Summary of Stockbridge Trail of Tears 1730-1859

- 2,000 years along Hudson River

- 1609: Henry Hudson meets the Mohicans

- 1730: Small band of Mohicans retreat to Massachusetts

- 1736: Mohican settlement receives official recognition by colonial government as village called "Stockbridge"; land promised to "the Stockbridge Indians" in perpetuity.

- Unscrupulous whites begin to seize Stockbridge land.

- 1785-1787: White invasion so severe band moves to a seven-square-mile tract of Oneida land in western New York State; new settlement on Oneida Creek called "New Stockbridge".

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- 1812: Ogden Land Company purchases land and immediately wants Indians removed so land can be sold to whites at a hefty profit.

- 1817: A few Stockbridge families went to Indiana.

- 1818: 80 more Stockbridge families went to Indiana.

- 1818: Stockbridge learned the land they believed was secured for them had been taken by the federal government; they had no place to settle. Some returned to New York. Others moved to Ohio and Illinois. A few stayed in Indiana.

- August 1821: Eleazer Williams delegation to Green Bay; Menominee refused to cede land to the New York Indians. Stockbridge accepted land on the Fox River at Little Chute.

- 1822: Stockbridge prepare to move to Wisconsin.

Summary of Stockbridge Trail of Tears 1730-1859

- 1822: First group of Stockbridge arrive in Wisconsin; settlement was named Statesburg. 232 Stockbridge-Munsee Indians settled here.

- 1827: Menominee sold Stockbridge land to U.S. government, claiming the Stockbridge were unwelcome invaders and denying their contract.

- 1831: Talks continued about Stockbridge lands at Statesburg.

- 1832: New treaty. Stockbridge-Munsee agreed to move to lands on Lake Winnebago. New settlement named "Stockbridge".

- 1848: Stockbridge land on Lake Winnebago sold to U.S. government

- 1856: Resettlement issue resolved. Accepted land near the Wolf River in Shawano County at Bowler.

- 1859: Resettlement completed.