

<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>
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Local History	Year	Oronhyatekha's Life	Year	Socio-political Events
Orange Lodge established at Tyendinaga	1830		1830	
Rev. Nelles assigned to Six Nations	1831		1831	
Death of Capitan John Brant (son of Joseph Brant) extinguishes a direct and influential line of the communication between the Crown and Six Nations	1832		1832	
Rebellion, 100 Six Nations men participate. Rev. Abraham Nelles and Adam Elliot assigned to Six Nations by New England Company (Mohawk Chapel and Institute)	1837		1837	
Land losses, parcelling and squatters have by this time created patchwork of original Haldimand Deed	1839		1839	

Local History	Year	Oronhyatekha's Life	Year	Socio-political Events
Establishment of Orange Lodge at Six Nations	1840		1840	
January: Six Nations Council and government agree to consolidate land into one continuous tract 20,000 acres, later expanded to 55, 000 acres	1841	August 10: Birth of Peter "Oronhyatekha" Martin, son of Lydia Loft, Mohawk from Tyendinaga and Peter Martin, Mohawk from Six Nations (Participant in War of 1812)	1841	February 10: "United Province of Canada" creates Canada East – West. Indians now considered wards, not allies, reserves not territory
Six Nations request assistance in consolidations, David Thorburn ("Old Ironsides") appointed Indian Superintendent.	1844		1844	
Squatter evictions; notices issued, posted and enforced. From 1839 to 1853, evictions are often violent, resulting in skirmishes and retaliations. Six Nations families are also being relocated. Mohawks at Cainsville, possibly including the Martins and Powless, are burned out of their homes	1845		1845	
Six Nations with Methodists/Baptists establish three schools on "Reserve"– Martin's Corner.	1846	Oronhyatekha attends elementary school at Six Nations	1846	
Until this time, "National Councils" have managed their own affairs. Confederacy has only met when issues affected the whole. Now, "National Councils" are considered divisive and dissident, and are	1847		1847	

therefore condemned by Confederacy

Between 1847 and 1851, settlement and cultural patterns are establishing at Six Nations. Predominately Christian Mohawks, Oneidas and Tuscaroras settle at the “upper end,” while the predominately Longhouse Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas settle “down below”

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No. 1 School founded at, Chief W. Smith’s Corner	1850		1850	Indian Protection Act for tax/debt exemption
	1851	Oronhyatekha attends Mohawk Institute, learns shoemaking.	1851	
Eviction of squatters complete	1853	Death of George Martin, Oronhyatekha’s grandfather, at age 86	1853	
	1854	Oronhyatekha is graduated from the Mohawk Institute; becomes shoemaker. Phrenologist recommends him for higher education	1854	
	1855		1855	Grand Western Railroad links Windsor – Hamilton – Niagara
Six Nations Council/New England Company establishes schools at Six Nations	1856		1856	Grand Trunk Railroad links Montreal to Toronto
	1857	From 1855 to 1857, Oronhyatekha attends Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He returns to teach at Six Nations. From 1857 to 1860, Oronhyatekha attends Kenyon College, in Gambier, Ohio. He completes a four-year program in threeyears. He has a poor relationship with the New England Company and Nelles, and returns to teach at Six Nations	1857	Enfranchisement Act – forces abandonment of Indian status for the right to vote
Walter and James Kerr, Elias Hill (a young Mohawk shoemaker) apply to enfranchise. Kerr’s request is denied, while Hill’s is accepted. The Confederacy reacts to a perceived infringement on membership/land sovereignty.	1858		1858	Grand Trunk Railroad links to Buffalo and the U.S. George Brown, David Christie, Legislative Assembly, Brant East, form the Clear Grit Party, as “Reformers.” They look to American precedents for models of representation by population and the separation of church and state.
Six Nations Confederacy Council appoints Mohawk Chief George Henry Martin Johnson to the position of Interpreter.	1859		1859	Grand Trunk Railroad to Toronto – Sarnia.

