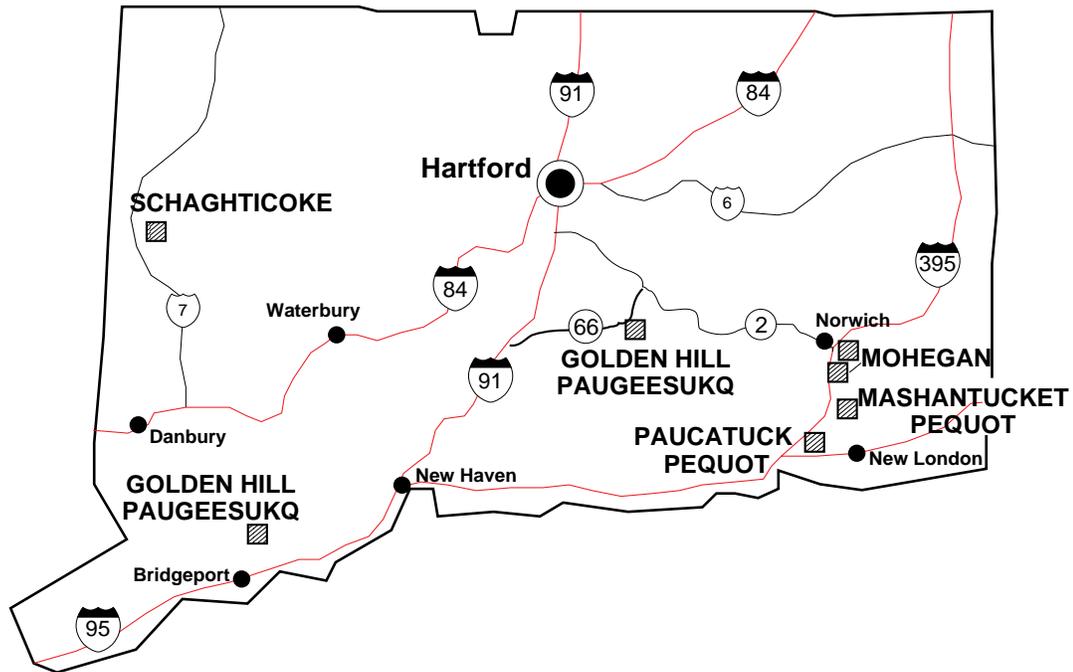


# CONNECTICUT



## Eastern Paucatuck Pequot

State recognized  
Paucatuck Pequot  
New London County, Connecticut

Eastern Paucatuck Pequot  
325 State Street  
Suite 401  
New London, CT 06320  
(203) 442-6009  
Fax: 447-9419

Total area 247 acres\*

### LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

In 1685 the Colony of Connecticut bought 280 acres for the use of the Eastern Paucatuck Pequot. In 1974 the Lantern Hill Reservation was composed of 220 acres. \*In 1995 according to the tribe there were 247 acres; title to those lands is contested.

### CULTURE AND HISTORY

Before the Pequot War of 1637, the Eastern Pequots lived in an area called "paradise" by some English. It was named as such due to the abundance of wild game and agricultural plenty. The war waged on the Pequot was merciless; as a result of English, Mohegan, Narragansett aggression it is estimated that between 300 and 700 women, children, and old men died. According to the tribe's historical perspective, several survivors sought refuge with Eastern Nehantic allies. The allied bands vied for territory and were often

displaced by settlers' claims and colonial policy. They settled in present day North Stonington and the colony eventually purchased 280 - 1,000 acres of land in that area, some of which was adjacent to a traditional Pequot gathering site known to the English as Lantern Hill. The deed to the reservation was filed in 1683. In April of 1995 the tribe formally completed its petition for federal recognition.

## Golden Hill Reservation

State reservation  
Paugeesukq (Paugasuck, Pequannock, Paugussett)  
Fairfield County, Connecticut

Golden Hill Paugeesukq Nation  
95 Stanavich Road  
Colchester, CT 06415  
(203) 537-0390

Golden Hill Paugeesukq Nation  
Trumbull, CT 06611  
(203) 377-4410

Total area 107.26 acres

Tribal enrollment (tribe, 1994) approx. 120

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The fact that the Golden Hill Paugeesukq Nation is a state recognized tribe belies the fact that it possesses an original parcel of the oldest reservation in the United States. By 1875, the Golden Hill Paugusett Nation held only one-fourth of an acre of its original reservation at Trumbull. In 1979, the Paugeesukq Nation was awarded a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development grant to purchase land; they purchased 69 acres in Colchester. The nation has two parcels, the larger of which is at Colchester; total land area in the summer of 1994 was 107.26 acres.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

From having been forcibly removed from their aboriginal lands during colonial times to barely surviving through the 20th century is indicative of the amount and severity of exposure the Paugeesukq have had with at least five governments: Dutch, French, English, American, and that of the state of Connecticut.

