

# The Reporter

Volume 16 Issue 1 The Newsletter of the Waupaca Historical Society Winter 2012

**WHS Board of Directors:** Dennis Lear, President; Mike Kirk, Vice President; Betty Stewart, Secretary; Bob Kessler, Treasurer, Dick Bidwell, Tracy Behrendt, Gerald Chappell, Glenda Rhodes, Deb Fenske, David Trombla, Joyce Woldt, Don Witt, and Marge Witt

**WHS Director:** Julie Hintz **Hutchinson House Curator:** Barbara Fay Wiese  
**Collection Committee:** Joyce Woldt, Tracy Behrendt, Dennis Lear, Gerald Chappell  
**Membership Committee:** Barbara Wiese, Julie Hintz, Bob Kessler  
**Program & Event Committee:** Dennis Lear, Julie Hintz, Gerald Chappell, Barbara Wiese, Nancy Weasner, Marge Witt  
**Book Festival Committee:** Gerald Chappell, Don Witt, David Trombla

## ***Waupaca Historical Society Wins \$2,500 Grant During Charity Challenge***

*In celebration of its 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in 2011, the Community Foundation for the Fox Valley Region (based in Appleton, Wisconsin) allocated a sizable amount of money to be designated as unrestricted grants to area non-profit organizations. The Waupaca Historical Society (WHS) was selected as one of 159 area non-profits to participate in the Foundation's "25 for 25 Charity Challenge". The Foundation offered a total of 25 grants and/or endowments to 25 lucky non-profits. I say "Lucky" because the winners were selected by online voting. We are pleased to announce that WHS was one of the lucky grant recipients and that we received a \$2,500 unrestricted grant. We thank the Community Foundation for the Fox Valley Region for offering us this opportunity, but we ESPECIALLY THANK YOU, our members, for diligently voting for our organization during the 10-day voting period last October. At its January meeting the WHS Board of Directors voted to allocate the grant funds to be used for Membership Promotion and Recruitment (including the development of a marketing campaign to recruit business members or sponsors for our society) and to complete the painting of the Hutchinson House Museum windows and picket fence. Without your help, these projects would not have been possible. Many thanks for voting for us and helping us to win this Charity Challenge Grant!*

## **Waupaca Historical Society's Volunteers Are Appreciated**

Thursday evening December 8<sup>th</sup> the Holly History Center hosted over 25 members and friends of the Waupaca Historical Society. They gathered for hot cider, hot chocolate, Cappuccino, holiday cookies and an abundance of gratitude for the hours of volunteer work they contributed over the past year. Some served as docents or in other roles at the Hutchinson House Museum, others worked at the Waupaca Train Depot, or the Holly History and Genealogical Center. All received a round of thanks and small gifts of historical interest. Barbara Fay Wiese, Curator at the Hutchinson House, commended and praised the volunteers for their excellent contributions. Julie Hintz, Historical Society Director, reiterated the vital role our volunteers play in preserving our architectural heritage and including the public in the celebration of our shared history.

## **A 2011 Taste of Victorian Calling Cards**

The tree sponsored by the Waupaca Historical Society at Hansen's' Furniture and Appliance Store's Festival of Trees this year definitely stood out from the rest! That's because it occupied its flagship position on the left side of the entry into the store- while all the other beautiful trees were on the right side. It also stood out because of its unique ornaments: nearly 200 colorful "calling cards" made by fourth graders in the Waupaca School System. The students had brought their delicate creations to "Mrs. Hutchinson" when they came to Hutchinson House for tours in the fall. The cards were inspired by highly decorated and beautifully scripted Victorian calling cards. We used the cards to encourage everyone in Waupaca to "come calling" at Hutchinson House, the Soo Line Train Depot, and Holly History Center over the coming year. Our tree was also filled with lights, and popcorn strings painstakingly strung by several Historical Society board members. Volunteers of WHS also carefully decorated the tree.

A big "thanks" to all our members and friends who "went calling" to Hansen's and voted for ours as their favorite tree, by contributing a total of over \$385 for the Waupaca Historical Society.

The Festival of Trees serves as a fund raiser for the participating organizations. A combined amount of over \$1,800 was donated to the organizations that decorated trees this year. Many members, 4<sup>th</sup> graders and their parents, and other visitors to the store contributed to our tree and we are grateful for each one. We have appreciated the opportunity to participate in this event, and thank the Angstens for supporting our community with this contest each year.