Local History	Year	Oronhyatekha’s Life	Year	Socio-political Events
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<p>Bread and Cheese Day at Six Nations. Six Nations see the gift as affirmation of Crown relations. The crown sees it simply as a gift to the poor and needy.</p>	<p>1860</p>	<p>While teaching at Six Nations, Oronhyatekha applies and is accepted into the University of Toronto School of Medicine. He meets Acland in Toronto Sept. 8-11; Six Nations requests that Oronhyatekha make a presentation to the Prince of Wales on September 14, in Brantford. He meets Acland and the Prince. September 15 to 17: The Crown's first official royal visit, at Niagara Falls.</p>	<p>1860</p>	<p>Transfer of Indians Affairs from British military control to Canadian civil authority</p>
<p>Grand River Navigation Company goes bankrupt. Six Nations loses all its investments</p> <p>December: Isaac Powless leads "Reformers" a group of well-educated, young upper Mohawks with petition seeking elected government at Six Nations. The Mohawk Workers is founded.</p>	<p>1861</p>		<p>1861</p>	<p>American Civil War</p>
<p>Confederacy/ Indian Affairs react negatively to petition citing no Indian Act provision to "elect"</p> <p>Jasper Tough Gilkison replaces Thorburn as Superintendent at Six Nations and quiets tje reform movement.</p> <p>Birth of Pauline Johnson.</p>	<p>1862</p>	<p>May: Oronhyatekha leaves Six Nations to enroll at Oxford, England</p> <p>June: Oronhyatekha returns to Tyendinaga as a teacher.</p>	<p>1862</p>	
	<p>1863</p>	<p>April: Oronhyatekha marries Ellen Hill of Tyendinaga. She is the great-granddaughter of Joseph Brant/John Deseronto</p>	<p>1863</p>	
	<p>1864</p>	<p>1864 to 1866: Attends University of Toronto School of Medicine</p>	<p>1864</p>	
<p>Completion of Ohsweken Council House (begun in 1863). Seat of government moved from Onondaga Longhouse at Middlepoint</p>	<p>1865</p>	<p>Joins King Solomon's Masonic Lodge, Toronto, Queens Own Rifles Militia, and the University Corp. Probably also joins Orange Order</p>	<p>1865</p>	
	<p>1866</p>	<p>Oronhyatekha attains M. B. from University of Toronto; begins practicing at Shannonville, near Tyendinaga</p> <p>Oronhyatekha is purported to have participated in Fenian Raids</p>	<p>1866</p>	<p>Fenian Raids (Union Army Irish Nationalists)</p>
<p>Chiefs Will Smith and Joseph Powless, prominent Mohawk farmers, establish the Six Nations Agricultural Society</p>	<p>1867</p>	<p>Oronhyatekha receives official M. D. accreditation; establishes practice at Frankford, near Belleville.</p>	<p>1867</p>	<p>Confederation/British North America Act Sir John A. McDonald, Prime Minister</p>
			<p>1868</p>	
			<p>1868</p>	
			<p>1869</p>	<p>Indian Act provides for election of</p>

	1869			council; The act automatically enfranchises women who marry non-Indians
Local History	Year	Oronhyatekha's Life	Year	Socio-political Events
<p>Tyendinaga becomes first elect Band Council (Sampson Green – First Chief Councillor). Since 1811, Tyendinaga has had various signatories and designates for administration</p> <p>Superintendent General Indian Affairs, Joseph Howe visits Six Nations Fall Fair</p>	1870	<p>Oronhyatekha is elected founding Secretary of the Hastings County Medical Association</p> <p>Birth of Oronhyatekha's second son, acland. acland has one older sister and one older brother by this date</p> <p>Oronhyatekha establishes practice with Dr. Lucas, and moves to Stratford.</p>	1870	Louis Riel of Manitoba executes Orangemen; causes major problems for Ontario Orange Order
New Credit begins elected Band Council	1871	Oronhyatekha member of First Canadian Team at the Wimbledon Shoots, and wins 9 medals	1871	
	1872	<p>As Chairman of the Grand Indian Council, Oronhyatekha petitions for changes in Indian Act. Oronhyatekha campaigns for Sir John A. Macdonald and conservatives at Wallace Township. In Stratford, he meets Sir John A. Macdonald, who recommends Oronhyatekha as Consulting Physician, Tyendinaga. Although his reasoning is unclear, Oronhyatekha petitions Indians Affairs for enfranchisement</p> <p>December 31: Oronhyatekha accepts the position, and is also appointed agent with Sampson Green to look after debts for back rent at Tyendinaga</p>	1872	
Six Nations Agricultural Society begins receiving grants from Department of Agriculture and New England Company	1873	Charges for non-attendance are brought against Oronhyatekha as medical attendant	1873	
Sampson Green reports that Oronhyatekha has falsified information on documents				
Governor General and Countess of Dufferin visit Six Nations in summer	1874	Rumours circulate that Oronhyatekha is trying to have himself appointed as the new consulting physician at Six Nations in place of Dr. Dee and MacCargow. Oronhyatekha resigns his Tyendinaga appointment to establish practice in London, Ontario	1874	<p>Oliver Mowat, Ontario Premier, adds "enfranchised Indians" to elections Act</p> <p>Alexander Bell invents telephone</p>
	1875	Oronhyatekha requests transfer of membership to Tyendinaga; is delegate to the Triennial Council of	1875	

