

The Eastern three quarters of the Brotherton Reservation had never been occupied by the tribe and after receiving their citizenship they began selling the whole tract to German Catholic families, who were hard working, frugal people, ^{but} who could not understand the ways of their Indian neighbors and rarely associated with them except on business. They spoke little English and made little effort to learn. They could not understand the happy care free life of their Indian and Yankee neighbors, for they had always suffered hardship in their home in Germany and life ^{to them} was too important to waste in pleasure.

The settlement of the Town of Calamet, ^{on the south} and ~~in~~ Lac County, which was adjacent to the Brotherton Reserve was made by German Lutheran immigrants who had been attracted there by a book written about this locality by Dr. Carl G. Hass, who had made a previous trip to the United States in search of a suitable location in this for his friends in Germany.

Some of these wanted to be drafted but enlisted as soon as it became convenient for them to do so. The majority that were drafted were men that had seen previous duty in the Army and had been discharged for some disability but had recovered.

Many ^{who had served before} re-enlisted again before their draft numbers came up among whom were Orlando S. Dick, John W. Dick, Amos Hart, Loren Johnson, Rufus Sheenck, Lathan Fowler.

On April 15, 1861, Lincoln issued his famous proclamation calling for 75,000 men for 90 day service to put down the rebellion, Wisconsin to furnish one regiment. Only five days after that call on Apr 20, Melancthon Peters Josiah Prosser and Charles Paul of Brothertown enlisted in Co I, 1st Wis Vol Inf. Thus they became the first of the many to follow from the small community at Brothertown, some never to return for of the eighty men of the tribe, eighteen were to lose their lives and be buried in the Southland.