## ***Programs and Events Planned for 2012***

At the December WHS Board of Directors Meeting the Board approved the formation of a special "Program and Event Planning Committee" to begin working on events for the 2012 year. The Committee members are Jerry Chappell, Marge Witt, Dennis Lear, Barbara Fay Weise, Nancy Weasner, and Julie Hintz. We are pleased about the opportunity for our members and the public to attend some very exciting programs during the coming year.

We are happy to announce that the WHS will be hosting "Quarterly Member Meetings" during the months of March, June, Sept., and Dec. These meetings will be geared especially for our members, though guests and the public will also be welcome to attend. The first Member Meeting will be held on Thursday, March 1<sup>st</sup>, at 3:30 p. m. at the Holly History and Genealogy Center. The meeting will begin with a special history presentation given by our Director, Julie Hintz. The topic will be "Lesser Known Facts About Some of Waupaca's Early settlers". A special "Member Share" period will follow the history topic. We invite each member to bring one historic photo or artifact (relating to Waupaca or their own family's history) to share with all present. This will be a "Show and Tell" with a history emphasis. After the "Member Share", Dennis Lear (current President of the WHS) will give a short update of the "State of the Society" and share information about upcoming projects and volunteer needs. Members are also invited to attend the Board of Directors meeting, which will follow the Member Meeting at 5:15 p. m. that same evening (though attendance at that meeting is optional). WE hope you can join us on March 1st. Information about the June Member Meeting will be published in the next issue of "The Reporter". . . so stay tuned.

Some larger events are also planned for 2012:

July – "Korean War Review & Veterans Tribute" with guest speaker, Jerry Chappell. The event committee is still working on the date and time for this special program.

August 9<sup>th</sup> – "Antique Appraisal Event". Mr. Mark Moran will join us again for an entertaining evening of appraisals and sharing his knowledge of vintage artifacts. The event will be open to our members and the public. You do not need to have an item appraised in order to attend.

September – The Annual Waupaca Historical Society Membership Meeting. Date, time and place to be announced in our summer newsletter.

September 29<sup>th</sup> – "100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Yellowstone Trail – Old Car Show and Trail Drive". We will be working with Waupaca's Old Car Club to coordinate this event. We invite you to join us for a special Fall Color Drive on a portion of the historic Yellowstone Trail, as we celebrate 100 years of this historic highway. More information to follow.

October 13 – Waupaca Book Festival. The WHS will again host a special history author. Keep your eyes and ears open for additional details about this wonderful community event.

Mark your calendars now and save these dates. Join us in "Keeping History Alive"!



The Waupaca Historical Society extends sincere appreciation to all individuals and groups who gave a monetary contribution to the Society during 2011. Your donations help us fulfill our mission of preserving and keeping history alive!

**\$0 - \$99**

Allen, Thomas & Marianne  
Andersen, Don & Naoma  
Bauer, Dennis  
Buesseler, Dr. John & Cathryn  
Burlington, Chris & Peg  
Chappell, Chris & Jerry  
Cooney, Mary  
Eisenhauer, David  
Faulks, Robert & Christine  
Gladysz, Margean  
Gruer, Albert & Gloria  
Hagen, Paul  
Hanke, Jan & LaVern  
Harris, Alice  
Hintz, Julie & John  
Johnson, June  
Kirk, Linda  
Larson, Charles  
Leiskau, Patricia  
Moede, Gerald  
Nell, Arline  
Nelson, Kenneth  
Neubauer, Richard  
Niemic, Richard & Joan  
Nispel, Mary Jane  
Olfson, John  
Olson, Roberta  
Perz, Tara  
Piggly Wiggly  
Rolefson, Jerome & Carol  
Starks, Dean & Brenda  
Stewart, Betty  
Trudeau, Kenneth & Judy  
Walbrun, Lawrence  
Wasserberg, Gene & Joan  
Wiese, Barbara Fay  
Woldt, Joyce  
Young, Patricia

**If you have not replied yet to our  
2012 Membership Appeal request,  
you may still mail in your donations.  
Our member support is greatly  
appreciated and helps with our  
operating costs**