Paugeesukq are descendants of the Pequannock Indians who were one of five Algonquian tribes belonging to the Paugusett Confederation during the 17th century. Paugeesukq is the tribe's spelling of Paugusett. The Paugusett Confederation was a political and military alliance against the invading Europeans and against the European alliance with the Six Nations of the Iroquois.

Agriculture, trading, and hunting were ways of life for the Algonquian Indian tribes, until the European invasion of their lands. Thereafter, hunting practices were changed. Europeans cultivated much of the land that was used as hunting reserves or they allowed their livestock to graze on lands which had been cultivated by Indians.

The Dutch preceded the English as immigrants to North America, and did not have a complex policy toward Indians; the Indians were to either coexist or be exterminated. The trading and military alliance between the Dutch and the Iroquois was then also adopted by the English when the Dutch were no longer powerful in the New World. The five tribes within the League could trade furs for weapons, but the Iroquois alliance with English and Dutch law forbade trade with non-Iroquois tribes. The Paugeesukq were in a weaker trading position, and therefore were not as well armed as the Iroquois. Militarily weaker and faced with growing numbers of stronger English enemies, the Paugeesukq's attempts to regain territory were in vain.

The reservation was established by the English. After several wars, degradation, missionaries, disease, and poverty, the number of Paugeesukq Indians was drastically reduced and so was their land base. By 1875, the Golden Hill Paugusett Nation held only one-fourth of an acre of their original reservation. In

1886, the nation was brought under the trusteeship of the State of Connecticut and then in 1941 was administered by the State Department of Welfare. The welfare department discouraged residency on the reservation. In 1979, the Paugeesukq Nation was awarded a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development grant to purchase land; they purchased 69 acres in Colchester and presently have 107.26 acres. In the early 1990s, there were fewer than six people residing on either tract of Paugeesukq land. The Colchester parcel is an area where members can relax, pray, and be together. Approximately sixty percent of members live in the area.

GOVERNMENT

From the late 1980s to early 1990s, each parcel was governed by a different chief.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

A large corral is home for at least two horses; they are owned by an individual tribal member.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe is building a bingo hall. The tribe sold tobacco products until the state objected heavily and the disagreement between the two resulted in police conflict.

FISHERIES

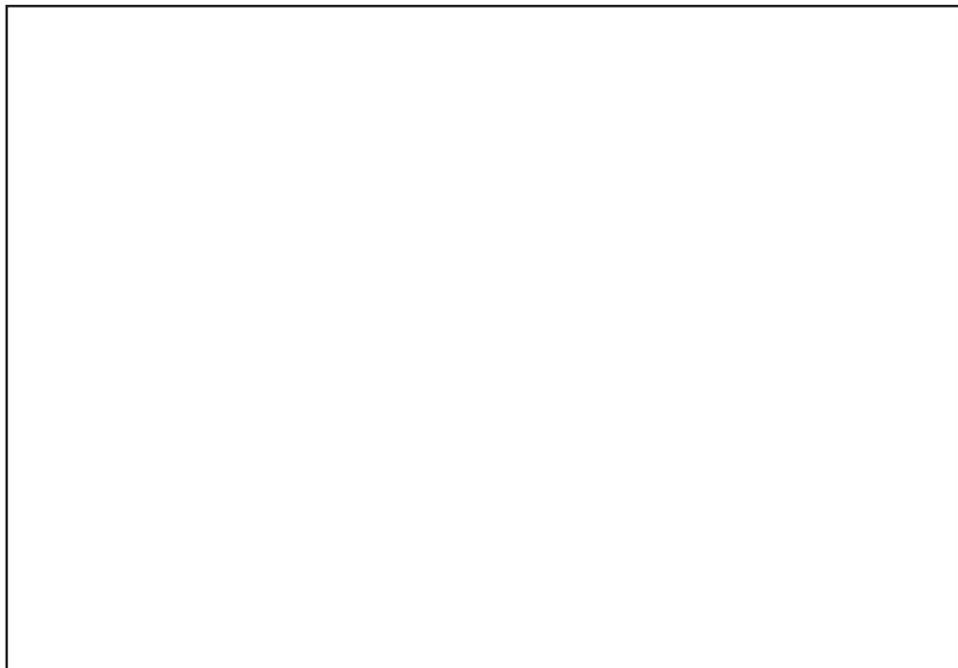
The Paugeesukqs hope to have a thriving fishery; the fishery at Colchester is one they built from scratch. An area that was once a swamp was drained. Then the walls of the pond were built. The business has not yet had the opportunity to become prosperous. Soon the bass hatchlings raised in the pond will be caught by recreational fisherman.