Formation of the Six Nations School Board	1876	Orangeman in Glasgow	1876	First long distance telephone call, Brantford to Paris
	1878	Oronhyatekha joins International Order of Foresters in London, Ontario. The rule restricting membership to “white males” is overridden by “special dispensation”	1878	
	1879	Moravian outbreak of smallpox; services rendered by Dr. Oronhyatekha.	1879	
Local History	Year	Oronhyatekha’s Life	Year	Socio-political Events
<p>Establishment of the Six Nations Exhibition Hall on a 12 acre park earmarked for fairs and special events</p> <p>Mohawk Chief William Smith and others found Union Association to pursue land claims of Six Nations</p> <p>1884 to 85: Six Nations participates in the Nile Expedition</p> <p>Chief Harry Martin campaigns against the vote at Six Nations</p> <p>Tyendinaga petitions Governor General and proposes return to the traditional Confederacy. No response is received</p> <p>Six Nations Council supports Union Association petition to Colonial Secretary in London, England</p> <p>Tyendinaga makes a direct representation to the Governor General to return to the traditional Confederacy system</p>	1880	Oronhyatekha still on pay list of Six Nations. Participates in organizing Quebec High Court, IOF. Membership is predominantly French Catholics, and the High Court fails shortly thereafter	1880	Electricity arrives in Brantford
	1881	Oronhyatekha elected first Supreme Chief Ranger, IOF. Oronhyatekha’s son Henry drowns in a boating accident	1881	
	1882	Defeat of Oronhyatekha’s motion to admit women to IOF membership	1882	
	1884		1884	Indian Advanced Act specifically institutes elected Band Councils.
	1885	Oronhyatekha is subject to petition brought by Elijah Ninham to be removed from position at Oneida Reserve. Oronhyatekha writes a letter regarding his sentiments on the Riel Rebellion. Calls it “senseless and wicked”	1885	Franchise Act (Federal) extends right to vote to Indians without loss of Status
	1886	Oneida Council requests that Oronhyatekha be named Magistrate	1886	Prime Minister Sir John A. McDonald visits Six Nations, encourages voting
	1887	Oronhyatekha successfully establishes Quebec High Court	1887	
	1888		1888	
	1889	Oronhyatekha moves IOF to Toronto. Establishes Juvenile Order of membership	1889	
Local History	Year	Oronhyatekha’s Life	Year	Socio-political Events
Six Nations Lower Chiefs have	1890		1890	Caughnawaga petition Governor

<p>occasionally petitioned Crown to confirm sovereignty status. Creation of the Covenant Chain, a two-row wampum</p>	<p>1891</p>	<p>Oronhyatekha gives an address on Indian Education at a Toronto conference</p>	<p>1891</p>	<p>General. Over 1000 from Oka, Caughnawaga, and Awkwasasne meet and call for a reunification of the Confederacy</p>
<p>Progressive Warriors, upper nations, organize and petition. Some are descended from the reformers of 1860-1861. They are members of the Church., the Orange Lodge, and the Agricultural Society. They petition for:</p>	<p>1893</p>	<p>The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templar, Edinburgh (Scotland) awards Oronhyatekha their highest order, "Right Worthy Grand Templar." Oronhyatekha is elected first President, Canadian Fraternal Association. At the IOF Supreme Court Session, Oronhyatekha maintains women cannot be denied membership by constitution of IOF</p>	<p>1893</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council accountable by election • Principle of achievement. 	<p>1894</p>	<p>Oronhyatekha is named most Worshipful Grand Master-General of Dominion, Royal and Oriental Freemasonry. Institutes IOF courts in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales</p>	<p>1894</p>	
<p>Progressive Warriors petition government again. Awkwasasne election is prevented (for a second time) and Clan Mothers petition the Governor General</p>	<p>1894</p>	<p>Oronhyatekha's membership in Tyendinaga confirmed a second time</p>	<p>1894</p>	
<p>March: Awkwasasne and Police confrontation</p>	<p>1895</p>	<p>Oronhyatekha presides over the building of the Forester's Temple Building in Toronto. It is the tallest in the Commonwealth, with Governor General Earl of Aberdeen (completed in 1898). Oronhyatekha completes his book, <i>The History of the I.O.F.</i> At Foresters' Island, he holds the twenty-first Anniversary Picnic</p>	<p>1895</p>	
<p>Progressive Warriors petition government again. Awkwasasne election is prevented (for a second time) and Clan Mothers petition the Governor General</p>	<p>1896</p>	<p>Oronhyatekha commissions a life-size bronze portrait of himself.</p>	<p>1896</p>	<p>Formation of the United Empire Loyalists Association of Ontario. Laurier (liberals) elected</p>
<p>Progressive Warriors petition government again. Awkwasasne election is prevented (for a second time) and Clan Mothers petition the Governor General</p>	<p>1897</p>	<p>Oronhyatekha commissions a life-size bronze portrait of himself.</p>	<p>1897</p>	<p>Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee</p>
<p>Progressive Warriors petition government again. Awkwasasne election is prevented (for a second time) and Clan Mothers petition the Governor General</p>	<p>1898</p>	<p>Female beneficiaries, "Companion Courts," noted by IOF. Foresters Temple building completed</p>	<p>1898</p>	<p>Federal Liberal Government denies right to vote from Indians</p>
<p>March: Awkwasasne and Police confrontation</p>	<p>1899</p>	<p>Oronhyatekha is elected President of the National Fraternal Congress, an umbrella insurance organization</p>	<p>1899</p>	

