May 22, 1995, page 11)

- 1968 - The Postal office was in the lean to next to Schroeder's grocery. Loretta Metoxen delivered mail.
- 1968 - GLITC formed headstart for the school
Added the Food Distribution Program
Received a 701 Planning Grant.
Four planners were paid and housed in the Chicago Corners building.
- 1968-1981 - Created the Wisconsin Indian Education Committee
- 1969 - Terms of Officers changed to 3 years.
- 1970-1978 - Tribal Offices at Chicago Corners.
- 1970 - The 1970 U.S. Census reports a resident Indian population of 1,342. An additional 799 Indians are reported in areas adjacent to the reservation.
- 1970 - The Oneida Tribe receives a gift of 25 acres from the Diocese of Fondulac. Present use: Site I Housing
- 1971-1980 - 1970 - 1978 Tribal Offices are established at Chicago Corners.
- 1972 - Donation of Indian artifacts to the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Museum of Natural History, for the preservation of Indian culture. (100th Anniversary of the Stone Church booklet, July 26, 1986)
- 1972 - Indian Education Act
- 1972 - The Oneida Headstart Center was selected in 1972 as one of the two Headstart Centers on an Indian reservation throughout the country to serve as a Demonstration Center. (OEDP)
- 1973 - The Oneida Business Committee includes: Purcell Powless, Chairman; Irene Moore, Vice Chairman, Alma Webster, Treasurer; Margaret Doxtater, Secretary. Members included: Norbert Hill, Eva Danforth, Loretta Ellis, Gordon McLester, Wendel McLester.

- 1973 - Oneida Post Office opens at the Schroeder building.
- 1973 - The Oneida Tribal budget grew from \$375,000 to a projected \$34 million in 1986. (Kalihwisaks, February 1985)
- 1973 - 1984 - The Oneida Tribe rented space in the Sacred Heart Building from the Green Bay Diocese. Loretta Metoxen negotiated with the Green Bay Diocese for the Sacred Heart Building. The property was appraised at \$1.35 million. The Oneida Tribe purchased the property for \$800,000. The Green Bay Diocese gave the land back to the Oneida.
- May 1973 - Oneida Nation Memorial Building opens and is also known as Civic Center. It contains over 16,000 square feet of floor area, including a gymnasium. The Civic Center is presently known as the Sonny King Memorial Building. (1977-79 OEDP, Page 12)
- July 1973 - Purchased 26 acres. Present use: Casino Site, 2020 Airport Drive.
- 1973 - Bingo established the 1973 Comprehensive Plan
Oneida Postal Offices created.
The 701 Comprehensive Planning Program is written
- 1973 - Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act corporate structure war over resources 1980's
- 1975 - Self-Determination
- April 11, 1975 - Purchased 30 acres. Present use: IMAC, 2100 Airport Drive.
- July 1975 - June 1983- Norbert S. Hill Sr. serves as Vice Chairman.
(Kalihwisaks, July 1983, volume 14)
- August 1975 - The Oneida Tribal Development Corporation (OTDC) was established under a charter of the Tribal government. The corporation is a non-profit organization primarily intended to serve as a contractor in the general construction field, with the purpose of providing employment and job training for tribal members. The OTDC constructed the Post Office (1975-76), Nursing Home (1976-77), Museum (1976-77), Health Center (1977), and the ongoing Housing

Program. (OEDP 1977-79, page 12)

June 26 1976 - The Post Office, Youth Training Center and Arts/Crafts building was dedicated. A new building complex will be dedicated in honor of the late Oscar Archiquette for devoted service to his people. This new building will be occupied by the United States Post Office, the Indian Action Team Program and the Arts and Crafts Program.

Fall 1976 - Sandra Ninham and Alma Webster begin a Bingo operation as volunteers in the fall of 1976, beginning in a gymnasium with additional volunteer help from their families to run bingo one night a week. (Kalihwisaks, December 1985)

1977 - The Oneida Business Committee included: Purcell Powless, Chairman; Norbert Hill, Sr., Vice Chairman; Amelia Cornelius, Secretary; Chester Smith, Jr., Treasurer. Members included: Loretta Metoxen, Richard Hill, Wendell McLester, Robert Thomas, Margaret Doxtator.

1977 - Parish Hall closed. Community events were to be held in the church basement instead of the Parish Hall. (100th Anniversary of the Stone Church, July 26, 1986)

1977-79 Forty (40) units are being built under the 10-5 housing program. Most of these will go into the Cora House, Rolling Hills and Ridegeland subdivisions as well as scattered locations. (1977-79 OEDP, page)

1977-79- The first housing project located by Site One, the Wis. 10-1 consists of six (6) low rent units for the elderly and eighteen (18) low rent units. The second housing program (10-2) was a Mutual Help or Sweat Equity Project. More than 20 homes were involved in Site One. The third housing program was a turn-key project. Fifteen units -five for the elderly-were located in Site One, while the remaining were built at Site Two, the Flying Leaf Subdivision. An additional 25 homes were constructed at Site Two. These included 10