

- ~March 29, 1772                    **Joseph Johnson (Mohegan/Brothertown) pens a letter to Moses Paul which becomes first Native American publication when it goes to print in April of 1772**
- ~July 16, 1772                    **The condemned Moses Paul writes to Reverend Samson Occom (Mohegan/Brothertown) from the New Haven jail**
- ~September 2, 1772              **Rev. Samson Occom preaches at the execution of Moses Paul. Occom's address is printed and reprinted and is a top seller in both the Colonies and Britain**
- ~March 13, 1773                   **East Coast Indians gather in Mohegan to discuss the practicability of removal to New York**
- ~October 13, 1773                **Joseph Johnson writes to the seven Indian communities updating and encouraging them on the emigration**
- ~October 27, 1773                **Joseph Johnson and Elijah Waumpy meet with Oneida leaders at Johnson Hall**
- ~January 20, 1774                **Joseph Johnson delivers a speech on behalf of the East Coast Indians at the Oneida Council House in Kanawarohare**
- ~July 11, 1774                    **Death of Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the northern colonies**
- ~July 24, 1774                    **David Fowler and Samson Occom reach Oneida in New York**
- ~August 25, 1774                **Joseph Johnson is licensed to preach**
- ~October 4, 1774                **The Oneida sign over land to the East Coast Indians at Guy Park in Amsterdam, NY; officiated by Guy Johnson, nephew of Sir William Johnson**
- ~March 13, 1775                **First emigrants set out for Oneida country in upstate New York**
- ~February 20, 1776              **General George Washington writes a letter to Joseph Johnson**
- ~1777                                **The emigrants are burnt out of their new homes by British supporters; many spend the remainder of the Revolutionary War with the Stockbridge in Massachusetts**
- ~May 8, 1784                    **Samson Occom accompanies Jacob Fowler, Anthony Paul, and several other families emigrating from Connecticut to New York**
- ~September 22, 1785            **Rev Occom sets out again for the new settlement in NY**
- ~November 3, 1785              **Rev Occom officiates as the first wedding in the new settlement**
- ~November 7, 1785              **Rev. Occom notes in his journal that on this date the Brotherton formed "into a body politick" and "named our town by the name of Brotherton, in Indian Eeyawquittoowauconnuck"**
- ~February 25, 1789              **New York assembly ratifies and confirms the Oneida land grant to the East Coast Indians as well as the chosen name for their town: "Brother Town"**

- ~July 14, 1792                    Reverend Samson Occom passes on
- ~March 31, 1795                The New York General Assembly passes “An Act Relative To Lands in Brothertown” which divided the original reservation in half; 1 side for the whites and one for the Brothertown Indians
- ~March 4, 1796                “Act for the relief of the Indian who are entitled to lands in Brothertown” passes
- ~September 4, 1797            First recorded meeting of the Brothertown Peacemakers
- ~April 4, 1809                The Brothertown appoint John Tuhie, Sr; John Skeesuck, Sr; Henry Cusick; and Jacob Fowler as delegates to communicate with the Delaware Indians about purchasing land in Indiana
- ~July 3, 1809                Brothertown Indian delegates deliver a speech to the Delaware Indians in Indiana
- ~June 6, 1811                The Brothertown Indians send a reply to the Delaware accepting their land offer in Indiana
- ~January 13, 1817            The Brothertown Indians vote to send representatives to White River, Indiana in the quest for new lands
- ~May 31, 1817                Thomas Dean, agent, attorney, and friend of the Brothertown, sets sail with Paul and Sarah Dick, Thomas and Betsy Isaacs, Charles Isaacs, Rudolphus Fowler, and Jacob Dick for Indiana in the hopes of negotiating land for the Tribe
- ~September~October, 1818    Treaties of St. Mary’s signed selling much of Indiana to the US government in a series of 6 treaties. Several Brothertown Indians were individually allotted land in the 5<sup>th</sup> treaty signed with the Delaware on October 3. These included Isaac Wauby (Pequot/Brothertown), Jacob Dick (Narragansett/Brothertown), and Solomon and Benoni Tindell
- ~August 18, 1821            The Treaty of Green Bay was signed and later contested
- ~September 7, 1824            At a town meeting, the Brothertown Indians vote to purchase land at Green Bay
- ~October 16, 1826            Treaty with the Potawatomi, in part, grants Indiana land to the orphaned children of Jacob Dick and Thomas Isaacs (Indian Affairs, Laws, and Treaties, Vol II)
- ~April 16, 1827                New York Assembly passes act granting Brothertown permission to sell their lands in anticipation of the Tribe’s move
- ~May 28, 1830                Andrew Jackson’s infamous “Indian Removal Act” passes
- ~February 8, 1831            The first of 2 renegotiated treaties (collectively known as “The Treaty of Washington”) with the Menominee signed selling land in present-day Wisconsin to the New York Indians. The Brothertown had paid \$950 for a share of this land in the August 18, 1821 treaty. The 1821 treaty was vigorously contested and renegotiated.
- ~October 27, 1832            The 2<sup>nd</sup> of the renegotiated treaties known as “The Treaty of Washington” signed with the Menominee. This treaty provided Brothertown land on the east side of Lake Winnebago

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| ~March 13, 1833    | <b>Renegotiated treaty with the Menominee ratified</b>  |
| ~January 15, 1838  | <b>Treaty of Buffalo Creek is concluded causing the New York Indians to cede all of their lands in New York and Wisconsin and move west of the Mississippi. When requests by the Brothertown Indians for individual title to their Wisconsin lands (1834) was not responded to, the Tribe was forced to request citizenship (1837) to achieve the same.</b> |
| ~March 3, 1839     | <b>US Congress approves Brothertown petition for citizenship</b>  |
| ~November 26, 1839 | <b>Last date that the Brothertown Indians were federally recognized</b>   |
| ~1842              | <b>The first Methodist Episcopal church building is erected in Wisconsin by the Brothertown Indians</b>   |
| ~1845              | <b>The second Methodist Episcopal church building erected on a lot donated by Thomas Commuck</b>  |
| ~May 16, 1846      | <b>Dr. A. Hogeboom sets out with 200 of the New York Indians to Indian Territory in Kansas</b>  |
| ~1852              | <b>Randall Abner migrates with his family to Indian Territory in Kansas. He dies upon arrival</b>   |
| ~June 20, 1865     | <b>The Peoria Indians adopt the entire Randall Abner family by Council decree</b>   |
| ~1870's-1880's     | <b>Many Brothertown Indians, including Johnsons, Shelleys, Fowlers, and Skeesucks, move to MN</b>   |
| ~1880's            | <b>Some Brothertown Indians move from Minnesota to Washington; others migrate from WI to WA</b>   |
| ~October 27, 1982  | <b>"The Year of the Brotherton Indians" declared by Wisconsin governor, Lee Dreyfus</b>   |
| ~September 7, 2012 | <b>In their final determination, the Bureau of Indian Affairs states that as the Brothertown's "tribal status was terminated by an 1839 Act of Congress," that "Only Congress may restore the tribal status of Brothertown and its government-to-government relationship with the United States."</b>   |