**\$100 - \$500**

Brown, Gerald  
Buetow, Janet  
Dresia, David  
Fico, James & Mary  
Goerman, Bill  
Hathaway, Dr. David  
Hebbring, John & Karen  
Hollenbeck, Patricia  
Johnson, David  
Kile, Dr. Patti  
Lear, Dennis & Laurie  
Lesley, Ingrid  
McDonald's Restaurant  
Pope, Dr. Rex & Linda  
Shaw, Barry & Ruby  
Trombla, David  
Zimmerman, John

**OVER \$1,000**

Waupaca Duplicate Bridge Club  
Wurzbach, William & Mary Ellen  
Godfrey, Tom

**SPECIAL GRANTS RECEIVED  
DURING 2011 FROM:**

City of Waupaca  
Community Foundation for the Fox Valley Region  
(Charity Challenge Grant)  
Waupaca Area Community Foundation  
(Hutchinson House Painting Project)

**DONATIONS OF ARTIFACTS, GOODS,  
OR SERVICES:**

Anderson, James  
Bauer Electric  
Bidwell, Dick  
Chappell, Chris & Jerry  
Godfrey, Tom  
Harstad, Peter  
Hintz, James  
Holly, Cynthia  
Holly, Tom  
Krause, Chet  
Johnson, David  
Milwaukee County Historical Society  
Nelson, Dawn  
Pionke, Tom  
Stinemates, William  
Watson, Doug  
Waupaca Fresh Start Program  
Waupaca Public Library  
Wiese, Joyce (Estate)

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## Wisconsin's First Indians By Jerry Chappell, Waupaca Historical Society

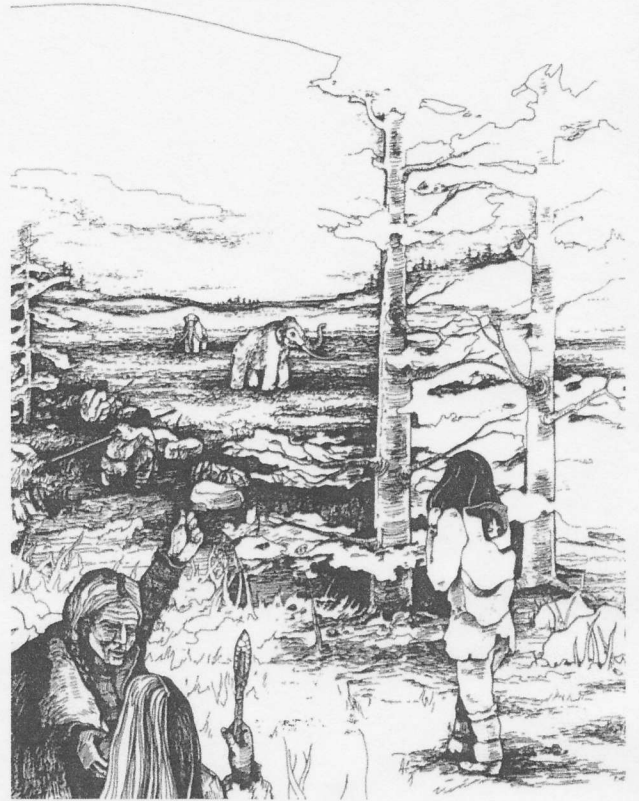
When I recently (September 23, 2011) attended the Wisconsin State Historical Society's Local History and Historic Preservation Conference in Stevens Point, I learned from Ray Reser (UWSP archeologist and museum curator) that the earliest Indians in Wisconsin in general, and in the Portage and Waupaca Counties specifically, were ancient Paleo-Indians.

Doing a little research on this fascinating topic, I placed some basic information in this article and a follow-up article entitled "The Paleo-Indians of Portage and Waupaca Counties". I learned that (at the beginning, before 13,000 years ago) small groups of big-game hunters first crossed the Beringia ice bridge (or strait) from Siberia and Eurasia into Alaska and then all of North America, doing so to inhabit new lands. At the end of the ice/glacial age, when sea levels were lower, they followed ice-free corridors, migrating alongside and hunting large animals (mammoths, mastodons, caribou, bison, and giant musk-ox and deer) and eventually entering the Great Lakes area (including Wisconsin) around 9500 B. C.