FORESTRY

Members are involved in selling oak and in wood-cutting at Colchester. Heavy equipment is owned and used.

INFRASTRUCTURE

At Colchester there is a dirt road providing access to the pond from the



Land at Colchester

tribal offices. Transportation services (air, bus, and train) are available 30-40 minutes away. Trumbull is near Nichols, north of Bridgeport and the Merrit Parkway at the junction of Shelton Road and Highway 108. Colchester is near U.S. Interstate 395 and Route 82.

#### COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are three mobile home units at Colchester serving as tribal administrative buildings, while at Trumbull there is one main building to serve as a museum, tribal school, office, and home for the chief. It was built in 1975. Both reservations have electricity supplied by Connecticut Light and Electric (CLEP) and use septic sewer systems.

## Mashantucket Pequot Reservation

Federal reservation  
Pequot (Western)  
New London County, Connecticut

Mashantucket Pequot Tribe  
Indiantown Road  
P.O. Box 3060  
Mashantucket, CT 06339-3060  
(203) 536-2481  
Fax: 572-0421

Tribally owned (1995)	approx. 2,000 acres
Total labor force	23
High school graduate or higher	76.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.5%
Unemployment rate	21.7%
Per capita income	\$10,271
Total reservation population	71
Tribal enrollment	approx. 310

#### LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The reservation is located in western Connecticut, northeast of New London near Ledyard. In 1985, the Bureau of Indian Affairs reported that tribally owned land consisted of 1,201.39 acres. Since then the tribe has increased its land holdings to more than 2,000 acres. (See Culture and History below).

#### CULTURE AND HISTORY

On May 26, 1637, English soldiers and warriors from the Mohegan, Narragansett, and Eastern Nianics raged an hour long massacre on Pequot men, women, and children. The attack resulted in the deaths of 300-700 women, children, and elderly men. As a defeated people, the surviving Pequots were subject to execution, slavery, servitude, and became what one historian terms "the first Indian nation to be terminated." The Pequots signed the Treaty of Hartford/Tripartite Treaty whereby they were declared dissolved and mention of their name was forbidden by the colony.

During the 1660s a 2,000-acre land grant was confirmed by the Colony of Connecticut for the Mashantucket Pequots. From the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries, their land was manipulated by the colony, settlers, the state, and its authorities. By 1855 the Pequot lands were reduced to 204 acres. Further diminished, the state reservation formerly known as the Western Pequot Reservation was comprised of 175 acres in 1975. Federally recognized in 1983, the reservation totaled 214 acres.

The Colony of Connecticut first set aside land for the Mashantucket (Western Pequot) at the head waters of Mystic River. However the location for their settlement was moved to the town of Ledyard in the 1660s. Conflicts regarding surface grazing and title rights between the white settlers and the Pequots were poorly resolved by the colony in the early 1730s. At least 151 Mashantucket Indians were counted living on their land grant by a 1774 census; by the early 1880s that same number had decreased to between 30 and 40 people. By 1855 Connecticut had illegally sold the majority of Mashantucket land, leaving the tribe 204 acres.

The manner in which the State of Connecticut manipulated the economic and cultural aspects of the Mashantucket hit a low beginning in the 1940s. The people were not allowed to hold gatherings or spend a night on their reservation without the expressed consent of the state welfare department. After a change in structural administration, Connecticut adopted a policy whereby Indian lands were for the benefit of Indian people. Those same individuals once denied free and easy access to their land were now able to fish and hunt on their reservation without a license.

In 1983 the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe was federally recognized as a result of a land claims suit they brought against the state. The out-of-court monetary settlement required the state to pay \$900,000 to the tribe (held in trust) and for the state to cede 20 acres to the tribe. The state further pledged to expend \$200,000 on roads. With federal recognition came the opportunity to engage in gaming. The Mashantucket Pequot were the first tribe in Connecticut to operate a casino.

Cultural preservation is important and is an important duty to the tribe's museum and research center. The tribe has adopted the name "Fox People." The name fox reminds them of their trials. The tribe also plays host to an annual pow wow which draws hundreds of competitors from Indian Country.

#### GOVERNMENT

The governing body of the reservation is a seven-person tribal council. Members are elected to three year terms. Government expenditures are funded primarily by gaming revenues and have enabled the tribe to exercise its sovereignty, not only through its zoning ordinances, but through its court system, police force, and jail. Enrollment is based on the Indian Supplement to the 1900-1910 Census and is extended to the descendants of enrolled members.

#### ECONOMY

##### GAMING

Begun as a high-stakes bingo operation, the tribe's gaming facility has grown to become a luxury resort and casino. The Foxwoods Casino employs more than 8,000 people and is the one of the largest employers in the state. The growth of the casino and the jobs it offers offset the negative impact caused by the ailing defense contractors who dominated the region's economy for decades.

#### COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The main tribal building houses the administrative offices and a health club for tribal members. A baseball diamond near the tribal building hosts many games, including many non-Mashantucket teams. Child care is also available on the reservation. A sewer treatment plant and additional roads were built for the casino.

## Mohegan Indian Reservation

Federal reservation  
Mohegan  
New London County, Connecticut

Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut  
P.O. Box 488  
Uncasville, CT 06382  
(860) 848-5600  
Fax: 848-0545

Total area	244 acres
Federal trust	244 acres
Tribally owned	382.4 acres*
Tribal enrollment (tribe, 1995)	1, 088

### LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

On September 29, 1995, 244 acres of land were put into trust for the Mohegan Tribe by the federal government. This land was used for industrial purposes and will soon be used as the location of the tribe's gaming operations. The reservation borders the Thames River.

\*In July of the same year, the Governor of Connecticut signed into law the conveyance of 138 acres of Mohegan ancestral land to the tribe. The land at Ft. Shantok is also the site of battle between the Mohegan and Narragansett Tribes in 1647; the Mohegans were victorious, according to a tribal historian. The former state park lands will be officially turned over to the tribe in the summer of 1996. The tribe owns another parcel of land (0.04 acre) which is the location of their church. The church was built in the early 1880s. Neither the state conveyed or the church land is held in federal trust. As of October 1995, no tribal members were living on reservation or tribally owned land.

### CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Mohegan Tribe has recorded its history as follows in summary: In the early 1600s the Mohegans separated from their parent tribe, the Pequots. Led by their leader, Sachem Uncas, they crossed the Thames River to settle at a place known as Shantok. Under Uncas the Mohegan forged alliances with the English. The Mohegan held their vast lands which encompassed most of present day New London, Hartford, and Windham counties, until King Phillip's War. As a result of their loss of land and the victory of the Puritan Conquest, the Mohegan became impoverished and their barter economy was displaced. Colonists fenced open land, raised domesticated animals, and introduced a foreign currency.

Further loss of lands occurred when the State of Connecticut failed to enforce the Federal Trade and Intercourse Act of 1790, passed to protect Indian lands from unlawful sale and encroachment. In 1861 the Mohegan voted to disband from their original reservation, because of actions committed by manipulative overseers appointed by the state. The Mohegan however maintained a core land base around Mohegan Hill in Uncasville. Before disbanding, the Mohegan Church was founded in 1831 and was never removed from the original reservation rolls. It remains tribally owned to this day. In that same year two Mohegans opened a museum; it stands as the oldest tribally run Indian museum in America.

Mohegans respected their leaders, who consisted of a chief, medicine women, and elders. During the 1970s, they revamped

their form of deference government into a constitutional democracy ruled by not only an elected tribal council, but also by a council of elders, a lifetime chief, and medicine women. In 1978 the tribe filed for federal recognition and had to refile in 1993. The tribe was recognized by the U.S. Government on May 15, 1994.

In April of 1994, the Mohegan land claim against the state was settled. The settlement was in the form of a compact between the governor of Connecticut and the Mohegan chief whereby the state allowed the tribe to purchase 700 acres of Mohegan aboriginal territory and establish it as a reservation.

### GOVERNMENT

The tribal constitution was amended in July of 1994. The tribal council consists of nine members and is headed by the chief/chairman. Elections are held every three years and all members 18 years and older are eligible to vote. The annual budget has been funded by federal grants and in 1994 the coffers held \$600,000. After October 1996, revenues will be generated by the tribe's casino. (See Gaming below). The council has adopted a land management ordinance.

### ECONOMY

#### GAMING

The tribe will open a casino in October 1996 near the town of Mountville. Eventually the gaming complex will include a 200-room hotel, restaurants, retail space, and an entertainment center.

### GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribe employs twelve persons full-time.

### INFRASTRUCTURE

The Bradley International Airport in Hartford is 53 miles distant. The T.F. Green Airport in Providence, Rhode Island is 56 miles away. Bus service is available in Norwich. U.S. Interstates 95 and 395 are the nearest major highways. Central Vermont Railroad services the area railways. Major freight delivery services serve the reservation.

### COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Cultural and ceremonial sites are located off the reservation and include Cohegan Rock, Mohegan Congregational Church, and Fort Shantok.

## Schaghticoke Reservation

State recognized  
Schaghticoke  
Litchfield County, Connecticut

Schaghticoke Tribe  
528 Moose Hill Rd.  
Monroe, CT 06468  
(203) 459-2531  
Fax: 459-2535

Total area	278 acres
Total labor force	5
Total reservation population	10