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Six Nations Confederacy issue the "Official Constitution." The Chief is John A Gibson (Seneca)	1900	Oronhyatekha is elected president of the Union Trust Company	1900	
Establishment of Tyendinaga Mohawk Fair				
Six Nations establishes Board of Heath	1901	Death of Ellen, Oronhyatekha's wife. Visit of Duke and Duchess of York (the future King George V and Queen Mary) to Toronto	1901	Death of Queen Victoria
	1902	Oronhyatekha attends coronation of King Edward VII	1902	
Fire at the Mohawk Institute. Current building constructed	1904	Oronhyatekha donates his collection to the I.O.F. I.O.F. establishes Oronhyatekha Historical Rooms and Library. Oronhyatekha establishes the Forester's Island Orphanage, which is completed in 1906. He plans to establish a home for seniors and the disabled at Sherwood Castle	1904	
Progressive Warriors fracture. Indian Rights Association of "Dehorners" want total replacement of Confederacy	1906	Oronhyatekha's health begins failing quickly due to diabetes. Oronhyatekha orders a \$15,000 contribution to victims of the San Francisco earthquake. Oronhyatekha called before a Royal Commission on Life Insurance	1906	
Formation of the Moral Reform League, which is short-lived and radical				
	1907	February: The Royal Commission report gives the I.O.F. a clean bill of health March: Oronhyatekha dies in Savannah, Georgia. His son, Acland, dies months later at age 37. The Orphanage closes due to a debt of \$232,000.	1907	
	1909	Orphanage Home is opened in Oakville, I.O.F.	1909	
Local History	Year	Oronhyatekha's Life	Year	Socio-political Events
Second "Dehorners" petition rejected.	1910		1910	
"Dehorners" send a delegation to Ottawa; they need two thirds voter support for election at Six Nations	1911	The I.O.F donates Oronhyatekha's collection to the Royal Ontario Museum. The I.O.F. opens the Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Rainbow Lake, New York	1911	
Six Nations tries to establish a hospital as an "Oronhyatekha Memorial." Six Nations rejects the proposal as Indian Affairs will not pay to maintain and operate it	1912		1912	
	1913		1913	Death of Pauline Johnson

292 Six Nations enlist in war. Upper nations Chiefs hold ceremony to reaffirm loyalty to Confederacy. Formation of Mohawk workers	1914		1914	First World War
“Thunderwater Movement” elects “longhairs versus shorthairs” at Tyendinaga, Six Nations, Awkwasasne, and Oka “Council of Tribes”				
Death of Chief Josiah Hill. He is credited with maintaining Confederacy Council in power	1915		1915	
Six Nations soldiers in France sign petition urging government to establish elected council at Six Nations	1917		1917	
Thunderwater proposes “An Act to Incorporate a Council for the Indian Tribes of Canada,” but it is defeated	1918		1918	
Local History	Year	Oronhyatekha’s Life	Year	Socio-political Events
Confederacy Chief Deskaheh (Levi General) goes to England to affirm Crown relationship and responsibility	1920		1920	Amendment of Indian Act to call for compulsory enfranchisement of Indians
Deskaheh goes to England, Geneva and United Nations with claim	1923		1923	
Federal government calls election at Six Nations	1924	E. J. Dunn writes about Oronhyatekha in <i>Builders Of Fraternalism in America</i>	1924	
	1931	I.O.F. opens Aged Members Home, Lopez Canyon, California	1931	
	1948	Brigadier O.M. Martin, addresses I.O.F. Conference, Toronto. Indian Education, housing is in “poor state of affairs”	1948	
	1970		1970	The Mohawk Institute is closed