Archeologist Ronald J. Mason ("The Paleo-Indian Tradition", *Wisconsin Archeologist*, Vol. 67, No.3-4, 1986, p 183) of Lawrence University surmises about the ancient culture. "The earliest people known to have entered Wisconsin were equipped with a culture – technology and way of life – that archeologists have assigned to the Paleo-Indian Tradition. These ancient people came into the state from the south and /or southwest (probably following the melting ice northward), and their numbers were limited. Archeological data (i. e., evidence from hundreds of archeological discoveries and excavations) indicate that over much of their range (which included most of the American states) the Paleo-Indians lived in small, mobile, hunting societies (20 to 60 members of an extended family) exploiting territories never before occupied by human beings. They were able to move rapidly, even though on foot."

Archeologist Robert E. Ritzenthaler (*Prehistoric Indians of Wisconsin*, 1985,) also speculates on the nature of the Paleo-Indians' way of life. "Because these people moved often and were gathered in relatively small groups, they did not often leave permanent traces (details) of their lifeway. Many of the known Paleo-Indian artifacts were apparently used in processing game and dressing hides. We know almost nothing

## Paleo-Indian



Drawn illustration of Paleo-Indian hunters. Photo from Ronald J. Mason's "The Paleo-Indian Tradition," *Wisconsin Archeologist*, Vol. 78, 1997, p. 78.



about Paleo-Indian perishable goods, housing, religion or social organization, but some assumptions based on what we do know can be made. Further west, there is evidence for group hunting parties, with individuals banding together to trap and kill certain game animals. This kind of activity required some level of cooperation and social control to succeed. Since Paleo-Indian people tended to move fairly often, housing was probably temporary, involving a bone or wood frame covered with animal skins, or small camps in caves and rock shelters. People probably dressed in animal skins, and we think that they ate and used plants as well as animals. These people did not have bows and arrows, they were not gardeners, and they did not make pottery. The different climate and vegetation of Wisconsin at the time led to a distinctive lifestyle (areas with a lot of moisture don't preserve things as well as dry places like deserts.)" (p. 31)

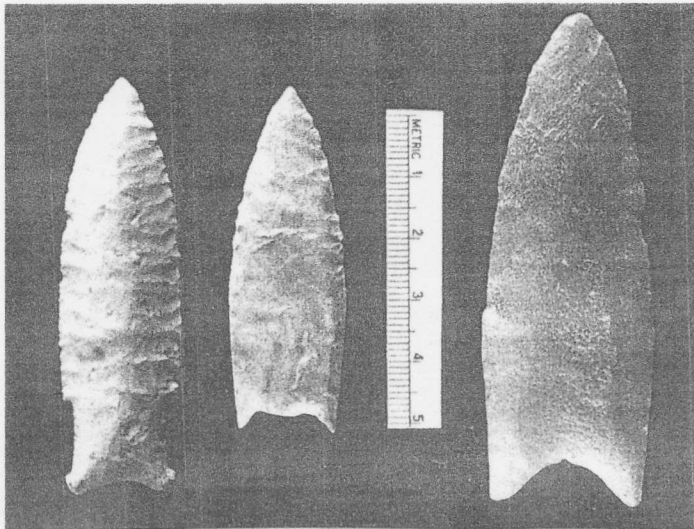
Mason further surmises (p. 183) about the early time chronology. "The Paleo-Indians Tradition in Wisconsin may be divided into two stages. The Early Paleo-Indian Stage (about 12,000 to 8,000 B.C.) is characterized by a distinctive class of projectile points known as fluted points (having an indented groove carved up the side) usually recovered as isolated surface finds but sometimes associated with a restricted set of tools necessary for skinning and butchering of animal carcasses. The fluted points were probably hafted (one side only) on spears or javelins."

Ritzenthaler describes (p. 30) the fluted points. "They consist of a roughly triangular-shaped chipped stone point with a long flute or groove extending upward from the base. This flute is present on one or both sides of the point. . . On a Clovis point the flute extends only part-way up the side, but on a Folsom point the flute extends almost the entire length of the point. Clovis points are far more common in Wisconsin. Besides fluted points, these people made and used end scrapers, small flake knives, abraders, choppers, rubbing stones, and what is thought to be an engraving tool called a "graver." (gravers have a sharp distinctive "spur" on the working edge)

Mason continues (p. 184) with the later time chronology, "Succeeding the fluted point makers and overlapping in time with early Archaic peoples (who followed them) particularly in the south, the Late Paleo-Indians were present in Wisconsin and Upper Great Lakes commencing, at the earliest, a little after 8,000 B.C. (until sometime between 6,000 and 5000 B.C.). Moving northward into relatively freshly deglaciated country, and also moving out onto the recently forested bottoms of the newly drained Great Lakes, the Late Paleo-Indians encountered new land."

While most Late Paleo-Indian artifacts have been found on the surface of plowed fields and eroded sand hills, a few such sites (of the 33 found spread all over the state in Wisconsin by 1995) have been excavated, including the Brown County Renier site (just in from the shore of Green Bay) wherein heat-fractured projectile points and a cremated body of an adolescent was found.

In a second speculated burial place (some bones that are believed to be human have been found), identified as one of the Pope sites in Waupaca County, similar heat-shattered projectile points were found. It is the presence of the kind of projectile points that are found that provides a relative chronology of the cultural stages. Early fluted points found in some of the Wisconsin sites provide evidence for the presence of Early Paleo-Indian sites in Waupaca County.



The Paleo-Indian Projectile Points: From left to right, Scottsbluff, Folsom, and Clovis

It is, however, the presence of large Scottsbluff projectile points, found at both the Renier and Pope sites (which are about 70 Wisconsin miles apart), that mark the area as having been also populated by people of the Late Paleo-Indian period. The Scottsbluff points have wide stems with ground or rubbed edges, and blades are finely shaped by oblique parallel flaking that demanded enormous skill to produce. Also found were the later appearing Agate Basin (long and narrow with a stretched ovate shape) and Eden (thicker and diamond shaped in cross-section with opposed shell like flake scars on the blade) points.

Imagine 12,000 years ago half a dozen fleet-footed Paleo-Indian braves strategically corralling and entrapping a sizable mastodon in a cul-de-sac ravine near what is now called the berg of Boaz in Richland County. Then from adjacent bluffs they timely hurled six lances with Clovis-fluted spear-heads into the beast's body, with at least one of their hunting weapons registering a fatal blow.

## **The Paleo-Indians of Portage and Waupaca Counties** By Jerry Chappell, Waupaca Historical Society

Lawrence University archeologist Ronald J. Mason ("The Paleo-Indian Tradition," *Wisconsin Archeologist*, 78, 1997, p.79) speculates on the differing nature of the Wisconsin territory in the ancient yesteryear of the Paleo-Indian Tradition. "A startlingly different Wisconsin from the familiar one of today confronted the first humans ever to explore its terrain. Much of the territory now included in the state of Wisconsin and its neighbors in the United States and Canada either had been recently buried beneath the glacial ice of the Pleistocene epoch or had been otherwise significantly affected by proximity to its margin. Because ice masses still blocked access from the north, the first Wisconsinites must have trekked in from the south or southwest. Hunters and foragers, they had the flexibility to rapidly adapt to a patch-work environment of spruce-fir forests, muskeg, swamps, barren glacial outwash plains, and – here and there fringing the wasting ice like a tattered hem – fragments of tundra." (p. 79)

Mason comments on the nature of the tribal interaction during the Paleo-Indian Tradition some 13,000 years ago. "Anthropological theory and archaeological evidence suggest that their societies were associations of related families, sometimes residing, moving, and hunting and foraging together. At other times they temporarily split up into nuclear family camps, depending on circumstances of season, place, and availability of game and edible plants. Probably extended families exchanged women between or among "bands" as marriages were arranged reciprocally. Such a postulated alliance pattern serves to keep the hunting males together, avoiding disruption of established male-to-male cooperative arrangements vital in a subsistence system heavily dependent on hunting by a small population with a limited technology.



[. . .]Paleo-Indian family-based bands are thought to have been small, likely averaging well under a hundred individuals each.” (p. 83)

Mason also discusses how archeologists have become organized in their research and record keeping. “Attempts to learn something about frequencies and distributions of Paleo-Indian sites have been promoted in recent years by public and private institutions and coordinated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in order to fulfill the responsibilities of cultural resource management. With the state divided into nine multicounty “regions,” each in the charge of a university, museum, or other-institutionally-based archaeologist, has come a large increase in the number of known Early (EPI) and Late Paleo-Indian (LPI) sites. Much of this new information stems from inspection of private as well as institutional collections and with the cooperation of farmers, road construction crews and supervisors, and artifact collectors interested in contributing to the growth of knowledge.”(p. 86)

Region 4, including Lincoln, Langlade, Marathon, Menominee, Shawano, Portage, Waupaca, and Wood counties embraces a large track of central Wisconsin.

John Moore and Thomas Williems (*The Paleo-Indian Tradition in Central Wisconsin: A Region Four study Unit*, 1995) discuss (p. 4) the state of local knowledge in 1995: “The limited evidence for the Early Paleo-Indian Tradition in Region Four (the central eight-county cluster that includes Portage and Waupaca Counties) consists of three Clovis and two Folsom points (which are fluted heads) suggesting an initial occupation of the region somewhere between 10,000-8000 B.C. Three excavated sites (Big Eddy, Dale Pagel’s, and Pope) have yielded some data on the presence of the Late Paleo-Indian Tradition (8,000- 5,000 B.C.).

Interestingly, Moore and Williems report (pp. 41 – 62) that in Waupaca County as of 1995 four sites had been identified in the Weyauwega area (The Skoville, Military, Hoeft, and Marsh Sites), one in King (Hanson Site), three in Lind Township (two Pope Sites and the Potter Site) and two in Ogdensburg (Constance and Chadey Sites). In Portage County the Pagel Site was identified in Wisconsin Rapids, the Ackley Site in Stevens Point, and the Vrowski and Teerter-Giese Sites in Whiting .

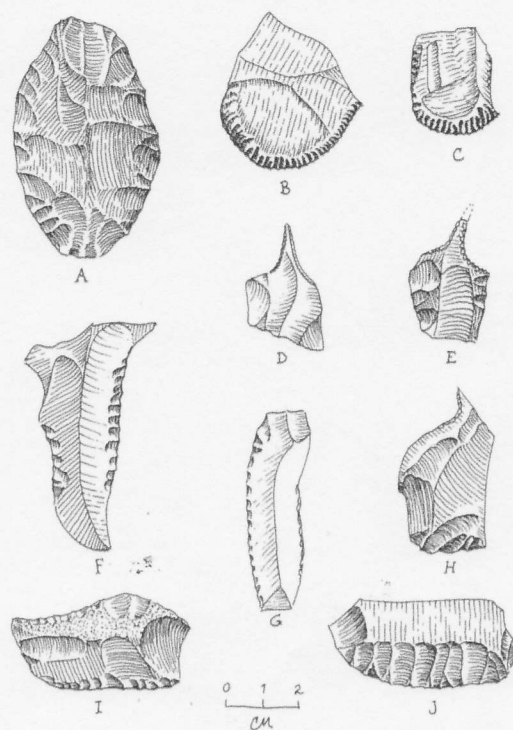
Moore and Willems also (p. 6) indicate that Paul Pope, the Lind Township farm owner and discoverer of his Pope sites, as an avid collector for sixty years in 1995, helped identify and record nine new sites in Waupaca County.

Thus, it is mind-boggling to know that an inconceivable number of years ago, say 6,000 to 12,000 B. C., small multi-family hunters roamed with spearheads in search of huge animals over the space where our roads and farms spread through the Ogdensburg, Weyauwega, Lind Center, Wisconsin Rapids, Whiting, and Stevens Point area and probably all points in between.

Our key source for this history, Archeologist Donald J. Mason, sums it up nicely. “The Paleo-Indian tradition is identified with the first people known to have entered the country now called Wisconsin. They were the original pioneers. Hunters and collectors of wild foods, these descendants of the Asian discoverers of the New World blazed the first trails into the Upper Great Lakes as they followed the game animals into a new vast territory recently released from the grip of the glaciers. Children of the Pleistocene, they entered the regional scene as that epoch was dying, and it is their meager traces which initiate the archaeological

record. The people are the stuff of shadows now, and it is inevitably with something of a sense of awe that scholars seek to learn what can still be captured of the life and death of these remote and faceless men, women, and children. They were the ancestors of modern American Indians, but in a world where the experiences of every people has lessons transcending their own progeny, so all Americans share in their legacy." ( . 106)

Yes, envision in 6,000 B. C. a small band of Paleo-Indians, carrying Eden and Scottsbluff-headed lances, chasing a dozen bison into a marsh around the Walla Walla River near what is now Lind Center, Wisconsin. Then the hunters, with keen marksmanship, hurled their sharp spears into the bodies of several of the big animals who had become slowed, perhaps even stuck, in murky swampland.



The above photo shows tools associated with Paleo-Indian Traditions. A. Oval scraper, B. Snub-nosed end scraper, C. Snub-nosed end scraper, D. Graver, E. Graver, F. Trianguloid knife, G. Trianguloid knife, H. Graver or spokeshave, I. Flake knife, and J. Flake knife. Photo from Marshall Sanborn and Sara Eaton's "Surface Collections at Horseshoe Ridge," *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, Vol. 61, 1980, p. 337.

The next article was preceded by 10 articles in 2011 on the Plight of the Menominee Indians in the *Waupaca County Post's Prime Time Supplement*.

## Restoration of the Menominee Reservation Nation

By Jerry Chappell, *Waupaca Historical Society*

After nearly 20 years (1951-1970) of financial and psychological trauma ( ten while planning, and nine after implementation of termination, wherein the Menominee lost tribal status) the still existent reservation-tied Indian community wanted to repeal termination, stop relocation, restore tribal sovereignty, restructure tribal governance, and not lose any more reservation property.

Nancy Laurie (*Wisconsin Indians*, 2002) reports that diffuse expressions of discontent about the management of the Menominee County forest and mill business by the controlling board of the Menominee Enterprises, Inc. finally crescendoed into angry organized protest when in the late 1960s MEI entered into a contract with a land developer {Isaacson } to create artificial lakes and sell vacation home sites{especially on new, artificially formed Lake Legend} to non-Menominee. It was the latest and most outrageous of a series of desperate measures on the part of MEI to raise capital and lighten the county tax burden.

During 1970 a group of fighting Menominee formed Determination of Rights and Unity for Menominee Shareholders (DRUMS), with chapters in Milwaukee and Chicago. This well-educated, urban-based Menominee organization, including such eloquent spokespersons as James White (Washinawatok) of Chicago, rallied the thoroughly intimidated people on the former reservation in a concerted start toward getting termination repealed.

According to Laurie, DRUMS first protested the Legend Lake deal loud and clear. They prepared informational statements to hand out as they picketed at restaurants where promotional dinners were being provided for prospective buyers of vacation home sites. They also marched with signs at the Milwaukee office of the First Wisconsin Trust Company, which voted the shares of minors and incompetents and controlled MEI elections. They demonstrated at the land sales office at Keshena and along the main roads through Menominee County, bringing about the arrest of two DRUMS officers. DRUMS also protested at the land development company's headquarters in Reedsburg, a detour in an impressively coordinated week-long march from Keshena to Madison by several hundred Menominee and other Indian and non-Indian sympathizers in a successful bid to get Governor Patrick Lucy's support of the repeal of termination.

Laurie states that with legal council from Wisconsin Judicare, DRUMS next harried MEI with litigation on various matters and mounted a proxy fight. Failing to garner enough votes to reorganize MEI – an option for 1971 built into the termination plan – because they did not control the minor shares, DRUMS did manage to put its candidates in control of MEI and could begin to work toward its next objective: phase out the land sales contract and repeal termination. Ada Deer, with a graduate degree in social work and experience in working in the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the Nash era {In 1962 Nash was Commissioner of Indian Affairs}, moved to Washington, D. C. to direct the lobbying effort.

NARF {Native American Rights Fund} augmented legal assistance from Judicare in the fight to repeal termination and convey the reservation back to federal status. The objective of the Restoration Committee, headed by Deer, "federal protection without federal domination," was not easily accomplished.

Relative to the DRUMS crusade, David Beck (*The Struggle for Self-Determination*, 2005) also reports the ending result:

"The success at ending the land sales (blocking the sale of the Legend Lake vacation lots) spurred DRUMS members and other tribal members to begin to push for a restoration of tribal rights through a congressional overturn of termination. This too was a slow, difficult process in which tribal members and the numerous allies of the tribe worked together in a remarkable effort that has been credited with playing a significant role in moving federal policy in the direction of tribal self-determination." (p. 163)

In 1971 DRUMS forced a vote to dissolve the MEI board and "obtained a majority of the shares voted." However, First Wisconsin Trust voted its shares in opposition and defeated the attempt. DRUMS then changed tactics, running candidates for positions in the voting trust as they became open. "The new strategy was a spectacular success," such as by the end of 1972 DRUMS controlled a majority of MEI's board of directors.

Meanwhile non-Indian opposition to termination mounted, and DRUMS began demanding restoration of federally recognized status. In the words of Nancy Laurie, "While (Washinawatok) united the Menominee people in mass public expressions of their opposition to MEI and termination itself, Ada {Deer} appealed to the American public to right this wrong." Following a long established pattern among tribal leaders, dating back over a century, Deer traveled to Washington



Ada Deer, Congressional lobbyist and spokesperson for the Menominee Tribe.



to lobby Congress and the Nixon administration for restoration. She successfully gained support of the Democratic party and rallied non-Indian public opinion in favor of the Menominee. In a statement that became a hallmark of her professional career, Deer told a reporter, "Mainly I want to show people who say nothing can be done in this society that it just isn't so. You don't have to collapse just because there is a federal law in your way. Change it!" Key Republicans also supported the tribe. Bradley Patterson and Melvin Laird worked in the White House to ensure Nixon's support of restoration. . ." (p. 164).

The restoration bill passed the Senate on December 7 and the measure went to President Richard Nixon for his signature to make it law. The Menominee Restoration Act became official on December 22, 1973. Its passage ended the policy of federal termination of Indian reservations as well as made specific provisions for the return of the Menominee Indians to full tribal status. The people organized a Menominee Restoration Committee to undertake the complicated work of closing out contracts encumbering the tribal assets since termination, reorganizing the corporation, opening and updating the tribal roll, and creating a tribal government. The reservation was reformed in 1975, a tribal constitution was signed in 1976, and a new tribal government took over in 1979.

### ***Hutchinson House Museum Gets a New "Coat" Thanks to WACF***

*By Julie Hintz*

*A new "Coat of Paint" was applied to the Hutchinson House Museum in September thanks to the generosity of the Waupaca Area Community Foundation (WACF). Last June, the WHS applied for a grant from the WACF to fund the painting project. The WACF awarded \$3,500 for the project and the WHS hired contractor "D. C. Decorating" to do the scraping,*



**Scraping needs.**

*priming, and painting. The old paint was very blistered and the original clapboard siding from 1854 was being exposed to the elements. The work began in mid-August and was completed by early October. An additional contractor was hired to replace rotted fascia boards and make repairs to the front porch that serves as the museum's main entrance. Mr. Jim Schiller, who has assisted with the Depot Restoration Project, agreed to do window repairs, taking one window at a time to his home workshop for restoration. The exterior of the house looks almost "good as new" (relatively speaking, of course, since the house will be 156 years old in 2012). This coming summer, the WHS hopes to complete the painting of the window frames, and the restoration, scraping, and painting of the fence. There is still much work to be done on this historic property, however. The side porch (that faces to the east) is extremely deteriorated and in need of rebuilding/restoration, and the Heritage Building (the former veteran's cottage from the Wisconsin Veteran's Home) also needs scraping and painting. The museum's interior stairwell needs re-wallpapering and there is plaster damage in the greeting room. If you have home repair skills and would like to volunteer to assist us with any of these projects, please contact Dennis Lear, WHS-President, or Julie Hintz, WHS-Director, at 715-256-9980!*

*Waupaca Historical Society  
321 S. Main Street  
Waupaca, WI 54981*

### ***Keeping History Alive***

#### ***Wanted !!!***

*Someone who can cut out, copy and file articles from the County Post that deserve to be stored in the article history files of the Holly History Center. By so doing this volunteer task once a month, you will record articles on new doctors, businesses, pastors, teachers, etc.(or retirements thereof), articles on key local civic, school, and sports events, and you will provide a great service in keeping the history of Waupaca alive. Call Julie Hintz (715-256-9980) to get started as we advance into the year.*